

Andrew J. Keniston

(Andrew J. Kenniston)

Private

"E" Co. Maine 12th Infantry



Residence Fryeburg, ME; 30 years old.

Enlisted on 11/15/1861 as a Private

On 11/15/1861, he mustered into "E" Co. Maine 12th Infantry

He was listed as:

Prisoner of War 06/24/1863 Basin Boeuf (Bayou Boeuf), Louisiana

Sick 10/20/1863 Carrollton, LA

Wounded 9/19/1864 Winchester, VA (Severe wound in right leg, amputated)

He died of wounds on 10/16/1864

Andrew J. Keniston

"VMM" cartridge box

This is a rare **"MAINE"** leather cartridge box with an oval brass plate stamped with the initials **VMM**, which stands for the **Volunteer Maine Militia**.

This Cartridge Box is all original and complete with the belt loops; both buckles; leather straps and brass finial; and the original leather thong which holds the VMM plate firm.



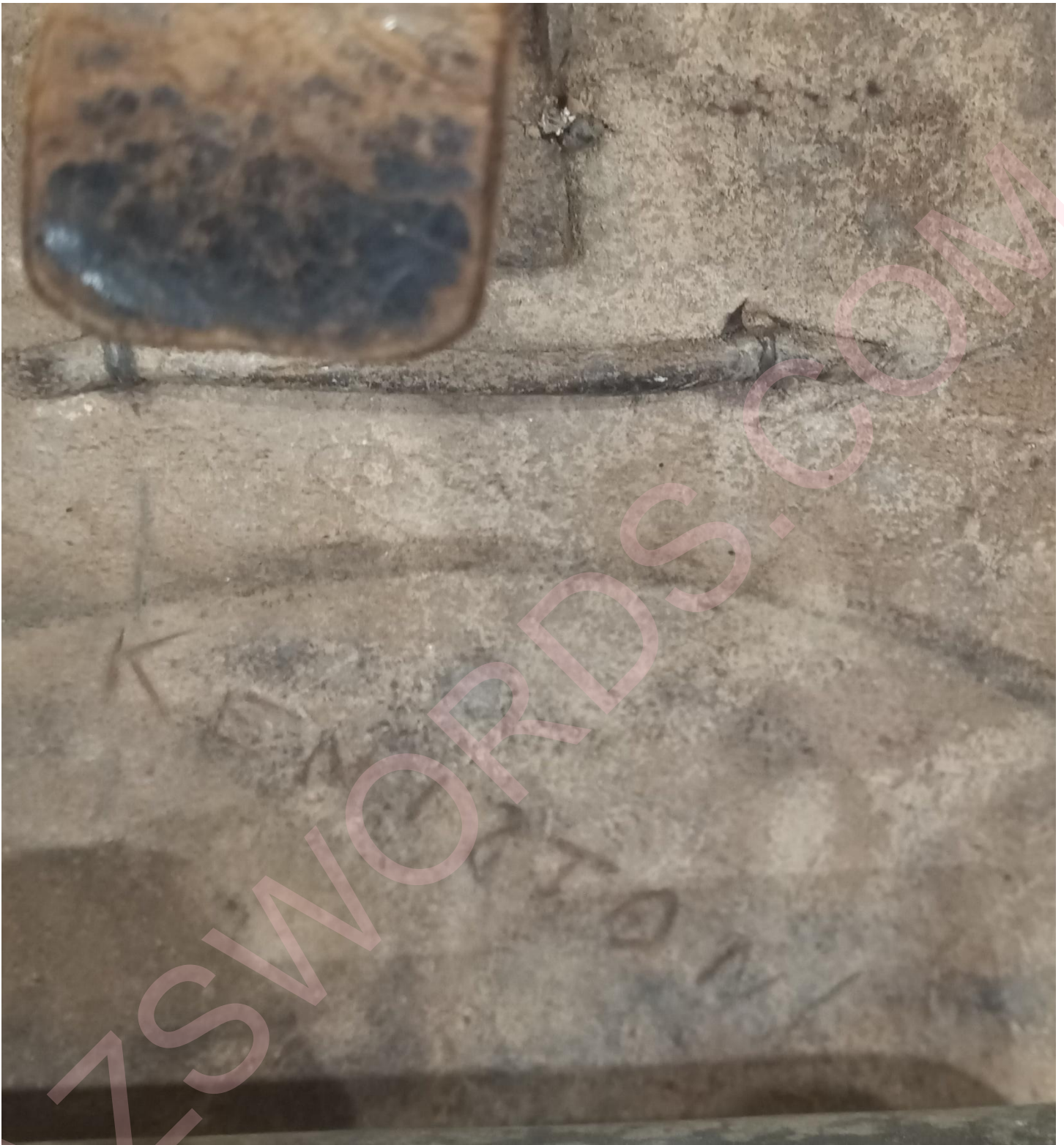




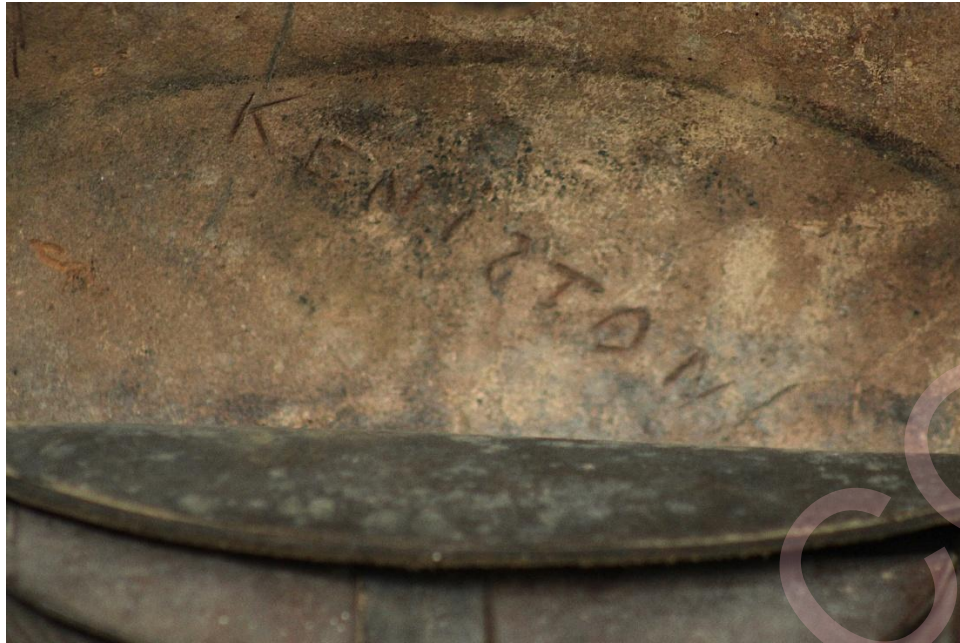
The **VMM** plate has a nice, even, aged brass patina with well-defined letters.



Maine issued two forms of cartridge box plate following the U.S. pattern, but with the raised letters **V.M.M. for Volunteer Militia of Maine**, instead of U.S.



These came with standard iron loops on the reverse for attachment to the box flap with a leather thong, and are thought to have been issued to many of Maine's early infantry regiments. The plate has never been disturbed and is as originally attached.



On the underside of the front flap is carved the name **KENISTON**.



On the top of the box plate above the letters M are scratched the initials **A J**.

A search of the Civil War Data base; the Nation Parks records; and FOLD3 found only one Maine soldier with this last name and initials: Private **Andrew J. Keniston**: "E" Co. Maine 12th Infantry.

Private Andrew J. Keniston enlisted on 11/15/1861 as a Private and mustered into "E" Co. Maine 12th Infantry. He would be present for the **Battle of Port Hudson** and captured shortly thereafter and made a **Prisoner of War** on 06/24/1863 at Basin Boeuf (Bayou Boeuf), Louisiana. He was paroled and sent to New Orleans. After a short hospital stay at Carrollton, LA, he rejoined his unit in time as the Twelfth Maine Regiment joined Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign and attached to the Army of the Shenandoah, Middle Military Division.

At the **Third Battle of Winchester (Opequan)** on September 19th, 1864, Private Keniston was severely wound in right leg, which was amputated. He died of his wounds on October 16, 1864.

Twelfth Maine Regiment Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Portland, Me., Nov. 16th, 1861, to serve three years, and left for Lowell, Mass., on the 24th, where after being encamped several weeks, it embarked on board the steamship Constitution, Jan. 2d, 1862, constituting a portion of Gen. Butler's New England Division, designed for the capture of New Orleans.

On the 19th of Jan. they disembarked at Fortress Monroe, and on the 4th of Feb. proceeded on their voyage, arriving at Ship Island on the 12th.

They remained at Ship Island until the 4th of May, then proceeded to New Orleans. On the 22d of June, they participated in the expedition to Manchac Pass, where they engaged the enemy, and suffered a loss of 14 killed and several wounded and taken prisoners.

Subsequently they returned to New Orleans, where they remained until the 21st of Oct. On that day the regiment moved to Camp Parapet, and on the 19th, proceeded towards Baton Rouge, where they arrived on the 20th of Dec. During this march they were engaged in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but met with few casualties.

In the Spring of 1863, during the early stages of the campaign, towards the reduction of Port Hudson, they performed an important part, assisting in covering the successful naval movement under Farragut, which resulted in his passing the enemy's stronghold with his fleet and communicating with the fleet above. Returning to Baton Rouge, they formed a portion of the expedition under Gen. Grover, up Grand Lake, after which they participated in the Port Hudson campaign, losing 68 killed and wounded.

On the 7th of July, immediately following the surrender of Port Hudson, they embarked for Donaldsonville, engaged the enemy at that place, and there remained about a month, when they returned to New Orleans.

From thence they proceeded to Ship Island to protect that post from a threatened attack from Mobile, and there remained during the months of Aug. and Sept.; then returned to New Orleans, remaining until Jan. 3d, 1864, when they formed a part of an expedition to Madisonville, which they occupied until the 11th of March.

On the 12th, two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, who, April 16th, were furloughed and came to Maine, the non-re-enlisting men remaining at New Orleans.

The furloughed men arrived at Portland on the 27th of April, and re-assembled there on the 27th of May, when they left for New York, where they arrived on the 3d of June and sailed for New Orleans on the 8th.

Immediately upon their arrival at New Orleans on the 16th, they were ordered to Carrollton and from thence on the 23d to Morganza, where they arrived on the following day.

On the 3d of July they proceeded to Algiers, and on the 13th sailed for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the 20th.

From thence they proceeded to City Point, where they were ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred.

Disembarking on the 21st, they proceeded on the same night to Gen. Butler's position between Appomattox and the James Rivers, and there remained until the 28th, when they participated in the movement of the 2d Corps and Gen. Sheridan's command across the James River.

On the 31st of July they were ordered to Washington, thence towards the Shenandoah Valley, and joined Gen. Sheridan's forces at Berryville on the 17th of August.

On the following morning, they moved towards Harper's Ferry as far as Charlestown, and took position, remaining until the 21st, when they retreated to Hall Town.

On the 3d of Sept. they proceeded up the valley and participated in the battle of Winchester on the 19th, losing in the engagement, 2 commissioned officers killed and 6 wounded, 12 enlisted men killed, 78 wounded and 15 missing; then they joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Harrisburg, where they arrived on the 25th, and returned to Cedar Creek on the 10th of October. They bore an honorable part in the action at that place on the 19th, in which their casualties were as follows: 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 20 enlisted men wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 51 enlisted men missing.

On the 20th of Oct. they moved to Strasburg, and shortly afterwards returned to their old position at Cedar Creek, where they remained until the 9th of Nov.; on that day, with their corps, they moved back to the northern bank of the Opequan.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, Me., Dec. 7th, 1864, the recruits and re-enlisted men, however, remaining in the field and being organized into a battalion of four companies. This battalion was afterwards ordered to Savannah, Ga., where it was subsequently raised to a full regiment by the assignment of the 10th, 12th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 16th Companies of Unassigned Infantry, organized at Augusta, Me., in February and March, 1865, to serve one, two and three years, and which were assigned as Companies E, F, G, H, I and K, respectively.

These Companies were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service in February and March, 1866, the two and three years men, together with the battalion of veterans, remaining on duty at Savannah, Ga., until the 18th of April, 1866, when the whole battalion was mustered out of the U. S. service at that place, by Lieut. J. Hartwell Butler, Commissary of Musters, Department of Georgia, under the provisions of War Department General Order No. 94, series of 1865, and in pursuance of Special Order No. 71, dated Head Quarters Military Division of the Tennessee, April 10th, 1866. Then then took transports for New York, where the men were paid and finally discharged.



12th Maine Infantry Regiment

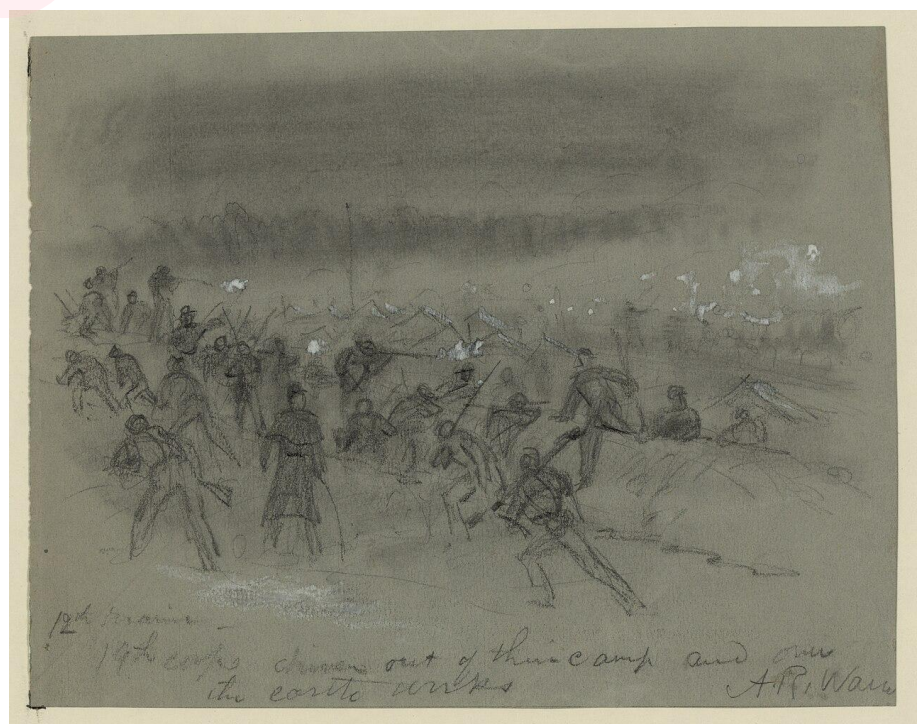
The 12th Maine Infantry Regiment lost 3 officers and 49 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 2 officers and 237 enlisted men to disease during the Civil War.

1861	
November 16	The 12th Maine Infantry Regiment was organized at Portland and mustered in.
November 24	The regiment left Maine for Lowell, Mass.
December 30	Continued to Boston
1862	
January 2	Embarked on Steamer <i>Constitution</i> for Ship Island, Mississippi.
February 12	Arrived Ship Island. Attached to Butler's Expeditionary Corps.
March	Attached to 3rd Brigade, Dept. of the Gulf
May 4	Moved to New Orleans and duty at U.S. Mint
June 16-20	Expedition to Pass Manchac
June 17	Pass Manchac
September 13-18	Expedition to Ponchatoula (Companies C, D & F)
September 15	Pouchatoula
October 21	Moved to Camp Parapet
November 19	Moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Attached to Grover's Division, Baton Rouge, La., Dept. Gulf
1863	
January	Attached to 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 19th Corps, Department of the Gulf
February	Attached to 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Corps, Department of the Gulf
March 7-27	Operations against Port Hudson
April 9-May 14	Moved to Donaldsonville. Operations in Western Louisiana
April 11-20	Teche Campaign
April 13	Porter's and McWilliams' Plantation at Indian Head
April 14	Irish Bend
April 18	Destruction of salt works at New Iberia

April 20-May 20	Advance to the Red River
May 21-24	Advance on Port Hudson
May 24-July 8	Siege of Port Hudson
May 27	Assault on Port Hudson
June 14	Second Assault on Port Hudson
June 20	Thibodeaux (Detachment)
July 9	Surrender of Port Hudson
July 13	Donaldsville
August 12	Moved to New Orleans, then to Ship Island, Mississippi.
October	At Camp Parapet
1864	
January 3-7	Expedition to Madisonville (Companies B, F, K)
January 7	Capture of Madisonville
March 11	Ordered to New Orleans
April to June 16	Veterans on furlough in Maine, Non-Veterans remained at Camp Parapet
May 27	Veterans returned from Portland to New Orleans
June 16	Regiment moved to Morganza, La.
July 3	Moved to Algiers
July 13-20	To Fort Monroe, Virginia.
July 21	To Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.
July 21-25	Duty in trenches.
July 27-29	Demonstration on north side of James River
July 27-28	Deep Bottom
July 31	Moved to Washington, D.C.
August 2	To Taneytown, Maryland.
August 7- November 28	Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign Attached to Army of the Shenandoah, Middle Military Division, 19th corps, 2nd Division, 1st Brigade

September 3-4	Berryville
September 19	Third Battle of Winchester (Opequan)
September 22	Fisher's Hill
October 19	Battle of Cedar Creek
October 20	Duty at Cedar Creek
November 9	At Opequan
November 19	Non-Veterans left front. Veterans were consolidated to a Battalion of four Companies.
December 7	Non-Veterans mustered out
1865	
January	Ordered to Savannah, Georgia and attached to District of Savannah, Georgia, Department of the South
February – March	Six new Companies were organized for one years' service and assigned as E, F, G, H, I, K.
March	Attached to 1st Brigade. 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Army of the Ohio
1866	
February – March	Companies E, F, G, H, I & K mustered out
April 18	The remainder of the 12th Maine Infantry Regiment mustered out

The 12th Maine in a skirmish during Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, sketched by Alfred Waud, 1864



12th Maine Infantry Regiment

The 12th Maine Infantry Regiment was an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War.

Formation

The 12th Maine Regiment, formed in November 1861, was one of the 10 regiments Major General Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts received permission to form.

George F. Shepley a Democrat and a noted Portland lawyer and U.S. Attorney for Maine, headed the new regiment.

On October 1, 1861, Shepley wrote to Maine Governor Israel Washburn Jr. to report that he expected the new 12th Maine Regiment to be filled soon "with the very best men in the State."

Shepley also reported, "I have abandoned every other thought and pursuit, and have embarked in this movement all my hopes energies and efforts and, if need be, my fortune and my life."

Significant events

1861

- November 16 — Organized at Portland and mustered in
- November 24 — Unit left Maine for Camp Stevens, Massachusetts
- December 22 — Unit in the midst of training at Camp Chase, Massachusetts
- December 30 — To Boston

1862

- January 2 — Embarked on Steamer Constitution for Ship Island, Mississippi
- February 12 — Arrived Ship Island. Attached to Butler's Expeditionary Corps.
- March — Attached to 3rd Brigade, Dept. of the Gulf
- May 4 — Moved to New Orleans and duty at U.S. Mint
- June 16–20 — Expedition to Pass Manchac
- June 17 — Pass Manchac
- September 13–18 — Expedition to Ponchatoula (Companies C, D, & F)
- September 15 — Pouchatoula
- October 21 — Moved to Camp Parapet
- November 19 — Moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Attached to Grover's Division, Baton Rouge, Dept. Gulf

1863

- January — Attached to 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 19th Army Corps, Dept. Gulf
- February — Attached to 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Corps, Dept. Gulf
- March 7–27 — Operations against Port Hudson
- April 9–May 14 — Moved to Donaldsonville. Operations in Western Louisiana
- April 11–20 — Teche Campaign
- April 13 — Porter's and McWilliams' Plantation at Indian Head
- April 14 — Irish Bend
- April 18 — Destruction of salt works at New Iberia
- April 20–May 20 — Advance to the Red River
- May 21–24 — Advance on Port Hudson
- May 24–July 8 — Siege of Port Hudson
- May 27 — Assault on Port Hudson
- June 14 — Second Assault on Port Hudson
- June 20 — Thibodeaux (Detachment)

- July 9 — Surrender of Port Hudson
- July 13 — Donaldsonville
- August 12 — Moved to New Orleans, then to Ship Island, Mississippi
- October — At Camp Parapet

1864

- January 3–7 — Expedition to Madisonville (Companies B, F, K)
- January 7 — Capture of Madisonville
- March 11 — Ordered to New Orleans
- April–June 16 — Veterans on furlough, Non-Veterans at Camp Parapet
- May 27 — Veterans returned from Portland to New Orleans
- June 16 — Regiment moved to Morganza, Louisiana
- July 3 — Moved to Algiers
- July 13–20 — To Fort Monroe, Virginia
- July 21 — To Bermuda Hundred, Virginia
- July 21–25 — Duty in trenches
- July 27–29 — Demonstration on north side of James River
- July 27–28 — First Battle of Deep Bottom
- July 31 — Moved to Washington, D.C.
- August 2 — To Taneytown, Maryland
- August 7–November 28 — Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Attached to Army of the Shenandoah, Middle Military Division
- September 3–4 — Berryville, Virginia
- **September 19 — Battle of Opequon, Winchester, Virginia**

- September 22 — Fishers Hill
- October 19 — Battle of Cedar Creek
- October 20 — Duty at Cedar Creek
- November 9 — At Opequon
- November 19 — Non-Veterans left front. Veterans consolidated to a Battalion of four Companies.
- December 7 — Non-Veterans mustered out

1865

- January — Ordered to Savannah, Georgia and attached to District of Savannah, Georgia, Dept. of the South
- February–March — Six new Companies organized for one year service and assigned as E, F, G, H, I, K.
- March — Attached to 1st Brigade. 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Army Ohio

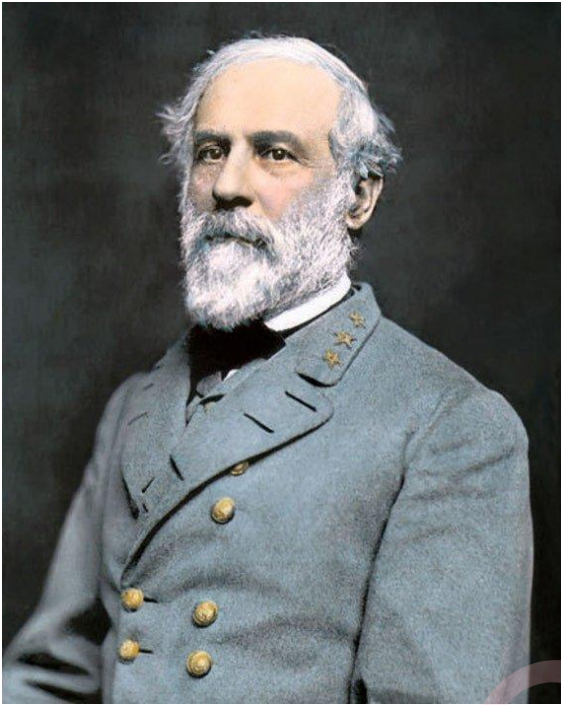
1866

- February–March — Companies E, F, G, H, I, & K mustered out
- The regiment was discharged from service on April 18, 1866.

The Third Battle of Winchester

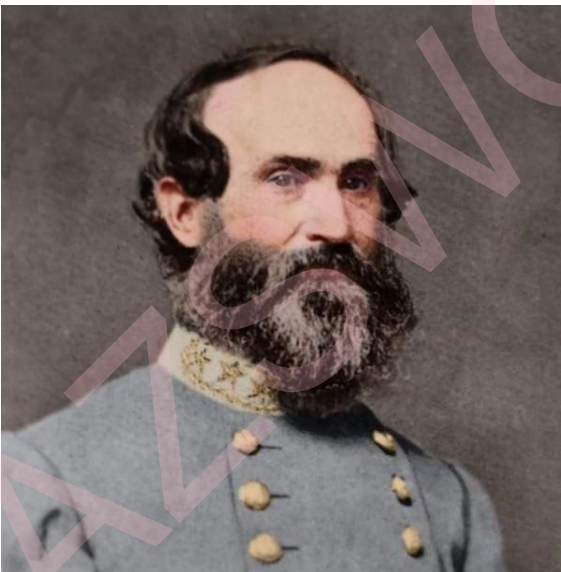
by Brandon H. Beck

The Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864, the largest and bloodiest Civil War battle in the Shenandoah Valley, had great strategic significance both in the Valley and in the wider war. It proved to be the climax of Lt. Gen Jubal Early's Valley Campaign and the beginning of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's decisive one-month campaign that finally wrested the Valley from Confederate control.



Robert E. Lee

Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, intended for Early's campaign to repeat the strategic success of Stonewall Jackson's fabled 1862 Valley Campaign. Surveying the military situation across the Old Dominion after his defeat of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac on June 12-13, Lee saw the necessity of relieving Union pressure on Lynchburg, west of the Blue Ridge. The city served as the conduit through which the Valley's summer and autumn harvest would reach Lee's hungry soldiers. To that end, Lee sent his battle-hardened, but much reduced, Second Corps under Early to Lynchburg. Early succeeded brilliantly, saving the city and advancing northward down the Valley. He passed through Winchester, crossed the Potomac, and threatened Washington (July 11-12). He then fell back, winning victories at Cool Spring (July 16) and Kernstown (July 24).



Jubal A. Early

Early's successes compelled Grant to send forces west, toward Washington and the Valley. However, the reaction in Washington to the stinging defeat at Kernstown proved decisive. President Lincoln created a unified Middle Military Division (more popularly known as the Army of the Shenandoah), placing it under Sheridan's command. He was to command three infantry corps (VI, VIII, and XIX) and three divisions of cavalry.

Against a force of that size and power Early could not afford error or misstep. In 1862 Jackson made no critical mistakes and used reinforcements to seal the success of his campaign in the First Battle of Winchester (May 25, 1862). In 1864, despite how careful Early might have been, there were no reinforcements. Instead, on September 14 a division of infantry and two battalions of artillery left the Valley bound for Richmond and Petersburg.



Rebecca Wright and Thomas Laws

The departure of this Confederate force, made known to Sheridan by Winchester Unionist Rebecca Wright and African-American Thomas Laws, left Early with just over 15,000 men. Sheridan's command, then near Harper's Ferry, numbered over 40,000. Early then unwisely divided his force, further compounding his weakness. He sent three infantry divisions under Generals Robert Rodes, John Gordon, and Gabriel Wharton toward the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. at Martinsburg. That left only Gen. Stephen Ramseur's division at Winchester, east of town guarding the Berryville Pike (today's Rt. 7). Union cavalry reported Early's maneuver to Sheridan, impelling him to strike Winchester on September 19.

Sheridan planned to cross Opequon Creek east of Winchester and defeat the Confederates as they attempted to concentrate. Two cavalry divisions under Gen. Wesley Merritt and Gen. William Averell intended to cross at fords north of the Berryville Pike crossing. The third cavalry division under Gen. James Wilson would lead the infantry across at Spout Spring's Ford. These heavy columns would press on through the defile locally known as the Berryville Canyon, hoping to crush Ramseur's small division before any other Confederate divisions could reach him.

Early, however, realized his mistake on September 18, and rushed to collect his force east of Winchester on a line running north from Ramseur's position to just beyond Red Bud Run. Rodes' division was on Ramseur's immediate left; Gordon's division extended from Rodes' left toward Red Bud. Confederate units farther north as far as Stephenson's Depot, were under the command of Early's second-in-command, Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

Philip H. Sheridan

Sheridan's plan miscarried. Ramseur's division resisted stubbornly in the Berryville Canyon, while Wilson's cavalry, Gen. Horatio Wright's VI Corps, and Gen. William H. Emory's XIX Corps became embroiled in a "traffic jam" of their own making. Sheridan's advance was not the lightning-like thrust he had envisioned. Instead, his tired and frustrated columns emerged from the Berryville Canyon at about 11 a.m. already demoralized by numerous casualties. Upon seeing a Confederate battle line formed in their front east of Winchester, officers and men knew they were in for a hard day. A soldier in the 121st New York remarked that among those Confederates were "the Louisianans of Rappahannock Station...the Alabamians of Salem Church, the Virginians and Georgians of the Wilderness, and [Gen. Cullen A] Battle's men of Spotsylvania." More Confederates were on the way.

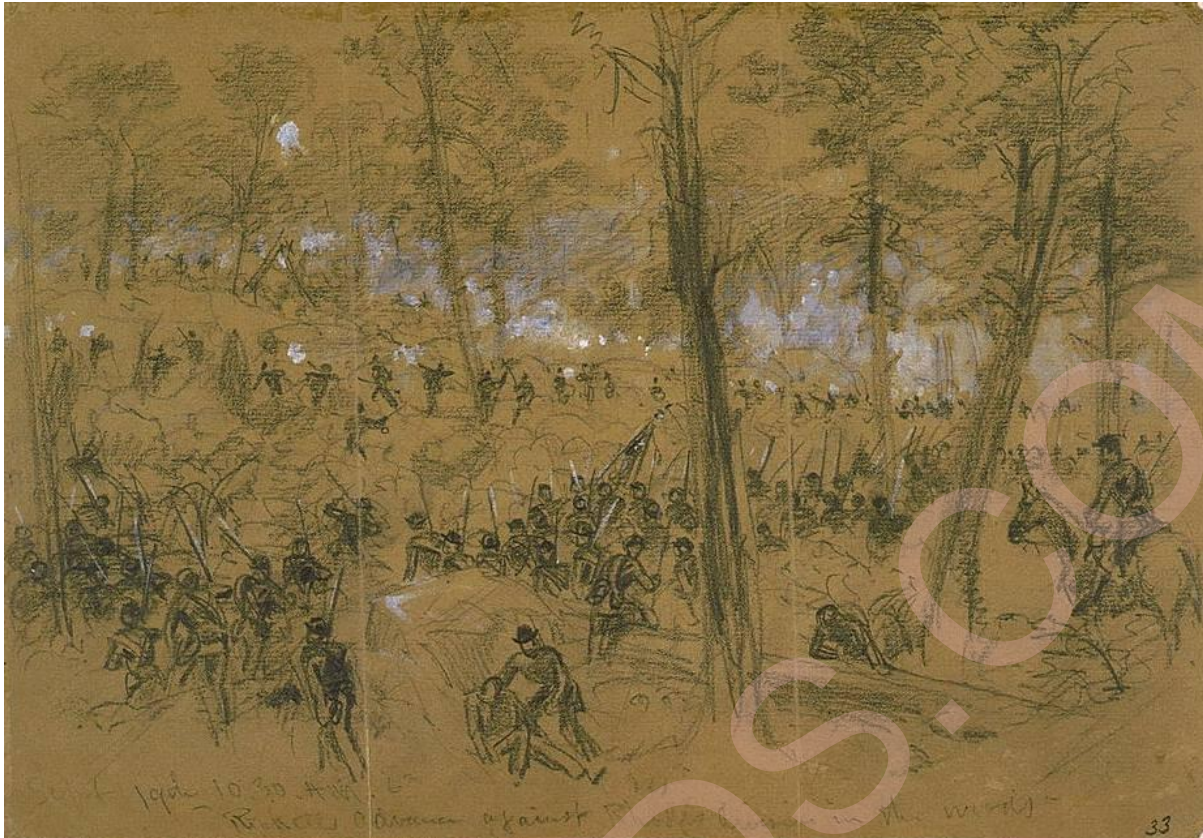


At 11:40 a.m. Early ordered Gen. Breckinridge, in command of Confederate forces at Stephenson's Depot, to join the main force at once. Though outnumbered, Early's veterans were ready to give battle.

Once formed, the troops of the VI and XIX Corps did not falter. They began a general advance on the Rebels just before noon. But as they advanced large gaps appeared between their formations, particularly between the left of the VI Corps and the right of the XIX Corps. The former guided on the Berryville Pike, which turned away to skirt the Dinkle property, while the latter moved toward the very heavy and accurate fire coming in from their direct front. One veteran recorded: "A great yawning gap had opened up in Sheridan's front and the Confederate reaction was almost instinctive. They [Rodes and Gordon] struck with a power born of desperation and opportunity."

The Confederate counterattacks splintered the Union front. A Union Captain, John DeForest serving in the XIX Corps, wrote that "my adjutant called me to look to the left...behold! [Gen. James] Rickett's division was gone...in place of it was a sea of prisoners...the Pike was crowded with fugitives." Capt. Robert Packs, of Battle's brigade, saw Gen. Early as the Confederates pressed forward. "I lifted my hat to the old man as we ran forward," Packs wrote, "we raised our well-known Rebel yell and continued on."

Two generals were killed in the advance—Confederate Gen. Rodes and Union Gen. David A. Russell. When Rodes fell, Early made a fateful decision ordering Gen. Bryan Grimes, Rodes' successor, to halt the Confederate attack. "Wait for Breckinridge," Early ordered. On the Union side, Russell's successor, Col. Emory Upton, moved his three brigades into the gap momentarily halting the Rebels. Early's decision may have been the right one, but it was a harbinger of his more famous halt order at Cedar Creek one month later.



Rickett's Division attacking into West Woods

As the Confederates fell back to their original positions, the battle settled into a static, but rather deadly standoff. Both armies held their ground and exchanged crushing, accurate volleys. Capt. DeForest wrote: "The men on both sides were nearly all old soldiers who knew their deadly business...our adversaries were no doubt good shots, and besides, they fired more continuously than we did."

The deadly exchanges continued until mid-afternoon. During this time Early could easily have broken off the battle and withdrawn up the Valley Pike. Not only was he too combative to do so, but he must have also been encouraged by the excellent performance of his artillery, which provided strong support for the infantry throughout the day.

Sheridan, too, was determined to continue. Unlike Early, he had a significant number of men not yet engaged; two divisions of Gen. George Crook's VIII Corps, and two divisions of cavalry now concentrating at Stephenson's Depot. Crook's divisions (Col. Joseph Thoburn and Col. Isaac Duval) had by 3 p.m. cleared the Berryville Canyon and were within reach. They must be sent in—the question was where?

Sheridan chose to move by his own right flank, against Early's left. Turning the Confederate left would drive Early across the Union front. Either Sheridan or Crook—it became an enormous dispute between the two that ruined their friendship—decided to advance the two divisions along both banks of Red Bud Run and hit Early's left flank anchored at Hackwood. Thoburn advanced on the near bank; Duval would cross, move parallel with Thoburn, and then re-cross at the point of attack. Duval was struck down in the attack putting Col. Rutherford B. Hayes of the 23rd Ohio in charge of leading the division across. Visitors to the site today will marvel at the fact that the crossing of this steep bank, slow moving swampy stream was accomplished at all. Furthermore, Gordon's brigade vigilantly held the Confederate left and had been slightly reinforced with Early's remaining reserves. Hayes got his men across under heavy fire, but could advance no farther than Hackwood. There,

according to the 23rd Ohio's Russell Hastings, "All about the bridge, the banks of the Creek, and up the lawn to the buildings the dead of the 23rd were literally lying in heaps."

Thoburn's assault, delivered simultaneously with Duval's, pushed Gordon's front back. It also triggered several seemingly spontaneous attacks at various places along the Union front including the notable bayonet charge of the 8th Vermont. In the end the Confederates gave ground, but maintained their flank and their cohesion while exacting a high price in Union casualties as they contracted their line of battle. By about 5 p.m. the Confederate line had taken on the shape of an inverted "L," with the short arm across the Martinsburg Pike, facing Stephenson's Depot, four miles to the north. In the right angle of the "L" sat Fort Collier, and earthen fort built in 1861, a few yards east of the pike.

The VIII Corps could do no more as Early remained unwilling to break off the battle. A brief lull in the fighting settled over the bloody fields. A Confederate artillerist in Fort Collier, Milton Humphreys, wrote that "everything seemed deadly quiet." The outcome of the battle was still undetermined. Around 5 p.m. Sheridan ordered in his last uncommitted forces—the cavalry divisions of Merritt and Averell. They had crossed the Opequon at first light and had been skirmishing and concentrating near Stephenson's Depot since early morning. Now six brigades strong, this enormous force set itself in motion on either side of the pike, a "thunderbolt" aimed at the Confederate left. The troopers moved slowly at first. Col. William Powell's and Col. James Schoonmaker's brigades advanced west of the pike, Gen. George Custer's command most nearly astride it, and Col. Thomas Devin's and Col. Charles Russell Lowell's brigades moved east of the pike. Between them and the scratch force in Fort Collier were only a few cavalry units and the three small infantry regiments of Col. George S. Patton's brigade. The cavalry rode over and through them, smashing the hollow squares the men vainly formed. Patton was mortally wounded in an attempt to rally his disorganized command in one of Winchester's narrow streets—he died on September 25. The blue clad horsemen swept on, faster now, and crushed the Confederate infantry in Fort Collier. Despite valiant attempts of artillerists from Lt. Col. J. Floyd King's battalion to fire the two cannons in Fort Collier, the blue tide was irresistible, sweeping around and then into Fort Collier's interior.



The Union cavalry charge that broke the Confederate lines at Third Winchester – "Sheridan's Final Charge at Winchester" by Thure de Thulstrup (Library of Congress)

The fall of Fort Collier to fast moving cavalry was too much for tired, outnumbered men to endure. The great cavalry charge unhinged the Confederate line of battle. Sheridan saw what was happening, and was suddenly everywhere urging his men forward. The rout had begun.

Early, with admirable presence of mind, ordered Col. Thomas Munford's cavalry to hold Star Fort—to the west of Fort Collier—against Schoonmaker's brigade. Munford succeeded and brought up some artillery as well, which slowed the pursuit. Infantry from Gen. Ramseur's division and Gen. Grime's brigade made a stand in the Mt. Hebron Cemetery and Sheridan did not push his pursuit past Winchester's southern edge.

Casualties on both sides were very high. Early reported 227 killed, 1,567 wounded, and 1,818 missing or captured. Sheridan too paid a high price for success—697 killed, 3,983 wounded, and 338 missing or captured. Sheridan, however, had more men and could afford the loss. The high numbers of wounded on both sides prompted Sheridan to establish the Civil War's largest tent hospital at Shawnee Springs in Winchester—traces of which still exist today.

Following the defeat at Winchester, Early withdrew south to Fisher's Hill, where his men entrenched in the hopes of blocking Sheridan's advance up the Valley. Third Winchester had changed the momentum of the war in the Valley. "Have just heard of your great victory," President Lincoln wired Sheridan the day after the battle, "God bless you all, officers and men. Strongly inclined to come up and see you." Although victorious at Winchester Sheridan knew there was much work still to be done as his adversary "Old Jube" was not yet ready to give the Valley entirely to the Union Army of the Shenandoah.



The Third Battle of Winchester (Battle of the Opequon) Sept. 19th, 1864

The Third Battle of Winchester occurred on September 19, 1864. This battle is also known as the "Battle of the Opequon." It was known as the "Battle of the Opequon" because it was centered around the Opequon river, which runs right through the heart of the town of Winchester. The Union general in charge was Philip Sheridan. The Confederate general in charge was Jubal A. Early. This battle is the only one of the three battles of Winchester that the Union Army came out victorious. This battle had been looming in the mist before any altercation actually took place. The two generals spent over a month maneuvering their armies back and forth. General Jubal A. Early did not expect the Union Army to attack, considering they have not attacked the Confederacy in over two months. This led Jubal A. Early to send one of his regiments of troops down the valley to where Robert E. Lee was located. This is exactly what General Sheridan had been waiting for. With all of this maneuvering of soldiers Early had about seventeen thousand men to face Sheridan's thirty-seven thousand soldiers.

General Sheridan had strategically placed his different regiments on each side of the Confederate Army. Once fighting began Sheridan noticed that his plan was working perfectly and the Confederate Army was taking massive amounts of casualties compared to their counterpart. Once the fighting continued General Early noticed that his soldiers were making somewhat of a right angle, entrapping themselves in the Union Army's arms. At approximately five o'clock in the afternoon Jubal Early decided to pull his army back and retreat out of the city of Winchester. This was very important in the history of the Civil War because it was the Union Army's first victory in the town of Winchester. The number of casualties in the Union Army was not even close to the number of lost lives from the Confederacy. The total amount of casualties for the General Sheridan's army was 5,018 and 1,818 for Jubal Early.

Andrew J. Keniston

Keniston Andrew J
Co. *E*, 12 Maine Infantry.

By | *By*

See also _____

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
Sp—This card must not be taken from the files.
(882)

Kenniston Andrew
Co. *E*, *12* Maine Infantry.

By | *By*

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Kenniston Andrew

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

*-This card must not be taken from the files.

1437

Keniston, Andrew J.

Co. E, 12 Maine Infantry.

Private

Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1	135-95713	26
2	135-95797	27
3	135-95887	28
4	135-95982	29
5	135-96056	30
6	135-96135	31
7	135-96205	32
8	135-96271	33
9	135-96333	34
10	135-96394	35
11	135-96449	36
12	135-96501	37
13	135-96551	38
14	135-96596	39
15	135-96645	40
16	135-96692	41
17	135-96743	42
18	135-96796	43
19	135-96916	44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein 5

Book Mark:

See also

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kemiston
Pvt, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.
Age 30 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated
Rape Elizabeth Me Nov 15, 1861.
Muster-in to date Nov 15, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Oct 14, 1861.
Where Lovell
Period 3 years.

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

(356)

J. W. Davis
Copyist.

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kemiston
Pvt, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan & Feb, 1862.
Present or absent not stated.
Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

From Second Auditor's Roll.

Book mark:

(358)

J. W. Davis
Commist.

K

12

Maine.

Andrew J. Kemiston
Pot, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for March & April, 1862

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

From Second Auditor's Roll,

Book mark:

W. S. Davis
Comisr.

(858)

K

12

Maine.

Andrew J. Kemiston
Pot, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1862

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

From Second Auditor's Roll,

Book mark:

W. S. Davis
Comisr.

(858)

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kenniston
Pot, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for dated Aug 31, 186 7

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for _____

Remarks: _____

From Second Auditor's Roll.

Book mark: _____

Podaris
Comist.

(858)

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kenniston
Pot, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept 10, 186 7

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for _____

Remarks: _____

From Second Auditor's Roll.

Book mark: _____

Podaris
Comist.

(858)

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Keniston
Pvt., Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov & Dec, 1862,

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

W. S. Davis
Comist.

(858)

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Keniston
Pvt., Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan & Feb, 1863,

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

W. S. Davis
Comist.

(858)

Andrew J. Keniston
Priv., Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for March & April, 1863

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Left sick at Basin
Boenif. April 8, 1863

Book mark:

(858)

W. Davis
Comist.

Andrew J. Keniston
Priv., Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1863

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Left sick at Basin
Boenif April 8, 1863

Book mark:

(858)

W. Davis
Comist.

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kenison
Pot, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll
for July & Aug, 1863.
Present or absent Absent
Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Taken prisoner at Basin
Born June 24, 1863,
Paroled & sent to New
Orleans

Book mark:

W D Davis

(858)

Comrist.

K | 12 | Maine

Andrew J. Kenison
paroled Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf

Appears on

Company Muster Roll
for Sept + Oct, 1863.
Present or absent present
Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Returned to duty
Parole not recognized
by the Comdy General

Book mark:

E. Williams
Corp

(859)

Comrist.

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kenison
Priv, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Nov & Dec*, 1863

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Cummings
Comist.

(858)

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kenison
Priv, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1864

Present or absent *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks: *Sick in Hospital at Carrollton Ga.*

From Second Auditor's Roll.

Book mark:

Cummings
Comist.

(858)

Andrew J. Keniston
Priv, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *March & April*, 1864.

Present or absent _____

Stoppage, \$ _____ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ _____ 100 for _____

Remarks: *Left at Camp*
Parapet La, April 16th
1864, not having re-
enlisted -

Book mark: _____

Bennington
Comdr.

Andrew J. Kenison
Priv, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *May & June*, 1864.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ _____ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ _____ 100 for _____

Remarks: _____

Book mark: _____

Bennington
Comdr.

K | 12 | Maine.

Andrew J. Kenison
Priv, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & Aug, 1864,

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for _____

Remarks: Rec'd. \$26.00 for
May & June 1864.
Increase of \$6.00,
due him —

Book mark: _____

Perrington
Com'ist.

(858)

K | 12 | Me.

Andrew J. Kenison
Priv. Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Me. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1864.

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for _____

Remarks: Absent by reason
of wounds rec'd. in
action near Winchester
Va. Sept. 19th 1864 -
Incid pay due for
May & June 1864,
\$6.00 -

Book mark: _____

Perrington
Com'ist.

(858)

K1

Andrew J. Kemuson

Priv, Old Co. E, 12 Reg't Maine Infantry.

Age 30 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Portland Me, Dec 7, 1864.

Muster-out to date _____, 186 .

Last paid to June 30, 1864.

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 186 ; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Died of wounds, rec'd, at Winchester Sept. 19/64.

Incl. pay \$ 6.00 due - \$ 100.

U. S. bounty due -

> as shown on roll -

Book mark: Vide Dvd. R.

Remington

Copyist

Kerrison, Andrew

Cpt, Co. E

12

Reg't

Me. Inf.

5

Enclosures.

Bed Cards	Final Statements
Burial Records	Furloughs or L. of A
Certs. of Dis. for Discharge	Med Certificates
C. M. Charges	Med. Des. Lists
Descriptive Lists	Orders
Discharge Certificates	Pris. of War Record
Enlistment Papers	Resignations

Other papers relating to—

Admission to Hosp'l	Furlough or L. of A
Casualty Sheet	Med. Examination
Confinement	Misc. Information
Contracts	Pay or Clothing
Death or Effects	Personal Reports
Desertion	Rank
Discharge from Hosp'l	Transfer to Hosp'l
Discharge from Service	Transfer to V. R. C.
Duty	Transportation

MEMORANDUM FROM PRISONER OF WAR RECORDS.

No. _____

(This blank to be used only in the arrangement of said records.)

NAME.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.			INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM—					
		No. of Reg't.	State.	Arm of Service.	Co.	Records of—	Vol.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">Kenneth Alf J.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Captured at Bayou Bouf June 23</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Admitted to Hospital at _____</p> <p style="margin: 0;">where he died _____</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Paroled at Anshear City La from June 24 to 29 _____, 1863; reported at Camp Parole, Md., _____, 1863.</p>	P	12	Me	E	Miss Row	381				

Copied by *WMP*

CASUALTY SHEET.

Name, A. J. Kennison
Rank, Private, Company —, Regiment, 12th
Arm, Infy., State, Maine
Place of casualty, Winchester, Va.

Nature of casualty, Wounded

Date of casualty, Sept. 19th 1864.

FROM WHAT SOURCE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED.

Report of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the _____ Regiment,
1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Corps, dated for the month ending
Sept. 30 1864. Sp. W. N. Emory. R. Maj. Gen. Comdg.
Index 22. No. 61. P. 17.

East Brown

Clerk. 10. 30. 79.

CASUALTY SHEET
OF WOUNDED.

A. J. Kemmisson

Private Company

12th Regiment of Mt.

Volunteers at the battle of

Winchester, Va.

Sept. 19th 1864.

I certify, on honor, that Andrew Tension, a Private of
Captain Holdwell Company (E) of the 12th Regiment of Infantry
VOLUNTEERS, of the State of Maine, born in Denmark, State
of Maine, aged 30 years; 5 feet 4 inches high; Light complexion,
Blue eyes, Sandy hair, and by occupation a Fanner, who joined for service
and was enrolled (see Note 9) on the 15th day of October, 1861, at Lowell Me.
by E. Wright, for the period of Three years, and mustered into
the service of the United States on the 15th day of November, 1861, at
Pottam Me., by Lt. Col. Cartman; and having served
HONESTLY and **FAITHFULLY** with his Company to the present date, is now entitled to a
DISCHARGE by reason of his death, died in Sheridan
Field Hospital Winchester Va. of Pyemia Computation

The said Andrew Tension was last paid by Paymaster
Maj. Crauer, to include the 30th day of June, 1864, and
has pay due him from that time to the present date; he is entitled to pay and subsistence for
TRAVELING to place of enrollment, and whatever other allowances are authorized to volunteer
soldiers, drafted men, or militia, so discharged. He has received from the United States **CLOTHING**
amounting to 4. $\frac{48}{100}$ dollars, since the 31st day of December,
1863, when his clothing account was last settled. He has received from the United States
_____ $\frac{100}{100}$ dollars advanced **BOUNTY**.

There is to be stopped from him, on account of the State of _____, or other
authorities, for **CLOTHING, &c.**, received on entering service, _____ $\frac{100}{100}$ dollars; and
for other stoppages, viz: _____

_____ $\frac{100}{100}$ dollars.

He has been furnished with **TRANSPORTATION** in kind from the place of his discharge to
_____ ; and he has been **SUBSISTED** for **TRAVELING** to his
place of enrollment, up to the _____, 186 .

He is indebted to _____, **SUTLER**, _____ $\frac{100}{100}$ dollars.

He is indebted to _____, **LAUNDRESS**, _____ $\frac{100}{100}$ dollars.

Given in Duplicate, at Camp Russell Va., this 20th day
of December, 1864.

Edward Pilbury
Capt.

Commanding Company.

Extract from Act of Congress.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance before the Pension Office, under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, ten dollars; which sum shall be received by such agent or attorney in full for all services in obtaining such pension, and shall not be demanded or received, in whole or in part, until such pension shall be obtained; and the sixth and seventh sections of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July [fourteenth,] eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offense.

Approved July 4, 1854.

NOTE 10.—If any soldier is charged a higher fee than that allowed by the above act, he should report the fact and the name of the agent to the Adjutant General, in order that steps may be taken to have the same refunded.

170
FINAL STATEMENT 175

Andrew Anison Private
12th Reg't of Maine Infantry
Co. "E"
VOLUNTEERS.
Disch Oct 16 1864

NOTE 1.—Two of these certificates (or duplicates) are to be given to each Volunteer Soldier or drafted man who may be discharged without being mustered out, (Final Statements are never given to men mustered out of service) that he may at once receive from the Paymaster the pay, &c., due him, and the captain or other COMMISSIONED officer commanding the company will certify to the act of the delivery of the duplicate certificates; with these certificates the Soldier is "entitled to" his discharge, and should also present his discharge to the Paymaster to have the payment endorsed on it. The discharge is to be given back to the Soldier by the Paymaster; the latter only retaining as his vouchers the duplicate certificates.

NOTE 2.—If the Soldier is entitled to pay for the use of his horse, the Company Commander will certify to that fact on the back of both these final statements, and also to the time he has pay due for having been so mounted on his own horse.

NOTE 3.—When a Soldier is furnished with final statements, his descriptive list, if he has one, should be taken up by the officer who gives the Soldier these statements, and endorsed with a statement to this effect by the officer. The endorsement should exhibit a full statement of the time for which the Soldier was allowed pay on his final statements, the clothing account, and all other charges against him or in his favor, so as to comprise a complete exhibit of his account. It will then be transmitted to the Company Commander of the Soldier, who will enter all the data necessary to a full understanding of the Soldier's account on the muster roll upon which the Soldier's discharge is reported. The descriptive list will then be destroyed. The object of this is, that the remaining portion of the Soldier's account may be settled upon the receipt of these muster rolls, and the Soldier receive any pay or allowances that may be due him at the time of his discharge, and which may not appear on his last final statements from the fact that his descriptive list is incomplete. These accounts for back pay, &c., are settled by the 2d Auditor of the Treasury Department.

NOTE 4.—Charges for loss or injury to ordnance, horse equipments, and other miscellaneous charges, should appear under the heading of "Other Stoppages."

NOTE 5.—Bounty paid by State authorities, and not by the United States, will not be entered on this statement.

NOTE 6.—Amounts due the Sutler and Laundress must be entered on the muster roll on which the discharge, death certificate, &c., is reported, as well as on the final statement, otherwise the same cannot be collected from the United States.

NOTE 7.—This blank will be used for the names of drafted men, as well as for others.

NOTE 8.—Where a Soldier dies in Hospital or **ROLLS**ed service, his descriptive list, if he has one, should be sent with his final statements, in duplicate, to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

NOTE 9.—If the soldier is a drafted man or substitute, the space for time, &c., of enrolled, should contain only the word *drafted* or *substitute*, as the case may be. If the Soldier is a "VETERAN," (or RECRUIT,) the words as a *veteran*, (or *recruit*,) as the case may be, should be interlined after the words *mustered into the service of the U. S.* A statement of all the installments of *Veteran* or *Recruit* Bounty RECEIVED by the Soldier must be made on the back of each final statement.

COMPARED WITH
AND CORRECTED BY

ARTICLES OF WAR.

ART. 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

ARMY REGULATIONS—EDITION OF 1863.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Par. 152. Inventories of the effects of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, required by the 95th Article of War, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General, by the commander of the company to which the deceased belonged, and a duplicate of the same to the colonel of the regiment. Final statements of pay, clothing, &c., in duplicate, will be sent to the Adjutant General with one copy of the inventory. When a soldier dies at a post or station absent from his company, it will be the duty of his immediate commander to furnish the required inventory and final statements, and, at the same time, to forward to the commanding officer of the company to which the soldier belonged, a report of his death, specifying the date, place, and cause; to what time he was last paid, and the money or other effects in his possession at the time of his decease; which report will be noted on the next muster roll of the company to which the man belonged. Each inventory will be endorsed, "Inventory of the effects of _____, late of company (—) _____ regiment of _____, who died at _____, the _____ day of _____, 186—." If a legal representative receive the effects, it will be stated in the report. If the soldier leave no effects, the fact will be reported.

Par. 153. Should the effects of a deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier not be administered upon within a short period after his decease, they shall be disposed of by a Council of Administration, under the authority of the commanding officer of the post, and the proceeds deposited with the Paymaster, to the credit of the United States, until they shall be claimed by the legal representatives of the deceased.

Par. 154. In all such cases of sales by the Council of Administration, a statement in detail, or account of the proceeds, duly certified by the Council and commanding officer, accompanied by the Paymaster's receipt for the proceeds, will be forwarded by the commanding officer to the Adjutant General. The statement will be endorsed, "Report of the proceeds of the effects of _____, late of company (—) _____ regiment of _____, who died at _____, the _____ day of _____, 186—."

NOTE 1.—The effects in all cases, when called for, should be turned over to the legal representative, without farther authority from the Adjutant General. When the effects are turned over to the relatives of the deceased before these inventories are sent to the Adjutant General, their receipts therefor should be attached to the inventories. In all other cases, one copy will be sent with a letter of transmittal direct to the Adjutant General, and a duplicate retained by the officer.

NOTE 2.—Particular care should be taken to take receipts in duplicate from the Paymaster for any funds turned over to him; one copy should be sent direct to the Adjutant General and one retained by the officer.

INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS

OF

Andrew Levison Private

Late of Company *"E"*

12th Reg't of *Maine Infantry*

Volunteers, who died at Manchester Vt

on the *10th* day of *October* 186*4*.

Inventory of the effects of Andrew J. Kenison a.c. late
 a Private of Captain A. S. Downes Company O of
 the 12th Regiment of Maine Infantry Volunteers, who was enrolled as
 a Private at Lovell in the State of Maine on
 the 15th day of October 1861, and mustered into the service of the United
 States as a Private on the 15th day of November 1861, at Portland Me.
 in Company "C", 12th Regiment of Maine Infantry Volunteers, to serve Three
 years or during the war; he was born in Dumfries in the State
 of Maine; he was 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches
 high, Light complexion, Blue eyes, Sandy hair, and by occupation, when enrolled,
 a Farmer; he died in Shenandoah Field Hospital, at
Winchester Va on the 10th day of October 1864, by
 reason of Pyemia Amputation of Left Thigh

INVENTORY.					
ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Hats.....	<i>No Effects</i>	Pairs trousers.....	<i>No Effects</i>	Knapsacks.....	<i>No Effects</i>
Caps.....		Pairs flannel drawers.....			
Forage caps.....		Pairs cotton drawers.....			
Great coats.....		Flannel shirts.....			
Uniform coats.....		Cotton shirts.....			
Uniform jackets.....		Pairs boots.....			
Flannel sack coats.....		Pairs shoes.....			
Blouses.....		Pairs socks.....			
Stable frocks.....		Blankets.....			
Fatigue overalls.....		Haversacks.....			
				MONEY.	
				Specie.....	\$ 1
				Notes.....	\$ 1

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that the above inventory comprises all the effects of
Andrew Kenison, deceased, and that the effects are in the hands
 of _____ at _____
 _____ to be disposed of by a Council of Administration.

(DUPLICATES.)

STATION: Camp Russell Va

DATE: December 20th 1864

Edward Pillsbury
 Capt.
 Commanding the Company.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

ART. 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

ARMY REGULATIONS—EDITION OF 1863.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

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Par. 154. In all such cases of sales by the Council of Administration, a statement in detail, or account of the proceeds, duly certified by the Council and commanding officer, accompanied by the Paymaster's receipt for the proceeds, will be forwarded by the commanding officer to the Adjutant General. The statement will be endorsed, "Report of the proceeds of the effects of _____, late of company (—) _____ regiment of _____, who died at _____, the _____ day of _____, 186—."

NOTE 1.—The effects in all cases, when called for, should be turned over to the legal representative, without further authority from the Adjutant General. When the effects are turned over to the relatives of the deceased before these inventories are sent to the Adjutant General, their receipts therefor should be attached to the inventories. In all other cases, one copy will be sent with a letter of transmittal direct to the Adjutant General, and a duplicate retained by the officer.

NOTE 2.—Particular care should be taken to take receipts in duplicate from the Paymaster for any funds turned over to him; one copy should be sent direct to the Adjutant General and one retained by the officer.

INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS

OF

Andrew Garrison Prewitt

Late of Company "E"

12th Reg't of *Maine Infantry*

Volunteers, who died at *Winchester Va*

on the *16th* day of *October* 186*4*.

Medical Cards

K | **12** | **Me.**

Andrew J. Kenneston

Rank *Pl.*, Co. *E.*, 12 Reg't Me. Inf.

Regimental Hospital,
12th Maine Infantry.

From *Oct. 19 to 24*, 18*63*
Diarrhoea.

From *Oct 25 to Dec 26*, 18*63*
Pus

From _____, 18 ____

From _____, 18 ____

From _____, 18 ____

From _____, 18 ____

K | **12** | **Maine**

Andr. Kenison

Rank, *P.*; Co. *E.*, 12 Reg't *Me.*

Admitted *Sept. 23*, 18*64*,
To *W. L. H. 19 A. Co.* Hosp.
Winchester, Va.

From *Field Hospital*

Diagnosis, *Gunshot wound, comp. com.*
fract. tibia & fibula

_____ Missile, _____

W'd at *Winchester, Va.*, *Sept. 17*, 18*64*.

Treatm't, *Amputation, operator unknown*

Ret'd to duty _____, 18 ____

Transf'd to I. C. _____, 18 ____

Transf'd to *E. H.*, *Sept. 30*, 18*64*.

Furloughed _____, 18 ____

Deserted _____, 18 ____

Disch'd from service _____, 18 ____

Died _____, 18 ____

Re-adm'd from furlo' or des'n _____, 18 ____

Remarks: _____

PRESCRIPTION BOOK.

Me. Reg'l Reg. No. 142.

J. W. Richardson
(228) Copyist.

A. C. Reg. No. *500*; Hos. No.; *529* Page *18*

Nelson
(203) (o 3-074) Copyist.

K | 12 | MW

Andrew Kemison

Rank, P; Co. E, 12 Reg't MW

Admitted Sept 30, 1864

To Sheridan's Hosp.

Winchester Va

From 9 Corps Hospital Winchester Va

Diagnosis, Amp. left thigh

Missile,

W'd at _____, 18 .

Treatm't, _____

Ret'd to duty _____, 18 .

Transf'd to I. C. _____, 18 .

Transf'd to _____, 18 .

Furloughed _____, 18 .

Deserted _____, 18 .

Disch'd from service _____, 18 .

Died Oct 10, 1864

Re-adm'd from furlo' or des'n _____, 18 .

Remarks: Pyemia

Reg. No. 502; Hos. No. 546 Page 18

Tidells

Pension File

Send to D. H. D.
P. Mr

Father
**MOTHER'S CLAIM FOR
ARMY PENSION.**

ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

Mrs *George H. Knistone*
Father
Mother of *Andrew*
Company *E 12* Reg't
Maine *Vol*



A. C. Neal

Portland Attorney.
Maine
?

~~Father~~
Application for Mother's Army Pension.

State of Maine Cumberland County, ss :

1 On this Twenty fifth day of October A. D. 1869 personally appeared before me The Judge of the Probate Court George F. Kenison a resident of Demerick in the County of Efford and State of Maine aged 65 years.

who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions made by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862: That she is the ~~mother~~ Father and mother of Andrew J. Kenison who was a private in Company E commanded by Capt. Wright in the 112th Regiment of Maine in the war of 1861, who

was mortally wounded Oct-23rd 1864 and died of said wound on the day of Oct-18th 1864 at Winchester Va. Eliza Kenison wife of the said George F. Kenison of the said Andrew J. Kenison died Sept-14th 1864

she further declares that her said son upon whom she was wholly or in part dependant for support, having left no widow or minor child under sixteen years of age surviving, declarant makes this application for a pension under the above mentioned act, and refers to the evidence filed herewith, and that in the proper department, to establish her claim.

she also declares that she has not in any manner been engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States; that she is not in the receipt of a pension under the 2d section of the act above mentioned, or under any other act, nor has she again married since the death of her son, the said Andrew J. Kenison

And she hereby constitutes and appoints A. C. Neal of Portland of Maine her Attorney, with full powers of substitution, to prosecute this claim, and authorizes him to receive her certificate.

3 George F. Kenison

Also personally appeared John Blake and Job Kenison residents of Demerick, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and saw George F. Kenison sign her name to the foregoing declaration; and they further swear that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of the applicant, and their acquaintance with her, that she is the identical person she represents herself to be, and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

4 John Blake

5 Job Kenison

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 25th day of October A. D. 1869 and I hereby certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

Post-office address A. C. Neal is Demerick Maine

Judge Probate
Efford County

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, D. C.,

December 13th, 1869.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your Office of application for Pension No. 181,072, and to return it herewith, with such information as is furnished by the files of this Office.

It appears from the Rolls on file in this Office, that Andrew J. Kenison was enrolled on the 14th day of October, 1861, at Lowell in Co. E, 12th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, to serve Three years, or during the war, and mustered into service as a Private for the 15th day of November, 1861, at Cape Elizabeth Me, in Co. E, 12th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, to serve Three years, or during the war. On the Muster Roll of Co. E of that Regiment, for the month of October of 1864, he is reported Pvt. Andrew J. Kenison Died of wounds received at Manchester Va. Records on file. Reports him died October 16th 1864. Entered on Sold Roll as Andrew J. Kenison.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Preck

Assistant Adjutant General.

The Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington, D. C.

C.

Jmr.

WQ

Kac-639-69
15

Pension Number.....
R. of.....A., Vol. No. 252

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Surgeon General's Office,
RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., *January 29, 1866*

[CERTIFICATE FROM RECORDS.]

It appears, from the records filed in this Office, that *Andrew - Kenison*
W Co. *C*, *12th* Reg't *Maine* Vols
was admitted to *19th Army Corps Depot Field* Hospital, *Winchester Va*
Sept 23rd, 1864, from *Field Hospital* for treatment for
Gun Shot Wound, compound fracture of tibia & fibula, rec'd at Winchester Va
Sept 19, 64 & was trans. Sept 23, 64 - Remarks upon record: 'Amputation.'
Entered 'Sheridan' Depot Field Hospital Winchester Va Sept 30, 64
with amputation of left thigh & died Oct 16, 64 of Pyaemia.

Remarks:

BY ORDER OF THE SURGEON GENERAL:

J. J. Woodward

Brev. Lieut. Col. and Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
(73)

(NOTE. This certificate should not be detached from the accompanying papers.)

I Freeman Thorn of Sebago in the
County of Cumberland and State of Maine, hereby
depone and say that I have been well acquainted with
George F. Kenison of Denmark in the County of Oxford
and State of Maine for the last twenty years, that I was
well acquainted with his son from his boyhood up to
the time of his enlistment, that his son Andrew G. Kenison
worked for me in the summer of 1859 for the term of three
months, for which I paid him twelve dollars per month
also that said son bought a pair of Oxen and worked
for me with said Oxen in the winter of 1859 and 1860,
I further certify that I paid said Andrew G. Kenison in
hay, potatoes, and money, and that to my certain
knowledge said hay, wheat to winter his father's cow, and
potatoes and money went to pay his father's debts and
to his father's support, also that said son let his father have
said Oxen to work on the farm to help support said father.
I am disinterested in this claim for a Pension
Freeman Thorn

State of Maine
Cumberland ss. October 5th 1871

Personally appeared Freeman Thorn
and made oath to the truth of the above
statements by him signed, and I certify that
said Thorn is a credible person.

I am disinterested.

Adwin L. Poor Trial Justice

I Freeman Thorn of Sebago in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, hereby depose and say that I have been well acquainted with George F. Kenison of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine for the last twenty years, that I was well acquainted with his son from his boyhood up to the time of his enlistment, that his son Andrew J. Kenison worked for me in the summer of 1859 for the term of three months, for which I paid him twelve dollars per month also that said son bought a pair of Oxen and worked for me with said Oxen in the winter of 1859 and 1860. I further certify that I paid said Andrew J. Kenison in hay, potatoes, and money, and that to my certain knowledge said boy went to winter his father's cow, and potatoes and money went to pay his father's debts and to his father's support, also that said son let his father have said Oxen to work on the farm to help support said father. I am disinterested in this claim for a Pension
Freeman Thorn

State of Maine
Cumberland ss. October 5th 1871

Personally appeared Freeman Thorn and made oath to the truth of the above statements by him signed, and I certify that said Thorn is a credible witness

Maine District, ss.

Office of the Clerk D. C. U. S.

I, WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for Maine District,

Certify that Edwin L. Poirer

whose signature to the certificate hereunto annexed is genuine, Y at the date thereof, a Justice of the

Peace, Notary Public, for the County of Cumberland

in the State of Maine, duly commissioned and qualified, and authorized to

administer oaths, and take acknowledgements.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, this 5th

day of October 1871.

Wm. P. Preble Clerk.

We Freeman Thorne and Elbridge Thorne of Sebago
Maine are well-acted for a long
period acquaintance with George H
Kerison formerly Mattie and being
near neighbors for a long time.
We have been well acquainted with
George H Kerison and know him to be
the Father of Andrew J Kerison late
of Co E 12th Maine Vols We have been well
acquainted with him for the last 15 years
and that his said son died being the
widow or child or Mother. Eliza Kerison
wife of the said George H Kerison &
Mother of the said Andrew J Kerison
died Sept. 14th 1861. and the said George
H Kerison was in part dependent on
his said son for ^{his} support. When his
said son began to help his Father his Father
had no property and with what they
both earned, his said Father bought
a small farm worth about 300 \$
which he now has and a little
other personal property worth \$150.
his said son for 3 years or more
gave to his entishment washed and
said farm with his Father and
out of the day & month and contributed
supplies and many out of his
pocket at the rate of 50 \$ a year
to his said Father support and
it was necessary for his support.
After his said son enlisted in
the service he gave his said Father
about 125 \$ for his support.



After his said death and since
 he has collected his back pay and
 Bonuses of 604 and 1004 and his
 said Father's property while he was
 using the Contribution of his said
 Son was a small sum worth about
 2004 and a little personal property worth
 about 1504 and his said Father
 means of support - while he was
 using the Contribution of his said
 Son & since was & and is derived from
 his daily labor and what he received
 from his said Son. The said George
 H. Harrison is a sickly Man and
 unable to do but a very little work.
 We are disinclined -

Freeman Thorn

State of Maine

Elbridge Thorn

County of Cumberland

and I am to before me
 on the 9th day of Oct. 1869. I certify that
 the foregoing are very Credible
 and disinclined

Edwin L. Poor

Justice Peace

No. 2

mant no.

See here

Camp parapet April the 1th, 1864.

Dear Father, I had myself to write a few
lines to you. I have got paid at last.
It is one years pay, and I send you a
part of it. If you have the good luck
to receive it. I want you to use it for
your own convenance. I should like to
have you send Betsey Five Dollars.
perhaps she may be neeedy of it.

Father, I should have sent you some
before now but I could not get any
untill, the first of this month.

Suppose that you will have some Taxes
to pay. Perhaps it would be well
nough for me to send Abby a share
this I will leave for you to do as you please
In speaking of you, I mean the family that
you have with you. Such things as the
little girls need. Father, keep the two boys
with you. for they are all the help you have

Father, I see that the boys, who were enlisted
are, a. making, a very poor use of their
money. Some, have family in maine, and
have, married, a gain, this is a common thing,
Oh, the boys drink pretty hard, and, many,
behave, very, bad indeed. Father, I have
ben very temperate, I do not buy, any,
liquor very, often. I bought one glass
of Brandy, last august, and that has
lasted me until this time, I have ben
looking, out for my self the best that
I could, I never have ben reprimanded for
the first offence. I shall try to keep out
of trouble, I have a first rate of a place
here in the Hospital, you know pretty near
what my work is, a nurse is in pretty close
confid. That is he must not leave without
of Consent from, the Surgeon.

I have the care of 21. this week it
keeps me pretty busy. I live first rate
and have a good bed to sleep in.
my health is as good as when I left home.

The papers are full of northern news,
this morning. I suppose that you hear,
from the department of the Gulf,
Father please to write as soon as you
this. There are some political news this
morning; I will close by sending my best
wishes to the family.

Yours with respect

Andrew J. Thomson

Co. E, 12th Maine Regt

St. Orleans, La

July the 1st. 1864

Dear Father

I have the pleasure
of receiving a Dollars. of which

I will send you a part,

^{or} Father, will you please to pay ten

Dollars, to Abby, and the rest

please to make use of at your
own pleasure. If you think it

proper to give Jesse and John
Each, five, God, as you chose.

It is a fine day but very hot
my health is of the first, and hope
these few lines will find you enjoying
the same Blessing.

I am very busy in preparing, to
make a ~~week's~~ move. We have moved
three time within three weeks and are
now in readiness to move again, the
news are quite exciting from new york
papers,

Direct your letters to
New Orleans. La,

95

Andrew P. Remison
Co. E. 12th Maine. 1863
New Orleans

La

Father please to write the amount
of money you receive

5-5-5

I Augustine Ingalls of Denmark in the
County of Oxford and State of Maine hereby depose and say
that I have been well acquainted with George F. Kenison of said
Denmark for the last fifteen years, and was well acquainted with his
son Andrew W. Kenison for a number of years before his enlistment, that
said Andrew W. Kenison worked for me frequently by the day and month
prior to his enlistment; for which I paid him ten dollars per month
and that to my certain knowledge said wages went to his fathers support.
I am disinterested in this claim for a pension.

Augustine Ingalls

State of Maine

October 6th 1871

Personally appeared Augustine Ingalls and made
of the above statement by him signed, and I
very credible person.
Attest in this claim.

John W. Dennison, Justice of the Peace

I Augustus Ingalls of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, hereby depose and say that I have been well acquainted with George F. Kenison of said Denmark for the last fifteen years, and was well acquainted with his son Andrew Kenison for a number of years before his enlistment, that said Andrew Kenison worked for me frequently by the day and month prior to his enlistment, for which I paid him ten dollars per month support:

Maine District, ss.

Office of the Clerk D. C. U. S.

I, WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for Maine District, Certify that Dominic S. Loubouf whose signature to the certificate hereunto annexed is genuine, & at the date thereof, a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, for the County of Oxford in the State of Maine, duly commissioned and qualified, and authorized to administer oaths, and take acknowledgements.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, this

day of October 1871

Wm P. Preble Clerk.

I Gilbert Warren of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine hereby depose and say that I have been well acquainted with George F. Garrison of said Denmark for the last fifteen years, and was well acquainted with his son Andrew Garrison before his enlistment, and to my certain knowledge said Andrew sent his father money while he said Andrew was in the Army for his father's support, for I carried the letters containing the money from the ^{regiment} ~~regiment~~ ^{to} said father, and saw said letters opened. I have no interest in this claim for a pension.

Gilbert Warren

before me Oct 2^d 1871. Personally appears Gilbert Warren and swears to the truth of the above statement by him. I believe that he is a credible juror.

I have no interest in this claim.

Before me Benjamin F. Garrison

Justice of the Peace

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on the left page, possibly bleed-through or a separate document.]

We George Perkins and Gilbert Warren
of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine
hereby depose and say that we were well acquainted with
Andrew J. Kenison of said Denmark, son of George F.
Kenison, prior to said Andrew's enlistment, and that
said Andrew worked out by the day and month
and at home on his father's small farm, for the last
~~four years before his enlistment~~ all of the
worth to his father at least six dollars per month
which went to the support of said father.
We are disinterested in this claim for a pension.

George Perkins

Gilbert Warren

State of Maine

Oxford ss. October 27 1871

Personally appeared George Perkins and
Gilbert Warren and made oath to the truth of
above statement, and I certify that they
are credible persons. I am disinterested

Before me

Dominicus G. LaBoe Justice of the Peace

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OCT 13 1871
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Support

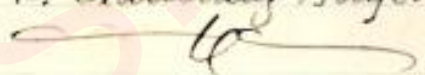


AZSWORDS.COM

Fryeburg, Maine
December 30, 1871

In the claim of George
F. Kenison - father of Andrew
J. Kenison - for an invalid
pension, whose case has been
referred to me for examination,
I hereby certify that I have
this day made a minute
personal examination of his
physical condition, and find
him suffering generally from
the infirmities of age, and
particularly from an affection
of the right arm and shoulder
the nature of which I should
consider might be rheumatic,
the duration of which may
have been of long standing.
From these combined causes
I am inclined to the opinion
he may be unable to perform

—much manual labor,
and therefore probably partially
dependant upon others. The
extent of which might perhaps
be rated at one half degree.

D. Lowell Lamson
U.S. Examining Surgeon


I W. H. Smith of Hiram Maine on oath
state from professional knowledge that I have
been the family Physician of George F. Kenison
father of Andrew J. Kenison late of Co. E. 12th Me. Vols.
for the last 15 years. The said George F. Kenison
has been unable to perform labor adequate to
support himself for the last 12 years to the
degree of $\frac{1}{2}$ by reason of infirmity from chronic Hepa-
titis with old age he being a weak, sick, broken
down man for years, and depended for his
support upon Andrew J. Kenison

I am disinterested, I am disinterested
W. H. Smith M. D.

State of Maine
County of Oxford ss.

and did swear to before me this 18th day of Nov^r
and certify that the witness is a Physician of
standing and I am disinterested

N B Hubbard
Justice of Peace.

FATHER'S PENSION.

Pent.

George H. Kenison

155.690

, Father of

Andrew J. Kenison

Rank, *Private*

Company, *E*

Regiment, *12th Maine V.*

Residence: *Oxford* County, and State of *Maine*

Post Office: *Dennysville, Oxford County Maine*

Attorney: *W. S. Neal Portland Maine*

9

Fee: \$ *10.* *No contract on file.*

No contract, and no material evidence, filed since July 8, 1870.

Rate of pension: \$ *8.00* per month, commencing *October 17,* 18*64,* the date of *death*, and ending *18*, the date of

ADMITTED, *Jan 23, 1872 W. W. Jacob,* Examiner.

APPROVED, *February 25, 1872. O. H. B.* Reviewer.

, Chief of Division.

DATES SHOWN BY PAPERS.

Enlistment, <i>October 14</i> , 18 <i>61.</i>	Father's application filed, <i>Nov 1</i> , 18 <i>69.</i>
Muster into rank, <i>November 10</i> , 18 <i>61.</i>	Claim completed, <i>October 12</i> , 18 <i>71.</i>
Discharge, <i>✓</i> , 18	Marriage of parents, <i>Dec. 3</i> , 18 <i>69.</i>
Death, <i>October 16</i> , 18 <i>64.</i>	Death of mother, <i>September 14</i> , 18 <i>61.</i>
<i>No</i> Invalid app. filed, 18	Re-marriage of claimant, <i>no.</i> , 18
Invalid paid to <i>✓</i> , 18	

CAUSE OF DEATH, *Poisoning*

PLACE OF DEATH, *Hospital*

ALLEGATIONS OF CLAIMANT.

Not receiving a pension, *No*
Loyalty, *Averred*

INCIDENTAL MATTER.

No other claim of record.

D. H. Drummond files articles of agreement for fee (\$25.) He not being the recognized attorney, no fee can be allowed to him, but to Mr. Neal who is the attorney in the claim and who has completed the case.

PROOF AS TO SERVICE.

The Adjutant General U. S. A. reports name on rolls as *Andrew J. Keisler* and the rank, company, and regiment, and the dates of *Adjutant* *Musten* as stated on preceding page. He also reports *him died of wounds received at Winchester Va. Records on file report him died October 16. 1864.*

PROOF AS TO DEATH.

- 1st. Report of Adjutant General.
- 2d. Report of Surgeon General.
- 3d. Certificate of Disability.
- 4th. Testimony of Army Surgeon.

- 5th. Testimony of Officers.
- 6th. Testimony of Fellow Soldiers.
- 7th. Testimony of Attending Physician.
- 8th. Other testimony.

2. Surgeon General reports *Andrew Keisler, Private Co. D 12th Maine Vols. admitted to 19th Army Corps, Depot Field Hospital Winchester Va Sept. 23. 1864 from Field Hospital for treatment for gun shot wounds. Compound fracture of tibia and fibula, received at Winchester Va Sept. 19. 1864 and was transferred Sept 30. 1864. Reported upon Record "Amputation". Entered Sheridan Depot Field Hospital Winchester Va. Sept. 30. 1864 with amputation of left thigh and died October 16. 1864 of Pyaemia.*

No. 155,690

Maine

George F. Kenison
Father of
Andrew J. Kenison
Rank Private
Company "E"
Regiment 12 Maine Vol

Rate per month \$ 8
Commencing 17 Oct '64
Ending

Certificate dated 19 Jan 1873
and sent 23 7 1871.
Payable at Portland Agency.
A. C. Neal Attorney.

Act 14th July, 1862.
Book 5 Vol. 7 Page 148.
Redway Clerk.

No 155,690

155,690

ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

George F. Kenison
Father of
Andrew J. Kenison
Co. E 12 Maine Vol
Died at Winchester Va Oct
1864 of mortal wound
Adm. No. 17. 71
Reb. " 27 71.

Prother claim on record
July 12/71

Received Nov-1, 1869.
A. C. Neal
Portland Cumberland Co
Maine

Attorney

316
To Arms! Citizens!

OUR COUNTRY CALLS!!



Come on Sons of Maine!

"OUR BRETHERN ARE ALREADY IN THE FIELD, WHY STAND WE HERE IDLE."

NOW IS THE TIME!

Col. Shepley's Reg. & Gen. Butler's Grand Division.

BEST CHANCE YET OFFERED!

Scarboro' should raise a Company, and all able-bodied men who wish to join, may do so, by applying immediately.

Recruiting Office at

CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, Recruiting
HORATIO HIGHT, Officers.

October 1st, 1861.

Tucker, Printer, 65 & 71 Exchange Street, Portland.

VOLUNTEERS!

One Hundred Able-bodied Men

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

To form a Company of RIFLEMEN, for the 12th Maine Regiment, to go into Camp of Instruction within three weeks.

Young men of decided intelligence and good habits alone are wanted!

Those patriots who always have been "ready to go when necessary," are now called upon to enlist.

"If ever thou didst our dear Country love,

OH, 'LIST! 'LIST!! 'LIST!!"

PAY, \$13 per month, Clothing and Rations, and a bounty of \$100 will be paid each faithful soldier at the close of his service.

Pay and subsistence to commence at time of enlistment. For further particulars apply at Recruiting Offices at STEYSON VILLAGE, NEWBURG CENTER, and EAST BRADFORD.

By authority from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

H. M. PLAISTED,
Recruiting Officer.

Bangor, Sept. 27, 1861.