

Civil War Script for Pembroke Street Cemetery

The Civil War capped off a period of rapid changes from a loose network of self-sufficient agricultural communities to an interconnected, industrial economy with new views of farming, individuals, and the connection to other states and regions. Just as the abolition of slavery altered forever the profile of the Southern economy and outlook, so too did the major shifts in agriculture and industry alter the attitudes and approach of people in the North. Pembroke was emblematic of this new reality with its abundance of farmland as well as the presence of mills from its inception in the early 1700's.

In 1810 most farms had similar profiles based on the idea of self-sufficiency. There were limited markets for selling farm goods and therefore little incentive to focus on a specialty crop or products for extra money. Everyone in the family was needed on the farm and the standard of living was low. Each farm was dependent upon itself for food, clothing, furniture, bed linens, soap, candles, and most minor articles. This reflected the Puritan values of self-sufficiency, self-reliance, independence, and frugality.

By 1830 wooden plows and implements were replaced with more effective iron or steel equipment and less hand work was required to farm overall. Raising sheep to export wool to mills became lucrative and possible for farmers on rocky hillsides to increase their standard of living. (This was also the time many of our stone walls were created as more forest was cleared) With the mills local markets for other farm goods increased, farms began to specialize and there was incentive for better farming practices.

Farmers that had not chosen to specialize likely kept 4-5 cows, a yoke of oxen, a horse and some pigs for their own use. In addition, they might have a few crops that they could sell locally for a small profit: hay, corn, and potatoes along with other farm products like butter, cider, wood and calves or piglets for a total income of \$400-\$500/year. After hired-help, taxes, and other outside expenses were covered a farm would do well to break even. What made this life possible was a reliance on large families and the participation of everyone on the farm. As a contrast southern farms tended to emphasize specialty crops and use slave labor. These were two very different systems.

By 1840 railroads shifted the face of agriculture and communities across the country. Grain and livestock from the west could be supplied in greater quantities at lower prices than New England farmers could compete with, especially with wheat, wool, and pork. The number of sheep raised in New England between 1840-1860 dropped over 80%, with a similar drop in beef cattle. At the same time, mills were able to produce cloth faster, cheaper, and with better quality than New England women could produce at home. Coincidentally, labor was needed to work at the mills. Young women flocked to

these jobs for a chance to earn money that freed them from marriages of convenience and a subsistence farming lifestyle, even in the face of horrendous working conditions. Mill owners preferred young, unmarried women as they were easier to control and did not bring the complications of families with them. Most women left after a few years.

Society was switching from a local barter self-sufficiency model to a cash-based market economy. Trends like fashion and leisure activities emerged along with movements like temperance (banning of alcohol), suffrage (ability of women to vote), and the abolition of slavery.

1850 – The Fugitive Slave Act was passed as a compromise to keep the southern states from seceding. As it required northerners to return escaped slaves to their southern owners, the grim reality of slavery could no longer be ignored as merely a “southern” issue. It galvanized the north to the abolitionist cause and set the stage for the Civil War.

1853 – Franklin Pierce, NH’s only president, elected due to his embrace of states’ rights and laissez-faire attitude about slavery in the south. He signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act which repealed the Missouri Compromise and led to years of conflict in “Bloody Kansas”. He served only one term and is rated as one of the worst presidents ever (#41/47).

In the build up to the war, New England states increased their commitment to industrialization as the abundance of natural river power, proximity of ports, stable government, commitment to education, and the availability of labor due to agricultural decline transformed the economy. By 1860 60% of boots and shoes purchased nationally were made in New England and one third of employed workers were women. Most cotton textiles came from New England mills, with cotton grown in the south. From 1850’s Irish and French-Canadian immigrants came to the region in greater numbers and worked in the mills.

Northern states invested in steam, manufacturing and railroads based on coal. Southern states tended to reinvest in slaves and distained canals and railways.

1854 – The formation of the Republican Party, with its core belief that the expansion of slavery should not be tolerated, is formed and eventually chooses Abraham Lincoln as its candidate for president in 1860.

March 1860 - Lincoln speaks at a pre-presidential campaign event in Manchester. Manchester was proud to call itself “Lincoln Country”

November 6, 1861 - Lincoln elected as 16th President and southern senators start resigning and southern states begin to secede.

January 1861 - Northern governors secretly making plans to assemble militia units to send to DC in an emergency. Southern states start seizing federal forts. Effort of southern states to secede was seen as treason by the north

April 12, 1861 – Confederate forces bombard Fort Sumter causing Federal forces to surrender. War is declared.

April 15, 1861 – Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteer troops for a 3 month enlistment, expecting a hasty end to the war.

14 Pembroke Men volunteer for the Second NH Infantry Regiment.

Although there are 15 graves of Civil War veterans here in the Pembroke Street Cemetery, we will be focussing on a few whose stories are emblematic of the Civil War experience. (More complete histories of each of them can be found on the Pembroke NH Historical Society web page under “Resources” These men are:

Albion Holt b 12 Nov 1825. Albion was a true local; born in town and a member of the Pembroke Academy class of 1848. He had a varied work and life history but really shone when it came to his service in the War. Occupations he listed over time included brickmaker, cook, and flannel maker. Albion was twice widowed before he was 32 and married for the third and final time to Sabrina Kitchen with whom he had 5 children. Albion was one of the lucky ones and survived the war. After the war he and Sabrina lived in Pembroke in 1870 with their 4 of their children. He was a brickmaker and owned a small bit of property. He died at age 54 in 1879 in Pembroke. His stone is likely made from the same marble that was used for the fallen at Gettysburg, quarried in Dorset, VT. Daniel came from a family of service: his grandfather Daniel Holt fought in the Revolutionary war. Albion enlisted early in the war in the fall of 1861, initially as a musician in the New Hampshire militia and then a month later as a private in the U.S. Sharpshooters. While we aren't certain why he would switch from a NH militia to a Federal Sharpshooter regiment, it is probable that he auditioned in the northeastern rifle contests that Hiram Berdan's recruiters were hosting to identify highly accurate marksmen for his 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters Regiment. To qualify as a sharpshooter was a real achievement that many men tried—and failed—to do. The men of Pembroke and the northeastern states were good marksmen, perhaps from the necessity of living in a farming and subsistence community. (*Pvt. Albion Holt, Co. G 2nd U.S.S.S. mustered in December 12, 1861 age 35, re-enlisted February 25, 1864, transferred to Co. F, 5th NH Vols. January 30, 1865 appointed musician, Mustered out June 28, 1865*)

After Albion's death at age 54, his third wife Sabrina and 3 of her children moved to Worcester, Mass, likely to live near her family. Sabrina died on 13 Aug 1890 at age 52.

James Edgerely b 1843 Deerfield, NH. He enlisted 8 Aug 1862 at Pembroke as a Private, age 19, profession: Blacksmith. It is likely the family was poor, as his older brother **Calvin** farmed out at age 13 to Aaron and Ariannah Whittemore. Calvin enlisted 10 Oct 1861, age 24 and was discharged disabled 26 July 1862 at Washington, DC from the 2nd US Sharpshooters. (7 months after enlistment)

Charles Moore B. 1842 in Chichester. Charles also came from a family of service: He was the great-grandson of Robert Moore who fought in the Revolutionary War and his

brother John Henry was a soldier in the Union as well. By age 19 he was living in Pembroke as a farmer and shoemaker. He was tall for the time: 5' 10-¼ " blue eyes, light brown hair, and was one of the Pembroke men who volunteered in the late summer of 1862. Charles enlisted at age 20 and mustered into the 2nd NH Infantry. He married (Sarah) Maria Purington of Chichester while on leave on 17 May 1863. Maria had been living as a servant girl in Pembroke from age 17 on. (*Pvt. Charles A. Moore, Co. C, 2nd NH Vols. KIA 2 July 1863 Age 21.*)

Simon Drew b. 30 December 1843 in Hooksett. Simon enlisted 14 Aug 1862 as a Private and listed his occupation as farmer. The 14th Regiment, Company K was formed from the Sandwich area and Pembroke men filled out the ranks to make a complete company as one of the last and least experienced regiments to be formed. A large majority of enlisted men were younger than usual at under 25 years old. Simon was 18 years old. (*Pvt. Simon Drew Co. K 14th NH Vols. mustered October 3, 1862, died of disease October 2, 1863 in Washington D.C.*)

Hazen Osmore Baker B 7 Apr 1825, M Abbie Flanders in 1847. He shares a stone with his son Leander who d 19 Mar 1864 age 6-²/₃. There is a second stone in Millville Cemetery in Concord with both Hazen and his wife Abbie, who died 7 Nov 1871 at age 50. He enlisted 13 August 1862 for Pembroke as Private at age 37, occupation Joiner. He mustered in 26 Sep 1862 14th NH, Co. K (same Company as Simon Drew. He and Simon enlisted a day apart and spent the next year together in this same company) (*Pvt. Hazen O. Baker Co. K 14th NH Vols. enlisted August 13, 1862 KIA September 19, 1864 Opequen Creek, Virginia*)

Stephen Ford b 14 Apr 1843, in Orange, New Hampshire. In Feb 1864 at nearly 21 he enlisted for 3 years in the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, Volunteer Recruits, after the original three years' men had completed their terms and were either sent home either permanently or, for those that reenlisted, on veteran's furlough. After the war in 1868 he married Abbie Perkins, age 20, in Dover, NH and held a number of different jobs before his death including farmer, store clerk, Life Insurance salesman, and janitor. By 1880 he and Abbie were living in Pembroke with their 5 children. (his mother was a Fowler) Abbie died in 1883 almost 2 years after burying her 6 month old son Harry Horr Ford who died from hydrocephalus (fluid on the brain) and three years after suffering a miscarriage. She is buried in Pembroke Street Cemetery, leaving four children ages 13 through 11 months. Two years later, Stephen married Jennie Haskell and had one more child. He was one of the lucky ones to live to an old age getting to see most of his children grow up before dying of tuberculosis of the larynx at the home of his daughter Amelia in Fremont, NH in 1908.

April 19, 1861 (Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington & Concord) Massachusetts Regiment arrives in Baltimore (Maryland is still a slave state but sides with the Union) and is fired upon in the Pratt Street Riot. Two men are killed, the first casualties of the war. Sentiment about the war was not always unanimous or morally noble, much as history books would have us believe.

Knowing that industry was crucial to the success of the war, and mindful that anything could happen, mill owners kept cannon and armaments kept in the factories in case of invasion.

May 3, 1861 – Lincoln calls for 3 year enlistments. At the start of the war in 1861, the Union thought the war would be short lived. After all, the North had a large manufacturing base with which to supply the troops & 22 million people, while the South was mostly agrarian with a population of 9 million (4 million of them slaves, and not available to fight, at least for the Confederacy). The original bounty set by Congress was \$100 for a three-year term, payable upon discharge. The states also offered bounties in order to entice recruitment and meet the quotas called for by President Lincoln. In 1861, the monthly pay scale for soldiers was \$11/month. By 1862 and through 1864, it was raised to \$13/month. In June 1864, \$18/month.

June 8, 1861 – *Town meeting approves supplying each soldier with clothing and supplies not to exceed \$3 and funds not to exceed \$20 to their families for the year. Total to be spent by town not to exceed \$150.*

A soldier was responsible for his clothing. After being issued a set of clothing, should he lose his clothing in battle or on the march, he would be liable to replace it on his own dime. If, however, the clothing had worn out, he would be issued a new item. Prices were:

Overcoat \$8; Blouse \$2.00; Dress coat \$7.00; Trousers \$3.00 Blanket \$3.00; Shoes \$1.50; Socks \$0.25

Keeping the troops clothed and provided for medically fell on family and charitable organizations especially churches and Ladies' Aid societies. Additional items that could be sent were bed linens, towels, bandages, warm clothes, and mending supplies. Of particular value was a utensil combination tool. Dice, cards, and journals were also praised, but the most valuable of all were letters from home.

July 4, 1861 – *State of NH directs towns to provide for indigent families of those serving not to exceed \$12/mo with \$1/week for the wife and \$1/week for each child under 12. Because of the shift away from self-sufficient farms, it is likely that a family could survive by buying provisions. The State makes a vague promise to pay back towns, eventually.*

July 21, 1861 – First major battle of the war in Manassas VA (First battle of Bull Run) The fierce fight there forced both the North and South to face the sobering reality that the war would be long and bloody. Confederates win and cause the Union to rethink its military organization and leadership. Second NH Regiments fights.

After the disasters at Bull Run and Shiloh, the Federals allowed that \$40 of the \$100 bounty could be paid up front–this to encourage recruitment. The extra bounties granted by the states plus the monthly wage helped to increase enlistments.

August 5, 1861 – Lincoln signs the Revenue Act of 1861 creating the first federal income tax at 3%

April 7, 1862 - Battle of Shiloh. This battle demonstrated how bloody and long the war would be. The loss of Confederate General A.S. Johnston was considered a major loss.

In 1862, Congress approved the purchase of lands for cemeteries, and twelve new cemeteries were set up near battlefields, Union camps and hospitals (including Robert E. Lee's estate near the Potomac now Arlington Cemetery)

April 25, 1862 - Battle of New Orleans.

The Union victory brought the cotton market back to life with cotton being sold across enemy lines to factories in the North and in England. Cotton confiscated from blockades was destined for New England mills.

July 1, 1862 – Battle of Malvern Hill. Second NH and Fifth NH Regiments fight.

August 4, 1862 – Lincoln calls for 300,000 men for 9 month enlistment, each state and town having a quota of troops to provide.

Pembroke town meeting authorizes federal bounties of \$150 for 9 month men, and \$200 for 3 year men.

The State of NH paid a bounty to each soldier who volunteered. In fact, if a soldier knew he might be drafted, it was more lucrative (and more honorable) to volunteer instead of being drafted before the final muster so that they could collect their bounties. The initial state bounty was \$10, which was increased to \$20 in mid 1862. It then increased to \$50. If joining a regiment already in the field, rather than a new one being raised, it was \$60. Union soldiers also had advantages in applying for land in the 1862 Homestead Act.

August 22, 1862 – *State authorizes towns to borrow up to \$13,000 at 6% interest from individuals to cover bounties and other war costs.*

August 29, 1862 – Second Battle of Bull Run.

Manassas, or Bull Run, was a strategic railroad crossing in northern Virginia. Located about 25 miles southwest of Washington DC and about 100 miles from the Confederate capital of Richmond, the location was significant because of its junction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with the Manassas Gap Railroad. This made it a vital logistics point for any force operating in northern Virginia. James Edgerly is killed and is the first Pembroke soldier to die in the war. On the muster roll, he was originally listed as Missing In Action, which was then amended to Killed In Action. He was 19 years old and had been a soldier for just over two weeks. His older brother Calvin had just been sent home, discharged disabled, from the 2nd Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters. Calvin would himself die in 1878 at the age 40.

September 17, 1862 – Town instructed to pay all enlisted men \$200 from federal funds.

September 17, 1862 - Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg, Maryland). Bloodiest single-day battle in American history, with over 23,000 casualties in roughly 12 hours. It is a major turning point in the Union's favor. Fifth NH fights.

October 1862

Albion Holt, age 35, enlisted in the NH Militia on 8 Oct 1861 in Dover, NH (Rockingham County) as a bugler. A bugler was akin to a radio operator - they gave the calls which directed troop action, both at camp (reveille, mess, chapel, etc.) and on the battlefield (fix bayonets, deploy as skirmishers, forward march, commence firing, lie down, rise up, etc.)

November 1862

Only one month later, Albion enlisted in the 2nd Regiment of US Sharpshooters for Merrimack County. In order to become a sharpshooter, a man had to shoot 10 consecutive bullets within a 10" circle at 200 yards. A few could "snuff out a candle" at 100 yards. One notable Concord man, James Morse, shot a rebel scout off his horse at 1300 yards!

The unit initially dressed in dark green coats, plumed hats and leather leggings, and carried French calfskin knapsacks. They were often referred to as the Green Coats and though they received the same pay as regular enlisted men, they were considered elite and important on the battlefield. The Sharpshooters were all over the battlefields, fighting wherever required and earned praise from North and South alike.

December 11, 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, VA. Second NH Regiment fights

January 1, 1863 Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect stating that all enslaved people in rebellious states to be free. This lets European powers know that this is now a moral issue and supporting the South is supporting slavery. European powers distance themselves from the war and the moral compass is no longer only about states rights.

April 30, 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville. The Union lost this battle, but the South lost one of its most important commanders, Stonewall Jackson. Second and Fifth NH Regiments fight

July 1, 1863 Battle of Gettysburg PA begins. Second and Fifth NH Regiments fight.

While at the battle of Gettysburg, Charles Moore's company was at the Peach Orchard—one of the most terrible and fierce battles at Gettysburg. The 2nd NH was decimated by the ferocious Confederate artillery barrage and attempted to cleave to the most dangerous plot of earth on the entire battlefield. The 2nd NH, depleted and overrun by the rebel forces, tried to retreat, and attempting to reach the rear for safety, Charles saw a fellow soldier fall—John Barker of Manchester— and so Charles stopped to bring his wounded brethren back. While carrying Barker, Charles himself was killed instantly and

dropped Barker. It was only later that John Barker realized that his savior, Charles Moore, had sacrificed himself in order to bring him to safety.

Sadly, Maria Purington Moore, his 21 yo widow, died three months later after only having been married for 6 weeks. The couple did not have any children, and Maria is buried here in Pembroke marked by a stone with Charle's name on it. However, Charles was buried in a mass grave at Gettysburg National Cemetery. One can only speculate about the nature of their courtship and brief union.

While with the 2nd Regiment of Sharpshooters, Albion Holt engaged in many battles and skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley. At Gettysburg, they literally saved Little Round Top by delaying Longstreet's charge until the federal forces could consolidate their defenses. The record of the Sharpshooters has no superior. They engaged in more battles and skirmishes than an average regiment and caused more damage to the enemy than any other branch of the service. The Town of Pembroke lists three other men who were also Sharpshooters: William Edmonds, Andrew J. Drew and John Yeaton. Two of the men, William Edmonds and Andrew J. Drew, were in the same Company as Albion was, headed by D. McPherson.

July 4, 1863 - Surrender of Vicksburg. Union gains control of the entire Mississippi river and separates the western states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas from the rest of the Confederacy.

Pembroke held patriotic gatherings to promote the cause like many other surrounding towns.

September 10, 1863 Town votes to pay \$300 for each man drafted or to their substitute.

Summer, 1863

While the 14th NH Regiment served as picket and defense duty in Washington DC, they experienced a particularly hot summer of 1863 and quite a bit of illness, typhoid fever in particular. It was spread through contaminated food or water and without modern medications was 36% fatal.

October 2, 1863

Simon Drew dies in DC from disease. This was before sterilization and germ theory were well known. Soldiers feared being treated by doctors who often prescribed harmful treatments such as lead acetate, silver nitrate, strychnine, and laxatives for diarrhea. Twice as many soldiers died from disease (and probably the treatments) than from battle during the Civil War.

His family might have had his body shipped home for burial. Many families up north were distressed to think of their loved one being buried away on hostile soil, so every effort was made by those who could afford to do so to bring their loved ones' remains

home. This would be more possible if a soldier died in one of the hospitals, which Simon did. The new methods of preservation (embalming) made it possible to return a soldier's remains home on a long, hot train journey.

Burying the dead is something one doesn't think about—yet it had to be done (especially at the height of summer after a battle). Burials on the battlefield were done during a truce after battle. A line was agreed upon and each side would bury their respective dead on their side, trenches dug and bodies placed and covered with soil and all is over. It was reported that the men digging the trenches were solemn and silent. In some cases, African Americans did the work. Men from different companies, regiments, rank, colors were all buried together.

October 17, 1863 – Call for 300,000 more soldiers

November 12, 1863 *Pembroke Selectmen are authorized by the State to keep borrowing money as long as is necessary for the war effort at 6% interest to cover bounties to fill town quota. This will be tens of thousands of dollars by war's end.*

February 1, 1864 – Call for 500,000 more men for 3 years.

March 4, 1864 – Call for 200,000 more troops (includes those who will reenlist)

As the war raged on, surgeons were under pressure to pass as many men as possible. Many exams were of poor quality. Governors needed to fill quotas, and examining physicians were paid per recruit. If you could walk, carry a gun, and had front teeth and a trigger finger, you could enlist. Front teeth were needed in order to tear open the cartridge containing gunpowder and the bullet. Dental care was poor in the 1860s, and this was a frequent cause of rejecting a recruit. It was the origin of the term “4F” (missing 4 front teeth)—still in use today to disqualify a person from military duty, although the reasons are more varied). The examination system was so lax that it is estimated that about 250 women served as soldiers during the war. The quality of physical exams improved with the Civil War Military Draft Act of 1863, when fines and prison sentences were put in place for physicians who were derelict in their duties, resulting in many more recruits being rejected from service

April 14, 1864 – *Town offers a bounty of \$100 to each person who enlists or re-enlists for 3 years/duration of war.*

May 15, 1864 Battle of New Market VA. First Calvary fights.

Horses used in the Calvary were small (15-16 hands) and Morgan and Canadian breeds were preferred for their sturdiness and all-purpose utility. Many survived the war although thousands died in Gettysburg alone. Stephen S. Ford joined the First Cavalry Regiment in February of 1864. They joined the Army of the Potomac and at first performed special duties, guarding prisoners and protecting the railroad. One man

noted there was a lot of marching, sickness and sore feet as they were “dismounted” until they got their mounts in June from D.C.

June 1, 1864 – Attack on Cold Harbor begins, lasts several days. Second and Fifth NH Regiments fight.

June 15, 1864 – First attack on Petersburg VA, Second NH Regiment fights

July 16, 1864 – *In addition to State bounty, towns authorized to pay \$100 for voluntary enlistment of 1 year, \$200 for 2 years and \$300 for 3 years. Drafted men get \$200 for one year from town.*

July 18, 1864 – Call for 500,000 more men

July 27-29 & August 14-20, 1864 Battles of Deep Bottom, VA. The summer of 1864 saw some of the most brutal and determined fighting of the Civil War, with now-seasoned soldiers and generals resolute to bring the conflict to its end. 14th NH Regiment fights

August 27, 1864 – *Town agrees to the following bounties, \$500/1 year, \$600/2 years, \$700/3 years.*

The mills experienced a boom during the Civil War, which contributed to a rise in wages because of demand for labor. New England incomes are 25% above the national average.

September 19, 1864 Battle of Third Winchester (Opequon Creek), 14th NH Regiment and First Calvary fight.

As one of the better connected towns through road and railroad to both North and South, as well as being the gateway to major agricultural resources in the area, the town of Winchester changed hands over 70 times in the course of the war. During the Third Battle of Winchester, or Opequan, The 14th NH Regiment with Hazen Baker was supposed to advance to the center of the field and then lie down, but the orders got jumbled and no order to halt was received. Bravely they stood firm, even while being exposed to murderous fire; a single brigade against two of the South's finest divisions. The battle was the largest and most costliest fought in the Shenandoah Valley. Hazen Baker is killed and buried in a mass grave.

Stephen Ford with the 1st NH Cavalry pursued Early's retreating army, destroying all resources in the valley that could sustain Lee's army—barns, mills, grain, haystacks—and drove the livestock to Union lines.

October 19, 1864 Battle of Cedar Creek Va. 14th NH Regiment and First Calvary fight.

The 1st NH Cavalry, acting as rear guard, checked the advance of the Confederates and allowed General Custer to rally the Division and to then drive back the enemy. They took 200 prisoners, a 6-gun battery, wagons, ambulances and 300 horses and

mules. The 1st NH Cavalry Colonel John Thompson received this message: "General Custer sends compliments and says you, with your Regiment, have saved the battle."

October 27, 1864 Engagement at Fair Oaks VA. Fifth NH Regiments fights

November 8, 1864 Presidential election was a tight race between the Republicans (Lincoln & Abolition of slavery) & Democrat/Copperheads (McClellan & continued slavery).

Not everyone in the North thought fighting a war to end slavery was good or necessary. Some never warmed to the idea of blacks as equals while others were simply tired of the fighting and death. Foster's Daily Democrat was started as a pro-slavery paper - Very anti-Lincoln and very vocal/taunting in it's stance against Lincoln.

In the federal elections of November 1864, any soldier who could be spared was sent home for 12 days to vote. Free transportation to and from provided. Soldiers were instructed to wear their sidearm and to be considered on special duty and under military orders. This was to dispel any notion that they would be disallowed to vote in their respective towns. For those soldiers not allowed to go home, voting "in the field" was set up. A list of Republicans and another of Democrats who were legally registered to vote in their towns were deemed legal to vote. Anyone who had come of age in service but had not been legally registered earlier were not allowed to vote.

While most voted for Lincoln, a couple of NH Regiments went for McClellan—the 8th NH and the 10th NH; the 8th due to sentiment against Banks' failed Red River campaign and the loss of life to disease in the swamps of Louisiana. The 10th were Irish Democrats for McClellan.

November 15, 1864 – Selectmen authorized to put men in anticipation of future call for troops in 18th Regiment of Heavy Artillery, \$100/1 year etc.

December 19, 1864 – Last call for troops 300,000 men

March 2, 1865 Engagement at Waynesboro VA. First Cavalry fight.

At Waynesboro, the First NH Cavalry captured 1500 rebels, all their artillery and the flag of every regiment and then was ordered to guard and escort the 1500 prisoners back to Union lines. Both Union cavalymen and the rebel prisoners were starving on the march back and they were forced in Staunton Virginia to raid an "insane asylum" for bacon and flour, which they shared with their prisoners.

March 14, 1865 – Town meeting agrees to pay bounties for men \$100/1 year etc. in the last call for troops

March 4, 1865 Abraham Lincoln inaugurated for second term.

April 9, 1865 Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House

April 14, 1865 Lincoln shot at Ford's theatre and later dies

April 26, 1865 John Wilkes Booth captured and mortally wounded in Port Royal VA

December 6, 1865 Georgia becomes the 13th state to ratify the 13th amendment, abolishing slavery in the entire United States.

In 1863 the town had a total of 179 eligible men for the draft. The quota for the town was 78 men in total, reports of the number served varies, but were anywhere between 84-119. The few who deserted were substitutes and likely were gaming the system. In general, very few Pembroke men actually had to be drafted (there was societal pressure to volunteer, and it was more lucrative.)

Regarding pensions, in 1861, a wounded or disabled soldier was granted the same benefits as regulars. A widow or legal heir of a soldier who fell in battle was granted \$100 plus any owed back pay. By 1862, the pension system was amended to include any soldier totally disabled by wound or disease. Pension amounts were higher for enlisted men (\$80) than for officers (\$15-\$30) which would explain why so many who had been awarded a rank increase voluntarily went back to being a private, as pensions were awarded based on rank and length of service. A newly appointed captain could make more in a pension by serving longer as a private.

Town expenses during the war exploded: 1861 - \$5679, 1862 - \$14,300, 1863 - \$23,172, 1864 - \$34,595, 1865 - \$27,911. During this time school expenses were fairly uniform. The population of town nearly doubled between 1860 -1870 from 1,313 - 2,518, with most of that from French Canadian immigration into Suncook which tripled the village's population in that time. In 1871 the State assumed the war debt for all NH towns.

However, not all of Pembroke's effort was evident on the battlefield, two particular individuals stand out:

- David Lyman Jewell (for whom the Masonic "Jewell Lodge" is named after) accepted the position as draughtsman (architect) for the Webster Mill and later took over managing operations at the Pembroke Mill for the duration of the war, improving the quality and production of the mill during a crucial time. In 1870 he became the manager of all three mills (Pembroke, Webster and China) and was given the honorary title of Colonel for serving Governor Head. He was a Mason of the 33rd degree.
- Col. Thomas Knox was born on a farm on Buck Street in 1835. He was educated at local schools and was briefly both a schoolteacher in NH and gold prospector in Colorado. His thirst for adventure led him to journalism, first at the Denver Daily News before becoming a war correspondent for the New York Herald. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor of California and was wounded in Missouri. After the war he traveled around the world twice as part of expeditions to establish telegraph lines. He wrote prodigiously using these experiences, including a series of fiction, "The Boy Travellers" with 13 titles, and various other titles for younger readers as well as several travel guides for

adults, a total of 32 books. He is buried prominently at the front of the Pembroke Street cemetery.

By the end of the war the nation had been completely transformed from 1-2 generations previously.

- A family's needs were met with labor paid in cash and supplies that came from all points of the nation.
- Farming came to be seen as socially limiting. The abundance of easily tillable land in the west and the reluctance of older generations to embrace innovation encouraged younger generations to leave home.
- Technological innovations meant that there was more free time for leisure and education.
- Those who did not want to farm or to move west saw education as a way out of the drudgery of farm life so those who were not schooled tended to stay on the farm.
- The differentiations of occupations created greater class structure and divides
- Women were able to exercise their own agency with jobs in the mills, teaching or with domestic work.
- With the arrival of the railroad and telegraph, travel and communication were faster than ever before.
- Emancipation laid the groundwork for the rights of women, children, and workers which would be recognized in the century to come.

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