

**THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN SHREWSBURY
AND THE NORTH PRECINCT**

Examining the Evidence

Research and compiled by
Carol Baker

Packet 3
2020

DOCUMENTED PROOF OF UNDERGROUND RAILROAD ACTIVITY IN SHREWSBURY

I absolutely stumbled onto a message posted on the Ancestry.com message board. It included a paragraph or two about a slave who was captured in Shrewsbury and returned to his master in New London, CT in 1792. He escaped the following year and was successful this time. I will be searching for the rest of the story. Please see included copies of the paragraph printed in the Supplement to the Connecticut Courant, New London Chronicle, November 1, 1855.

The slave's name was Benjamin Prentiss and he became the first permanent black resident of Marlboro, MA. He died on March 20, 1856 at the age of 97 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Generations of
DISCOVERY
GIVEAWAY

You could win 20 hrs. with a ProGenealogist, a family pack of DNA kits, a year of All Access, and more.

It's our way of saying thanks.

Message Boards

Search for content in message boards

Names or keywords

e.g. John Smith or Civil War

Search

Advanced Search

All Boards

Prentis - Family History & Genealogy Message Board

< Prev Thread | Next Thread >

Benjamin Prentis/Prentiss from New London CT to Marlborough, MA

 **Begin New Thread**

Benjamin Prentis/Prentiss from New London CT to Marlborough, MA

Replies: 1

Posted: 05 Dec 2008 03:12PM

 Julie Prentis Watts ☆ (View posts)


Classification: Query

Surnames: Prentis, Prentiss, Prentice, Latimer, Lattimore, Lattemore, Lattimer, Christophers, Nichols

I am a descendant of Capt. John Prentis/Prentice (1628-1691) and Hester Nichols (1636-1679/80) through their son Stephen (1666-1758); however, while tracing my direct line, I've also explored the family lines of his many siblings.

Stephen's brother, Jonathan (1657-1727) m. abt. 1691, Elizabeth/Elisabeth Latimer (1667-1759); Jonathan and Elisabeth's son John Prentis (1705-Jan746/47), married in 1737, Sarah Christophers (abt. 1720-12 Feb 1773) in New London, New London, CT.

In reading Charles Binney's Charles Binney's "The history and genealogy of the Prentice, or Prentiss family, in New England, etc., from 1631 to 1883," the following footnote on page 282 is found attached to Christopher Christophers (father of Sarah, who married John Prentis, (son of Stephen's brother Jonathan):

 "Benjamin Prentis, born a slave to Christopher Christophers at New London, Ct. Feb. 4, 1760, and given to his dau. Mrs. George Latimer, by his owner, ran away in 1792, was recaptured, but in a second attempt succeeded. He was living, November, 1855, in Marlboro, Mass. ae. 95. (New London Chronicle, Nov. 1, 1855) He d. March 20, 1856, ae. 97 years 1 month, 16 days. (New England Historic, Genealogical Register, Janary, 1857.) This slave, Benjamin Prentis, was very likely a son of Christophers by a slave woman."

Link:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=0EJfQJUmarMC&pg=PA282&a...>

Further research led me to the following about this same Benjamin on page 207 of a publication called "Supplement to the Courant. 1840":



"The oldest inhabitant of Marlboro', Mass., is Benjamin Prentiss, a colored man, who was born in Connecticut, February 4, 1760. He was a slave and the property of a Mrs. Lattemer, from whom he ran away in 1792, but was seized in Shrewsbury, in that State, and taken back to his owner. The idea of a fugitive slave from Connecticut, strikes one oddly enough. The next year he ran away again, and, settling in Marlboro', has remained there for almost two generations. He was an eye witness of Benedict Arnold's doings in Connecticut, at the head of the British troops, seventy-four years since. His memory is excellent."

Link:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=0uIRAAAYAAJ&pg=PA207&a...>

Being distantly related to the Christophers and Latimer families mentioned, I would like to know if anyone has knowledge of which of Christopher Christopher's daughters married George Latimer (also spelled Lattimore, Lattemore, Lattimer, etc.). The only New London Christophers/Latimer marriage I can find is Sarah Christophers (1745-1803) to Henry Latimer (1736/37-1825) in 1763. I'm curious as to why the author attached to footnote to the older Sarah's father, when he would have been dead over 30 years before Benjamin Prentis' birth in 1760. I assume then that the Christopher Christophers who likely fathered Benjamin must have been his son by the same name who died in 1775. Even more curious to me is that if Benjamin was likely fathered by a Christophers, why was his last name Prentis? Would this mean that his mother was likely fathered by a Prentis, and if so, does anyone have any information regarding this?



Change to Flat View

1 of 1

Subject	Author	Date Posted
Benjamin Prentis/Prentiss from New London CT to Marlborough, MA	Julie Prentis...	05 Dec 2008 03:12PM
↔ Re: Benjamin Prentis. Slave	Dewald	02 Jun 2009 08:44PM

1 of 1

↔ indicates an unread post

[< Prev Thread](#) | [Next Thread >](#)

Find a board about a specific topic

Surnames or topics

Go

Tools

Board Information

☆ Add Thread to Favorites (See All)

☆ Add Board to Alerts (See All)

[Back to catalog record](#)

About this Book

Supplement to the Courant, v. 20-23 (1855-58).

[View full catalog record](#)

Rights: Public Domain, Google-digitized.

Get this Book

[Find in a library](#)

[Download this page \(PDF\)](#)

[Download whole book \(PDF\)](#)

Partner login required

Text Only Views

Go to the [text-only view](#) of this item.

See the [HathiTrust Accessibility](#) page for more information.

Add to Collection

SUPPLEMENTS

TO THE

CONNECTICUT COURANT

FOR THE YEAR 1855:

CONTAINING

TALES, TRAVELS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

VOLUME IX.

**HARTFORD:
PUBLISHED BY THOMAS M. DAY.
1856.**

[Back to catalog record](#)

About this Book

Supplement to the Courant. v. 20-23 (1855-58).

[View full catalog record](#)

Rights: Public Domain, Google-digitized.

Get this Book

- [Find in a library](#)
- [Download this page \(PDF\)](#)
- [Download whole book \(PDF\)](#)
- [Partner login required](#)

Text Only Views

Go to the [text-only view of this item](#).

See the [HathiTrust Accessibility](#) page for more information.

[Add to Collection](#)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURANT.

For Cauter's Duty.—Assess the people who are not in the recently invented Chemical Bath for the purpose of having mercury coated out of their systems. In the well known volume of the London Journal, George D. Fenton. He has communicated a letter to his paper, the result of the treatment. He says:—

“I had a recent visit to New York we called on Dr. Mery, the very distinguished homoeopathic physician spoken of by the Editor of the Freeman, and stated to him the symptoms of a nervous disease which we have been much troubled. Dr. M. on being told that we had, in the course of our life, taken a great deal of mercury, prescribed for us the first place the chemical bath, and took us to No. 41, East Twenty-third street, the residence of Dr. Mery, by whom the baths are prepared and administered. By the passage of a strong current of galvanism or galvanic electricity into the bath in which we were immersed, the galvanic fluid provided every nerve and fibre of our body, according to the laws prescribed of ten thousand seconds. Before entering the bath we took a tumbler of water from it, and on coming out three-fourths of an hour afterwards, we slipped out another. The first tumbler was then subjected to the test of a little sulphate of ammonium, and the discoloration of the water was scarcely perceptible; but, on our substituting the second to the same test, it immediately turned very dark, almost black, and, after the lapse of three minutes, there was a copious precipitate of the sulphate of mercury on the bottom. We repeated the bath the next day under circumstances not seemed to us to preclude the possibility of detection of error, and a tumbler of water, taken from the second bath, precipitated a quantity of the sulphate of mercury, but very considerably less than the one taken from the first. Each day we repeated the bath, and each day the precipitate diminished in quantity, until, after five baths, it was scarcely perceptible. The favorable effect upon our system, as it seemed to be immediate and decided. We have ever since felt better than we had before been for a long time.”

On Day Teachers in India.—A very curious illustration of Progress in India, was furnished to me lately during my sojourn with Mr. Pica. We were sitting together in his bungalow when a wandering Hindoo entered along with his wretched, and requested permission to sit upon the rug and play for us. I was desirous of hearing one of the Indian airs, and my host therefore ordered him to perform during dinner. He sang a strain of his roudalla, extemporized a psalm which had some very familiar passages, and to my complete astonishment began singing, “Get out of my way, Old Dan Tucker.” The old man seemed to enjoy my surprise, and followed up his performance with “Oh Susanna,” “Buffalo Gals,” and other more Ethiopian melodies, all of which he sang with admirable spirit and correctness. I addressed him in English but found that he did not understand a word of the language, and had no conception of the nature of the songs he had given us. I had heard some English officers sing them at India, and was included entirely to his memory, which the melody and words. It was vain to talk for his native Indian air; he was functioning the spirit of our national music, and sang it with a grace of delight which was very amusing. A class of skill, he closed with “Milkmaid so r-r-r-r-r,” but his pronunciation of French was quite successful. I have heard Spanish ballads on the banks of Panama, singing “Carry me down the Virginity,” and Arab boys in the streets of Alexandria, humming “Lucy Long,” but I was very prepared to hear the same airs from the lips of a Hindoo in the Great Mogul.—Byard Taylor's life.

A maiden lady, suspecting that her female servant was spending her hours upon the cold cushion of the bed, called Betty, and inquired whether she did not come one speaking with her down stairs. “No, ma'am,” replied the girl, “it was only me that's a-pain.” “It may amuse yourself, Betty,” replied the fair one, “with parings, but let us have no bins. But I have a great objection to him.” Betty ceased, withdrew, and took the blot.

Rules for Hosts Colours.—The following rules are proposed to all our patrons and friends, for their excellence, brevity and practical utility.— They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the mischief, misery, and ruin which are the legitimate fruit of these deficiencies which are pointed out in the rules to which we have referred. Let every parent and guardian read, ponder, and carefully digest.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
 3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.
 4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
 5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
 6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
 7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
 8. Remember that a little present gratification, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be repeated.
 9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
 10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under like circumstances, at another.
 11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to attain good is to be good.
 12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
 13. Never allow tale bearing.
 14. Teach them that self-indulgence, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.
 15. Guard them against the indulgence of an angry and revengeful spirit.
- If these rules were reduced to practice—by parents and guardians, how much misery could be prevented—how many in danger of ruin would be saved—how largely would the happiness of a thousand domestic circles be augmented. It is lamentable to see how extensive is parental neglect, and to witness the sad and dreadful consequences in the ruin of thousands.

The oldest inhabitant of Marlboro', Mass., in Benjamin Franklin, a colored man, who was born in Connecticut, February 4, 1760. He was a slave and the property of a Mrs. Lattimer, from whom he ran away in 1782, but was seized in Shrewsbury, in that State, and taken back to his owner. The idea of a fugitive slave from Connecticut, strikes me oddly enough. The next year he ran away again, and, settling in Marlboro', has remained there for almost two generations. He was an eye witness of Benedict Arnold's doings in Connecticut, at the head of the British troops, seventy-four years since. His memory is excellent.

There was a furious Irish Member of Parliament who was a glutton at dinner, and who was remarkable for his neglect of all ablutions. He was one day standing in the bow-window of the Club-house, in London, conversing with somebody, when the father passed down the opposite side of the street.

“Jest,” said the noble lord, “what does make your father's hands so dirty?”

“Well,” said the affectionate young man, “I believe it arises from a bad habit he has of patting them up to his face.”

The Spectator tells us that a young man, named unknown, who has been disappointed in love, walked out to the precipice, took off his hat and coat, and casting one lingering look into the gulf beneath him—tossed, and went back to his hotel! His body was found next morning—in bed!”

A LONELY DOCTOR SEEMING A BROTHER AMB.—Recently, while one of the patients of the Dr. Lucius Ashton, who was formerly a doctor, was taking his accustomed stroll for air and exercise he was attracted to a house not far from the Dr. from by the cries of a young girl, who, in climbing over a fence, had, and broken her arm. On entering the door, he ascertained that the poor, & crippled, bed-ridden mother, and the unfortunate girl whose labors was the only support of the two, were the only occupants. A boy had been sent for by the doctor could not witness the young girl's distress, so he instantly went to work and set and splinted the broken limb. The old lady, with tears for joy and gratitude exclaimed, “Doctor, what's your pay?” “Oh nothing,” he replied, “I am amply repaid in the satisfaction this opportunity has afforded me to relieve your daughter's distress.” “Thank you, dear doctor, and God bless you!” “But when the doctor was about to retire, he said we may set the arm—what name and residence doctor?” “Tell him,” said our doctor, “that patient from the New York State Lunatic Asylum did it.”—Union Telegraph.

FAMILY RECEIPT.—To dress Poetry.—When it rains it is very cold, if you wish to make your family comfortable, cut out and make for each one a jacket and trousers. Put them on and your poultry will be dressed.

Table and Spread.—Take a sauceman half full of clean spring water; put it on the fire, and let it boil gradually for about an hour. Watch it carefully until it boils; the moment it boils it will be done. Then put your finger in and you will squawk. Then wash your hands in the water with them. Then apply the proper remedy and if you do not succeed in curing them let it rest your fault.

To reach a Goose.—First find out the biggest of your flock. Chase him. Persuade him to be cleverest man alive; and go on in this style until it goes he has sufficiently roasted.

To prevent Agitation.—Procure from Court Garden market a small quantity of the finest eye-cats money can purchase. Take them home, and having first wiped them free from dust, carefully lock them up, where neither your servants nor your children can get at them. This is the only way of preserving them for your own eating.

A corrected translation for better of a pamphlet (better than Marmalade). Marry the nicest of you know. You will then have her to provide your breakfast table, and, unless you are a mad dog indeed, you will not then require any bad her.

Days written Hours.—There is nothing so striking a stranger more forcibly when he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the day are longest, than the absence of the night. We a friend at Stockholm from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken note of time—was returned about midnight; it was as light as it here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street. I seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, & were dead. No sign of life—store closed.

The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole, the refraction of its rays is such that you may see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read later in the forest near Stockholm at midnight without artificial light. There is a mountain at the Boholm, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night the sun goes down to the horizon; you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The bees take to the trees about 7 o'clock P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of rising late, too.

To cure the Dyspepsia.—Give a hungry dog a glass of fresh milk, and chase him till he is appeased.



death has made a void among the attendants at the courts of Middlesex County which will not easily be filled.

PATCH, Capt. Joseph, Newburyport, 31 Aug., a. 88.

PATTERSON, Mr. Joseph, Emporia, Kansas Ter. 12 Aug., 1857; of fever, after an illness of eight days. He was b. in Union, Broome Co., N. Y., 22 Feb., 1795; grad. at Union Coll., Schenectady, in 1816, with the first honors of his class; was sheriff of Broome Co., in 1820 and 1821. In Feb. 1824, he settled in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. In January, 1854, his house and store, with all of their contents, were destroyed by fire, reducing him to poverty. In the spring of 1857, he went to Kansas, located a claim, and commenced to build for himself a new home, with the expectation that his family would soon join him there; but, while they were packing their household goods for that purpose, they received intelligence of his death.

He was a man of generous feelings, strict honesty, and irreproachable in all the relations of life. He was the youngest son of Amos and Anne (Williams) Pat-

clock in the evening
PRENTISS, Benjamin, Marlborough, 20 March, a. 97, nearly; a negro, and once a slave in Connecticut. He was born in New London, Ct., February 4, 1760. In 1792, he ran away, and got as far as Shrewsbury Mass., where he was caught and taken back to Connecticut, and sold for \$300. He soon after made a second attempt for his liberty, and succeeded. He went to Stow, Mass., where he lived a few years, and then came to Marlborough, where he has resided for nearly sixty years. He married Candace Hapgood April 23, 1800. She dying after a short time he married a second wife, whom he survived about thirty years. He had no children, but spent his last days with the children of his second wife. At the time of his death, he was the oldest man in town, being 97 years, 1 mo., 16 ds. old. Though uneducated, he was intelligent, and respected; and, for many years, exercised the right of suffrage, the question of his citizenship having never been raised.

SALTONSHALL, Dr. Gurdon, N. Y., 30 July, in his 30th year.



Filmstrip



Image 373



Image 374



Image 375



Image 376



Image 377

white, and some black, Americans came to support the American Colonization Society (founded in 1816 to resettle black Americans in Liberia) in significant numbers in the 1820s, most people of color turned away from leaving the country and began to support efforts to aid the enslaved and improve the lot of free people of color in the United States. The 1784 Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free Masons, the African Lodge, founded in Boston in 1796, and the Massachusetts General Colored Association (MGCA) of 1826 were associations of this ilk.

The abolition of slavery in Massachusetts, the gradual abolition acts of neighboring states, and the 1793 Fugitive Slave Law combined to stimulate fugitive traffic to Massachusetts, both from the South and from neighboring states. The case of Cato, a Rhode Island slave, is exemplary, though because it occurred before the fugitive law passed it did not expose Rotch and Rodman to the \$500 fine that other assistants potentially faced after 1793. The new law empowered any federal district or circuit judge or any state magistrate to determine, without trial by jury for the alleged fugitive, that person's status. Enforcement of the law, most agree, was poor. Benjamin Prentiss was born into slavery in 1760 in New London, Connecticut, and did not fall within the scope of Connecticut's 1784 gradual manumission act. He escaped to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1792 and was caught and returned, though it is not known if his apprehension took place before or after Connecticut passed an act that year to free all slaves between the ages of 25 and 45. In February 1793, the month the Fugitive Slave Law passed, he escaped again and settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he was still living in November 1855.⁸⁴ In February 1808 Springfield residents raised \$100 to purchase the freedom of the fugitive Jenny, who had become "favorably known" among them, from Peter von Geyseling of Schenectady. Jenny's son was evidently sent to South Wilbraham (now Hampden Village) and harbored by the Beebe family so as to elude his claimants.⁸⁵ At a reunion of abolitionists in Danvers in the 1890s, Mrs. Catharine S. B. Spear, who grew up in Hubbardston, recalled, "We had a fugitive slave to live with us and to labor in my father's family. He had escaped from New York, for slavery then existed there. We children were very fond of Henry."⁸⁶ Similarly, Peter Wheeler, born in Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in 1789, escaped in June 1806 from near Cayuga Lake, New York. After making his way by vessel from Albany to New York City and sailing as a hand about various vessels to Europe and the West Indies, he moved in 1814 to Middletown, Connecticut, and then to West Springfield and Westfield, still technically enslaved by the laws of New York State.⁸⁷

Some historians argue that the increasingly vocal rejection of colonization among blacks led such white antislavery leaders as William Lloyd Garrison to reject the idea and turn toward the concept of immediate abolition. It does appear that African American efforts toward equal rights triggered activity among whites. The establishment of the Massachusetts General Colored Association preceded the creation of Garrison's *Liberator* by five years; the first African American newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, by four years. Walker's *Appeal*, in *Four Articles, Together with a Preamble to the Colored Citizens of the World, but in Particular and Very Expressly to Those of the United States of America*. Written in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, Sept. 28th, 1829 (Boston, 1829), by North Carolina native David Walker, a black used clothing dealer in Boston, impressed Garrison as "one of the most remarkable productions of the age." However, Garrison did find the *Appeal's* recommendations of black self-defense against white abuse and eventual uprising should whites continue to subject blacks to "wretchedness and degradation" startling. Walker, an anticolonization, advised blacks in cities to be on guard against other blacks pretending "to find out all strange colored people, where they work and where they reside, asking them questions, and trying to ascertain whether they are runaways or not, telling them, at the



Benjamin Prentiss

BIRTH 4 FEB 1760 • New London, New London, Connecticut, USA

DEATH Unknown

Facts

Age 0 — Birth

4 Feb 1760 • New London, New London, Connecticut, USA

Born a slave to Christopher Christophers

Age 15 — Death of Father Christopher Christophers (1717–1775)

25 Oct 1775 • New London, New London County, Connecticut, USA

Age 43 — Death of Half-Sister Sarah Christophers (1745–1803)

18 December 1803 • New London, New London County, Connecticut, USA

Age 90 — Residence

1850 • Marlborough, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA

Age 95 — Residence

1855 • Marlborough, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA

Family

Parents

Christopher Christophers
1717–1775

Spouse

Sources

Ancestry Sources

- 1850 United States Federal Census
- Massachusetts, State Census, 1855

BENJAMIN PRENTISS

THE FIRST FREE COLORED RESIDENT OF MARLBOROUGH, MA

As discovered in Packet 1, Benjamin Prentiss escaped his owner, Mrs. Latimer, and was caught in Shrewsbury, MA and returned to her in Connecticut. He escaped again in 1793 and settled in Marlborough, MA.

On April 23, 1800, Benjamin married Candice Hapgood. In the Vital Records for Marlborough, MA, there is no record of a Candice Hapgood as a member of the Hapgood family in that town. (Could that mean that Candice might have been a slave who belonged to the Hapgood family and therefore took their last name?) Candice died on September 12, 1807 at the age of 53. Benjamin married a second time to a woman named Hannah. She died on June 26, 1824 at the age of 53. (This would have made her birthdate about 1771.) There is no marriage date on record. This was found in the Marlborough General Register of 1857, on page 367.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1847 – 2011, adds the following to Benjamin's story. When he escaped the second time from Mrs. Latimer in Connecticut, he went to Stowe, MA. He lived there for a few years and then came to Marlborough. He survived both of his wives, the last by about 30 years. Benjamin had no children, but spent his last days with the children of his second wife. At the time of his death he was the oldest man in town, being 97 years, 1 month, 16 days old. Though uneducated, he was intelligent and respected, and for many years, exercised the right of suffrage, the question of his citizenship having never been raised.

In checking the census for the town of Marlborough, Benjamin resided with the Wilson family in town. The last census on record, in 1855, shows Benjamin, age 95, Daniel Wilson, age 61, Almira Wilson, age 27, Sally P. Wilson, age 18 and Jane M. Pitkins, age 36.

(Still looking for the story about his capture in Shrewsbury.)

Benjamin Prentiss
in the **Massachusetts, Compiled Marriages, 1633-1850**

Name:	Benjamin Prentiss
Gender:	Male
Spouse:	Candace Hapgood
Marriage Date:	23 Apr 1800
City:	Marlborough
County:	Middlesex
Source:	Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT, Film # 0844943 item 2.

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Compiled Marriages, 1633-1850* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

Original data: Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp. *Massachusetts, Marriages, 1633-1850*. With some noted exceptions all marriage records in this collection can be found at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, and may be available through Family History Centers throughout the United States. See table below for information listed.

Description

This database is an index to approximately 838,000 individuals who were married in select areas of the State of Massachusetts, USA, between 1633 and 1850. Information that may be found in this database for each individual includes their name, gender, spouse's name, marriage date, marriage location, and source information. [Learn more...](#)

© 2019, Ancestry.com

Name	Age	Birth Year (Estimated)	Gender	Race	Birthplace
James Mooney	2	1853	Male		Massachusetts, United States
Patrick Moore	26	1829	Male		Ireland
Ellen Moore	27	1828	Female		Ireland
Thos Moore	4	1851	Male		Massachusetts, United States
Margaret Moore	2	1853	Female		Massachusetts, United States
Mary A Moore	0	1855	Female		Massachusetts, United States
David Wilson	61	1794	Male	Black	Massachusetts, United States
Almira P Wilson	27	1828	Female	Black	Massachusetts, United States
Sally P Wilson	18	1837	Female	Black	Massachusetts, United States
Jane M Pitkins	36	1819	Female	Black	Vermont, United States
Benjamin Prentis	95	1760	Male	Black	Connecticut, United States
John Francis	22	1833	Male	White	Canada
Eliza Francis	18	1837	Female		Canada
Cornelius Ryan	24	1831	Male		Ireland
Ann Ryan	22	1833	Female		Ireland
Mary A Ryan	0	1855	Female		Massachusetts, United States
Thomas Ryan	26	1829	Male		Ireland
Bridget Ryan	23	1832	Female		Ireland
Mary A Ryan	1	1854	Female		Massachusetts, United States
Stephen Rice	76	1779	Male		Massachusetts, United States
Annah Rice	70	1785	Female		Massachusetts, United States
John F Rice	46	1809	Male		Massachusetts, United States
Abigail Rice	45	1810	Female		Massachusetts, United States
Anna E Rice	7	1848	Female		Massachusetts, United States
Julia Burns	22	1833	Female		Ireland
Stephen Coolidge	30	1825	Male		Massachusetts, United States
Emily Coolidge	24	1831	Female		Massachusetts, United States
Thomas Coolidge	64	1791	Male		Massachusetts, United States
Franklin M Pope	40	1815	Male		Massachusetts, United States

THE LINK BETWEEN WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS AND THE SLAVE POPULATION OF NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

In her book the "First Fruits of Freedom," Janette Thomas Greenwood outlines this piece of history for us. Worcester County raised up several regiments made up of white men from the County. Fifteen of them joined the famous 54th Massachusetts. Two others, the 15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and the 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry were both three-year regiments. The 15th fought mostly in Virginia and Maryland. The 25th, under the direction of Chaplain Horace James (of Boylston), were part of the Burnside Expedition and controlled much of eastern North Carolina including New Bern. Their goals were to protect refugee slaves from their former masters, as well as setting up schools to educate them. Additional regiments established in New Bern, NC included the 21st and the 53rd. As the slaves began to see the efforts put forth by these men from Worcester County, they began to develop hope that these men could lead them to freedom. Many slaves escaped their masters and hid out with the soldiers in their encampments. They would cook for them, clean their clothing and do chores in exchange for their food and safety. At the end of the war, these fugitives followed the militia back home to Worcester County and established themselves here among their rescuers.

Were there any volunteers from Shrewsbury? In the Annual Report of the Selectmen of the Town of Shrewsbury, there is a list of all the families that the town supported while the head of the house served with the Volunteers. Some of the men served for three years, while others enlisted for nine months. In the Annual Report for 1865, we find a list of the "Aid to the Families of the Volunteers," as well as a "Record of the Soldiers and Officers who have been Mustered into the Military Service of the United States, to the Credit of the Town of Shrewsbury, during the Rebellion of Slaveholders at the South and their Allies at the North." *Question:* Did any of the returning men to Shrewsbury at the end of the war, bring with them fugitives from New Bern, North Carolina? Many fugitives came north to the City of Worcester and are well documented there. Did they come to Shrewsbury?

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
SELECTMEN,
— AND —
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
OF THE TOWN OF
SHREWSBURY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 2, 1863.

WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY EDWARD R. FISKE,
Franklin Steam Job Printing Office, Foster Street.
1863.

Overseers of Poor, for the payment of sundry bills, as per certificate,
 L. B. Hapgood, for support of Mrs. Sawtell, 77 78
 Lowell Walker, for support of Stephen Oliver and Mrs. 36 14
 Gray,—and for bills incurred at the Alma House, 49 06
\$1,053 18

AID TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

In accordance with the instructions of the town, the Selectmen have furnished the following amount of aid to families of Volunteers, during the year ending March 1st, 1863:

Paid Gilman L. Allen's family,	64 26
" Levi S. Bigelow's "	22 00
" Geo. W. Bower's "	21 67
" Wm. H. Blodgett's "	15 71
" Geo. W. T. Clapp's "	22 00
" H. A. Cutting's "	60 57
" Edward Gleason's "	52 09
" Chas. A. Garland's "	98 12
" Julius A. Green's "	104 26
" R. G. Harrington's "	46 83
" Hollis Holden's "	20 00
" M. H. Hastings's "	22 00
" Leander R. Hapgood's family,	22 00
" Henry Harlow's "	21 99
" Almon Hawks' "	22 45
" Samuel Jordan's "	42 13
" Obas. H. Knowlton's "	64 26
" Daniel H. Knowlton's "	44 02
" John M. Knapp's "	30 52
" M. O. Laughlin's "	17 41
" James Lawler's "	21 67
" Jas. T. Maynard's "	52 09
" E. J. Moreton's "	52 53
" Harrison Maynard's "	22 00
" Joseph Neff's "	138 42
" Geo. E. Sprague's "	109 41
" Geo. E. Sawtell's "	30 27
" Smith Tucker's "	60 57
" Henry C. Vining's "	38 70
" Oliver B. Wyman's "	43 99
" Charles L. Warren's "	22 00
" Josiah W. Wasson's "	44 02
	<u>\$1,444 96</u>

Amount of money advanced by the town to aid the families of Volunteers, and returned to the State Auditor, for reimbursement, for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1863, \$1,350 85

BOUNTIES.

Bounties have been paid to the following persons who have enlisted and been mustered into the service of the United States:
 THREE YEARS MEN.

Kansloear Barton,	Alonzo E. Newton,
William H. Blodgett,	Abel O. Perry,
D. W. Blodgett,	Joseph H. Proctor,
George H. Bowers,	Charles F. Rice,
S. S. Bigelow,	Amos Ritchie,
H. A. Cutting,	George E. Sawtell,
Almon Hawks,	William E. Shaw,
Hollis Holden,	George H. Seaver,
Samuel Jordan,	Smith Tucker,
James Lawyer,	Henry C. Vining,
Frederic Legate,	Albion L. Vining.

NINE MONTHS MEN.

King Bolio,	Daniel H. Knowlton,
Levi S. Bigelow,	Fred. M. Knowlton,
Albert D. Clapp,	Alonzo B. Louks,
George W. T. Clapp,	Harrison Maynard,
Hiram W. Doane,	Franklin B. Pratt,
Alonzo T. Dewing,	George H. Pratt,
Henry A. Green,	Edward P. Richardson,
Leander R. Hapgood,	George B. Shepard,
Frank L. Hapgood,	Jonas Toombs,
Joseph J. Harrington,	Oliver B. Wyman,
Marshall H. Hastings,	Josiah W. Wasson,
Henry A. Heywood,	Charles L. Warren.
Henry Harlow,	

The above named 47 Volunteers have each received a Bounty of \$125	\$5,875 00
Paid Town of Leicester for 9 Volunteers, transferred to Shrewsbury,	900 00
Paid City of Worcester for 7 Volunteers, transferred to Shrewsbury,	700 00
Paid Town of Westborough for 10 Volunteers, transferred to Shrewsbury,	1,250 00
	<u>\$8,725 00</u>

BOUNTIES REFUNDED.

By the Town of Leicester	\$900 00
" City of Worcester,	700 00
" William E. Shaw,	125 00—
Balance showing the true amount of Bounties paid by the Town,	\$7,000 00

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
S E L E C T M E N ,
AND
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
OF THE TOWN OF
SHREWSBURY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1865.

WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY EDWARD R. FISK,
Opposite Foster Street Depot.

HIGHWAY ACCOUNT.

APPROPRIATION, \$1,000.00.

Number of District.	NAMES OF SURVEYORS.	Percent allowed each District.	Amount assigned to each District.	Amount not expended in 1863.	Am't rendered in July.	Am't rendered in Feb.	Whole amt rendered.	Over-Work.	Amount unexpended.
1	Wm. U. Maynard.	61	\$265 00	\$201 00	\$15 00	\$78 14	\$11 14	10 30	
2	Otis S. Strector.....	11 1/2	115 00	68 25	64 17	132 42	6 74	13 76	
3	Amos D. Nourse.....	4	40 00	20 72	36 78	50 71			
4	D. H. Hommanway	6	60 00	4 50	16 61	95 61	61		
5	Dan'l Harrington.....	91	95 00	80 00	15 61	80 64	5 61		
6	Henry B. Pratt.....	72	75 00	49 00	6 41	55 41	5 41		
7	Simoon B. Newton.....	2	50 00	20 00	1 31	51 30			
8	George E. Palmer.....	53	27 50	49 90	1 31	46 54			
9	Wm. H. Howe.....	41	57 50	34 20	12 25	108 71	3 31		
10	James Dean.....	41	45 00	56 70	51 92	40 21	21		
11	E. A. Hapgood.....	10 1/2	105 00	40	40 21	40 72	3 22		
12	Ward S. Osborn.....	4	40 00	40 72		34 84	7 31		
13	Jesse Perry.....	32	37 50	40 72		34 84	7 31		
14	A. F. Brigham.....	26	27 50	34 84	31 95	97 84			
15	George H. Rice.....	61	65 00	25 60	65 80	40 33			
16	Chas. H. Newton.....	4 1/2	45 00	8 66	30 83	40 27	6 27		
17	George S. Parks.....	3 1/2	35 00	10 21	21 06	17 89	1 19		
18	Franklin Flint.....	1 1/2	15 00	17 89		17 89			
			\$1000 00	111 66	\$827 13	\$266 04	\$1093 17	\$67 23	\$76 72

ASSESSORS.

Paid George Leonard, for services and expenses as Assessor, in 1864,	\$79 68
" Arunah Harlow, for services as Assessor in 1864,	38 00
" Amos D. Nourse,	42 00
	\$160 68

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Paid Rev. Wm. A. McGinley, for services from March 2, 1863, to Feb, 15, 1865,	\$64 25
" Rev. Gardner Rice, for services in 1863,	30 75
" Wm. H. Knowlton, for services to March 20, 1864,	42 88
	\$137 88

PAUPER ACCOUNT.

We have drawn from the Treasury, for the support of of paupers, the sum of eight hundred seventy-three dollars and twenty-two cents, which is accounted for in the Report of the Overseers of the Poor.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Town, the Selectmen have furnished State aid, during the year ending March 1, 1865, to the following named persons:

Mrs. Joseph Neff and children,	\$144 00
" Ebenezer A. Bartlett and children,	144 00
" Hannah Downing	115 85
" Michael Hart	84 00
" William Booth	86 00
" Julius A. Green and child,	104 26
" John M. Bartlett	77 98
" Michael McCarty	60 14
" John H. Ash	60 56
" Thomas Fitzgibbon	25 72
" James Clark	43 14
" John Daly	68 85
" Horatio A. Cutting	8 85
" Charles A. Garland	66 82
" George B. Sprague	26 28
" Henry C. Vining	43 70
" Charles F. Gleason,	52 18
" George D. Stone,	26 71
" James Mitchell,	20 57
" Harriet Deets,	26 57
" Samuel Jordan,	21 86
" Margaret Laughlin,	8 71
Frederick Gleason,	52 13
Francis W. Wilson, from Jan. 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865,	60 70
John D. Cater,	43 42
Hiram Baird,	28 57
	\$1,446 02

Amount of money advanced by the Town to aid the families of Volunteers for the year ending Jan. 1, 1865, and for which a claim for reimbursement has been presented to the State Auditor,

BOUNTIES.

A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars has been paid to each of the following-named persons, who have been mustered into the United States service, and credited to the town of Shrewsbury:	
John H. Ash, for three years,	\$125 00
Charles Boardman,	125 00
John Beach,	125 00
Joseph Bergan,	125 00
James Clark,	125 00
Henrick Brian,	125 00
William Donahue,	125 00

Timothy Downing, for three years,	125 00
Charles Fesser,	125 00
George Johnson,	125 00
Daniel Maloney,	125 00
William Parsons,	125 00
John J. Schoolcraft,	125 00
Michael Sullivan,	125 00
Franklin Shelleger,	125 00
John Fralan,	125 00
James Ringold,	125 00
James L. Baird,	125 00
William Booth,	125 00
James Beach,	125 00
James O. Dow,	125 00
George C. H. Deets,	125 00
James Freel,	125 00
Thomas Fitzgibbon,	125 00
James Griffin,	125 00
George R. Goodwin,	125 00
E. C. Griffin,	125 00
Michael Hartly,	125 00
J. M. Herson,	125 00
Michael McCarty,	125 00
Henry Miller,	125 00
William Stanley,	125 00
George D. Stone,	125 00
George D. Totman,	125 00
Rufus S Turpel,	125 00
Edward Wakeman,	125 00
Samuel Wilson,	125 00
Four men, for three years' service, recruited in the rebel States, by the Government of this Commonwealth,	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,125 00

PAYMENT OF TOWN DEBTS.

Paid on note to Asa B. Knowlton,	\$500 00
“ “ John D. Goddard,	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00
INTEREST.	
Paid Asa B. Knowlton, interest on note,	\$50 00
“ John D. Goddard,	50 00
“ Worcester Co. Inst. for Savings, do.,	125 00
“ Mrs. J. A. Dudley, do.,	33 00
	<hr/>
	\$258 00

LIQUOR AGENTS' ACCOUNT.

William A. Green, Liquor Agent, in account with the Town of Shrewsbury,	Dr.	\$53 08
1868.		16 26
May 4, To Liquor received of N. Pratt, former Agent,		75 00
“ “ Casks and fixtures, “		3 00
July 9, “ Cash received from Town Treasurer,		161 88
May 4, 1864, To Cash received for casks sold,		<hr/>
“ “ “ liquors sold,		\$309 17
1864.	Cr.	\$138 92
May 4, By Cash paid for Liquors, freight, &c.,		60 81
“ “ “ Liquors on hand,		17 26
“ “ “ Casks and fixtures on hand,		20 00
“ “ “ Cash paid for license,		50 00
“ “ “ Salary one year to date,		22 18
“ “ “ Cash on hand,		<hr/>
		\$309 17
DOG FUND.		
Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1864,		\$263 90
Received for licenses in 1864,		10 80
		<hr/>
		\$274 70

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Paid F. A. Brigham, for services as Clerk, express fees, postage, &c., \$36.11, services at a meeting of the County Commissioners, \$2.00,	\$38 11
“ Chas. O. Green, for expenses and services in procuring recruits to March 7, 1864,	25 00
“ Edw'd R. Fiske, for printing Selectmen's report, \$25.25, Order Book, 13.50,	38 75
“ Charles Hamilton, for printing report of School Committee, \$15.70, Assessor's report, 70.50,	86 20
“ Jotham Carpenter, for breaking roads,	1 88
“ E. A. Hapgood,	1 50
“ Samuel A. Pratt, for ringing bell one year to Oct. 1, 1864,	55 00
“ Amasa Hyde, for care of weights and measures,	10 00
“ Aaron G. Cutler, for services as Constable to March 7, 1864,	19 80
“ W. H. Howe, for exp. remov'g the body of his son,	35 00
“ Jos. P. Cary,	35 00
“ Harriet A. Gleason,	35 00
“ “ “ her husband,	35 00

Record of Soldiers and Officers who have been Mustered into the Military Service of the United States, to the Credit of the Town of Shrewsbury, during the Rebellion of Slaveholders at the South and their Allies at the North.

When Mustered into Service.	Regiment.	Co.	Enlisted for	Remarks.
Horatio A. Cutting,	13	K	2 Yrs.	Wounded at Gettysburg, and died July 22, 1863.
James H. Cutting,	13	K	3 Yrs.	Wounded at battle of Antietam—promoted Orderly Sergeant—supposed killed at battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863.
Thomas B. Eaton,	13	K	3 Yrs.	Died June 1, 1862.
Frederick A. Hall,	13	E	"	Wounded at battle of Antietam—discharged Feb. 5, 1863.
Hollis Holden,	13	K	2 Yrs.	Killed at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Samuel Jordan,	13	K	"	Promoted Corporal—mustered out of service, Aug. 1, 1864.
Michael O. Laughlin,	13	K	3 Yrs.	Wounded at battle of Gettysburg and died Nov. 5, 1863.
Edmond J. Moreton,	13	Band	"	Mustered out of service, September 3, 1862.
Dexter C. Nelson,	13	K	"	Discharged for physical disability, May 1, 1862—re-enlisted.
Abel O. Perry,	13	K	2 Yrs.	Wounded at the battle of Antietam—discharged December 27, 1862.
Charles F. Rice,	13	K	"	Supposed killed in battle at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 8th, 1864.
Amos Ritchie,	13	K	"	Deserted.
Apploton L. Sawyer,	13	K	3 Yrs.	Promoted Drum Major—mustered out of the United States service, August 1st, 1864.
George H. Seaver,	13	K	2 Yrs.	Mustered out United States service, August 1, 1864.
George E. Sprague,	13	K	3 Yrs.	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and died July 18, '63.
Smith Tucker,	13	K	2 Yrs.	Discharged on account of physical disability, March 27, '63.
Henry C. Vining,	13	K	"	Promoted Corporal, July 1, 1864—mustered out of United States service, Aug. 1, 1864.
Albion L. Vining,	13	K	"	Wounded at Gettysburg—mustered out of the United States service, August 1st, 1864.
Francis P. Willson,	13	K	3 Yrs.	Promoted Sergeant—mustered out of the United States service, August 1st, 1864.
William H. Willson,	13	K	"	Wounded at second battle of Bull Run—discharged Dec. 29, '62—re-enlisted in 57th Reg't—promoted Serg't—killed at battle of Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Henry H. Bellows,	25	K	3 Yrs.	"
Albert W. Carey,	25	H	"	Died September 19, '64.
John Chaffee,	25	C	"	Re-enlisted—killed at the battle of Coal Harbor, Virginia, June 8, '64.
Leander Fay,	25	G	"	Re-enlisted—wounded at the battle of Coal Harbor, Virginia, and died June 11, '64.
Nathan B. Garfield,	25	I	"	Promoted Corporal—wounded in front of Petersburg, and died May 10, '64.
Charles A. Garland,	25	C	"	Mustered out of service, Oct. 20, 1864.
Edward Gleason,	25	H	"	Re-enlisted for three years.
Julius A. Green,	25	H	"	Re-enlisted for three years—wounded at Drury's Bluff.
Thomas Harrington,	25	G	"	Discharged for physical disability, July 27, '63.
Amasa S. Hyde,	25	H	"	Re-enlisted—killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Charles A. Hyde,	25	H	3 Yrs.	Discharged on account of physical disability, Aug. 25, 1862.
Albert T. Kittredge,	25	G	"	Promoted Corporal—mustered out of service.
John M. Knapp,	25	G	"	Promoted Sergeant—discharged for physical disability, September 25, '62.
James Mitchell,	25	E	"	Promoted Corporal—re-enlisted for three years.
James T. Maynard,	25	H	"	Discharged for physical disability, May 9, 1863.
Joseph Neff,	25	H	"	Promoted Corp'l—re-enlisted—lost a leg at Drury's Bluff, taken prisoner and paroled.
Alonzo E. Newton,	25	G	2 Yrs.	Re-enlisted—wounded in front of Petersburg—discharged.
Seron Newton,	25	H	"	Discharged for physical disability—re-enlisted.
Mobile Nickel,	25	E	3 Yrs.	Wounded at the battle of Coal Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864.
Cyrus T. Parmenter,	25	K	"	"
Calvin C. Pratt,	25	G	"	Accidentally drowned at Newbern, North Carolina, on the 10th April, 1865.
Marshall N. Rice,	25	G	"	Wounded in battle—commissioned First Lieutenant—taken prisoner.
George E. Sawtell,	25	G	2 Yrs.	Re-enlisted for three years.
William E. Shaw,	25	G	3 Yrs.	"
Elijah Smith,	25	E	"	"
Franklin J. Porry,	25	H	"	Re-enlisted—died of disease at Newbern, North Carolina, on the 3th February, 1865.
Gilman L. Allen,	22	H	"	Killed at battle of Coal Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864.
Elbridge W. Harrington,	22	Band	"	Mustered out of service, August 16, 1862.
Charles H. Knowlton,	22	"	"	"
Edward A. Andrews,	22	"	"	"
Frederick E. Wheelock,	22	"	"	"
Dinsmore E. Ball,	23	"	"	"
Wallace D. Maynard,	23	Band	3 Yrs.	Mustered out of service August 30, 1862.
George H. Bullard,	15	"	"	—re-enlisted November 28, 1863.
George W. B. Sawyer,	15	O	"	Discharged December 31, 1861—re-enlisted December 28, 1863.
Henry K. Chapman,	15	C	"	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Charles H. Cole,	42	B	9 Mos	Promoted Corporal.
George H. Pratt,	42	F	"	"
John M. Bartlett,	21	G	3 Yrs.	"
John F. Howe,	21	G	"	"
Charles A. Dean,	24	H	"	Died at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, March 17, 1864.
Theodore L. Dean,	24	H	"	Mustered out of service June 22, 1864.
James O. Eastman,	24	D	"	Discharged for physical disability August, 1862.
Charles G. Ward,	24	H	"	Re-enlisted from Worcester January 1, 1864.
Charles Artemas Ward,	24	G	"	Promoted Adjutant—killed at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Virginia, May 16th, 1864.
Jonas M. Wheelock,	31	F	"	Taken prisoner June 2, 1864, and died at Andersonville, Georgia, August 18th, 1864.
Henry P. Rice,	31	H	"	"
Franklin W. Brigham,	31	"	"	"
John J. Witherbee,	31	"	"	"
				A. A. Surgeon.
				A. A. Surgeon—died August 30, 1863.

10

11

	When Mustered into Service.	Regiment.	Co.	Enlisted for	Remarks.
Walter R. Eaton,	Feb. 12, 1862.	Navy.			
John Fralan,	July 29, 1864.			2 Yrs.	
James Ringold,	" 29, "	"		"	
Levi S. Bigelow,	Sept. 25, 1862.	51	A	9 Ms.	Promoted Corporal
King Bollo, Jr.,	Sept'r, "	51	E	"	Mustered out of service July 27th, 1863.
Albert D. Clapp,	Sept. 25, "	51	A	"	" " "
George W. T. Clapp,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Alonzo F. Dowling,	" " "	51	D	"	" " "
Hiram W. Doano,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Henry A. Green,	" " "	51	A	"	Promoted Corporal.
Frank L. Hapgood,	" " "	51	A	"	Died at Baltimore July 13, 1863.
Leander B. Hapgood,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Henry Harlow,	Oct'r 14, 1862.	51	F	"	Mustered out of service July 27th, 1863.
Joseph J. Harrington,	Sept. 25, "	51	A	"	" " "
Marshall H. Hastings,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Henry A. Heywood,	" " "	51	C	"	" " "
Daniel H. Knowlton,	" " "	51	A	"	Promoted Corporal.
Frederick M. Knowlton,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Alonzo B. Louks,	" " "	51	A	"	Died at Newbern, North Carolina, June 23d, 1863.
Harrison Maynard,	" " "	51	A	"	Mustered out of service July 27th, 1863.
Franklin B. Pratt,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Edward P. Richardson,	" " "	51	A	"	Died at Baltimore July 19, 1863.
George B. Shepard,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Charles L. Warron,	" " "	51	A	"	Mustered out of service July 27th, 1863.
Josiah W. Wesson,	" " "	51	A	"	" " "
Oliver B. Wyman,	" " "	51	F	"	Promoted Corporal.
Jonas Toombs,	Oct'r 17, 1862.	53	K	"	" " "
William Carter,	Dec. 10, 1863.	2d Heavy Art.	G	3 Yrs.	
Hugh A. Willson,	Jan. 4, 1864.	57	A	"	Wounded in battle before Petersburg July 30, '64, taken prisoner—paroled Aug. 22, '64.
Ebenezer A. Bartlett,	" " "	57	A	"	" " "
Auguste Beltrera,	" " "	57	A	"	" " "
Silas N. Cator,	" " "	57	A	"	Killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864.
John Gendreau,	" " "	57	A	"	" " "
Charles F. Gleason,	" " "	57	A	"	Died at Philadelphia July 22, 1864.
Peter Guzet,	" " "	57	A	"	Wounded at Spotsylvania Court House, Va.
Alfred F. Porter,	" " "	57	A	"	Wounded in battle in front of Petersburg June 17, 1864.
Henry A. Sawtelle,	" " "	57	A	"	Wounded at battle of Wilderness, Virginia, and died May 2, 1864.

John Daly,	Ap'l 28, 1864.	57	C	3 Yrs.	
John Keefe,	July, 1863,			"	Substitute for Sumner Stockwell, who was drafted July 12, 1863.
James Loring Baird,	Aug. 12, 1864,	En. Co. H. A.		1 Yr.	
Charles Beardman,	Ap'l 18, "	21		3 Yrs.	
William Parsons,	" 18, "	21		"	
William Donahue,	" 27, "	2d Cavalry.		"	
Daniel Maloney,	" 27, "	"		"	
John H. Ash,	May 10, "	Vet. Res. C.		"	
John Beach,	" 10, "	"		"	
Charles Fesser,	" 10, "	"		"	
John J. Schoolcraft,	" 10, "	"		"	
Timothy Downing,	" 12, "	14th Heavy Art.		"	
James Clark,	July 26, "	58		"	
Michael Sullivan,	" 26, "	58		"	
Joseph Bergan,	" 27, "	2d Heavy Art.		"	
Franklin Shollenger,	" 27, "	2d Cavalry.		"	
George Johnson,	" 28, "	5th Cavalry.		"	
Henrick Brian,	" 29, "	2		"	
Michael Hartz,	Aug. 3, "	58		1 Yr.	
Edward Wakeman,	" 16, "	13th Battery.		"	
James O. Dow,	" 17, "	25th Un.Co. H.A.		"	
James Freal,	" 17, "	25th "		"	
William Stanley,	" 18, "	26th "		"	
Michael McCarty,	" 23, "	61		"	
Henry Miller,	" 24, "	23d Un. Co. H. A.		"	
Samuel Wilson,	" 25, "	23d "		"	
George C. H. Deets,	" 26, "	23d "		"	
George D. Stone,	" 25, "	16th "		"	
George D. Totman,	Nov. 30, "	61		"	
Thomas FitzGibbon,	" 30, "	1st Heavy Art.		"	
William Booth,	" 30, "	"		"	
James Beach,	" 30, "	"		"	
James Griffin,	Dec'r 2, "	"		"	
Rufus S. Turpel,	" 2, "	"		"	
George R. Goodwin,	" 5, "	15th Battery.		"	
E. C. Griffin,	" 0, "	13th "		"	
J. M. Herson,	" 9, "	61		"	

Whole number of soldiers furnished by this town since the commencement of the rebellion,	147
Number of men killed or died in consequence of wounds received in battle,	16
“ “ died of disease,	11
“ “ wounded and recovered,	11
“ “ disch'g before expira'n of time of service,	20
“ “ Re-enlisted,	16
“ “ Deserted,	1

Since the first of March, 1864, forty-three men have been mustered into the Military service of the United States, to the credit of this town. Two of these men enlisted without a local bounty. Forty-one have each received from the town a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, amounting to the sum of fifty-one hundred and twenty-five dollars. In addition to the town bounty, the enrolled men and others, have paid these recruits about the sum of forty-nine hundred dollars. Whole amount paid by the town and from voluntary contributions, ten thousand and twenty-five dollars. Average cost of each man, two hundred forty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Twenty-one enlisted for three years,—two for two years,—and twenty for one year.

In September last, the town of Shrewsbury was credited with eight men in the naval service, being its proportion of the naval credits allowed the State at large, and which was divided pro rata among the different cities and towns.

At the time of the last requisition of the President for 300,000 men, dated Dec. 19, 1864, this town had a surplus of twenty-one men,—a number sufficient to fill its quota under a call for 500,000 reckoned as individuals; but the War Department having reduced the credits to the standard of three years enlistments, our surplus was only sufficient to answer the demand of the Government under the call for 300,000, and leave a surplus of two-thirds of a man, or two years service. Since the commencement of the present year, the town has been credited with three men enlisted in the rebel States,—making a surplus, reckoned in time, of eleven years service.

The perplexing work of recruiting the army, we have reason to believe, is nearly finished. And by the blessing of God, in giving victory to our brave soldiers, we are permitted to indulge the confident hope, that the day is not far distant, when this wicked rebellion will be entirely subdued, and peace again established throughout the land.

CHARLES O. GREEN,
FRANKLIN A. SAWYER,
ALVIN HENSHAW, } *Selectmen*
HENRY E. WARREN, } *of*
SAMUEL I. HOWE, } *Shrewsbury*

Shrewsbury, March 1, 1865.

Report of the Overseers of the Poor.

The Overseers submit the following as the report of their doings in matters connected with the Town Farm and Work House the past year.

There have been eleven inmates fully supported for the whole or a part of the past year at the Work House, viz.:

Samuel Newton, Willard Warren, Isaac Monroe, Nehemiah Knapp, Hannah Wheelock, Polly Harrington, Rufus E. Goodnow, Horace M. Britton, Newell Johnson, Martha H. P. Newton, Levi L. Newton.

At the present time there are eleven inmates, viz.:

Samuel Newton, Willard Warren, Isaac Monroe, Nehemiah Knapp, Hannah Wheelock, Polly Harrington, Horace M. Britton, Newell Johnson, Martha H. P. Newton, Levi L. Newton, Henry Richardson.

The average number of inmates for the past year has been six and one half.

The average weekly cost of supporting each inmate at the Work House for the past year has been one dollar and fifty-four cents, over and above the income of the Farm.

TOWN DEBTOR.

Out-door labor,	-	-	\$229 38
In-door “	-	-	90 55
Grain and Meal bought,	-	-	58 81
Repairing Tools,	-	-	28 58
Potatoes bought,	-	-	17 40
Boots and Shoes,	-	-	15 72
Sugar and Molasses,	-	-	32 01
Ten,	-	-	27 00
Coffee,	-	-	4 52
Dry Goods,	-	-	72 65
Physician for inmates,	-	-	68 28
Doctoring Cattle,	-	-	1 25
Blacksmithing,	-	-	44 48
Paid Miles for the use of Boat,	-	-	1 00
“ C. W. Newton,	-	-	1 00
“ for Newspaper,	-	-	2 00

24th Regiment Infantry

Organized at Readville September to December, 1861. Left State for Annapolis, Md., December 9, 1861. Attached to Foster's 1st Brigade, Burnside's Expeditionary Corps., to April, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Dept. of North Carolina, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 18th Army Corps, Dept. of North Carolina, to February, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, Dept. of the South, to April, 1863. Stevenson's Brigade, Seabrook Island, S.C., 10th Army Corps, Dept. of the South, to July, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Morris Island, S.C., 10th Army Corps, Dept. of the South, July, 1863. 3rd Brigade, Morris Island, S.C., 10th Army Corps, to September, 1863. St. Augustine, Fla., Dept. of the South, to February, 1864. Jacksonville, Fla., Dept. of the South, February, 1864. 1st Brigade, Hodges' Division, District of Florida, Dept. of the South, to April, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to May, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, to December, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia, to July, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, to August, 1865. Dept. of Virginia to January, 1866.

SERVICE.--Burnside's Expedition to Hatteras Inlet and Roanoke Island, N. C., January 6-February 7, 1862. Battles of Roanoke Island February 8. Expedition to Columbia March 8-9, and to New Berne, N. C., March 11-13. Battle of New Berne March 14. Guard, picket and outpost duty at New Berne until January 22, 1863. Reconnaissance toward Beaufort and Expedition to Washington March 20-21, 1862. Company "A" ordered to Washington May 1, and Company "C" to same point May 12. Action at Tranter's Creek June 5. Action at Washington September 6. Expedition from New Berne November 2-12. Rawle's Mills November 2. Demonstration on New Berne November 11. Foster's Expedition to Goldsboro December 11-20. Kinston December 14. Whitehall December 16. Goldsboro December 17. Moved from New Berne to Hilton Head, S. C., January 22-31, 1863; thence to St. Helena Island, S.C., February 9, and duty there until March 27. Moved to Seabrook Island, S.C., March 27-28, and duty there until July 6. Expedition to and operations on James Island, S.C., July 9-16. Battle of Secessionville July 16. Assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 18. (Cos. "C," "E," "F" and "I" remained at Seabrook Island until July 16.) Siege of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, Morris Island, July 18-September 7. Assault on Rifle Pits August 26. Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg September 7. Moved to St. Augustine, Fla., September 30-October 4, and duty there until February, 1864. Reconnaissance to St. Johns River November 7-9, 1863. Skirmish near St. Augustine December 30 (Detachment). Veterans on furlough February to April, 1864. Non-Veterans moved to Jacksonville, Fla., February 18, and Provost duty there until April 24. Moved to Gloucester Point, Va., April 24-May 1. Butler operations on south side of James River and against Petersburg and Richmond May 4-28. Port Walthal Junction, Chester Station, May 7. Swift Creek May 9-10. Operations against Fort Darling May 12-16. Drewry's Bluff May 15-16. Bermuda Hundred line May 16-June 20. Port Walthal June 16-17. Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. At Deep Bottom June to August, 1864. Demonstration north of James July 27-28. Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, August 14-18. Before Petersburg August 28-September 26. Chaffin's Farm, New Market Heights, September 28-30. Darbytown and New Market Roads October 7. Reconnaissance on Darbytown Road October 13. Non-Veterans mustered out December 4, 1864. Duty at Four-Mile Church before Richmond until December 18, and at Bermuda Hundred until April 8, 1865. Guard duty at Richmond, Va., until January, 1866. Mustered out January 20, 1866.

Regiment lost during service 7 Officers and 90 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 122 Enlisted men by disease. Total 220.

25th Regiment Infantry

Organized at Worcester September 1 to October 31, 1861. Moved to Annapolis, Md., October 31-November 1, and duty there until January 7, 1862. Attached to Foster's 1st Brigade, Burnside's Expeditionary Corps, to April, 1862. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Dept. of North Carolina, to December, 1862. Lee's Brigade, Dept. of North Carolina, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, Dept. of North Carolina, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Defenses of New Berne, N. C., Dept. of North Carolina, to August, 1863. District of the Pamlico, N. C., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to September, 1863. Defenses of New Berne, N. C., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to October, 1863. Heckman's Brigade, Newport News, Va., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to January, 1864. Unattached, United States Forces, Portsmouth, Va., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to March, 1864. 2nd Brigade, United States Forces, Portsmouth, Va., to April, 1864. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 18th Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to September, 1864. Defenses of New Berne, N. C., District of North Carolina, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to March,

1865. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Beaufort, N. C., Dept. of North Carolina, to March, 1865. 2nd Brigade Division, District of Beaufort, N. C., Dept. of North Carolina, to April, 1865. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps, Dept. of North Carolina, to July, 1865.

SERVICE.—Burnside's Expedition to Hatteras Inlet and Roanoke Island, N. C., January 7-February 7, 1862. Battle of Roanoke Island February 8. Expedition to New Berne March 11-13. Battle of New Berne March 14. Provost duty at New Berne until May 9. Reconnaissance toward Trenton May 15-16. Trenton Bridge May 15. Picket and outpost duty until July. Expedition to Trenton and Pollockville July 24-28. Guard, picket and outpost duty at New Berne until December 10. Demonstration on New Berne November 11. Foster's Expedition to Goldsboro December 10-20. Kinston December 14. Whitehall December 16. Goldsboro December 17. Duty at New Berne until October, 1863. Demonstration on Kinston March 6-8, Core Creek March 7. Skirmishes at Deep Gully, New Berne, March 13-14. Demonstration on Kinston May 20-23. Gum Swamp May 22. Expedition to Swift Creek July 17-20, and to Winton July 25-31. Moved to Newport News October 16-18 and duty there until January 22, 1864. Moved to Portsmouth January 22, 1864, and duty in the Defenses of that city until April 26. Moved to Yorktown April 26. Butler's operations on south side of the James and against Petersburg and Richmond May 4-28. Occupation of City Point and Bermuda Hundred May 5. Port Walthal, Chester Station, May 6-7. Swift Creek or Arrowfield Church May 9-10. Operations against Port Darling May 12-16. Drury's Bluff May 14-16. Bermuda Hundred front May 17-28. Moved to White House, thence to Cold Harbor May 28-June 1. Battles about Cold Harbor June 1-12; before Petersburg June 15-18. Siege of Petersburg and Richmond June 16 to September 4. In trenches at Bermuda Hundred August 25-September 4. Moved to New Berne, N. C., September 4-10, and duty there until March, 1865. Non-Veterans ordered home October 5, 1864, and mustered out October 20, 1864. Demonstration from New Berne on Kinston December 9-13, 1864. Operations against Goldsboro, N. C., March 3-21. Battle of Wise's Forks March 8-10. Occupation of Kinston March 14. Moved to Goldsboro March 22-23, and duty there until April 3. Advance on Raleigh April 9-13. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Moved to Greensboro May 3-7, thence to Charlotte May 12-13, and duty there until July 13. Moved to Readville, Mass., July 13-21. Mustered out July 28, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 7 Officers and 154 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 169 Enlisted men by disease. Total 330.



Brigadier General Calvin E. Pratt

Civil War

We now come into the Civil War period and on May 2, 1861, the town "voted to appropriate \$2,000 to the purchase of uniforms and equipment, also to pay each volunteer \$1.00 a day while in service, \$1.50 per week to the wife of the volunteer, and 50 cents a week for each child under 15 years.

During the Civil War, feelings ran high as attested by an account in the Worcester Telegram of 1907, which gave an account of this from several citizens living at that time. The article is headed – *"Strung up and Burned: Torch is applied to effigies in Shrewsbury."*

"Burned in effigy, hooted by hundreds of their fellow citizens and blackmailed in handbills, was the fate of three sturdy farmers of Shrewsbury during the stirring days of 1861, just following the firings of the first shot of the war at Ft. Sumter, S.C."

Because they believed the cause of secession was just and right, Stephen Gleason, Schuyler Harrington and Luther Temple, braved the taunts of hundreds of their indignant acquaintances and despite the treatment they received, stuck up for the Johnny Rebs until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, which sounded the death knell of the Confederacy. Feelings against the three men ran high at the time and among other drastic methods of treatment which were proposed, was that of tarring and feathering, but instead they were burned in effigy.

The effigies constructed and all arrangements perfected, the people of Shrewsbury gathered on the town Common in large numbers. The images were strung up on poles, speeches were made reviling the originals of the stuffed statues, and finally the torch was applied.

Amid continued shouts and hoots, the effigies burned to ashes. The next day the event was reported by friends to each of the three farmers, and were they mad! The appearance that same morning of a scandalous handbill made them still madder. The farmers were never able to unearth the names of the parties who were the ring leaders in the effigy burnings."

Feelings also ran high just before the Revolutionary War against those suspected of "tory" sympathies and on January 4, 1773, a Committee of Correspondence was formed for the purpose of keeping abreast of the plans of pro-British citizens and to exchange military information between the other committees throughout the area.

The first committee consisted of Dr. Samuel Crosby, Deacon Cyprian Keyes, Dr. Edward Flint, Lieutenant Isaac Stone, Thomas Andrews, Benjamin Fisk and Jedidiah Tucker. On August 29, 1774, Benjamin Fisk was dismissed from the Committee being suspected of Toryism, examined by them and induced to sign an acknowledgment. The records do not state as to what the form of 'inducement' may have been.

Civil War

(1861-1865)

The news of Fort Sumter taken, came to Shrewsbury Saturday, April 12, 1861. Somehow or other the people of this town, until they heard this news, had never really believed that the slave holders actually meant war. When, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, the post-rider just from Lexington Common, dashed through Shrewsbury and rallied her minute-men to arms, it was just what everybody expected. But when the news of Sumter came to town there were no minute-men listening for rallying cry to arms.

Nevertheless, as soon as the news was duly authenticated, the people of Shrewsbury were just as resolved on what to do as their fathers had been eighty-six years before. Plenty of volunteers there were already to enlist as soon as they could find out how to do it and meet somebody willing to be an officer and take command of them.

According to the "Record of our Soldiers," kept by the town clerk of Shrewsbury, this town furnished one hundred and forty-seven volunteers. No man was drafted in Shrewsbury during the war, the quotas demanded of the town being filled even before they were demanded, and at the close of the war it was found that the town had furnished twenty men above its requirement. The one hundred and forty-seven volunteers of Shrewsbury enlisted, a few in this regiment and a few in that, the earliest in the Thirteenth Massachusetts.



Twenty-nine soldiers of Shrewsbury gave their lives for their country, to whose memory the town has erected an enduring monument, with their names inscribed thereon, on the Common fronting close upon the public thoroughfare. Several natives of Shrewsbury were officers of rank and their services for their country reflect luster on their native town.

John Baker Wyman was born here November 18, 1816. He had been engaged in railroad business for several years and was, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway Company. With the Chicago Light Guard, a military organization of which he was commander, as the nucleus, in the spring of 1861 he recruited the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry and was mustered into the United States service with that regiment as its colonel May 24th of that year. After a series of the most gallant and meritorious services he was killed at the siege of Vicksburg.

Calvin E. Pratt was born here in 1827. A practicing lawyer in the city of New York in 1861, he laid aside his practice to recruit a regiment and had it all ready for muster in June. As colonel of this regiment, which was the Thirty-first New York Volunteers, he was commissioned June 20th to rank as of May 21st. With his command he took part in the first battle of Bull Run; with it also he served in the Peninsula campaign of 1862 and participated in the Seven Day Fight before Richmond. At the battle of Gaines' Mills he was severely wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general September 13, 1862.

Charles Edward Hapgood, born in Shrewsbury, December 11, 1830, was at the breaking out of the war engaged in mercantile business at Amherst, N.H. He recruited a company for the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into service with it October 12, 1861. He served with his regiment till October 14, 1864, when, on account of severe wounds, he resigned, having been promoted lieutenant-colonel, December 14, 1862, and colonel July 3, 1864.

Dr. Henry Putnam Stearns, born in Shrewsbury in 1827, entered the service of the United States April 18, 1861, as surgeon of the First Connecticut volunteers, a three months regiment, and was mustered out August 1st of the same year, when he was appointed surgeon of volunteers and ordered to report to General Grant in the Department of the West. The next spring he was assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Right Wing of the Army of the Tennessee, was afterwards Inspector of Army Hospitals at St. Louis, also medical director of the general hospitals of the Northern Army of the Mississippi. He was afterwards in the same position at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained till the close of war when August, 1865 he was mustered out of service with rank of brevet lieutenant- colonel.

Charles Grosvenor Ward was born in Shrewsbury December 30, 1829; was mustered into the service of the United States September 2, 1861, as second lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, the favorite regiment of the city of Boston. He was promoted first lieutenant June 27, 1863, and assigned to duty as adjutant of his regiment. After participating unharmed in sixteen of the great battles of the war and without having ever received any promotions at all commensurate with his long and meritorious service, he was killed in the battle of Drury's Bluff May 11, 1864.

D. Hamilton Hurd, *History of Worcester County Massachusetts with Historical Sketches of many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1889), vol. I, pp. 780-810.

Union Regimental Histories

Massachusetts



1869 Civil War Monument - Shrewsbury, MA - American Civil War Monuments and Memorials on Waymarking.com

Welcome to Waymarking.com!

We hope you've been able to find what you are looking for. We would also like to encourage you to take some time to browse some of the other aspects of our site. We recommend viewing our [featured waymarks](#), or perhaps the [newest waymarks](#). You can also [create a free membership](#) to track your progress online and share your locations with others.

[Click here to view the complete waymark directory.](#)

IOS user? Try the Waymarkly app!

Includes the ability to log visits, view logs, save and filter offline Waymarks and use beautiful offline maps! Waymarkly is the premiere Waymarking app for IOS. [Get the Waymarkly app now](#)



[View waymark gallery](#)



1869 Civil War Monument - Shrewsbury, MA

In [American Civil War Monuments and Memorials](#)

Posted by: [neoc1](#)

N 42° 17.805 W 071° 42.838
19T E 276274 N 4686292

Quick Description: The 1869 Civil War Monument is located on the Town Green on Main Street in downtown Shrewsbury, MA.

Location: Massachusetts, United States

Date Posted: 11/16/2012 5:37:28 AM

Waymark Code: WMFQ1R

Published By: [iconions](#)

Views: 4

Download this waymark:

- [.GPX File](#)
- [.LOC File](#)
- [.KML File \(Google Earth\)](#)

Long Description:

The 1869 Civil War Monument is made of marble and has a shaft that tapers as it rises to 20' high from a 4' square by 5' decorated and inscribed bottom. The monument sits on a stepped base. The lower part of the monument is inscribed, counter-clockwise, with the phrase:

ERECTED 1869. - IN HONOR OF OUR SOLDIERS - THEY FELL IN THE WAR OF 1861-65 - WE CHERISH THEIR MEMORY

Above the inscription on each side of the monument are the names of 28 citizens of Shrewsbury, seven to a side, in alphabetical order, inscribed in raised letters, who died in the Civil War.

Front:

**EDWARD A. ANDREWS
ALBERT W. CAREY
HORATIO A. CUTTING
SILAS N. CATER
HIRAM W. DOANE
THOS. B. EATON
LEANDER FAY**



Search from Here

Waymark Actions

- [View Visits/Comments \(0\)](#)
- [View Waymark](#)
- [View Gallery \(4\)](#)

Advertisement

Quick Searches

Waymark Searches:

- [My Waymarks](#)
- [Featured Waymarks](#)
- [Newest Waymarks](#)
- [My Unfinished Waymarks](#)
- [Waymarks I've Visited](#)

- [Newest Uncategorized Waymarks](#)
- [My Uncategorized Waymarks](#)
- [My Assisted Waymarks](#)

Category Searches:

- [My Categories](#)
- [Favorites](#)
- [Ignore List](#)

Left side:

NATHAN B. GARFIELD
CHAS. F. GLEASON
FRANK L. HAPGOOD
HOLLIS HOLDEN
AMASA S. HYDE
JOHN F. HOWE
MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN

Back:

ALONZO B. LOUKS
CALVIN C. PRATT
FRANKLIN J. PERRY
ALFRED F. PORTER
CHAS. F. RICE
EDWARD P. RICHARDSON
GEO. W.B. SAWYER

Right side:

ELIJAH SMITH
GEO. E. SPRAGUE
HENRY A. SAWTELL
JONAS M. WHEELLOCK
WM. H. WILLSON
CHAS. C. WARD ADJT.
J.J. WITHERBEE M.D.

[Largest](#)
[Newest](#)
[Requiring Review](#)

Visit Searches:

[My Visits](#)

Group Lists:

[Groups I Manage](#)
[Groups I Belong To](#)
[Newest Groups](#)
[Recruiting Groups](#)

Scavenger Hunts:

[My Scavenger Hunts](#)
[Newest Public Hunts](#)
[My Active Hunts](#)
[My Completed Hunts](#)

Miscellaneous:

[My Saved Searches](#)
[Full Category List](#)

Date Installed or Dedicated: 7/1/1869

Name of Government Entity or Private Organization that built the monument: Town of Shrewsbury

Union, Confederate or Other Monument: Union

Rating (1-5): ★★☆☆

Photo or photos will be uploaded.: yes

Related Website: Not listed

Visit Instructions:

To log a visit, a waymarker must visit the monument or memorial in person and post a photo. Personal observations and comments will be appreciated.

Search for...

[Geocaching.com Google](#) [Nearest Waymarks](#)
[Map](#) [Nearest American Civil War Monuments and](#)
[Google Maps](#) [Memorials](#)
[MapQuest](#) [Nearest Geocaches](#)
[Bing Maps](#) [Nearest Benchmarks](#)

[Create a scavenger hunt using this waymark as the center point](#)

Recent Visits/Logs:

There are no logs for this waymark yet.