



The event will be held on 30 April-2 May 2004. Participants should make every effort to arrive no later than Friday night; those who arrive early will have special activities to keep them busy -- reconnoitering, security for mapping parties, and engineer work.

This year, the scenario is based on a Federal advance up the Orange Plank Road on May 5, 1864 - the advance into the Wilderness. The site is near Brandy Station, Virginia near the Rappahannock River, on ground that closely matches the area around Germanna Ford on the Rapidan.

7TH MAINE

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY



PRIVATE ERIC TIPTON

A BIOGRAPHY

MY BIOGRAPHY

WHERE I WAS BORN:

I was born August 17, 1830 in Unity, Maine.

FAMILY:

My family moved to Unity, Maine, when I was four years old in 1834. My Father had the opportunity for work in Unity. He is a land speculator in Unity and my mother Pamela works at a furniture store on the Bangor Road in downtown Unity. They both grew up in Springfield, Ohio.

My brother Ryan was born in 1832 and is an artist/writer living in Portland, Maine.

My Father's side of the family is mostly located in Kentucky. My cousin Private George Tipton enlisted with the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry and was captured in March 1863. He re-enlisted with the 7th Kentucky Cavalry upon his release and fought with them until the end of the war. My other cousin Private Elijah Hull fights with the 40th Regiment Ohio Infantry Company "C".

My Mother's side of the family lives in Springfield, Ohio. Their name is Chamberlain. My Great Grandparents (Jensen) came over from Norway and that is where I got the name Eric. My middle name - Arthur comes from my Grandfather on my Mother's side.

EDUCATION:

I finished 12th Grade in Unity where.

MARRIAGE:

I met my wife Alexandra Avenarius Sasha, a Russian immigrant in 1858. I was married July 17, 1859 to Sasha. We were married at my parent's home in Unity.

MY WIFE ALEXANDRA:

Alexandra was born on May 3, 1838 in Moscow. She came to the United States in 1857. She works for the Dancy family as their governess teaching the children Lauren, Megan and Abigail at the hotel.

CAREER:

I work at the Chandler's Hotel on Bangor Road, right in the middle of town for \$240 per year and \$20 per month plus room and board. It costs \$1 per night to stay at the Hotel. It is the meeting place for the town and located at the crossroads of **BANGOR ROAD and THE WATERVILLE TO BELFAST ROAD.**

HOME

My wife and I live in one of the rooms of the Chandler's Hotel, where I work on the Bangor Road right in the middle of town.

MUSTERED IN:

I Mustered into U.S. Service August 21, 1861. Three years. We were organized at Augusta, Maine on August 22, 1861.

WHY DID I DECIDE TO FIGHT?

My Father was in the military and fought in the Mexican War. He volunteered and served as a Lieutenant. I was too young at the time to volunteer. I was only sixteen and wanted to go to college.

I believe that slavery is wrong. I also am a patriot and I think we should preserve the Union. I admire the South for its stance on the rights of states within the Union, but I feel that the foundation of their argument is rooted in slavery and this in itself is morally wrong. My family is much divided on this issue because of my roots in Kentucky.

UNITY INFORMATION - From Joan Roming at the Unity Historical Society



1) **Do you know the name of a tavern that would have been located in the main part of town in the 1850's and 1860's? Is there any information you could provide about the tavern?** CHANDLER'S HOTEL. UNITY HAD A STRONG TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT SO PROBABLY NO TAVERN. ALSO HOME OF LEMUEL BARTLETT SERVED AS A MEETING PLACE (NOW THE HOME OF UNITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY--SEE WWW.UNITYMAINE.ORG WEBSITE.

2) **What was the main industry in Unity in the 1800's?** FARMING WITH RELATED BUSINESSES AND STORES

3) **I've looked on some maps and it appears that two main roads intersect right at Unity. What are the names of the roads?** RT 202 AND 9 CALLED THE BANGOR ROAD, RT 139 AND 220 THE WATERVILLE TO BELFAST ROAD

4) **Are there any good web sites you could recommend for more information on Unity?** THE ABOVE MENTIONED WEB SITE. I ALSO YOU READ JAMES B. VICKERY 3RD, HISTORY OF UNITY MAINE, PRINTED IN 1954. IT IS OUT OF PRINT BUT WE HAVE COPIES. IT HAS A SECTION ON THE CIVIL WAR AND A LIST OF MEN WHO ENLISTED AND ARE BURIED HERE. \$20 + POSTAGE OF \$5 AND A CHECK MADE OUT TO UNITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MORE INFORMATION

Quaker Hill - A major Road and the place where the town was first settled by Quakers (Quaker Settlement).

Colby College in Waterville - "the Waterville College" - 17 miles. Most of the people who were educated went to Bowdoin College.

Freedom was the next town over that had a whole bunch of Rebels - They had a fight and drafted them into the Union Army.

About thirty miles from the coast - Belfast is the biggest port.

General Notes:

It was hard to move the products to the ports because there was no railroad. RR didn't come until 1880's. Hemlock was cut off to make tanning. There was a cheese factory in town. Unity was not an Underground Railroad stop, although it was hotbed for abolition.

They are about thirty-five miles from both Bangor and Augusta.

QUESTIONS:

What kind of cheese did they make at the factory? "Rat cheese" or local yellow cheddar like
What was the average size of a farm in Maine? 40 - 60 acres

What other kinds of jobs did they have there? Blacksmith, carriage makers, stage coach relay, teachers of grade and high school, undertakers, dry goods store keepers, doctors, dentists, ministers, shoemakers, cabinet and casket makers, druggists, restaurateurs, saddle and harness makers.

Where was the recruiting booth for town? Not that I know of. Probably taken care of in person by a town father

What kind of livestock? What was the name of the Dairy Cattle? Livestock - There were cows, pigs, chickens, oxen, horses. They had mixed breeds of cows.

How much was it per night to stay at the Chandler's Hotel. Unknown but probably about \$1. On the website you will see a picture of a house with a tourist sign out front. That was Chandlers.

MAINE INFORMATION



Hannibal Hamlin
Vice President with Lincoln
(Born 1809 - Died 1891)

Hannibal Hamlin is best known in Maine history as the "Father of the Republican Party." Born in Paris Hill, Hamlin grew up on his parents' farm. He tried his hand at many careers before he came to law and politics; he was a cook, a woodcutter, a farmer, a teacher, a land surveyor, and a printer. Finally, he apprenticed as a law clerk under Samuel Fessenden, a leading lawyer and abolitionist in Portland. Hamlin worked alongside Fessenden's son, William Pitt Fessenden, who later became Senator, joining Hamlin in Washington. After his apprenticeship at Fessenden & Deblois, Hamlin set up his own law practice in Hampden. Soon, he entered politics as a Democrat: first as a member of the state legislature, then as Speaker, then as one of Maine's representatives to Congress, and later as a member of the U.S. Senate. While he was Senator, the Democratic Party was in turmoil, mostly over the issue of slavery. Hamlin, an anti-slavery man, chose to switch parties in 1856. In 1857, Hamlin began a term as governor of Maine, but resigned three weeks later to return to the Senate. Abraham Lincoln chose Hamlin as his running mate in 1860, and Hamlin served as Vice President under Lincoln for the first of his two terms. Hamlin was again elected to the Senate after his Vice Presidency, and served for twelve years. He lived out his last years in Bangor. Hamlin's leadership began an almost century-long period of Republican rule in Maine. Source: Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. VIII. Ed. Allen Johnson. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. 1929. Image courtesy Maine Historical Society.

1860 Census Data: Unity Population – 1,320

Money

- What cost \$**100** in 1850 would cost \$**2045.01** in 2001.
- Also, if you were to buy exactly the same products in 2001 and 1850, they would cost you \$**100** and \$**4.89** respectively.
- Prices today are **20.45 times the amount back then.**

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE INFORMATION

Waldo County was erected 3 July, 1827 (Public Laws, chs.354,362), by setting off all of Hancock County lying west of Penobscot Bay and River, taking from Lincoln County the towns of Camden, Hope, Liberty, Montville, and Palermo, and Appleton Plantation, and from Kennebec County the

towns of Freedom, Unity, Montgomery, and Burnham. The northern boundary of the county was formed by the south lines of Penobscot and Somerset Counties and has remained unaltered. In 1836, one estate was annexed to Camden from Warren on Lincoln County (ch.17) The town of Vinalhaven was annexed from Hancock County, March 15,1838 (ch. 451) Three homesteads were set off from the Town of Palermo to the town of Washington in Lincoln County, April 11 1854 ((Public Laws, Chapter 327)

The towns of Appleton, Camden, Hope, North Haven, and Vinalhaven were set off to form part of the new county of Knox, April 1, 1860 (Public Laws, ch. 146)

In 1873 part of Clinton Gore Plantation in Kennebec County was annexed to Burnham (ch. 384). The present boundaries of Waldo County include 26 towns and 1 city: the city of Belfast and the towns of Belmont, Brooks, Burnham, Frankfort, Freedom, Islesborough, Jackson, Knox, Liberty, Lincolnville, Monroe, Montville, Morrill, Northport, Palermo, Prospect, Searsmont, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Swanville, Thorndike, Troy, Unity, Waldo and Winterport.

Discovery and Colonization of Maine

Five hundred years before Columbus "discovered" America, Leif Ericson and a crew of 30 Viking sailors are believed to have explored the Maine coast and may have landed and tried to establish a settlement here.

In 1498, six years after Columbus landed in the West Indies, John Cabot, an Italian sailor in the employ of King Henry VII of England, sailed into North American waters and may well have explored the Maine coast, although there is no concrete evidence of it.

A century after Cabot's voyage a number of European ships briefly visited the area, some of them putting ashore to make repairs and process fish catches.

The first settlement was established by the Plymouth Company at Popham in 1607, the same year of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. Because the Popham colony didn't survive the harsh Maine winters, Jamestown enjoys the distinction of being regarded as America's first permanent settlement.

A number of [English](#) settlements were established along the Maine coast in the 1620s, although the rugged climate, deprivations and Indian attacks wiped out many of them over the years.

As Maine entered the 18th century, only a half dozen settlements still survived. By then, Massachusetts had bought up most of the land claims in this wilderness territory, an arrangement which lasted until 1820 when Maine separated from Massachusetts to become a separate state.

French and Indian Wars

The question of Maine's ownership was a matter of continuing dispute between England and France throughout the first half of the 18th century.

The period was also marked by a series of Indian raids on white settlements, forays which had the active support of the French interested in seeing the English settlers driven from the land.

One of the significant military developments of the French and Indian Wars was the capture of the French fort at Louisburg, Nova Scotia, in 1745 by a contingent of forces led by William Pepperell of Kittery. The 1763 Treaty of Paris ended all French claims to the territory.

After the Indian threat lessened in the mid-1700s, the population of Maine began to grow, encouraged by an open offer by Massachusetts of 100-acre lots free to anyone who would settle the northern province.

The population doubled from 12,000 to 24,000 between 1743 and 1763. By the end of the century, the number of Maine settlers had grown to more than 150,000.

Revolutionary War

Resistance to the oppressive colonial tax policies of the British Parliament began early in Maine.

In 1765 a mob seized a quantity of tax stamps at Falmouth (now Portland), and attacks on customs agents in the province became common.

A year after the famous Boston Tea Party of 1773, Maine staged its own version of that incident when a group of men burned a shipment of tea stored at York.

When open warfare finally erupted at Lexington and Concord, hundreds of Maine men actively joined the struggle for independence. The province saw plenty of action during the Revolution.

In 1775, British warships under the command of the notorious Capt. Henry Mowatt shelled and burned Falmouth, an act intended to punish residents for their opposition to the Crown, but which only served to stiffen Maine's ardor for independence.

The first naval battle of the Revolution occurred in June 1775 when a group of Maine patriots captured the armed British cutter "Margaretta" off Machias.

Later that year many Maine men accompanied Col. Benedict Arnold on his long march through the north woods in a valiant but fruitless effort to capture Quebec.

An ill-planned expedition by the American naval fleet to regain the British-held fortification at Castine in 1779 led to the most disastrous naval encounter of the war.

The Revolution cost Maine dearly. About 1,000 men lost their lives in the war, the district's sea trade was all but destroyed, the principal city had been leveled by British bombardment, and Maine's overall share of the war debt amounted to more than would later be imposed upon it by the Civil War.

Maine Statehood

Following the Revolution, frontier settlers who resented being ruled from [Boston](#) pressed for separation from Massachusetts.

Coastal merchants, who held the balance of political power at the time, resisted the separation movement until the War of 1812 showed that Massachusetts was unable or unwilling to provide adequate protection for the people of the district against British raids.

With popular sentiment unified behind statehood, the separation movement went forward. Congress established Maine as the 23rd state under the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This arrangement allowed Maine to join the Union as a free state, with Missouri entering a year later as a slave state, thereby preserving the numerical balance between free and slave states in the nation.

By this time the population of Maine had reached nearly 300,000. The new state had nine counties and 236 towns.

Delegates met for three weeks in October of 1819 in Portland to hammer out a state constitution, a document strongly rooted in political independence, religious freedom and popular control of government.

The president of the convention was William King, a prominent Bath merchant and shipbuilder who subsequently became Maine's first governor.

Portland was selected as the state capital, but this was only temporary. In 1832 the capital was moved to Augusta, a more centrally located site.

Northeast Boundary Dispute

The precise boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick remained a matter of often-heated argument for years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The dispute festered and smoldered until 1839, when it threatened to erupt into open warfare. The Maine Legislature that year raised funds to support a military force of 10,000 to protect the state's border claims at Madawaska.

Several hundred British regulars were dispatched to the scene from Quebec. At this point the U.S. Congress entered the picture, approving \$10 million for military expenses should war break out.

Nearly 50,000 troops were readied for action, and Major General Winfield Scott was dispatched to the scene. Scott managed to work out a temporary agreement between the two parties before the so-called "War of the Aroostook" reached the point of bloodshed.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty, hammered out in 1842 by U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster and English special minister Lord Ashburton, finally settled the question of where Maine's northeast boundary lay.

Economic Development

Once Maine became a separate state there followed a period of tremendous economic growth in which a number of important mining and manufacturing industries emerged.

In addition to lumbering, the traditional fishing and shipbuilding pursuits entered a boom period. Ice harvesting, granite and lime quarrying also developed as important industries.

Water-powered factories began to spring up beside the numerous sawmills already located along Maine's important rivers. Textiles, paper and leather products all became primary sources of manufacturing employment.

Fishing and farming were also important, but were subject to greater economic fluctuations. The overall economic picture -- although periodically disturbed by such developments as the Civil War and the Industrial Revolution -- continued on a relatively prosperous course throughout the remainder of the 19th century.

"The Maine Law"

The temperance movement had its origins in Maine, and to one degree or another dominated the political life of this state for more than a century.

The world's first Total Abstinence Society was founded in Portland in 1815. A state organization of temperance societies was formed in 1834, and within a dozen years had developed enough political clout to force the enactment of a state law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic spirits except for "medicinal and mechanical" purposes.

Under the fiery leadership of Portland's Neal Dow -- known internationally as the "Father of Prohibition" -- Maine approved a total ban on the manufacture and sale of liquor in 1851.

This so-called "Maine Law" remained in effect, in one form or another, until the repeal of National Prohibition in 1934.

Civil War

Maine, which was admitted to the Union as a free state under the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, had a strong anti-slavery tradition.

Abolitionist societies were active throughout the state 25 years before the outbreak of the War Between the States.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, wife of a Bowdoin College professor, wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Brunswick; the book inflamed anti-slavery sentiment throughout the northern states in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

Thus, Maine's commitment to the Union cause during the war was considerable, both philosophically and materially. Some 73,000 Maine men served with the Union forces, and 10 percent of them lost their lives during the conflict.

Maine contributed the services of two great generals, Oliver Otis Howard, who performed brilliantly at Gettysburg and Bull Run, and Joshua L. Chamberlain, the hero of Little Round Top. Chamberlain commanded the Union troops to whom Lee surrendered at Appomattox. After the war he was elected governor of Maine.

Both generals were scholarly men. Howard was a principal founder of Howard University and served as its first president. Chamberlain became president of Bowdoin College.

Three Giants

Prohibition and the abolitionist movement gave the Republican Party its start in Maine in 1854. Hannibal Hamlin, a Democratic U.S. senator who broke with his party over the slavery question, was instrumental in forming the Republican Party in Maine, and served as the state's first GOP governor. In 1860 Hamlin was elected the nation's first Republican vice president under Abraham Lincoln.

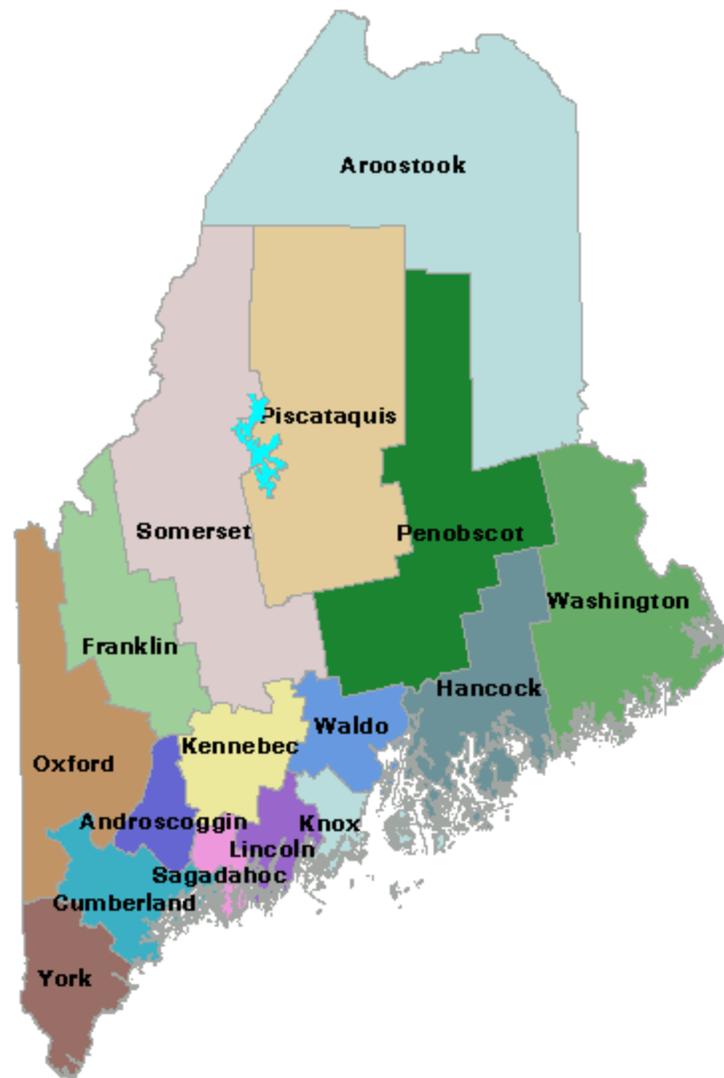
Also during this period there emerged Maine's most influential 19th century political figure, James G. Blaine. From the mid-1860s to the end of the century Blaine virtually dominated state and national Republican politics, as speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, a powerful U.S. senator, and secretary of state in three Republican administrations. He was the GOP presidential candidate in 1884, but lost narrowly to Grover Cleveland.

Thomas B. Reed served continuously in Congress through the final quarter of the 19th century, and was its most powerful political figure during much of that time. A three-term House speaker, Reed was a masterful parliamentarian who used his position so vigorously to bring about vital reforms in House rules that he became known as "Czar Reed." He literally rewrote the book on parliamentary procedure: Reed's Rules of Order are still used in the Maine Legislature.

UNITY, MAINE

Waldo County

Population in 1860 was 1,320



7th MAINE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Muster In: August 21, 1861

Muster Out: September 5, 1864

Length of Service: Three Years

General Mindset:

1. **Overall mindset:** This army is mostly veteran troops, and still heavily volunteers. They've been up against the Army of Northern Virginia many times and they've gone from getting whopped to fighting them to a draw or whopping them every time they meet. They respect the ANV but they now respect themselves as well. There is one wonderful incident in the Wilderness where Hancock hears the fighting coming back toward him on the Brock Road, rather than going away, and moves in to find a veteran New Jersey regiment disgustingly falling back, fighting all the while. When he asks what's going on, the rank and file tell his staff it's no big deal, a green regiment got excited and broke and they had to move back a bit to get out of an exposed spot as a result, but give them a minute and they'll turn it around. They hadn't really seen any reason why the green troops should break and had thought things were going pretty well.
2. There's an ocean of insight in that exchange and it suggests some opportunities for conversation based on whether the unit being portrayed is one of the veteran volunteer (lower case) units or one of the green units -- in either case, the attitude and condition of the other group would provide contrasts that can be the motivation for conversation. I've seen several observations by veterans of new troops -- Alfred Bellard in "Gone for a Soldier" notes that he and his veteran pals took great pride in their drill skills, especially after being forced to fall in, with the VCR, with some fellows who weren't very good at it. Pride in being a soldier is something that just sets in after awhile. So far as I can tell the veterans' attitude toward green troops wasn't necessarily derisive, but there was some attitude between those who volunteered and those who were conscripted-- and those who waited until the bounties were high.
3. This army is taking to the field under Meade, but everyone knows Grant is calling the shots. They wonder whether he will fight or be outfought like every other commander they've had. This is partially tinged with some jaundice-- these guys know what they can do, and they know everyone up to their field officers knows what they can do. The question is almost whether they will get army-level leadership worthy of their abilities, or whether their talent as an army will again be wasted by generals who can't quite seem to come up with exactly the right move at exactly the right time. (Realization that Grant won't quit doesn't come until a few days after the time period in which this scenario is set, it comes when he orders the army on after Spotsylvania).
4. Speculation on Grant is being done in the absence of any knowledge of the strategic plan-- nobody at the rank and file level knows the grand plan is for him to grab ahold of Lee and chew to keep him at bay and prevent another strategic detachment like the one that sent Longstreet with two big divisions to Tennessee late in 1863. Every soldier, of course, knows exactly what needs to be done to win the war -- about 800,000 different plans there.
5. Old newspaper accounts of Grant's maneuvers and fighting in connection with Vicksburg would be something of interest to these guys. Interspersed with all the maneuvers are some instances where troops got chewed up-- 13th U.S. became Sherman's HQ detachment because it was reduced beneath effective combat strength as a result of an unwise assault on the Vicksburg defenses, before the siege really became a siege.

7th Maine Information

By Bob Crickenberger

Mustered into U.S. Service August 21, 1861. Three years. Organized at Augusta August 22, 1861 from companies recruited in various parts of the State. Attached to Dix's Division, August to October 1861. Davidson's Brigade, W.F.Smith's Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac to May, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps, to August 1864.

"While the enrollment of volunteers continued with unabated vigor throughout the State, and every avenue and thoroughfare was filled with files of glittering steel, among the thronging cohorts of men fired with patriotic enthusiasms and with eagerness and pride rushed to the defense of the Union were those who composed this regiment which was raised irrespective of divisional limits, and rendezvoused at the capital of the State." (1)

During the course of the War of the Rebellion, the State of Maine would raise thirty-two infantry regiments to fulfill its obligation during the national crisis. All were filled with men of character and patriotic fervor. Many would enlist for three years or the duration of the war. Some for only ninety days, but those men who enlisted during the first volatile months of the war, the "boys of '61", would be the first to step forward to defend their beloved Nation and their state. These were the men of the 7th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, Army of the United States. They would come from different parts of the state, the first company to arrive came from Houlton County commanded by Captain John W. Freese. Edwin C. Mason of Portland would be given the honor of Colonel with Selden Connor of Fairfield the Lieutenant Colonel and Thomas W. Hyde of Bath in the Majority.

However, after they were sworn in, they would not linger long in camp in Portland. Just four days later they struck their tents and marched "with no more confusion incident to an undisciplined and hastily collected body of civilians" to the local train depot and departed for the south, arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, on the twenty-fifth of August. Upon arriving in Baltimore, they found that they would not march straight to the battlefield as they had assumed, but were ordered to stop there and set camp. (3)

There, they would receive their bright Windsor rifles (a short, three-band rifled musket of .577 caliber complimented by a saber-type bayonet), at their new location that was pitched in Bellevue Garden on the western part of the city. On the thirtieth, the regiment was ordered to move its camp to Patterson Park on the eastern side of Baltimore. At this time, Colonel Mason was obliged to resign and was relieved by Lt. Colonel Miller from the staff of State of Maine Governor Washburn. It was then that the 7th Regiment received "a fine stand of colors by the Union Ladies of the city through the Honorable, Mr. Leary." (4)

Once again, the command of the Regiment would change. On the fifth of September, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Marshall of the Fourth Maine would be appointed to the Colonelcy. The camp was then moved to Murray Hill just opposite Fort McHenry and it was then that the Regiment was placed in a provisional brigade under the command of General Abram Duryea. However, this camp proved to be an unhealthy location. Colonel Marshall soon took ill and passed this life on the twenty-fifth of October as the Seventh Regiment was marching to take the rail cars to Washington City to take its place at the front.

On the twenty-sixth of October, the Seventh would make camp on Kalorama Hill in the vicinity of Washington. It was then that the Seventh was brigaded under the command of Colonel George W. Pratt of the Twentieth New York State Militia (Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry), in a provisional division under Brigadier General Silas Casey. Lieutenant Colonel Conner then being in command of the Seventh until a colonel was appointed to replace him. Here the regiment continued drill and instruction waiting to be ordered to take its place at the front. (5)

The seventh of November found the regiment marching once again, however, this time across Chain Bridge into Virginia and setting camp near Lewinsville, Fairfax County, Virginia. While located here, they were brigaded with the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New York regiments, and Forty-Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Taylor of the Thirty-Third New York, commanding. It is then on about the tenth of November, that Colonel Mason would return receiving commission to once again command the Seventh Regiment.

By March of 1862, they were part of the Third Brigade, 2nd (C.F. Smith's) Division, Sixth Provisional Corps. From here, the Seventh Regiment would move with the newly organized Army of the Potomac, under its new commanding officer, Major General George B. McClellan and take part in the spring campaign which would be known in military records as the "Peninsula Campaign". During this campaign, the Seventh Maine would officially be part of the Third Brigade, 2nd Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

The Seventh would soon distinguish itself in battle and receive accolades from the army commander. This was as a result of their actions in the Battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg (here General Winfield Hancock called the brigade "his boys from the Pine Tree and Empire State regiments") and Yorktown to name a few. They would then take an active part in the retrograde movement by the army commonly known as "The Seven Days Battles" in which again, the Seventh would distinguish itself in the battles of Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill.

They would then move from the Peninsula sailing from Fortress Monroe at the end of the campaign in August for Alexandria, Virginia. They would not participate in the action of the Battle of 2nd Manassas, but would rest in the defenses of Washington until September 6, 1862 when the Maryland campaign commenced. They then marched to Rockville, Maryland and the following day on to Sugar Loaf Mountain by way of the Darnestown Road where they had a brisk encounter with the enemy. From there, they marched towards the South Mountain range crossing on the 12th of September and marched to Jefferson. The next day, they marched to Middletown, Maryland camping there for the night. The following day had the Seventh moving forward towards Burkittsville where at about noon, they encountered enemy resistance they having occupied Crampton's Gap.

The Seventh Regiment along with the rest of the Third Brigade (now under the command of Colonel William H. Irwin of the 49th New York, Colonel Taylor being killed at the Battle of Groveton) pushed its way through Burkittsville. They then pursued the retreating enemy up the rugged road and rocky mountainside. Brigade would capture three of the enemy guns, killing, wounding and capturing the enemy as they moved. Twenty-one hundred enemy soldiers would be the total as they and the rest of the division sent General Howell Cobb's Georgian troops in retreat over the mountain pass. Here the Seventh would stop for the night until the morning of September 17th all the time hearing heavy cannonading from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

On the morning of the 17th, they took up the line of march through Connorsville and reached the battlefield of Antietam on or about eleven o'clock a.m. where they took a position on the right of the Dunker Church on the pike leading to Sharpsburg.

(EPILOGUE)

The 7th Regiment would muster eight hundred men and officers (just two hundred under the prescribed one thousand) as they raised their hand to the square to swear their allegiance to the United States and their President on August 22, 1861. By war's end, they would suffer over three hundred and forty deaths from battlefield wounds and disease. At Antietam alone, they would enter the battle with one hundred and eighty-four men and suffer ninety-five casualties resulting from their participation in the short, but severely intense action on Piper's Farm. If it were not for the presence of command and forbearance of Major Thomas Hyde, the toll of casualties of the regiment would've, without a doubt, been certainly greater.

The regiment would become so decimated by combat that by August 1864, they would be mustered out from the service. They would then be reorganized and mustered in as the First Maine Veteran Volunteer Infantry promoting Major Hyde to Colonel and making him the commanding officer of the new regiment. Major Hyde, by an act of Congress, would be awarded the Medal of Honor on April 8,

1891 for his actions of September 17th at the Battle of Antietam. He would also author the history of the Sixth Army Corps entitled, Following the Greek Cross, with the first edition published in 1894.

Sources:

Maine in the War for the Union (A history of the part borne by Maine Troops in the suppression of the American Rebellion), By William E. S. Whitman and Charles H. True. Lewiston: Nelson Dingley Jr. & Company, Publishers. 1865

War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Volume 19. Part I Reports. Serial Number 27. Government Printing Office. 1887.

Antietam; The Soldiers Battle, By John Michael Priest. Oxford University Press. 1989.

7TH MAINE - RECORD OF SERVICE

August 25, 1861, at **Bellevue Garden, Baltimore, MD**, to August 30.

August 30, 1861, at **Patterson Park, East Baltimore**, to September 16.

September 16, 1861, on **Murray Hill, opposite Fort McHenry**, to October 25.

October 25 & 26, 1861, on line of march.

October 26, at **Kalorama Hill, Washington**, to November 7.

November 7, 1861, in **Lewinsville, Virginia**, General Brannan's Third Brigade, till March 1862.

Yorktown, Virginia

Williamsburg, Virginia

Mechanicsville, Virginia

Gaines Mill, Virginia

White Oak Swamp Bridge, Virginia

Crampton's Gap, Maryland

South Mountain, Maryland

Antietam, Maryland

Fredricksburg, Virginia

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Brandy Station, Virginia

Locust Grove, Virginia

Mile Run, Virginia

Wilderness, Virginia

Spottsylvania, Virginia

Cold Harbor, Virginia

Weldon Railroad, Virginia

Fort Stevens, Washington, D.C.

Opequon, Virginia

Fishers Hill, Virginia

September 5, 1864, the Seventh Maine Regiment Infantry was mustered out. The re-enlisted men and recruits were consolidated with the battalions of the 5th and 6th Maine Regiments, when its designation was changed to First Veteran Volunteers.

The total enrollment for the 7th Maine Regiment was 1,165. 128 were killed in battle or died of wounds. 212 died as the result of disease, accidents, or in prison. 427 members this regiment were wounded and lived. The total for loss of life for 7th Maine Regiment was 340.

*Information posted here comes from the following sources: *A Compendium fo the War of the Rebellion* - Frederick H. Dyer
Regimental Losses in the American Civil War (1861-1865) - William F. Fox

ENGAGEMENTS

- Yorktown, VA - April 5 - May 4, 1862 (Peninsular Campaign)
- Williamsburg, VA - May 4, 1862 (Peninsular Campaign)
- Mechanicsville, VA - June 26, 1862 (Peninsular Campaign)
- Gaines Mill, VA - June 27-28, 1862 (Peninsular Campaign)
- White Oak Swamp, VA - June 30, 1862 (Peninsular Campaign)
- Crampton's Gap, MD - September 14, 1862 (Antietam Campaign)
- South Mountain, MD - September 14, 1862 (Antietam Campaign)
- Antietam, MD - September 17, 1862
- Fredericksburg, VA - December 13, 1862
- Brandy Station, VA - June 9, 1863 (Gettysburg Campaign)
- Gettysburg, PA - July 1-3, 1863
- Locust Grove, VA - November 27, 1863 (Mine Run Campaign)
- Wilderness, VA - May 5-7, 1864
- Spotsylvania, VA - May 7-20, 1864
- Cold Harbor, VA - May 31 - June 12, 1864
- Fort Stevens, Washington, D.C. - July 11, 1864 (Defense of Washington)

Casualties

1,505 Enrollment
152 Killed or Died of Wounds
403 Wounded
212 Died of Disease
19 In Confederate Prisons