

CHAPTER XII.

WAR OF 1812 -- MEXICAN WAR – WAR OF THE REBELLION – THE CITIZEN AROUSED IN APRIL, 1861
– A FULL COMPANY OF SOLDIERS LEAVE MILFORD MAY 7 – ACTION OF THE TOWN AS TO
VOLUNTEERS – VARIOUS CALLS OF THE PRESIDENT FOR SOLDIERS – VOLUNTEERS – DRAFTS –
WOMAN’S SOLDIERS’ AID SOCIETY – NAMES OF WOUNDED AND DECEASED SOLDIERS – LIST OF
SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE TOWN – NAMES OF SOLDIERS NOW LIVING IN TOWN WHO SERVED
IN THE WAR.

The war of the revolution was passed and the independence of the colonies established, but good feeling did not exist between England and her late subjects. Great Britain was arrogant in her demands, and in her bearing toward the smaller and weaker governments. Our people were jealous of their rights.

In 1794 and 1795, war was averted by a treaty entered into between the parties, through the good management of our envoy, Mr. Jay.

The confiscation by the United States of the landed estates of those who had refused to take up arms against the mother country and had fled to England during the struggle for independence, and the extravagant claims put forth by the island empire as to its rights upon the high seas, were a constant source of irritation and contention. Matters came to such a pass that in November, 1811, President Madison called an extra session of congress, and in his message recommended preparation for war. War was declared June 18, 1812, by an act of congress.

At the request of the president, Governor Langdon issued an order May 29, providing for the detachment of 3,500 men from our state militia to be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, to be ready for service upon the shortest notice.

Governor Plumer succeeded Governor Langdon, and one of his first official acts was to represent to the president the defenceless condition of the harbor at Portsmouth. This information called out an order from the secretary of war upon Governor Plumer to order into the active service of the United States such number of the previously mentioned 3,500 men as in the opinion of the governor were needed to defend our only seaport. Under this and succeeding orders, men were accepted as volunteers or drafted into service.

The following Milford men enlisted or were drafted (under one call the term of service was sixty days, under another ninety days): Peter Burns, James Blanchard, James Batchelder, John Campbell, John Duncklee, Nathan Hall, Henry Hutchinson, Chase Pike, Moses Prescott, Samuel Roby, Simeon Veasy, Jeremiah Howe, Zadock Jones.

These men were stationed at Portsmouth, and were discharged at or before the expiration of their term of enlistment.

In addition to the soldiers furnished by New Hampshire for the defence of her seacoast, the state furnished a detachment of militia for the defence of our northern frontier, and a respectable number of volunteers for service in the lake region, where under our own Miller and McNiel were fought the great battles of the war.

Some of these soldiers who performed military service outside the state, subsequently became citizens of Milford.

After various successes and reverses the war, which was unpopular in Milford, came to an end. The treaty of peace was signed December 24, 1814, and ratified February 17, 1815.

A national fast day was appointed by the president at the opening of the war and one near the close of the war. Parson Moore preached a sermon upon both occasions. These sermons were printed.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

So far as is known, Milford furnished no soldiers for this war. Richard H. Pierce, now a resident and a veteran of the Civil War, served in the navy in the war of 1846.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

President Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861. On the 12th day of April following, the war was commenced by the rebels attacking and capturing Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. The people of the North were aroused to the gravity of the situation. They rallied in every village and hamlet and in the great cities by hundreds and by thousands, and tendered their services to the general government. April 15th, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men, and New Hampshire was called upon for one regiment of three months men, which was quickly raised by volunteers, mustered into the United States service May 7, and started for the seat of war May 25.

The people of Milford were among the first to respond to the call of the president. Not only did the town at once place itself in a position to do its full part in putting down the rebellion, but it took action in the early part of the conflict, looking to a perpetuation in substantial records of the good work done at home as well as upon the battlefield, by selecting Mr. David Goodwin to act as historian of the war. Mr. Goodwin executed his commission, and his war record, now among the files of the town, is an enduring testimonial to his faithful work. The following pages are for the most part a reproduction of his invaluable papers. It may seem to some that too much space is given in a volume of limited size to the doings of the town during a period of four rapidly passing years. But when we reflect what years these were, what stupendous issues hung upon the outcome of those days, and how many citizens of the town in one way and another were actors in those tragic scenes, it must be agreed, that whatever else is left unnoticed, the glorious part taken by the town in this, the great conflict of all time, shall be recorded at length. If, as Milton says,

“ They also serve who only stand and wait,”

what shall we say of the noble men and women who at home gave the larger part of their time to the advancement of the same holy cause for which and in which fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons died upon the battlefield, or at home, as the result of the war's exposure?

FIRST CALL FOR SOLDIERS.

Upon the requisition of the president in April, 1861, for volunteers, a recruiting office was immediately opened at the town hall, and the names of forty-six men were soon enrolled, viz.:

“ George H. Gillis, capt., John C. Clark, George E. Hartwell, John Maha, Ozias Wright, Loammi B. Ward, Charles F. Conant, John F. Crosby, Richard Mahar, Robert McKenzie, Francis Divan, John Brown, A. McArthur, Thomas Gourley, Sylvanus Adams, Alexander McRobbie, James McRobbie, D. P. Wood, William Merriles, Jeremiah Lyon, George H. Drew, Norman Burdick: William H. Ramsdell, 1st lieut., G.J. Lovejoy, William Abbott, Charles Prew, Alfred F. Lynch, Edwin F. Lund, Charles F. Crosby, Thomas B. Hall, Samuel F. Jones, George Worcester, Daniel H. Greene, Albert S. Hutchinson, William D. Coffin, Samuel Dolbear, Albert A. Cochran, James Bonner, Eugene H. Amsden, James G. Williams, John B. Burns, Abner W. Osgood, William H. Howe, George Clarke, John W. Crosby, John H. Lund.”

The company, under the command of Capt. George H. Gillis, left for Portsmouth on the 7th of May, 1861. It was made up of soldiers from the following towns, viz.: Milford, 46; Amherst, 13; Wilton, 11; Mont Vernon, 5; New Boston, 5; Lyndeborough, 2, and a few from other towns-making in all 93. These ninety-three men (46 from Milford) made choice of George H. Gillis as captain, William H. Ramsdell as first lieutenant, and James B. David of Amherst as second lieutenant.

New Hampshire furnished but one regiment under the first call of the president for three months volunteers, and Milford furnished but five men for the First regiment, viz. : Grosvenor A. Colby, W. W. I. Robbins, J. M. Blanchard, Thomas L. Livermore, and Charles Nutting.

The Milford company was enlisted for the Second regiment, of three months men, but soon after they were ordered to Portsmouth the order for three months men was countermanded and the Second regiment was enlisted for three years. Nineteen of the Milford company who were then at Portsmouth enlisted for three years.

Of these nineteen, seven were from Milford, viz.: James Bonner, Alexander McRobbie, Francis Divan, William H. Ramsdell, Daniel H. Greene, Albert S. Hutchinson, and William D. Coffin. The remainder of the company remained at Portsmouth until the expiration of three months, and were then discharged.

ACTION OF THE TOWN AS TO VOLUNTEERS.

At an informal meeting of the citizens of the town holden on the 22nd of April, 1861, a committee consisting of George Daniels, William Ramsdell, Oliver W. Lull, Daniel Putnam, and Clinton S. Averill was appointed to "act in behalf of the town in relation to all matters connected with the enlisting and equipping of a company of volunteers, and furnishing aid and support to the families of such enlisted members as belong to this town."

At a legal town meeting on the 11th of May, the committee reported their doings up to that time, which was sanctioned by the town, and the committee retained in office for further service. At the same meeting a resolution offered by George Daniels was passed, viz.:

"That the selectmen be instructed to borrow a sum not exceeding \$3,000, and that such portion thereof as may be required be appropriated to pay the expense of an outfit with incidental expenses, and to furnish assistance to families of such citizens of this town as have enlisted and been mustered into the service under the first call of the president of the United States for volunteers."

The committee also reported that they had, conjointly with the citizens of Milford and towns adjacent, accomplished that purpose, i.e., of raising and furnishing a company of soldiers.

The committee recommended that, in addition to dress and arms furnished by the state, the soldiers of this town be allowed as follows:

"Previous to being accepted by the state, \$11 per month and board; after being mustered into service, \$7 per month in addition to government pay; also a revolver and India rubber blanket to each man (beside such other articles for the promotion of cleanliness and health, and to meet possible contingencies, which patriotic ladies were then providing for them). To our soldiers who have families, a farther additional allowance as follows: A wife, \$6 per month; a wife and one child, \$8 per month; a wife and two children, \$10 per month. Where the number of children is above two, or where sickness occurs in any family, additional assistance to be discretionary with the committee."

The recommendation was adopted by the town.

At another town meeting on the 27th of September, 1861, the report of the committee by George Daniels, stated as follows:

"Paid extra compensation to 24 men with families, \$343.05; assistance to their families for time of service, \$399.56; extra pay to single men, \$7 per month, \$331.22; deposited in savings bank, for George Worcester, \$21.00; 48 rubber blankets, \$68.40; handkerchiefs and towels, two to each man, \$18.64; money for revolvers to 43 men, \$516.00; for music at Portsmouth, \$5.00; amounting to \$1,704.87. Due from state and towns, \$165.23; leaving, \$1,539.64 to be paid by taxation."

The above report was adopted by the town.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

"March 28, 1862.

"There was no hamlet so obscure in the United States in the early part of the year of our Lord 1861, that its inhabitants did not thrill with horror at the mad wager of battle cast before them by the defeated, fierce, ambitious leaders of the Southern slave power. Their sceptre of power had departed from them with the exit from office of the last "Democratic" president. They would not even in name submit longer to constitutional law. They had instigated the old barbaric force to throw itself again in the path of progress. Almost with unanimous voice the North said, "We will meet this force on the battle-field, and may God speed the right." Lightning flashed intelligence,

steam lent her wings, and Northern patriots met the foe. Woman lent her aid to speed swiftly husband, brother, friend, and citizen to save our capital Washington. Unorganized, she helped clothe the soldiers who had volunteered from every peaceful pursuit. Organized, she continued her labors to render the hospitals of the United States, and other temporary hospitals hastily prepared for the volunteers, comfortable for the sick and wounded.

“ In Milford, a society was organized called “ The Women’s Soldiers’ Aid Society ” in October, a woman paying twenty-five cents, and honorary members paying fifty cents, or more. One hundred and thirty-eight dollars was collected by membership and by levees. Women met once a week to sew and knit, while some devoted a great part of their time in laboring for the soldiers’ comfort. Six barrels of articles most essential to hospital service were sent on their errand of love before the close of the year. The work still continues, as the varied calls for assistance reach us, and will be continued until there is a certainty that no more is needed.

“ ELIZABETH A. LIVERMORE,
Sec. of W. S. A. Society. ”

OFFICERS OF THE WOMEN'S SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

“ President, Mrs. Humphrey Moore: vice-presidents, Mrs. Stillman Hutchinson, Mrs. Martin Hall, Mrs. Abel Chase, Mrs. Hezekiah Hamblett, Mrs. Charles A. Burns, Mrs. Benj. F. Hutchinson; secretary, Miss Elizabeth A. Livermore; treasurer, Miss Hannah P. Ramsdell; executive committee, Mrs. William Crosby, Mrs. Joshua H. Holt, Mrs. John Dickey, Mrs. Ira Holt, Mrs. John A. Powers. The society numbered more than eighty members, beside seventy men as honorary members.”

MILFORD VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Names of Milford volunteer soldiers who enlisted for three years under the second call of the president in 1861 for 300,000 men:

“ Daniel H. Greene, 2d regiment; William H. Ramsdell, 2d regiment; Albert S. Hutchinson, 2d regiment; Charles Prew, 3d regiment, Co. E; J. I. Plympton, captain, promoted to major, then to lieutenant-colonel, 3, E; Abner W. Osgood, sergeant, 3, E; George H. Jones, 3, E; John B. Burns, 3, B; Charles S. Hazen, 3, E; Norman Burdick, promoted to 2d lieutenant, 4, C; George S. Tuck, 4, C; David W. Gordon, 4, C; Joseph H. Kimball, 4, C; Alfred F. Lynch, 4, C; Albert A. Cochran, 4, C, discharged February 17, 1863; Alexander McRobbie, 2, G; Matthew F. Burnham, 3, E; Samuel Dolbear, 5, K; Samuel F. Jones, 4, K; John H. Clarke, 4, C, discharged September 28, 1862; William P. Kendall, 4, B; Alfred Shattuck, 4, C; Edwin F. Lund, 4, C; John H. Lund, 4, D; George W. Dimick, 4, C; T. L. Livermore, orderly sergeant, 5th regiment, promoted to 2d lieutenant, then to colonel; Abraham B. Shedd, 6, K; Peter A. Shedd, 8, C; John H. Lovejoy, S, B; J. M. Blanchard, orderly sergeant, 8th regiment, promoted to captain ; William P. Heald, corporal, 8, B; Clessen R. Stickney, 4th sergeant, 8, B; Henry L. Robins, 8, B; John C. Clark, 8, B; Robert McKenzie, 8, B ; John O’Connor, 8, B; Albert M. Darracott, 8, B; O. C. Crosby, 8, B; George E. Hartwell, corporal, 8, B; Joel H. Stimson, 8, B; Xenophon E. Mills, 8, B; Eugene H. Amsden, 8, B ; Frank J. Stimson, 8, B; George W. Chickering, 8, B; Joshua Royleigh, 9, F; Josiah P. Smith, 8, B; C. H. Camp, 1st lieutenant, 8, B; William Merriles, 8, B; Nelson Wood, 8, B, promoted to captain ; Thomas Gourley, 8, B; Jeremiah Lyon, 8, B; Oliver W. Lull, lieutenant-colonel, 8th regiment , Samuel G. Dearborn, surgeon, 8th regiment; F. J. Lawrence, drummer, 8, B; William Gourley, 8, B; John F. Howard, 8, B; John Mickle, 8, B; William A. Crosby. 8, B; Henry M. Potter, 4, C; Francis Divan, 2, C; Joseph Gilina, 4, C; Joseph K. Shed 6, K; Thomas M. Gilpatrick, corporal, 4, C; William D. Coffin, 2d regiment; Abel F. Gutterson, 4, C; J. M. Stanyan, captain, 8, B; Harris Gray, medical cadet, 1st Mass., Co. B; John Bonner, 2, G; Luke Hallegan, 3, E; John E. Herrick, 3, E; Orin Hamblett, 13th Mass., Thomas H. Law: sergeant, 5, K; George A. Holt, 93 N. Y.: Co. B; James W. Ames, 9th regiment; Joseph Buss, 3, E; Edward Powers, 3d regiment; Frank Hood, 7, H; David M. Perham, drummer, 9, C; Henry J. Richardson, 3, E; John Martin, 4, C; Edward P. Ross, 8, B.

THIRD CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the suggestion of the governors of the loyal states, July 2, 1862, a new call for 300,000 more volunteers was issued by the president of the United States. A recruiting office was again opened at the town house. In July, the selectmen, by order, enrolled the names of all male citizens of Milford, between the ages of 18 and 45 years liable to do military duty, which was sent to the adjutant-general of the state. That being defective, another enrollment was

made in August. The whole number was 263. The quota of the 300,000 allotted to New Hampshire was 5,053. The quota of Milford, estimated to be 45 for 300,000. At a meeting of the "Citizens of Milford," holden at the town hall, on the 24th day of July, 1862, a resolution was presented by William Ramsdell, which was passed unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, a call has been issued by the president for an additional force of 300,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion; and *whereas* the quota of this state is 5,053 men, to be raised as soon as may be, therefore we, the undersigned, citizens of Milford, for the furtherance of this object and that no delay may be had in furnishing the number allotted to this town, agree to pay our proportion-to be determined by the amount of our public tax-to a committee of three, to be chosen by the meeting of citizens holden this day at the town hall, for the purpose of increasing the bounty of \$15, now offered by the state and the United States, to the sum of \$150, to all such volunteers, inhabitants of Milford, as may enlist in the town of Milford on or before the 15th day of August next ensuing, whenever they may be mustered into the service of the United States, *provided* the town, at a regular meeting, duly holden, shall neglect or refuse to assume payment of such increased bounty.

A subscription paper for names to the before mentioned pledge was immediately circulated, which was soon signed by 58 men, viz.:

William Ramsdell, Leonard Chase, Frederick Crosby, Humphrey Moore, Levi McIntire, Jacob Gove, George Daniels, W. R. Wallace, Edward Lovejoy, W.W. Robbins, Ezra M. Gay, Grant P. Mooar, James Farwell, Ezekiel Mills, D. T. Buttrick, John E. Bruce, Clinton S. Averill, Levi Curtis, John Marvel, Calvin Averill, Frederick T. Sawyer, F. J. French, Solon Kimball, T. Kaley, Gilman Wheeler, W. L. Lane, J. W. Hamblett, M. F. Crosby, Nathan Hutchinson, R. B. Goodell, Joseph Lancaster, J. M. Burns, John Dickey, Ira Holt, H. A. Daniels, Reed Dutton, W.W. Giddings, J. L. Spring, William A. Hill, S. B. Emerson, G. W. Duncklee, George H. Whitney, Daniel Russell, George F. Bartlett, L. W. Burns, Bainbridge Wadleigh, Levi W. Wilkins, David Goodwin, Daniel Putnam, Dexter S. Burnham, J. E. Foster, R. R. Howison, P. B. Hood, Moses French, Martin Hall, H. M. Tyler, Abel Chase, E. G. Hamblett.

FOURTH CALL OF THE PRESIDENT. AUGUST 4, 1862.

At a legal town meeting holden on the 12th day of August, 1862, the resolution adopted at the citizens' meeting was passed unanimously, after being modified so as to include all who had enlisted, as well as "those who may enlist, who have been or may be mustered into the United States service, under the third call of the president for 300,000 volunteers, the number not to exceed 35, supposing that number to exceed Milford's quota of the 300,000 at the present time."

Finding that the rebels were becoming more obstinate and determined, and their force more formidable, with some reverses to the Union army in recent engagements, the president on the 4th of August, 1862, issued his fourth call for an additional 300,000 men, for nine months to be drafted from the militia immediately after the 15th of August. Also that in "those states and towns which do not furnish their quota of the 300,000 under the third call by the 15th of August, the deficiency must be supplied by drafting." This fourth call for 300,000 men immediately after the third call for 300,000, produced considerable excitement and alarm. People now began to *feel* the horrors of war, which before they had only *talked* about as something in the distance. Spirited war meetings had been holden on the common once a week for some time. The people began to realize that our country was in imminent danger, and that something more decisive and effective must be done to save the nation from ruin. Under this pressure enlistments progressed more rapidly, men feeling that they could but die if they went into the army and faced the cannon's mouth, that all would be lost if they remained at home. The interest in these war meetings becoming so intense, it was found necessary to have a stand erected on the common, to accommodate the public speakers and the "band" of musicians. By the liberal contribution of individuals a substantial platform was built in the centre of the oval, under the shade trees, which was dedicated with appropriate exercises on the evening of the 11th of August, 1862.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Milford was holden in the town hall, August 19, 1862, to consider what measures should be taken to encourage the further enlistment of men to answer the additional call upon the town. On motion of Bainbridge Wadleigh, voted to choose a committee of three to take into consideration the question of paying bounties to volunteers, including all who may *have* enlisted or who may hereafter enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States, and report at the next meeting. The meeting chose Bainbridge Wadleigh, S. S.

Stickney, and William Ramsdell said committee. On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, voted to raise the bounty to \$100. On motion of Levi McIntire, voted to pay volunteers for nine months, \$50. On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, voted that the selectmen and town-clerk be added to the committee already chosen.

August 20, 1862 the citizens met agreeably to adjournment, and the meeting was called to order by the president, Leonard Chase. The chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the "subject of paying bounties to volunteers, and the best mode of filling the quotas of three years and nine months soldiers, which the town of Milford may be required to furnish," announced that the committee made the following recommendations:

"First. That the families of all residents of Milford who may volunteer for the term of nine months, before the first day of September, 1862, and are mustered into the service of the United States as such and as a part of the quota of said town, shall receive aid from said town at the rate of seven dollars per month for the time that such residents shall be kept from their business avocations in said service, and that said families shall receive in addition to said seven dollars per month, the amount of aid which said town can legally furnish and draw from the state of New Hampshire.

" Second. That all the residents of the town of Milford who may enlist and be mustered into service under the call of the president of the United States for 300,000 volunteers for three years, shall be paid the sum of seventy-five dollars each as bounty.

" In relation to paying bounties to all the volunteers who have heretofore enlisted, your committee report, -That while sympathizing with the gallant men who have for months so bravely faced death by disease and on the field of battle, they do not deem it expedient to take any final or definite action upon the subject at this time."

On motion, voted that the report of the committee be accepted. On motion of Mr. McIntire, voted that the resolution be adopted. On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, voted that Clinton S. Averill, W. R. Wallace, Humphrey M. Tyler, J. Frank Boynton, and John A. Powers be a committee to enlist nine months soldiers, as proposed by the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Names of Milford volunteers under the third call of the president for three years, July 2, 1862:

" Sylvanus Adams, drum major, 9th regiment; Frank W. Dennis, 9th regiment, Co. C; Milo P. Felch, 9th, C; Dennis Holden, 9th, C; Thomas P. Connery, 9th; Fred F. Turner, 9th, C; Rosco B. Kidder, 9th; Hugh Connor, on gunboat R. I.; John W. Crosby, 5th, K; George H. Drew, 9th, F; John B. Fretts, 9th, F; Alden B. Bennett, 9th, fife major; Frank O. Howe, 9th, F; Patrick Dillon, 10th, B; Austin B. Hayden, 5th, K; John W. Spaulding, 5th; Joseph E. Macay, 9th, F; Alfred W. Heald, 5th, K; John Holland, 10th, B ; Isaac F. Frye, 9th, F; Charles Howe, 9th, F ; William H. Howe, 9th, F ; Jonathan P. Richardson, 9th, F; Henry P. Hutchinson, 6th, F; Charles H. Dunning, 9th: F; John B. Melendy, 5th, K; John Arbuckle, 13th; Thomas Reagan, 10th, B; Charles N. Aiken, 10th, H; James W. Shattuck, 4th; Charles Huntley, 4th; Charles Brooks; Francis Morlock, 10th, B; John C. Aiken, 10th, H; John A. Lovejoy, 9th, F; F. E. Greisinger, Mass.; Willis G. Averill, 10th, H; James P. Shedd, N. H. Battery."

August 23: 1862 the citizens met agreeably to adjournment, and were called to order by the president of the meeting, Leonard Chase. The chairman of the committee for enlisting nine months men reported that the committee had received the signatures of citizens guaranteeing that the aid proposed by the resolutions passed at a former meeting, should be paid by the town, and that a contract for enlistment had been drawn up and was ready for signatures of any who might wish to volunteer. William Ramsdell stated that he had collected a fund of \$1,100, for the purpose of paying \$10 each to "every one who should enlist, and if the full quota of this town should be enlisted, to divide the entire fund¹ between them."

FORM OF CONTRACT.

¹ The dividend which each soldier received of the \$1,100, amounted to \$42.20.

“We, Clinton S. Averill, H.M.. Tyler, W. R. Wallace, J. F. Boynton, and J. A. Powers, a committee acting in behalf of the citizens of the town of Milford, of *first part*, and the other subscribers hereto of the *second part*, agree as follows:

“We, said parties of the second part do severally agree that we will voluntarily enter the military service of the United States, to fill the quota of enrolled militia which the town of Milford, in the state of New Hampshire, may be required to furnish by draft upon the order of the president for 300,000 enrolled militia.

“We, said parties of the first part, do agree and guarantee that the families or relations of said parties of the second part who may so enlist and be mustered into said service as a part of such quota, shall receive aid from the town of Milford, at the rate of seven dollars per month for such time as he may be kept from his business avocations in said service, and also such further aid as the said town can furnish and draw from said state, in accordance with the provisions of a resolution passed at a meeting of the people of Milford, held on the 20th day of August, 1862.”

PLEDGE.

“Names of citizens of Milford who guarantee to pay, in proportion to our taxable property in Milford, any sum that may be necessary to indemnify the committee chosen to procure volunteers, against any loss they may incur by reason of their entering into any contract to carry out the provisions of the preceding resolutions, in case the town does not assume the responsibility:

“George Daniels, Bainbridge Wadleigh, Ezekiel Mills, Calvin Averill, Leonard Chase, Daniel Putnam, R. R. Howison, Humphrey Moore, William Ramsdell, M. F. Crosby, Charles Tuttle, A. H. McIntire, R. B. Goodell, Joseph Lancaster, Charles Wilkins, A. S. Powers, John Dickey, Robert Thompson, Edward Lovejoy, Frederick T. Sawyer, E. G. Hamblett, Ezra M. Gay, J. E. Bruce, G. W. Duncklee, Gilbert Wadleigh, T. J. Hartwell, C. H. Averill, P. B. Hood, James B. Farwell, James Pearson, Reed Dutton, Nathan Hutchinson, Martin Hall, Aaron Mills, Gilman Wheeler, Daniel Russell, Levi Curtis, S. C. Coburn, J. A. Wetherbee, A. J. Hutchinson, E. C. Batchelder, J. H. Parmelee, J. L. Spring, N. C. Curtis, G. H. Whitney, Abel Spaulding, J. W. Pillsbury, Milton Parker, A. J. Lynch, John Towne, Jr., B. I. Conant, James Lewis, Isaiah Hutchinson, Joseph M. Smith, Moses Foster, John I. Savage, H. C. Howard, Charles Tarbel, Jacob Gove, G. P. Mooar, F. J. French, J. P. Hutchinson.”

Names of volunteers under the fourth call of the president for nine months, who signed the foregoing contract, and who went into the Sixteenth regiment, August 4, 1862:

“George F. Stone, George R. Hartshorn, Frank Crosby, Albion Wyman, Lucian A. Duncklee, Noah Lund, Charles W. Mills, B. Franklin Clarke, Elbridge K. Jewett, James E. Fuller, C. H. Osgood, Joseph S. Connery, John Wright, M. L. Osgood, Henry C. Stimson, Charles C. Bartlett, Henry M. Mills, Josiah D. Crosby, Edwin B. Howard, Joseph Cushing, William Abbott, William P. Connery, Alvin B. Chase, Justin Hutchinson, Allen F. Crosby, Allen R. Hood, William Garvin.”

Alfred A. Hanscomb and Edward Hanscomb enlisted in Hollis, in the Fifteenth regiment.

The proportion of soldiers for New Hampshire under the several calls of the president was as follows: For 75,000 for three months, 780; for 600,000 for three years, 13,500; for 300,000 for nine months, 5,033-total 19,340. Sixth call for 300,000, 3,768; sixth and seventh calls for 300,000 and 200,000, 6,573; eighth call for 200,000, 2,626 to supply the deficiency. The whole number of men furnished by New Hampshire, including three companies of sharpshooters: four companies of cavalry, and one light battery, up to January 1, 1863, was 19,232. But in consideration of the length of their term of service New Hampshire furnished six or seven hundred men more than the quota assigned to her.

In June, 1863, a new enrolment was made in this town. The whole number returned was 265. The number in the first class, between the ages of treaty-five and thirty-five years and unmarried men to forty-five years, was 160. In the second class, including married men between thirty-five and forty-five years, 105.

FIFTH CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 3, 1863, the president called for 300,000 drafted soldiers. The quota of Milford was 42, including fifty per cent added for exempts. The quota for New Hampshire was 5,053. In August the drafting in this state commenced, and, as every drafted man not exempted by the examining surgeon on account of physical disability, or by the examining board on other grounds, was required either to go into the army, furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay \$300, the horrors of war were brought very near those who were liable themselves or had friends liable to be drafted, and compelled to risk their lives before an exasperated foe in an uncongenial climate; -the more to be dreaded in view of the slaughter which had so recently taken place in battle, and in view of the fact that so large a number of Milford soldiers had lost their lives by disease. Of the 29 nine-months Milford soldiers who went into the Sixteenth regiment, and 2 into the Fifteenth regiment (who were discharged and returned to Concord at the end of their term of enlistment, and who had spent the most of their time in Louisiana), 5 died before starting to come home, one died on the way, and 7 died within nineteen days after their return, from disease contracted in the South.

The drafting of soldiers from Milford took place at Concord, September 2, 1863. One hundred and fifty-nine names were deposited in the box, from which 42 were drawn, viz.:

“Nathan Hutchinson, Jasper Osgood, William Heald, Clinton May, Patrick Shea, Jr., Walker R. Fitch, Addison Wetherbee, Jonas B. Hutchinson, Henry P. Wetherbee, Isaac B. Hutchinson, Henry C. Howard, C. H. Dunning, William R. Emerson, John L. Spring, John Mahar, D. J. Pearson, John Cutter, Jr., Judson A. Hamblett, Edward P. Crosby, E. M. Gay, Jr., E. Crosby, Edward Finerty, John W. Hutchinson, Elbridge Walker, Timothy O’Brien, George E. Crosby, Jason E. Hutchinson, Silas L. Brown, George H. Burbank, John M. Bartlett, Isaac J. Burns, John Lamson, James H. Hutchinson, Matthias F. Crosby, Albert M. Darracott, Frederick A. Eldredge, Pliny T. Kent, Henry H. Stickney, Levi H. Holt, William H. Goodale, Dodge G. Hartshorn, Luther C. Duncklee.”

Of these 42, only 8, viz., Jasper Osgood, D. J. Pearson, Ezra M. Gay, Jr., John W. Hutchinson, Frederick A. Eldredge, Levi H. Holt, Dodge G. Hartshorn, John Mahar, were accepted.

Of these 8, only 3, viz., Jasper Osgood, Frederick A. Eldredge, and John Mahar, went into the service. The others furnished substitutes at a price of from \$100 to \$160, in addition to the bounties paid by the town and state, agreeably to the provisions of the law.

At a town meeting, holden September 26, 1863,--

“*Voted*, To pay to each drafted man, or his substitute, the sum of \$300, within ten days after being accepted and mustered into the service of the United States; *provided*, that no part thereof shall be paid to any drafted man in case he shall procure a substitute.

“*Voted*, That the moderator appoint a committee of five persons, to take into consideration the equalizing of bounties of all soldiers belonging to the town of Milford who have been in the service of the United States in this present war, and report at a future meeting.”

The committee appointed were, -- S. S. Stickney, William Ramsdell, Daniel Putnam, George Daniels, Ezekiel Mills.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MILFORD WOMEN’S SOLDIERS’ AID SOCIETY.

“The second anniversary of the formation of this society is here. Rebel armies exist unconquered and defiant; barbarian hordes are banded together, or disbanded and scattered in a few hours on our frontiers, sometimes within the loyal states, robbing, and sometimes murdering, the loyal citizens, and destroying the labor of years, either for pastime or revenge.

“Our country calls imperiously for yet more help from her sons-asking their strength, their devotion, their lives, if need be, for her existence. So long as our country shall call for the help of her sons, so long will she need the help of her daughters, in every way their help can be made available.

“In answering this demand for help in one direction, we have met together once a week through a large part of the last year to sew and knit and prepare various articles that add to the comforts of a hospital. This seems to be the most available method of help for those who are removed leagues away from the fields of conflict.

“We have made at these meetings, or partly at our homes, 793 articles of wear or use for the soldiers, which, with other various articles given the society, have been sent away as fast as they accumulated in sufficient quantities, or as some exigency demanded.

“In January, in March, in May, in July, in August twice, in October, these packages have gone, bearing with them our love for our government and for its brave defenders. Of ten packages, six have gone to the Sanitary Commission; one to New Hampshire soldiers at Washington, D. C.; one to the Young Men’s Christian Association, and two are destined for soldiers at the West, under the care of Captain Ainsworth E. Blunt, of the First Tennessee cavalry.

“The amount, in money value, of all the articles, is \$420.03, apportioned as follows:

	Valued at.
Shirts (flannel), 60	\$119.75
Shirts (cotton), 120	120.00
Shirts (old cotton), 2 . . . . .	.50
Sheets, 5	1.87
Drawers (flannel), 9	10.74
Socks (woollen), 86	53.88
Mittens, 2 prs. . . . .	.75
Coats, 2; vests, 2	5.00
Handkerchiefs (old cotton): 166	4.82
Handkerchiefs (cotton and linen), 42	3.27
Towel, 1 . . . . .	.12
Comfort bags, 290	72.50
Sundries	1.50
Dried apple, 205lbs.	15.25
Blackberry wine, 4 gallons	7.00
1 bottle Shakers’ currant wine . . . . .	.33
1 jar grape jelly . . . . .	.75
12 packages corn farina and preparations of cocoa	2.00
	=====
	\$420.03

“Medicated pillows of hops or wormwood were sent in January and May, not numbered or appraised; but they have been noticed by writers who have visited the hospitals as being agreeable and consoling to those who use them. Some books, newspapers, and periodicals have accompanied many of these packages. The value on hand in material and money is about \$25.

“We feel encouraged by the past year’s experience to believe that the calls for help wafted to us from the East and from the West, shall be answered by more earnest endeavors to do our share of this noble, humane work.

“The agents of the Sanitary Commission do and dare on the battle fields deeds as magnanimous as those of our bravest warriors. They have shared imprisonment with our soldiers. They have yielded life itself to the arduous labors they have performed for the wounded and exhausted soldiers at Pittsburg Landing. Shall we not work one more year, at least, as vigorously as the last? The Western Sanitary Commission says it sees a twelve months’ campaign before it, as urgent, as important as any past. Let the people’s hearts never fail, and their hands never weary; but let them, of their abundance, give to this commission full measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over, that, wherever the red hand of war is seen, its divine footsteps may follow; that, wherever the red hand of war is lifted to wound, its white hand may be lifted to heal; that its work may never cease until it is assumed by a great Christian government, or until peace once more reigns throughout the land; and even then, gratitude for its service and joy in its glory shall never die out of the hearts of the American people.

“ E. A. LIVERMORE, Secretary.
Milford, October, 1863.”

In the report of the treasurer, Hannah P. Ramsdell, it is stated that the cash receipts during the year past, from membership, levees, individual contributions, etc., amounted to \$258.38, \$245.93 of which was appropriated to the purchasing of the stock of which the articles enumerated in the preceding report of the secretary were manufactured, leaving \$12.45 in the treasury.

SIXTH CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

October 17, 1863, the president called for 300,000 more men. The quota of New Hampshire was 3,768; the quota of Milford, 23. The town hired substitutes from abroad to fill the quota (23 men) at an expense of \$439 each, so that *no draft was made*.

SEVENTH CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The last call not having been fully answered, the president, on the 1st of February, 1864, called for 200,000 more men; but as New Hampshire had already furnished more than her quota on the previous calls, no draft was made in this state. The quota of Milford was 16. The estimated quota of New Hampshire under the call of October 17, 1863, was 3,768; the quota under the call of February 1, 1864, was 2,512; deficiency at the commencement of this official year was 388 - total 6,668 men that New Hampshire was liable for. Number of men furnished under the draft, 3,012; men furnished under the call of October 17, 3,768; soldiers re-enlisted from old regiments, not reckoned as a part of our quota, under the call of October 17, 1863, 387 - whole number furnished, 7,167; number required, 6,668; surplus 499, beside enlistments into cavalry, making about 600 men in excess of all demands.

EIGHTH CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

On March 14, 1864, the president of the United States issued an order for a draft of an additional 200,000 men on the 15th of April. The bounties of \$400 to veterans, and \$300 to fresh recruits, paid by the national government, to continue until April 1. Under the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men (including the call for 300,000 October 17), the quota of New Hampshire was estimated at 6,573. Up to the 1st of March, 1864, our state was credited with 6,864 men, being an excess of 291 men over all demands upon the state.

The state quota under the call for 200,000 men was 2,626. Excess of volunteers, 291. Re-enlistments in 2d regiment, 100; in the 3d, 264; in the 4th, 400; in the 5th, 50; in the 6th, 185; in the 7th, 175; in the 8th, 245; in the battery, 61; sharp-shooters, 43; cavalry, 153 - total, 1,967; quota, 2,626; - leaving a deficiency under the present call of 659. March 1, 1864, the deficiency of the state was reduced to 388.

The quota of Milford under the sixth call of the president, October 17, 1863, was 23 (substitutes furnished). The quota under the 7th call, February 1, 1864, was 16. The deficiency of Milford previous to March 1, 1864, was 7 men. The quota of Milford under the eighth call for 200,000, March 14, 1864, was 16, making 23 to be furnished at the time the draft was ordered, April 15, 1864. Eleven Milford soldiers re-enlisted, and came home on a furlough of thirty days, and one new recruit, reducing the number to 11.

The names of the 11 Milford soldiers who re-enlisted for three years were,-

“Henry J. Richardson, 3d regiment, Co. E; George H. Jones, 3d, E; James Ryan, 3d, E; Samuel F. Jones, 4th, F; Edward T. Lund, 4th, C; Alfred F. Lynch, 4th, C; Henry A. Haskell, 4th, C; Abel Fisk Gutterson, 4th, C; Henry M. Potter, 4th, C; Joseph Gilina, 4th, C; John Martin, 4th, C; Elbridge P. Jones (new recruit), 4th, C; also, P. A. Shedd, J. H. Lovejoy, and J. H. Stinson of the 8th, and Joshua Royleigh of the 9th. Two soldiers, viz., Andrew L. Marvel and George Farwell, went into the New Hampshire heavy artillery, and were counted as part of Milford’s quota. Allen R. Hood re-enlisted into the First New Hampshire cavalry. Five others, viz., Alfred A. Hutchinson, Franklin A. Fisher. George Marvel, Eugene L. Nelson (enlisted into the heavy artillery at Boston), and Frank F. Coggin (into the navy) were not accredited to this town as a part of its quota.”

At a town meeting holden on the 15th of April, 1864; the following resolution, presented by George Daniels, was passed:

“Resolved, That the town will pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each man who has enlisted or re-enlisted, or who may enlist or re-enlist, to the credit of this town under the two last calls of the president for five hundred thousand and for two hundred thousand men, when the men so enlisting or re-enlisting shall be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, not intending hereby to include the twenty-three men furnished as substitutes by the town agent.”

In May, 1864, orders were received in Concord from Washington, to have the deficiency of New Hampshire filled by drafting immediately. May 17th the drafting of Milford soldiers, 7 in number, took place at Concord. The names of those drafted were Moses Batchelder, Bainbridge Wadleigh, John A. Powers, Isaiah Hutchinson, William L. Whittemore, J. Morgan Burdick, and G. W. Gilchrist. They were examined at Concord May 26. Two only of these, W. L. Whittemore and G. W. Gilchrist, were accepted. Bainbridge Wadleigh waived an examination, and furnished a substitute. June 1, 1864; 5 more were drafted, viz., G. S. Howard, O. A. Hamblett, Wilson Stone, G. W. Royleigh, and Lorenzo Cutter, -Wilson Stone and G. W. Royleigh, accepted. Three more were drafted, viz., Everett Stickney, E. G. Hamblett, and Allen T. Perry. E. G. Hamblett and E. Stickney were rejected, and James Lewis and H. H. Melendy were drafted and accepted. All furnished substitutes.

According to Governor Gilmore's message, the whole number of men Kern Hampshire furnished to May 10, 1864, was 26,647. State aid paid to families of volunteers was \$600,000. Bounties paid to enlisted men exceeded \$500,000.

NINTH CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 18, 1864, the president called for 500,000 more men. The quota of Milford was 42.

June 4, 1864, at a legal town meeting, it was voted that the town pay \$300 bounty to all such “inhabitants of this town who have been or may be drafted or conscripted to fill the quota of this town under the two last calls of the president, or who may be drafted or conscripted to fill the quota of this town under any future call for men prior to our next annual town meeting, and who shall enter the service of the United States in accordance with the draft, either in person or by an acceptable substitute; *provided*, such bounty shall not be paid until ten days after such drafted man or his substitute shall have been duly mustered into said service.

“Voted, That the town choose an agent to procure volunteers to fill our quota under any future calls of the president for men until our next annual March meeting.”

William Ramsdell was selected as such agent.

Volunteers under the ninth call, enlisted into the heavy artillery, September, 1864: Thomas B. Hall, William D. Hutchinson, Patrick Chroan, Appleton. M. Hatch, John M. Kenny, Richard H. Pierce, John H. Loughton, John Carlton, Jr., William P. Easton, Charles H. Worcester, William H. Gillis, Robert Chumard, Hugh O'Connor, John Dane. Henry M. Mills enlisted at Nashua into the same company. Humphrey M.

Tyler and Thomas Jess, Milford soldiers, enlisted into the Eighteenth New Hampshire regiment.

EXTRACT FROM THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

“OCTOBER 19, 1864.

“Our meetings each Wednesday of the year past have not, with a few exceptions, been so numerously attended as in years past. Some have helped from their homes who could not attend the meetings constantly. Our labors have been directed in varied channels of the previous years, as you will perceive, but with slight abatement of zeal. The vastly increased prices of the usual articles in demand for hospital wear may have somewhat circumscribed our operations. At the time of our last annual meeting two barrels of clothing and hospital stores had just commenced transportation to some portion of the western army, not through the Sanitary Commission, directly from us. In December was packed a barrel which was sent to the New England branch of the Sanitary Commission, whence its

contents would go where most needed. From that time to the present, six others have followed, viz., in the months of January, February, April, May, June, and August. These seven barrels contained the following articles:

	Valued at.
Seven quilts	\$ 27.00
Three sheets (partly worn) . . . . .	.75
Fourteen feather pillows, with cases	3.50
Six pillow-cases . . . . .	.60
Two bedsacks	4.00
Ten pairs slippers	6.00
Nine pairs cotton sock	4.50
One pair cotton and woollen socks . . . . .	.63
Fifty-eight pairs woollen socks at .75 a pair	43.50
Five pairs mittens at .50 per pair	2.50
Thirty-six flannel shirts	79.00
Two flannel drawers	2.00
Forty-one new cotton shirts	61.00
Fourteen partly worn cotton shirts	6.00
One hundred and seventy-four handkerchiefs (new and old)	7.00
Ten napkins . . . . .	.60
Forty-six towels	2.78
Eight comfort bags	2.00
Seven and a half pounds of lint	7.50
Five bottles currant wine	2.16
Two hundred and ten pounds dried apple	19.23
Two jars blackberry jam	1.25
One bottle raspberry vinegar . . . . .	.25
Four jars green tomato pickle . . . . .	.60
One bag dried currants	1.00
Blueberries and whortleberries . . . . .	.65
One and one half peck onions . . . . .	.87
Two packages corn-starch . . . . .	.34
Six packages farina	1.20
Two packages cocoa . . . . .	.48
Hop cushions, pins, etc. . . . .	.83
	=====
Total Value	\$289.73

Beside several articles not appraised. These have been forwarded to the New England branch of the Sanitary Commission, as the most economical and safe way of reaching their destination, to be distributed among the sick and wounded soldiers of our armies. Within the year past, our treasurer, Miss Hannah P. Ramsdell, has passed to her reward. Miss H. L. Chase was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Miss Ramsdell.

"E. A. LIVERMORE, Sec."

Names of 8 soldiers who were drafted in 1863, 6 of whom responded by substitutes, and the amount each one paid in addition to the town bounty (\$300):

I. J. Burns paid \$100	\$400
D. G. Hartshorn paid \$115	415
Levi H. Holt paid \$160	460
D. J. Pearson paid \$125	425
John W. Hutchinson paid \$125	425
E. M. Gay, Jr., paid \$125	425
Jasper Osgood responded in person.	
John Mahar responded in person.	

In May, 1864, 8 persons were drafted, accepted, and responded by substitute as follows:

William L. Whittemore paid \$300	. . . . .	\$600
H. H. Melendy paid \$350	. . . . .	650
James Lewis (commutation, one year)	. . . . .	300
A. Perry paid \$300	. . . . .	600
G. W. Gilchrist paid \$350	. . . . .	650
Bainbridge Wadleigh paid \$300	. . . . .	600
George Royleigh paid \$350	. . . . .	650

In 1864, 14 substitutes were furnished at prices and by persons as follows:

Jonas Hutchinson paid \$300	. . . . .	\$600
N. C. Curtis paid \$300	. . . . .	600
C. Averill paid \$490	. . . . .	790
George F. Bartlett paid \$490	. . . . .	790
---- Mason paid \$410	. . . . .	710
C. Gutterson paid \$500	. . . . .	800
A. McIntire paid \$575	. . . . .	875
C. Badger paid \$555	. . . . .	855
G. P. Mooar paid \$325	. . . . .	625
J. Savage paid \$200	. . . . .	500
W. B. Peacock paid \$325	. . . . .	625
W. B. Peacock paid \$325	. . . . .	625
B. R. Came paid \$350	. . . . .	650
H. Woods paid \$300	. . . . .	600
Humphrey Moore (eighty-six years old) paid \$312	. . . . .	612

REPORT OF WILLIAM RAMSDELL

as agent of the town of Milford for filling the quota for 1863 and 1864:

Quota for 1863, 23 men.

Dr. to 2 volunteers at \$410	. . . . .	\$820.00
8 " 425	. . . . .	3,400.00
13 " 450	. . . . .	5,850.00
Use of money paid to Souhegan bank	. . . . .	24.60
		=====
		\$10,094.60
Cr. by cash received of town treasurer	. . . . .	\$10,094.60

Received and paid over to the treasurer, as bounties refunded:

From the state	\$2,300.00
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Quota of 1864, 40 men²

Dr. to 1 volunteer, surplus over last call.		
6 volunteers for 3 years, cost	\$1,780.00
14 substitutes, \$600	. . . . .	8,400.00

² The 40 men cost \$359 each to the town and government. They were procured at Concord, where a regular business of furnishing volunteers or substitutes was done by brokers. These brokers were not as a rule men of character, and the volunteers they furnished did not make the best of soldiers. Mr. Ramsdell made more than forty journeys to Concord in and about the business of the town's quota of soldiers during the war.

17 volunteers of 1 year (16 at \$500 and 1 at \$400)	8,400.00
Dr. to 1 volunteer for 3 years, at \$800	800.00
1 volunteer for 3 years, at \$300	300.00
2 volunteers for 3 years, at \$575	1,150.00
Paid 1 man, drafted (bounty \$300, not entitled:	50.00
Paid J. L. Spring, two journeys to Concord and exp.	20.80
Paid for men's expense to Concord who were rejected	10.55
Paid for stamps, blanks, and seals	3.87
Telegrams	3.00
Personal service and expenses	277.00
	=====
	\$21,195.22
Balance in hands of agent to be accounted for, February 15, 1865	1,559.78
	=====
	\$22,755.00
Cr. by cash received of,-	
Town treasurer	\$21,030.00
State, for bounties cashed	1,700.00
Recruiting fee	25.00
	=====
	\$22,755.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM RAMSDELL.

On the 3d of April, 1865, news came of the evacuation by the rebels of Petersburg and also of the rebel capital (Richmond) and of their occupancy by federal troops under General Grant. The people of Milford were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of joy. The bells were rung, cannons fired, flags raised, and hearty congratulations exchanged by the citizens. The sudden exit of the rebel president, Jefferson Davis, and his cabinet officers from their capital; the fleeing of their greatest general (Lee) with a part of his powerful army from this stronghold, which had defied several assaults, and in six days afterwards the surrender of Lee himself and his whole army to General Grant, were regarded by all as a harbinger of peace and of a restored Union. It was evident that the Rebellion had received its death blow, and when the day appointed for annual Fast arrived, April 13, the people could not restrain their jubilant feelings of joy on account of recent victories. But, alas, how soon did their joy give place to mourning and weeping! How soon and how suddenly was our noon turned into midnight! Only the next day, April 14, the life of President Lincoln was taken by the cruel hand of an assassin, and a plot laid for taking at the same time the life of several of the highest officers of our government. The news reached Milford on the 13th. As soon as the report was confirmed the bells were tolled. Sadness and grief were depicted in almost every countenance. Such a shock the nation had never experienced, -such a sudden change from joyousness to lamentation and mourning.

The 16th being Sunday, the churches were draped with the emblems of deep mourning, the bells were tolled, badges of mourning were worn by many loyal citizens, and it was the most solemn and gloomy Sabbath day ever witnessed in town.

On the 19th of April, being the funeral day of our lamented president, the people of the town generally assembled to mingle their tears of sympathy and grief for the nation's loss, and seek the compassion and direction of Him who controls the affairs of nations. At noon, the time appointed for the performance of the last sad rites to the memory of the president at Washington, the bells were tolled. The largest church in town was filled to overflowing with sorrowful mourners wearing the emblems of sorrow and grief. The United States flag was trimmed with black, and almost every dwelling house and place of business exhibited emblems of the grief of their occupants. The exercises at the meeting were of the most solemn and pathetic character. Addresses were made by Rev. F. D. Ayer and Bainbridge Wadleigh, which were listened to with profound interest; appropriate music by the choir and by the cornet band.

The president, Andrew Johnson, appointed June 1, 1865, "to be observed as a day of national mourning, humiliation, and prayer, requesting the people to bow reverently in meekness before the Supreme Ruler of the universe, who has suffered this great affliction to overtake us and seek wisdom and direction from Him." There being no resident clergyman in town at this time there was no public meeting. The places of business were closed, and the day regarded with becoming respect.

As most of the New Hampshire soldiers then in the field were discharged, and returned home in July, 1865, on the 3d day of August the people assembled in the park to give their soldiers a welcome reception on their return home. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. F. D. Ayer, and Mr. S. L. B. Chase, of Newton Theological Institution. Responses to sentiments were made by John L. Spring, Colonel Livermore, Captain Stanyan, and Lieutenant William H. Ramsdell. A sumptuous entertainment was furnished the returned soldiers and their wives in the town hall at the expense of the town.

Orren A. Hamblett was the first soldier who volunteered from Milford, into the United States Service. As soon as the news of the massacre of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore was received, he enlisted in Boston, April 19, 1861, into the Fourth battalion of rifles, Co. C. Afterwards this battalion formed the nucleus of the Thirteenth regiment Massachusetts volunteers. He was disabled by sunstroke and discharged after serving one year. He afterwards enlisted in the heavy artillery, but was rejected by the mustering officer.

NAMES OF MILFORD SOLDIERS

who were killed, or wounded, or died, while in the service of the United States, or who have died of disease contracted while in the army:

George W. Chickering, 8th regiment, Co. B, died at home, January 31, 1862; disease, measles.

W. W. I. Robbins, 1st, F, died in Philadelphia, August 4, 1861; disease, fever.

Charles E. Nutting, 1st, E, died at home, August 19, 1861; disease, consumption.

William D. Coffin, 2d, G, killed August 29, 1862, in the second Bull Run battle.

Abram B. Shedd, 6th, K, killed August 29, 1862, in the second Bull Run battle.

Albert S. Hutchinson, 2d, G, died of a wound received in the second Bull Run battle August 29, 1862.

Thomas H. Law, 5th, K, sergeant, died of a wound received in the Battle of Antietam, October 1, 1862.

William P. Kendall, 4th, C, died in South Carolina, August 19, 1862; disease, typhoid fever.

John W. Spalding, 5th, C, was wounded in the arm in the Battle of Fredericksburg; also, a bullet passed through one of his lungs, in the Battle of Cold Harbor. From the effects of the wound he died at home, September 2, 1865.

Harris Gray died at his father's in Milford, February 20, 1863. He enlisted as medical cadet in Massachusetts.

Eugene H. Amsden, 8th: B, corporal, died at Camp Parapet, Carrollton, La., September 5, 1862; disease, chronic diarrhoea.

Abner W. Osgood, sergeant in 3d, E, died at Port Royal, October 10, 1862; disease, chronic diarrhoea.

Josiah D. Crosby, 16th, C, died at Brashear City, May 12, 1865; disease, chronic diarrhoea.

William P. Conrey, 16th, C, died at Brashear City, May 4, 1863; disease, chronic diarrhoea.

Frank J. Lawrence, 8th, B, leg shot off in the first Battle of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; he died of the wound, June 30, 1863.

Noah Lund, 16th, C, died at Baton Rouge, January 5, 1863; disease, chronic diarrhoea.

John H. Lovejoy, 8th, B, was wounded in the breast by a bullet in the first Battle of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Jeremiah Lyons, 8th, B, killed in the second Battle of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.

Josiah P. Smith, 8th, B, killed in the Battle of Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

A. B. Hayden was shot in the wrist in the Battle of Fredericksburg. Five men had been shot down in his regiment while bearing the Union flag. At the fall of the fifth man, this brave soldier grasped the flag-staff and bore the stars and stripes aloft; but he was doomed to the same fate as his companions. A ball soon struck and shattered his left arm. He was carried to the hospital in Alexandria, where he died, January 5, 1863. He was embalmed, and brought home January 13, 1863.

Captain John M. Stanyan, 8th, B, commissioned December 20, 1861; wounded and captured at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; honorably discharged on account of his wounds, October 16, 1863. In 1861 Capt. Stanyan enlisted twenty-seven (27) men at Milford at a time when the bounty was only \$10.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver W. Lull, 8th, was appointed provost judge of Western Louisiana, afterward provost marshal on General Emory's staff. He was killed by a Minié ball, in the Battle of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, early in the charge, while cheering on his men.

Captain Josiah I. Plympton, 3d, E, promoted to major, then to lieutenant-colonel. He was shot through the heart while leading the last charge at Deep Bottom, Virginia.

George L. Jones, 3d, E, enlisted August 2, 1861; wounded in battle at James Island, laid in a hospital at Hilton Head until he had recovered; was wounded slightly in the Army of the Potomac. He re-enlisted for three years, and came home on a furlough of thirty days. In about two months after his return he was killed instantly by a ball passing through his head, which was fired by a sharp-shooter, August 9, 1864. He had been on a reconnoissance in Virginia, and while crossing the Weldon railroad the ball struck him. He tumbled down a declivity on the rebel side of the railroad. His comrades endeavored to recover his body but could not without sacrificing their own lives.

Samuel Dolbear served as a most faithful soldier in the 5th, K. He was promoted to the office of sergeant, and was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg.

John W. Crosby, 5th, K, was appointed second lieutenant, 2d, G, but declined in favor of Lieut. Sylvester Rogers who was killed at the second Bull Run battle. Promoted to second lieutenant, then to first lieutenant. He lost his right arm by a wound, on the front line, within a few yards of the famous "stone wall," at Fredericksburg. Was post provost marshal of the substitute camp at Concord from September to December, 1863.

Luke Hallegan, 3d, E, wounded and captured at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 18, 1863, and died of the wound in the hands of the enemy, August 8, 1863.

Clesson R. Stickney, 8th, B, was promoted to sergeant; wounded at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863. He was discharged September 21, 1863, to accept an appointment as first lieutenant in the United States colored troops.

James M. Blanchard, 8th, B. Promoted to sergeant-major, August 5, 1863, and to captain in United States colored troops September 21, 1863; lost his right eye and was wounded otherwise in battle, June 14, 1863.

John Meikle, wounded slightly in the Battle of Port Hudson.

Thomas Gourley, wounded slightly in arm at Port Hudson.

Alexander McRobbie, 2d, G, killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, Va., July 2, 1863.

James E. Fuller, 16th, C, died at Baton Rouge, La., June 3, 1863; disease, fever. The name of Mr. Fuller was by mistake omitted from the list of deceased soldiers on the tablet in the town hall.

Charles M. Aiken, 10th, H, killed accidentally in Portsmouth, Va., July 25, 1863, by the falling of a tree.

B. F. Clark, 16th, C, died at Baton Rouge, La., July 22, 1863; disease, fever.

Allen F. Crosby, 16th, C, died soon after his return home, August 26, 1863; disease, fever.

Charles Wendall Mills, youngest son of John and Sarah Mills -a kind and loving boy-was born January 27, 1844. He enlisted as a private for nine months in the 16th, C, October 10, 1862. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned home with his regiment, August 14, 1863; received his discharge August 20, 1863. He contracted a fever at the siege of Port Hudson, of which he died August 23, 1863. He enlisted, as he said, because his government called him, and he felt it his duty to go, and at the last said he had "done all that had been required of him; the boat is ready, let me go home."

Isaac F. Frye, 9th, F, was killed July 30, 1864, in a battle near Petersburg, Va.

Edward F. Lund, 4th, C, was wounded in the battle near Petersburg, Va., August 23, 1864. He died of the wound in a hospital in Washington, D. C.

William B. Hutchinson, of the heavy artillery, F; died at Fort Foote, October 2, 1864; disease, fever.

Joshua Royleigh, 8th, 13, died in the hospital at Concord, N. H., November 2, 1864.

Frederic A. Eldridge, was commissioned assistant surgeon in the 1st N. H. cavalry, November 7, 1864. He was wounded in the hip in the Battle at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. He was injured by an accidental explosion at City Point, August 11, 1864.

Thomas Reagan, 10th, B, died at home, March 24, 1865. He had been in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., and was exchanged.

George S. Tuck, 4th, C, died in Milford, April 1, 1865; disease, chronic diarrhoea. He was mustered into service September 18, 1861. His term of three years had expired, and he re-enlisted in February, 1864. He had been in four or five battles.

Alvin B. Chase, 16th, C, died soon after his return home, August 24, 1863; disease, malarial fever.

William Abbot, 16th, C, died at home, August 24, 1863; disease, malarial fever.

Lucian A. Duncklee, 16th, C, died August 23, 1863, at Mattoon, Ill., on his way home.

Henry C. Stimson, 16th, C, died at home, August 27, 1863; disease, malarial fever.

Edwin B. Howard, 16th, C, died at home, August 29, 1863; disease, malarial fever.

Milo L. Osgood, 16th, C, died at home, September 2, 1863; disease, consumption.

Thomas M. Gilpatrick, 4th, C, killed in battle on Morris Island.

David M. Gordon, 4th, C, died at Morris Island, September 24, 1863; disease, dysentery.

William Garvin, 16th, C, died at home, November 20, 1863; disease, malarial fever.

Frank Hood, 7th, H, wounded in the back and in the ankle by balls in the battle on Morris Island.
 Mile P. Felch, 9th, C, died March 9, 1864, at Camp London, KY.; disease, malignant typhoid fever.
 Henry P. Hutchinson, 9th, F, wounded in the head in the Wilderness battle, Va., May 19, 1864, from the effects of which he died in a hospital in Washington, D. C.
 Jonathan P. Richardson, 9th, F, died in a rebel prison, at Danville, Ga., November 18, 1864.
 Samuel F. Jones, 4th, F, killed in battle at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Thomas P. Cannery, 9th: C, died in a rebel prison at Andersonville, August 26, 1864.
 Andrew L. Marvel, 1st heavy artillery, died at home, April 16, 1865; disease, consumption.
 Francis Divan, 2d, C, where he served three years, then re-enlisted into the 14th, D. He died from lack of food and clothing in Salisbury (N. C.) prison, December 24, 1864.
 Frank O. Howe, 9th, F, was wounded in the side in the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; he died of the wound May 16, 1864.
 John E. Herrick, 3d, E, died at Antrim, N. H., May 20, 1865.
 Grosvenor A. Colby, not heard from, supposed to be dead.
 Alfred F. Lynch, 4th, C, not heard from; missing at Drury's Bluff; supposed to have been killed May 16, 1864.
 Henry M. Potter, 4th, C, not heard from; was missing after the action at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; supposed to have been killed in that battle.
 Charles Brown, corporal in 4th, C, died September 25, 1863.
 Henry A. Haskell, 4th, C, reported to have had both legs shot off in the battle at Chapin's Farm, September 25, 1864. As nothing more was heard from him he is supposed to be dead.
 John B. Melendy, 5th, K, was struck by a piece of shell which was fired by the rebels at the Battle of Antietam, but was able to continue on duty. He was the first man wounded in this engagement.
 Frank J. Stimson, 8th, B, was wounded in the breast at George's Landing, La., October 27, 1862.
 Thomas L. Livermore went from Galena, Ill., in June, 1861, and joined the 1st N. H. Volunteers as a private, and served with it until it came home. He was first sergeant in 5th, K, N. H. V., and was promoted to second lieutenant, afterwards to first lieutenant, to captain, to major, brevet lieutenant-colonel, then to colonel of the Eighteenth regiment. He was struck by pieces of the second shell fired in the Battle at Antietam. He was also wounded in the leg by a piece of a shell at Malvern Hill. He re-enlisted for three years in 1864.
 Chandler O. Crosby, 8th, B, died at Camp Parapet, La., September 15, 1862; disease, typhoid fever.

Names of those soldiers who were killed in battle:

William D. Coffin, Abram B. Shedd, Oliver W. Lull, Jeremiah Lyon, Josiah P. Smith, Alexander McRobbie, Samuel Dolbear, Thomas M. Gilpatrick, George L. Jones, Isaac F. Frye, J. I. Plympton, Samuel F. Jones, Joseph K. Shedd - 13.

Those who died of wounds received in battle:

Albert F. Hutchinson, Thomas H. Law, A. B. Hayden, John W. Spalding, Frank J. Lawrence, Henry P. Hutchinson, Edward F. Lund, Luke Hallegan - 8.

Those who died of disease contracted in the army or in rebel prisons:

George W. Chickering, W. W. I. Robbins, Charles B. Nutting, William P. Kendall, Chandler O. Crosby, Harris Gray, Eugene H. Amsden, Abner W. Osgood, Josiah D. Crosby, William P. Connery, Noah Lund, James E. Fuller, Benjamin F. Clarke, Allen T. Crosby, Charles W. Mills, Alvin B. Chase, William Abbot, Lucian A. Duncklee, Henry C. Stimson, Edwin B. Howard, Milo L. Osgood, David W. Gordon, William Garvin, Milo P. Felch, William B. Hutchinson, Joshua Royleigh, Thomas Reagan, George S. Tuck, Jonathan P. Richardson, Thomas P. Cannery, Andrew L. Marvel, Francis Divan, John E. Herrick - 33.

Killed by a tree falling on him: Charles M. Aiken - 1.

Those of whom no official information has been received; -some of them wounded, and all supposed to be dead: Frank O. Howe, Grosvenor A. Colby, Alfred J. Lynch, Henry M. Potter, Henry A. Haskell - 3.

The following seriously wounded soldiers survive (1893):

John W. Crosby, John H. Lovejoy, James M. Blanchard, John M. Stanyan, John Mickle, Thomas Gourley, Frank Hood, F. A. Eldredge-5.

SUMMARY.

The whole number of Milford soldiers who went into the army during the war was 196. Of these 40 re-enlisted and were counted twice in filling the quota of Milford; 70 substitutes were furnished by the town and by individuals. The whole number accredited to Milford by the United States government was 306.

RECAPITULATION.

Names of all the Milford soldiers who went into the United States service during the war:³

George H. Gillis, John C. Clark, George E. Hartwell, *John Mahar, Ozias Wright, Loammi B. Ward, Charles F. Conant, John F. Crosby, Richard Mahar, *Robert McKenzie, *Francis Divan, John Brown, A. McArthur, *Thomas Gourley, *Sylvanus Adams, *Alexander McRobbie, James McRobbie, David P. Wood, *William Merriles, *Jeremiah Lyon, *G. H. Drew, *Norman Burdick, Grosvenor A. Colby, William H. Ramsdell, George T. Lovejoy, William Abbott, *Charles Prew, *Alfred F. Lynch, *Edward F. Lund, Charles F. Crosby, *Thomas B. Hall, *S. F. Jones, George Worcester, *Daniel H. Greene, *A. S. Hutchinson, *William D. Coffin, *Samuel Dolbear, *Albert A. Cochran, *James Bonner, *Eugene H. Amsden, James G. Williams, *John B. Burns, *Abner W. Osgood, William H. Howe, *J. M. Blanchard, W. W. I. Bobbins, Charles Nutting, George Clark, *John W. Crosby, J. I. Plympton, *G. H. Jones, Charles S. Hazen, George S. Tuck, D. W. Gordon, Joseph H. Kimball, M. F. Burnham, John H. Clarke, W. P. Kendall, Alfred Shattuck, John H. Lund, George W. Dimick, *T. L. Livermore, A. B. Shedd, *P. A. Shedd, *J. H. Lovejoy, William P. Heald, C. R. Stickney, H. L. Robbins, J. C. Clarke, John O. Connor, A. M. Darracott, O. C. Crosby, George E. Hartwell, *J. H. Stimson, X. E. Mills, F. J. Stimson, George W. Chickering, *Joshua Royleigh, Josiah P. Smith, C. H. Camp, Nelson Wood, Oliver W. Lull, Samuel G. Dearborn, F. J. Lawrence, William Gourley, John F. Howard, Andrew I. Marvel, John Mickle, William A. Crosby, *H. M. Potter, *Joseph Gilina, Thomas Gilpatrick, *Abel F. Gutterson, John M. Stanyan, Harris Gray, Luke Hallegan, John E. Herrick, Orrin A. Hamblett, Thomas H. Law, George A. Halt, James W. Ames, Joseph Buss, Edward Powers, Frank Hood, D. M. Perham, John Bonner, *H. J. Richardson, *John Martin, E. P. Ross, F. W. Dennis, M. P. Felch, Dennis Holden, Thomas P. Connery, Frederick F. Turner, R. B. Kidder, Hugh Connor, J. B. Fretts, A. B. Bennett, F. O. Howe, Patrick Dillon, A. B. Hayden, J. W. Spalding, J. E. Mackay, Alfred W. Heald, John Holland, I. F. Frye, Charles Howe, W. H. Howe, J. P. Richardson, H. P. Hutchinson, C. H. Dunning, J. B. Melendy, John Arbuckle, Thomas Reagan, C. M. Aiken, J. W. Shattuck, Charles Huntley, Charles Brooks, Francis Morlock, John C. Aiken, J. A. Lovejoy, F. E. Greisinger, W. G. Averill, J. P. Shedd, G. F. Stone, G. R. Hartshorn, Frank Crosby, Albion Wyman, L. A. Duncklee, Noah Lund, Charles W. Mills, B. F. Clarke, E. K. Jewett, J. E. Fuller, C. H. Osgood, H. C. Stimson, C. C. Bartlett, *H. M. Mills, J. D. Crosby, Edwin Howard, Joseph Cushing, William Abbott, W. P. Connery, Alvin B. Chase, Justin Hutchinson, A. F. Crosby, *Allen R. Hood, William Garvin, A. F. Hanscomb, Ed. Hanscomb, Jasper Osgood, Frederic A. Eldredge, James Ryan, H. A. Haskell, E. P. Jones, A. F. Hutchinson, F. A. Fisher, George Marvel, E. L. Nelson, F. T. Coggin, W. D. Hutchinson, Patrick Chroan, A. M. Hatch, John McKenny, R. H. Pierce, I. H. Leyden, J. Carleton, Jr., W. P. Easton, Charles H. Worcester, W. H. Gillis, Robert Chumard, H. O. Connor, John Dame, H. M. Tyler, Thomas Jess, Gilbert Wadleigh.

Sixty Milford soldiers lost their lives by the war, - 40 of whom were never brought home to be buried.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, OCTOBER 1865.

“From the third annual meeting, October 18, 1864, till the last of May, 1865, the meetings were held weekly with a few interruptions. The levee holden last March was the most effective one the society has held for the accumulation of funds. Additional bonds were raised by individual subscription and by the membership fee of twenty-five cents.

³ *Those names with the star prefixed are those soldiers who re-enlisted,- names of the 70 substitutes from abroad not recorded.

In November, 1864, and February, 1865, we sent to the New England branch of the Sanitary Commission two barrels and one-half. These two barrels contained the following articles: 57 pounds dried apple, 9 bed-quilts, 1 pair flannel drawers, 31 flannel shirts, 7 cotton shirts, 23 pairs woollen socks, 12 pairs slippers, 16 comfort bags, 53 old cotton handkerchiefs; beside hop cushions, reading matter, etc. The contents of the two barrels were valued at \$205.20. The half barrel contained pickles, and was not estimated by the committee. We have remaining on hand 1 bed-quilt, 21 flannel shirts, 13 woollen socks, 1 pair woollen drawers, and several varieties of cloth, buttons, thread, etc., as stock in trade and remaining in the treasury, valued at \$113.53.

STATISTICAL RECAPITCLATION OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS,

The first year sent away 1,557 articles, valued at	.	\$392.95
The second year sent away 793 articles, valued at	.	415.53
The third year sent away 422 articles, valued at	.	259.72
The fourth year sent away 152 articles, valued at	.	205.20
Remaining on hand 41 articles, valued at	.	86.00
In hands of Miss H. L. Chase, treasurer	.	113.53
		=====
		\$1,506.93

“As the Rebellion has been crushed, peace has been joyfully proclaimed, and the object for which our association was instituted no longer needs our efforts; feeling that our benevolent efforts have not been in vain, we now disband our organization, and turn our attention to other pursuits and avocations, feeling thankful that we have been permitted to labor in the great cause of humanity - the cause of God - to sympathize with the afflicted and do something toward the salvation of our beloved country.

“E. A. LIVERMORE, Secretary.
 “ HANNAH L. CHASE, Treasurer.”

Leonard Chase was commissioned as a recruiting officer with the rank of colonel and towards the close of the war was stationed at Washington for the purpose of enlisting colored soldiers to be credited to New Hampshire. From the beginning to the end of the war he gave much of his time to the public service.

Clinton S. Averill who had been educated at the military school at Norwich, Vermont, rendered valuable services in drilling recruits enlisted in Milford. His services were freely given whenever needed, and were of great value to officers and enlisted men. All commissioned officers from the town did more or less in the way of arousing the war spirit and enlisting men for service in the field. To particularize would be invidious.

In addition to those citizens already named in the reports of town and other meetings, Rev. J. W. Horton, the resident Baptist clergyman, deserves most honorable mention.