

## DOWNLOAD PDF REUNIONS OF THE TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND .

### Chapter 1 : Civil War Books - Ultimate Collection - History & Genealogy on DVD/CD | eBay

*Internet Archive BookReader Reunions of the Twentieth Maine regiment association at Portland.*

Fernald and son, Roy Fernald , Winterport C. Cook and wife, Portland Ira R. Bennett, New Portland J. The Association was called to order by President Melcher. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was read and accepted. The President read a letter from Maj. Fogler, regretting his inability to be present. The President gave an outline of the program of exercises for the next day, followed by remarks on the same subject by Gen. Bradford were made a committee to nominate a board of officers. The committee subsequently reported the following: Secretary and Treasurer, S. Wescott was authorized to cast the vote of the Association for the above. Voted that a committee on necrology be appointed. The chair appointed the following; E. Voted that a reunion of the Association be held next year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate. Voted to lay upon the table the question of the sons of members, which had been called up. Voted that a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Warren and have them published in the press. The following comrades were constituted that committee: The meeting closed with the reading by the secretary of a poem entitled, "The Maltese Cross," followed by benediction by Comrade Gerrish. A cut of the monument appears on the opposite page. President Melcher, having called the assembly to order, made the following remarks: It is an occasion of great interest to us all, that after these twenty-six years so many of the survivors of the Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, are permitted to meet and stand on this historic ground, made sacred by the blood of our comrades who fell here in the defense of this vital position of the great battlefield of the war of the rebellion. We are assembled here today to dedicate this monument, erected by the survivors of the regiment and their friends, to commemorate the important fight at this point on the great battlefield of Gettysburg, and also as a memorial of the thirty-eight brave men who gave their lives that this position might be held and defended. Seven years ago, this month, a company of the survivors of our regiment made a pilgrimage to this place to select and dedicate the site on which this monument should be erected. Appropriate exercises were held here at that time, consisting of prayer by Rev. Gerrish , oration by General Chamberlain, singing of America by the company and benediction by Rev. At a meeting of the Association in the parlors of the Eagle Hotel, in town, a monument committee was appointed, Gen. Ellis Spear and Capt. Prince, of Washington, Maj. Land, of New York, and Capt. Gerrish, of Maine, constituting that committee. The Executive Committee of the Association was authorized to raise the necessary funds. The work has been completed and paid for. It is built of granite from the hills of our own States, and will stand as long as these hills and mountains endure - to forever witness to what the brave sons of Maine did here to save the Nation and defend the flag in the day of peril. We stand here, to-day, under the same battle-torn and blood-stained flag that was carried to victory in the struggle for this key point, to dedicate this monument. Prince is the Historian and General J. Chamberlain, who led us in this battle, will deliver the Address, after which "Joe" Tyler, the bugler of the Regiment during the war, will sound "Lights out," in memory of our brave comrades, who gave their lives in defense of this position, who names are not only engraved in the monument but in our hearts and in history - while they are gently sleeping in the National Cemetery yonder, awaiting the bugle-call of the resurrection day. After the exercises here, we shall proceed to the position held by Capt. The exercises there will be: Miller, address the General Chamberlain, singing of America by the company and prayer and benediction by Rev. The historian of the occasion, Capt. Prince, was then introduced. Your historian has evidently been selected on the same plan as the contributors of war articles for the magazines. He acknowledges, with perhaps a pardonable pride, that he has within hearing of the guns of Gettysburg, and asserts that circumstances beyond his control detained him at a distance, which at that time would doubtless have been shared by many, to whom their part in this great battle is now their most cherished recollection. The most intimate connection he had with the battle, was to conduct a train-load of shoes for the gallant but footsore survivors thereof, over the stony roads of South Mountain at midnight. On this expedition

## DOWNLOAD PDF REUNIONS OF THE TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND .

he painfully and laboriously directed the movements of a small white mule, an animal possessed of most astonishing military accomplishment. He habitually advanced by company front, while his head as persistently pointed to the flank, came to a halt every third corner of the prevalent worm fence, and through out an active skirmish line to the rear. It is needless to further state to this audience that the shoes were the usual admirable collection of misfits, that none of them were large enough for Co. This is the usual reward of a Quartermaster and a historian. What can the combination of the two expect? It is with surprise therefore at my own temerity, that I dare to speak of great deeds in the presence of the actors themselves, and to air my feeble periods in the face of one whose eloquence has made the "20th Maine at Gettysburg" a classic scarcely less renowned than his own brilliant career. I can only hope to set forth in plain and simple phrase, the things done here a quarter century ago, to tell with such accuracy as I may, the story of those few hours, big with such great consequence to country and humanity, and ask your kindly charity on the effort, which, however feeble, will, I trust, be found faithful and just to comrades living and dead. But little time was given to enjoy the novel sensations of a camp in a friendly land, where the red-cheeked maidens leaned over rose-bordered hedges to exchange smiles and admiring glances with the bold-eyed lads, who were only too ready to take snap-shots at flirtation, and put in practice arts almost forgotten amid the sour faces and averted heads of a hostile population. The crowded roads, the ever-present sense that great necessities waited on the presence of the corps, at the earliest possible moment on the field in front, the variations of hearty welcome and churlish inhospitality that, in some cases, weighed the use of pump or a drink of milk against the deliverance from hostile invasion, filled that night with memories, whose recital enlivened many a picket reserve among the pines of Virginia, and have furnished stock in trade for volumes of "swapped lies" at Grand Army camp-fires in these latter days of peace. This position was reached and the command massed between 6 and 7 a. Slocum moved the division of Williams to the West side of Rock Creek, and as that was withdrawn, the Fifth Corps was massed by division at the crossing of Rock Creek, near a mill. This was some distance to the left and rear of the position first occupied. At this time Gen. Meade, struck by the inactivity of the enemy, whose only sign of life was a somewhat lively reception of a skirmish line sent out by the Third Corps from the Peach Orchard to the Warfield ridge, had become impressed with the idea that Lee had not finished the concentration of his forces. A dispatch making these dispositions was sent to Gen. The corps was then moved across Rock Creek by the narrow bridge at the mill and massed in column to the left of the Baltimore Pike and of a cross road, connecting the Pike with the Taneytown road, the reserve artillery being parked on the same cross road a short distance in advance, the First Division occupying a peach orchard. The corps was therefore in a position to reinforce the front line either to the right, left, or centre, and these operation being completed soon after midday the troops were enabled to obtain some needed rest and food in preparation for the mighty struggle so near at hand; while at this point twenty rounds of cartridges were issued to each man in addition to those already in the boxes, making a total of sixty rounds. As we are concerned with the movements of one regiment only, out of the vast array which lined these hills on that July day, we need only touch upon the wider tactical movements sufficiently to show why and when our regiment reached the point which was to be the scene of its sorest struggle and greatest triumph. The movements of the enemy having indicated with sufficient clearness that he intended to attack the left, and Gen. Sykes to bring forward his corps. Consequently as stated in Gen. Nothing is harder than to make a successful reconciliation of the hours names in different reports and histories when certain events took place. And the battle of Gettysburg is peculiarly confusing in this respect. While the writers substantially agree in opening the artillery fire at about 3: Our own authorities are no better. I mention this because Gen. Doubleday charges the Fifth Corps with delay in coming to the support of the Third Corps. And this is proved by the incident which caused our brigade, the head of the corps, to be deflected from its march to the Wheat Field and carried to Round Top. As the shot screamed through the tree tops the Confederate soldiers instinctively glanced up, their arms moving at the same time, and the sun sent a flash of light reflecting from their polished guns, that ran through the forest like a gleam of lightning, revealing the extent of the line that far outflanked the Union position, and would easily overlap this hill, which Warren

## DOWNLOAD PDF REUNIONS OF THE TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND .

recognized at once as the key to the position. Communicating at once with Gen. Sykes, who was with Gen. Barnes just completing his reconnaissance at the Wheat Field, the brigade of Vincent, leading the division, was ordered to Round Top. Thus, disregarding the inaccuracies and inconsistencies of the time reports, the sequence of events fully exonerates the whole of the first division from the charge of tardiness. Several accounts have spoken of the Third Corps being then engaged at the Peach Orchard, but this is clearly erroneous. There was no infantry engaged there for at least an hour later, and any musketry heard in that direction must have been from the pressing skirmish lines. Just as the edge of the forest was reached, Col. Vincent, answering the call of Warren, under the orders of Gen. Sykes, turned the head of column sharply to the left, and striking the Millerstown road, it was hurried at the double quick up the northern slope of Round Top, thence passing under the shoulder of the hill on its eastern side, until reaching the point where Col. The historian of the 83rd Pa. Judson, is authority for the statement that this change was made at the request of Col. Rice of the 44th, who said to Col. Vincent, that "the 83rd and 44th had hitherto fought side by side in every battle and he wished they might do the same to-day. Still farther to the left and rear of the general line of the 83rd and 20th prolonged, the ground falls off more sharply and is filled with huge boulders. On this line Col. Chamberlain brings the regiment into place "on the right by file into line," that the flank nearest the enemy may be first firmly planted, and receives from Col. Vincent his last orders, "to hold this ground at all hazards," and then that gallant soldier, without fear or reproach, departs forever from the sight of his soldiers of the 20th Maine, to fall within a short hour at the very moment of victory. Each regiment threw out skirmishers, Co. Morrill, being ordered to extend the left flank of the 20th across the low ground, and cover the front and exposed flank against attack, it being known that the command at that time held the extreme left of the Union line. Before the advance was made, however, Gen. Law, commanding the right brigade, had sent Sergt. McMiller in command of a scouting party to ascertain in what force the Federals were posted on the heights of Round Top. His report sent back and received before the advance, showed that the position could be easily carried from rear, and commanded the whole Federal line. Law thereupon remonstrated with Hood against a frontal attack, and advised the turning of Round Top.

## DOWNLOAD PDF REUNIONS OF THE TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND .

### Chapter 2 : Reunions of the Twentieth Maine regiment association at Portland ..

*Reunions of the Twentieth Maine regiment association at Portland.. Paperback - June 7, by United States.*

Chamberlain was of English ancestry, and could trace his family line back to twelfth century England, during the reign of King Stephen. He was very involved in his church, mostly singing in the choir. His mother encouraged him to become a preacher while his father wanted him to join the military, but he felt a reluctance towards both options. He suffered a speech impediment until shortly after graduating from Bowdoin College. Chamberlain learned to read Ancient Greek and Latin in order to pass the entrance exam. While at Bowdoin he met many people who would influence his life, including Harriet Beecher Stowe , the wife of Bowdoin professor Calvin Stowe. He also joined the Peucinian Society , a group of students with Federalist leanings. He had a dog named Kathy who died at age four. He married Fanny Adams , cousin and adopted daughter of a local clergyman, in , and they had five children, one of whom was born too prematurely to survive and two of whom died in infancy. Chamberlain studied for three additional years at Bangor Theological Seminary in Bangor, Maine , returned to Bowdoin, and began a career in education as a professor of rhetoric. He eventually went on to teach every subject in the curriculum with the exception of science and mathematics. In he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages. One, Franklin Chamberlain, was a sergeant at the Siege of Yorktown. His grandfather, also named Joshua Chamberlain, was a colonel in the local militia during the War of and was court-martialed but exonerated for his part in the humiliating Battle of Hampden , which led to the sacking of Bangor and Brewer by British forces. His father also had served during the abortive Aroostook War of On several occasions, Chamberlain spoke freely of his beliefs during his class, urging students to follow their hearts in regards to the war while maintaining that the cause was just. He then promptly enlisted unbeknownst to those at Bowdoin and his family. Offered the colonelcy of the 20th Maine Regiment , he declined, according to his biographer, John J. Pullen, preferring to "start a little lower and learn the business first. Christian Commission until appointed as a chaplain in another Maine Volunteer regiment. Chamberlain chronicled this night well in his diary and went to great length discussing his having to use bodies of the fallen for shelter and a pillow while listening to the bullets zip into the corpses. The 20th missed the Battle of Chancellorsville in May due to an outbreak of smallpox in their ranks which was caused by an errant smallpox vaccine , keeping them on guard duty in the rear. Battle of Gettysburg[ edit ] Capt. On July 2, the second day of the battle , Union forces were recovering from initial setbacks and hastily regrouping into defensive positions on a line of hills south of the town. Sensing the momentary vulnerability of the Union forces, the Confederates began an attack against the Union left flank. Chamberlain found himself and the 20th Maine at the far left end of the entire Union line. He quickly understood the strategic significance of the small hill, and the need for the 20th Maine to hold the Union left at all costs. Oates , charged up the hill, attempting to flank the Union position. Time and time again the Confederates struck, until the 20th Maine was almost doubled back upon itself. With many casualties and ammunition running low, Col. Chamberlain recognized the dire circumstances and ordered his left wing which was now looking southeast, compared to the rest of the regiment, which was facing west to initiate a bayonet charge. From his report of the day: The word was enough. The 20th Maine charged down the hill, with the left wing wheeling continually to make the charging line swing like a hinge, thus creating a simultaneous frontal assault and flanking maneuver , capturing of the Confederate soldiers and successfully saving the flank. This version of the battle was popularized by the book *The Killer Angels* and the movie *Gettysburg* , but there is debate on the historical validity of this account. Chamberlain also personally took a Confederate prisoner with his saber during the charge. After initiating the maneuver, he came upon a Confederate Officer wielding a revolver who quickly fired, narrowly missing his face. Prior to the battle, Chamberlain was quite ill, developing malaria and dysentery. Later, due to this illness, he was taken off active duty until he recovered. For his "daring heroism and great tenacity in holding his position on the Little Round Top against repeated assaults, and carrying the advance position on the Great

## DOWNLOAD PDF REUNIONS OF THE TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND .

Round Top", Chamberlain was awarded the Medal of Honor. Medal of Honor citation[ edit ] The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Colonel Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism on 2 July , while serving with 20th Maine Infantry, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for daring heroism and great tenacity in holding his position on the Little Round Top against repeated assaults, and carrying the advance position on the Great Round Top. In a major action on June 18, during the Second Battle of Petersburg , Chamberlain was shot through the right hip and groin, the bullet exiting his left hip. Despite the injury, Chamberlain withdrew his sword and stuck it into the ground in order to keep himself upright to dissuade the growing resolve for retreat. He stood upright for several minutes until he collapsed and lay unconscious from loss of blood. Grant gave Chamberlain a battlefield promotion to the rank of brigadier general after receiving an urgent recommendation on June 19 from corps commander Maj. He expresses the wish that he may receive the recognition of his services by promotion before he dies for the gratification of his family and friends. Although many, including his wife Fanny, urged Chamberlain to resign, he was determined to serve through the end of the war. In early , Chamberlain regained command of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of V Corps, and he continued to act with courage and resolve. Despite losses, another wound in the left arm and chest that almost caused amputation , and nearly being captured, Chamberlain was successful and brevetted to the rank of major general by President Abraham Lincoln. Chamberlain gained the name "Bloody Chamberlain" at Quaker Road. Chamberlain kept a Bible and framed picture of his wife in his left front "chest" pocket. A Confederate shot at Chamberlain. To all observers Union and Confederate, it appeared that he was shot through his chest. He continued to encourage his men to attack. All sides cheered his valiant courage, and the Union assault was successful. Appomattox[ edit ] Confederate General John B. Gordon was assigned the task to surrender all arms to Gen. Lee to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia when a Confederate staff officer approached him under a flag of truce. General Lee desires a cessation of hostilities until he can hear from General Grant as to the proposed surrender. Charles Griffin informed him that he had been selected to preside over the parade of the Confederate infantry as part of their formal surrender at Appomattox Court House on April As the Confederate soldiers marched down the road to surrender their arms and colors, Chamberlain, on his own initiative, ordered his men to come to attention and "carry arms" as a show of respect. In memoirs written forty years after the event, Chamberlain described what happened next: Gordon, at the head of the marching column, outdoes us in courtesy. Many years later, Gordon, in his own memoirs, called Chamberlain "one of the knightliest soldiers of the Federal Army. Army soon after the war ended, going back to his home state of Maine. Due to his immense popularity, he served as Governor of Maine for four one-year terms after he won election as a Republican. His victory in set the record for the most votes and the highest percentage for any Maine governor by that time. He would break his own record in During his time in office, he was attacked by those angered by his support for capital punishment and by his refusal to create a special police force to enforce the prohibition of alcohol.

### Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Vacationing with the Civil War: Maine's Regimental Summer Cottages

*Excerpt from Reunions of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association at Portland Assistant Surgeon, N. A. Hersom, promoted to Surgeon of the 17th Regiment, was also present with his regiment. The members of the regiment, who arrived Wednesday, reported at Grand Army Hall, where the afternoon was passed in renewing acquaintances.*

### Chapter 4 : Reunions of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association at Portland. - CORE

*The second reunion of the surviving members of the Twentieth Maine Regiment was held at Portland, Aug. 23, 24 and 25, , in connection with the grand reunion of Maine Soldiers and Sailors. Through the efforts of Maj. H. S. Melcher, President of the regimental association, the veterans found upon their arrival four large tents arranged for.*

# DOWNLOAD PDF REUNIONS OF THE TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT ASSOCIATION AT PORTLAND .

## Chapter 5 : Joshua Chamberlain - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Reunions of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association at Portland.. [United States. Army. Maine Infantry Regiment, 20th ()].*

## Chapter 6 : Full text of "Reunions of the Twentieth Maine regiment association at Portland .."

*Reunions of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association at Portland. By 20th (). United States. Army. Maine Infantry Regiment. Abstract. Mode of access.*

## Chapter 7 : Reunions of the Twentieth Maine regiment association at Portland - CORE

*Reunions of the Twentieth Maine regiment association at Portland By 20th () United States. Army. Maine Infantry Regiment.*

## Chapter 8 : Dedication of the Twentieth Maine

*Seventeenth Maine regiment at Gettysburg. Published: () The centennial of the Cumberland Association of Congregational Ministers, at the Second Parish Church in Portland, Maine.*

## Chapter 9 : Catalog Record: Reunions of the Twentieth Maine Regiment | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*20th Reunion of the 35th Infantry Regiment Association. The Cacti Reunion will be held Sept 27 to Sept 30 in Portland, OR. [Click Here for Reunion Registration Form and Information.](#)*