

IN COMMEMORATION
OF
JOSHUA LAWRENCE
CHAMBERLAIN:
A GUIDE – BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was born at Brewer, Maine September 8, 1828, the son of Joshua and Sarah D. Brastow Chamberlain. Educated in local schools and at the military academy in Ellsworth, Maine, he graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1852 and subsequently attended Bangor Theological Seminary. He returned to Bowdoin as an instructor and professor of various subjects in 1855 and remained there until the summer of 1862, when he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Maine Volunteers by Governor Israel Washburn. In June of 1863 he was promoted to Colonel of the regiment; to Brigadier General in 1864; and was breveted Major General of Volunteers in 1865. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor "for daring heroism and great tenacity" at Gettysburg. He served as Governor of Maine from 1867 to 1871; as President of Bowdoin College from 1871 to 1883; and continued his teaching at the college until 1885. He was appointed American Commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1878; and as Major General of State Militia, was called upon to keep the peace against threats of violence resulting from a disputed State election in 1879. He was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Portland in 1900. Throughout his post-war years, he wrote numerous articles as well as an important study of the last campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, *The Passing of the Armies*; and was called upon frequently as a lecturer on Civil War and Maine history.

Chamberlain died on February 24, 1914, and after full military honors in Portland on February 27 and an equally moving ceremony at the First Parish Church in Brunswick, he was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery near the Bowdoin College campus where he lies under a red granite stone marked simply:

Joshua L. Chamberlain
1828 - 1914

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IN COMMEMORATION OF
JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN:
A
GUIDE — BIBLIOGRAPHY

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
BARRETT PARKER
PEJEPSCOT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SYLVIA J. SHERMAN
MAINE STATE ARCHIVES

MAINE STATE ARCHIVES
AUGUSTA

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FOREWORD

The Maine State Archives is pleased to cooperate with the Pejepscot Historical Society of Brunswick, Maine and the Maine League of Historical Societies and Museums in the publication of this *Guide — Bibliography*. Since the records of the Department of the Adjutant General of Maine were transferred to this agency in 1972, this Office has received a continuous and growing volume of requests for information about General Chamberlain. These inquiries have come from individuals across the United States and Canada; and from as far away as an American military base in Thule, Greenland. It is hoped that this volume will provide a useful research tool for all those interested in the General as well as in the Civil War itself; and that it will serve as a contribution by the Maine State Archives to the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Chamberlain's birth.

Augusta, Maine
May 1, 1978

Samuel S. Silsby, Jr.
State Archivist

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Joshua S. Chamberlain

INTRODUCTION

The year 1978 marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, and members of the Pejepscot Historical Society of Brunswick, Maine have undertaken to commemorate his achievements by a variety of activities programmed during this sesquicentennial year. This *Guide — Bibliography*, published by the Maine State Archives in cooperation with the Pejepscot Historical Society and the Maine League of Historical Societies and Museums is a significant part of that effort.

The Maine State Archives (which has custody of the official Civil War records of the State of Maine), the Pejepscot Historical Society (which is located in Chamberlain's chosen home town of Brunswick and which has devoted a room to Chamberlain memorabilia in its headquarters), and many other institutions in Maine and elsewhere can attest to the widespread public interest in the General. The interest is, of course, attributable to the unflagging enthusiasm for the Civil War on the part of many thousands of "buffs"; it also emanates from those who have long regarded Chamberlain as one of Maine's most eminent sons by virtue of his distinguished civilian career as well as for his military service. Above all, it emanates from those who discover him by chance; by reading, for example, Michael Shaara's Pulitzer Prize - winning novel *The Killer Angels*, and who immediately contact libraries and archives, wanting to know more. It seems appropriate, therefore, to bring together in one volume a listing of extant resources by and about Chamberlain in response to this interest.

It is very difficult to separate the man from his times and from the events in which he took part, and the massive body of literature relating to the Civil War alone has precluded any attempt to make this publication serve as a general listing of all the available sources related to the subject. Instead, the Editors have suggested several Civil War and other standard bibliographies for the reader who wishes to pursue the broader issues; and have cited only those works that appear to deal substantively with

Chamberlain or events with which he was closely connected. A word should be added about regimental histories, memoirs, diaries and other published works by Civil War participants: This is an immense sub-category of Civil War resources, much of it now out-of-print and exceedingly difficult to locate. The Editors were aware that any accounts written by members of the 1st and 3rd Brigades, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps might very well contain detailed references to Chamberlain, that similar publications by his Southern opponents might do likewise; but time and other limitations prevented research in this direction and restricted us to only those sources in this category that we knew contained significant accounts of Chamberlain's actions. For this possible omission we apologize; and invite other enterprising researchers to follow the trail. The Editors may have inadvertently omitted or duplicated references to Chamberlain's own publications. He was apparently one of the most sought-after speakers in his day, and his principal addresses and lectures were published in many forms, or appear in more than one compilation, frequently under variant titles. The rarity of some of these works prevented a visual check by the Editors; and it may be that some Chamberlain addresses cited as separate works are in fact variants or duplications of the same speech. The text of other Chamberlain addresses may have never been published except in newspapers.

Contemporary newspapers also presented a problem that prevented their inclusion in this bibliography. 19th Century Maine newspapers were so numerous that it would have been impossible to identify them all, locate extant collections or microfilm copies and check them for Chamberlain references. We know that he and his Civil War comrades frequently wrote accounts of their wartime engagements in the form of letters to the editors of local newspapers; in fact, some of Chamberlain's survive in collections as clippings from now unidentifiable newspapers. We know that after the War Chamberlain and others from the 20th Maine spoke at innumerable gatherings of the GAR and at countless Memorial Day celebrations; and descriptions of these events and transcriptions of what was said probably survive only in contemporary newspaper accounts. Again, the reader has the apologies of the Editors and their encouragement to explore this very valuable mine of historical information.

Every effort has been made to identify the institutions and repositories that hold significant collections of Chamberlain papers, as well as the government archives that have custody of the official records of his career as an Army officer and as a public servant. The principal holding institutions today are: The Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine; the Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine; the Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine; the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.;

the National Archives, Washington, D.C.; and the Fogler Library, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Part II also lists other institutions in which Chamberlain manuscripts and memorabilia may be found. Some material undoubtedly remains in private hands or has come into the possession of repositories that cannot presently be located. Nevertheless, it is hoped that this volume will be of material assistance to researchers.

The Editors gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the staffs of the many institutions that contributed to the preparation of this *Guide — Bibliography*; and especially wish to thank Samuel S. Silsby, Jr., State Archivist of Maine for his support in the publication of this volume; Willard M. Wallace, Chamberlain's biographer, for contributing the preface; John J. Pullen, author of *The Twentieth Maine*; John C. Broderick, Chief, Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress; Arthur Monke, Librarian of the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library at Bowdoin College; Mary Hughes, Director of Special Collections at Bowdoin; and Bette Copeland of the Pejepscot Historical Society.

May 1, 1978

Barrett Parker
Sylvia Sherman

PREFACE

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN

1828-1914

General Chamberlain, one of the greatest men Maine has produced, was a man of many virtues. Outstanding were his courage, sense of duty, compassion and vision.

Examples of his courage are numerous and extraordinary. To mention a few, in his military career one immediately thinks of Gettysburg and the decision of this college professor-turned-colonel to charge down Little Round Top with the bayonet when the ammunition of the 20th Maine Infantry ran out. In the spring of 1865 he led a brigade attack up the White Oak Road west of Petersburg. Still suffering from the effects of an 1864 wound at Petersburg, Chamberlain was momentarily stunned by a bullet hitting his horse and glancing off the leather case of field orders in his breast pocket. Then, his jacket torn and drenched with his horse's blood, he dashed ahead to rally the retreating troops. His horse went down, and he found himself surrounded by Confederates who demanded his surrender. Using a Southern accent, he persuaded them that he was a Confederate officer and led them against the Federal lines where they themselves were taken prisoners.

Another instance occurred, in civilian life, at Augusta as a consequence of a confused, bitterly fought, and inconclusive election in 1880 when an armed gang, refusing to recognize the returns, occupied property adjacent to the Capitol and dared the forces representing the government to oust them. As head of the state militia, Chamberlain, then president of Bowdoin College, alerted militia units throughout the area but refused to let a single soldier be seen in the streets of Augusta. The only man in uniform, apart from the hard-pressed police, was Chamberlain himself, who went directly to the armed factions and appealed to their better judgment. It was touch-and-go until a war veteran, stirred by memories of greater days, shouted, "By God, General, the first man that dares to lay a hand on you, I'll kill him on the spot." Chamberlain's trials during that grim twelve-day period had actually only begun,

but he preserved law and order by the force of his character and personality until the election problem was resolved by the supreme court of the state.

Chamberlain's sense of duty was relentless. As governor of a state that, within a few years, abolished capital punishment, he refused to stay the execution of a rapist-murderer notwithstanding a storm of criticism and the opposition of his own attorney general. Occasionally his sense of duty produced severe conflict within himself as in the question of whether he should continue his professorship at Bowdoin or enter the war and put his life on the line, which old friends and colleagues criticized him for even thinking of doing.

During the War itself he was a good soldier. He required nothing of his men that he would not do himself — no effort, no hazard deterred him. The assault at Fredericksburg seemed utter folly, but he did not hesitate. Nor did he waver at Petersburg — quite the contrary — though he knew he had been ordered to attack too late. Anticipating heavy casualties, he spaced his men widely, a novel procedure in those days.

At Appomattox, where he received the Confederate troop surrender, he felt it his honorable duty to recognize by some signal act the manhood and valor of the South and thereby in some way contribute to a reconciliation. Therefore he ordered his troops, between whose lines the dejected Confederates were about to pass with their drooping, red battle flags, to carry arms — the marching salute. This was an act for which some of his compatriots criticized him but which was acknowledged by Southerners then and long afterward with profound appreciation.

Chamberlain was no stranger to compassion. When he and his two brothers came under fire at Gettysburg, his realization of the grief their collective loss would cause their mother impelled him quickly to order his brothers to widely separated posts. His gentleness with one of his badly wounded regimental commanders at the White Oak Road induced that officer to say, "General, you have the soul of the lion and the heart of the woman." Time and again in later life, he helped veterans find jobs and came to the rescue of widows when snags occurred over war pensions.

His vision was often remarkable. He foresaw the furious Confederate attack on his regiment at Gettysburg; hence he extended his line at a right angle and detached a whole company to the left to avoid being flanked. As governor, he perceived the future economy of the state as heavily dependent on manufacturing, so he encouraged the development of both industry and railroads. As president of Bowdoin, if his establishment of a military training program was something less than a happy innovation, he was otherwise extraordinarily forward-looking. As his successor, President Hyde, observed in 1914, Chamberlain had advocated, more than thirty years earlier, "The very reforms, using often the very phrases, that are now the commonplaces of progressive educational

discussion. Modern languages, Science, Classics in translation, political and social science, research and individual instruction. . . .”

Divinity student, professor of many subjects at Bowdoin, one of the best Northern battlefield generals who was not a West Pointer, governor of Maine, president of Bowdoin, even a Florida businessman and railroad president for a while, a popular speaker throughout the East, and writer of the best study by a contemporary on the last days of the Civil War (*The Passing of the Armies*), Chamberlain had a remarkable career. He was deeply respected in both North and South. Had he come from a more populous and more centrally located state, he might have forged a more spectacular political career. But, in any ultimate calculation, his heart was in Maine, and it was in Maine that he chose to spend most of his life. He has continued to be cherished, if not always remembered as well as he should be, as one of Maine’s most distinguished sons.

Willard M. Wallace
William F. Armstrong Professor of
History
Wesleyan University

I

PUBLICATIONS

A. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Committee for a New England Bibliography. *Maine, A Bibliography of its History. Volume Two of Bibliographies of New England History*, Boston, 1977.

Dornbusch, Charles E. *Military Bibliography of the Civil War*, New York, 1961-1972. 3v.

Jordan, William B., Jr. *Maine in the Civil War: A Bibliographical Guide*, Portland, 1976.

This volume is one of the *Maine History Bibliographical Guide Series* published by the Maine Historical Society. Invaluable to any student of Maine's part in the Civil War, the section on the 20th Maine Volunteers cites sources relating to Chamberlain's regimental subordinates and comrades.

Nevins, Allan. Robertson, James I., Jr. Wiley, Bell I. *Civil War Books. A Critical Bibliography*, Baton Rouge, 1967. 2v.

Ring, Elizabeth. *Maine Bibliographies: A Bibliographical Guide*, Portland, 1973.

Williamson, Joseph. *A Bibliography of the State of Maine From the Earliest Period to 1891*, Portland, 1896. 2v.

B. GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS AND HISTORIES

Ashby, Reverend Thompson Eldridge, D.D., Louise Helmreich, ed. *The First Parish Church in Brunswick: A History*, Brunswick, 1969.

Bowdoin College. *Bowdoin College 1794-1894, Memorial of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Bowdoin College*, Brunswick, 1894.

Bowdoin College. *Publications of the Presidents and Faculty of Bowdoin College, 1802-1876*, Brunswick, 1876.

Cleaveland, Nehemiah and Packard, Alpheus Spring. *History of Bowdoin College: With Biographical Sketches of Graduates from 1806-1879*, Boston, 1882.

Gerrish, Theodore. *Army Life, A Private's Reminiscences of the Civil War*, Portland, 1882.

Gerrish served with the 20th Maine Volunteers.

Johnson, Robert U. and Buel, Clarence C., eds. *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Being for the Most Part Contributions by Union and Confederate Officers*, New York, 1887. 4v.

A classic. Contains narratives by Chamberlain, officers of the 20th Maine and of other regiments in his command, as well as his Confederate opponents.

Judson, A.A. *A History of the 83rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers*, Erie (Pa.), n.d.

This regiment served with the 20th Maine in the 3rd Brigade, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and often saw action with them.

King, W.C. and Derby, W.P. *Campfire Sketches and Battlefield Echoes of the Rebellion*, Springfield (Mass.), 1887.

Contains sketches of episodes in which Chamberlain was involved.

Maine. Adjutant General's Office. *Alphabetical Index of Maine Volunteers, etc. Mustered into the Service of the United States During the War of 1861*, Augusta, 1867.

Maine. Adjutant General's Office. *Annual Report of the Adjutant General*, Augusta, 1860-1880.

The Office of the Adjutant General was responsible for an astounding range of activities during the Civil War, which are comprehensively described and summarized in the *Annual Reports*, 1861-1866. Included are rosters and statistical details of Maine units, summary regimental histories, brief biographies of notable soldiers from Maine. These *Reports* have been called the most thorough published by any State during the Civil War. The *Reports* for the 1870's contain observations and recommendations concerning the State Militia by Chamberlain in his capacity as Major General of Militia.

Maine. Gettysburg Commission. *Maine At Gettysburg: Report of Maine Commissioners Prepared by the Executive Committee*, Portland, 1898.

Includes studies of Maine units involved in the battle, lists of participants, casualties, summary regimental histories. The account of the 20th Maine's participation is extensive; largely written by Chamberlain himself, with comments by Colonel William Oates of the 15th Alabama. Included are the

dedication speeches by various dignitaries for the Maine monuments; Chamberlain was the principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Maine Gettysburg Commission.

Maine. State Legislature. *Public Documents Published by Order of the Legislature of the State of Maine*, Augusta, 1867-1871.

Addresses and Special Messages by Chamberlain as Governor of Maine. See also *Public Documents* for 1879 - 1880 relative to his efforts at keeping the peace during a disputed election; also Section D for other major Chamberlain addresses ordered published by the Legislature.

Maine. State Archives. *Military Records in the Maine State Archives*, Augusta, 1975.

Descriptive brochure giving an overview of the voluminous Civil War records of the State of Maine in the custody of the Maine State Archives. See also institutional entry in Part II.

Maine. State Archives. *Special List No. 1. Records Relating to the Civil War Career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain*, Augusta, 1977.

Annotated list of Chamberlain items among the official record holdings of the Maine State Archives. See institutional entry in Part II.

Mitchell, Joseph B. *The Badge of Gallantry. Recollections of Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor Winners. Letters from the Charles Kohen Collection*, New York, 1968.

Includes an account by Chamberlain.

Oates, Colonel William C., C.S.A. *The War Between the Union and the Confederacy and its Lost Opportunities*, New York and Washington, 1905.

Colonel Oates commanded the 15th Alabama Regiment in their attack against the 20th Maine on Little Round Top.

Powell, Lt. Colonel William H., U.S.A. *The Fifth Army Corps*, New York, 1896.

Pullen, John J. *The Twentieth Maine. A Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War*, Philadelphia, 1957.

Highly acclaimed, containing a wealth of information on Chamberlain.

The Survivors' Association. *History of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Corn Exchange Regiment*, Philadelphia, 1905.

Assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 5th Corps, and frequently in the line of battle with the 20th Maine, this regiment participated in and was eyewitness to many of Chamberlain's engagements.

U.S. Government Printing Office. *Medal of Honor of the United States Army*, Washington, 1948.

U.S. Library of Congress. "Letters from a Civil War Colonel", *Library of Congress Bulletin*, 26:717-718.

U.S. War Department. *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Washington, 1891-1895.

U.S. War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Washington, 1880-1901. 127 v.

Contains official reports, correspondence, etc., of Chamberlain. See National Archives institutional entry in Part II.

Woodward, E.M. *History of the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, Trenton, 1884.

Another 5th Corps regiment that saw much of Chamberlain.

C. BIOGRAPHIES AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Barton, George Thomas. *Joshua L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine, 1867-1871*, Unpublished thesis, University of Maine, Orono, 1975.

Chamberlain Association of America. *Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, A Sketch*. n.p., n.d.

Cross, Robert N. *Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain*, Unpublished Senior Essay, Bowdoin College, 1945.

Hallet, Richard. "The Happy Warrior", *Down East*, November, 1956.

Heffernan, John P. "Fighting Professor", *Down East*, May, 1957.

McHenry, R. Lewis. *Dawning of a New Elizabethan Age: The Presidency (of Bowdoin College) of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain*. Unpublished Senior Essay, Bowdoin College, 1977.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Maine. *In Memoriam: Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, Late Major General, U.S.V.* Circular No. 5, Series of 1914, Whole Number 328, Portland, 1914.

Munson, Gorham. *Penobscot, Down East Paradise*, Philadelphia, 1959.

Wallace, Willard M. *Soul of the Lion: A Biography of Joshua L. Chamberlain*, New York, 1960.

Wilder, Philip S. "Stars on Their Shoulders", *Bowdoin Alumnus*, Brunswick, 1963.

Describes Bowdoin alumni who became General Officers of the Union Army.

D. PUBLISHED WORKS OF JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Abraham Lincoln as Seen From the Field in the War for the Union", *Ceremonies in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln, Philadelphia, February 9, 1909*. Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; also privately printed in pamphlet form.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Abraham Lincoln", *War Papers. Read Before the Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, Portland, 1915.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. Address (untitled). *Dedication of the Twentieth Maine Monuments at Gettysburg, October 3, 1889*, Waldo-boro, 1891.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Address at Tercentenary of George Weymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine at Thomaston, July 6, 1905." In *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, 3d ser. v.2. Portland, 1906. Also privately printed in pamphlet form under the title *Ruling Power in History*.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Address at Tercentenary of the Landing of De Monts at St. Croix Island, June 25, 1904." In *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Portland, 1906. 3d ser. v.2. Also privately printed in pamphlet form.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Appomattox". *Read Before the Commandery of the State of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, 1903.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *The Army of the Potomac. Address at the*

Organization of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, New York City, n.p., 1869.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Education at the Universal Exposition", *Reports of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition, 1878*, Washington, 1880. v.2.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Five Forks", *War Papers. Read Before the Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*. Portland, 1902.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "The Grand Review of the Army of the Republic", *War Papers. Read Before the Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, Portland, 1908. Reprinted in pamphlet form under the title *The Last Review of the Army of the Potomac*.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. (Gubernatorial Addresses and Messages). In *Public Documents Published by Order of the Legislature of the State of Maine*, Augusta, 1867-1871.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *Lofty Loyalty, Address at the Dedication of a Memorial to Honor William Conway, Camden, Maine, August 30, 1906*, Portland, 1907.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *Maine*, Boston, 1882.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *Maine: Her Place in History. Address Delivered at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, November 4, 1876, and in Convention of the Legislature of the State of Maine February 6, 1877*, Augusta, 1877. Also in *Public Documents Published by Order of the Legislature of the State of Maine*, Augusta, 1877.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Military Operations on the White Oak Road", *War Papers. Read Before the Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, Portland, 1897.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "My Story of Fredericksburg", *Cosmopolitan*, New York, 1912.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *The New Education. Inaugural Address as*

President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. July 9, 1872. Brunswick, 1872.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *The Passing of the Armies: An Account of the Final Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, Based Upon Personal Reminiscences of the Fifth Army Corps, With Portraits and Maps*, New York, 1915.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *The President's Address. Remarks Made at the Dinner of the Chamberlain Association*, Boston, 1898.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *Property: Its Office and Sanction. A Discourse Before the Beneficial Society of Portland, Maine, June 21, 1900*. Portland, 1900.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Reminiscences of Petersburg and Appomattox", *War Papers. Read Before the Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, Portland, 1903.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "The Third Brigade at Appomattox". In Norton, Oliver Wilcox, *Army Letters*, Chicago, 1903.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. "Through Blood and Fire at Gettysburg", *Hearst's Magazine*, New York, June, 1913.

Chamberlain, Joshua L. *The Twelve Days at Augusta, 1880, Sketch and Supplement*, Portland, 1906.

E. FICTION

Coxe, Louis O. *Nikal Seyn and Decoration Day, A Poem and a Play*, Nashville, 1966.

The central character of *Decoration Day* is modeled on Chamberlain.

Shaara, Michael. *The Killer Angels: A Novel*, New York, 1974.

This Pulitzer Prize-winning novel is a semi-fictionalized study of Chamberlain and Confederate General James Longstreet at Gettysburg.

II

MANUSCRIPTS

MANUSCRIPT HOLDINGS, OFFICIAL RECORDS AND MEMORABILIA RELATING TO JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Hawthorne-Longfellow Library: The Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain collection includes correspondence; addresses; poems; documents; photographs; news clippings. Ca. 400 items.

Brewer Public Library, Brewer, Maine. The Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Reading Room: Chamberlain family memorabilia including 2 family bibles; early records of the First Congregational Church of Brewer; Chamberlain's commission as Brigadier General signed by Abraham Lincoln.

Colby College, Waterville, Maine. Colby College Library, Special Collections: The Chamberlain - Merriam correspondence (1906) includes 12 letters to General Henry C. Merriam relating to a volunteer retirement bill and Chamberlain's retired status as a volunteer officer.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Houghton Library: The Longfellow papers include 11 letters from Chamberlain, 1858 - 1882; 1 letter from Longfellow to Chamberlain, 1874.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Manuscript Division: The Joshua L. Chamberlain Papers (992 items) include correspondence (1848-1913); Pre-War and Bowdoin College papers; papers as Governor; letters to his wife and mother; papers and records relating to Army affairs; press clippings; photographs; maps; unbound printed materials.

Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine. The Joshua L. Chamberlain Collection (950 items) includes correspondence relating to his teaching at and Presidency of Bowdoin College; family

letters; candidacy for the U.S. Senate and for the post of Collector of Customs for the Port of Portland.

Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine. Record Group 25.02 (Records of the Office of the Adjutant General) include 36 Chamberlain items (1862-1865), consisting of reports of military engagements; recommendations for commissions or promotions of other soldiers; citations and recommendations in his behalf by other officers. Also complete regimental rolls of the 20th Maine Volunteers; extensive correspondence related to the 20th Maine; photographs of 20th Maine officers. Records of the Governor and Council of Maine (Record Group 2.02) and Records of the Legislature of Maine (Record Group 3.00) relate to his Governorship and to his service as Major General of the State Militia.

Maine State Museum, Augusta, Maine. Three items of correspondence including a letter from Chamberlain to his wife (1885) concerning the burial of General Grant; and a letter from Robert Lincoln to Chamberlain concerning Abraham Lincoln. The Maine State Museum administers the Maine State House Portrait Collection which includes a 1914 portrait of Chamberlain by Joseph B. Kahill.

National Archives, Washington, D.C. Extensive official records relating to the Civil War, described in National Archives Publication No. 63-1, *Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War*. Significant Chamberlain correspondence and reports now in the National Archives were published in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* by the U.S. War Department, Washington, 1880-1901. Record Group 94, records of individual members of Civil War units, contains Chamberlain's personal service records.

Pejepscot Historical Society, Brunswick, Maine. Chamberlain memorabilia; scrapbooks compiled by Mrs. Catherine T. Smith, Chamberlain's last secretary, including press clippings, programs, photographs.

Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Simon Gratz collection, the Edward Carey Gardiner Collection and the Dreer collection include 11 Chamberlain letters written over the period 1866-1910.

Portland Public Library, Portland, Maine. File of news clippings related to Chamberlain.

Rutherford B. Hayes Library, Fremont, Ohio. The Peleg W. Chandler Collection and the William Claflin Papers contain 34 letters written by Chamberlain to various contemporaries.

University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Raymond H. Fogler Library: The Joshua Chamberlain Papers (42 items) include correspondence; addresses; official papers; autographs; photographs; manuscript and galley proofs of *The Passing of the Armies*; Chamberlain family materials.

War Library and Museum of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 14 items relating to Chamberlain, including papers; addresses; reminiscences; photographs; text of papers read before the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Sterling Memorial Library and the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library: 26 items of Chamberlain correspondence with various contemporaries.

APPENDIX

Facsimile of Report of Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, 20th Maine Volunteers to Headquarters, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac Concerning the Actions of the 20th Maine at Gettysburg, July 6, 1863.

Head Quarters 20th Maine Vols.

Field near Gettysburg, Pa.

July 6th 1863

Sir,

In compliance with orders from Brigade H. S. Dr. I have the honor to submit the following Report of the part taken by the 20th Regt. Maine Vols, in the action of July 2^d and 3^d near Gettysburg, Pa.

On reaching the field at about 4 P.M. July 2^d, Col. Vincent commanding the Brigade, placing me on the left of the Brigade and consequently on the extreme left of our entire line of battle, instructed me that the enemy were expected shortly to make a desperate attempt to turn our left flank, and that the position assigned to me must be held at every hazard.

I established my line on the crest of a small spur of a rocky and wooded hill, and sent out at once a company of skirmishers on my left to guard against surprise on that unprotected flank.

These dispositions were scarcely made when the attack commenced, and the right of the Regt. found itself at once hotly engaged. Almost at the same moment, from a high rock which gave me a

full view of the enemy, I perceived a heavy force in rear of their principal line, moving rapidly but stealthily toward our left, with the intention, as I judged, of gaining our rear unperceived. Without betraying our peril to any but one or two officers, I had the right wing move by the left flank, taking intervals of a pace or two, according to the shelter afforded by rocks or trees, extending so as to cover the whole front then engaged; and at the same time moved the left wing to the left and rear, making a large angle at the color, which was now brought to the point where our left had first rested.

This hazardous manœuvre was so admirably executed by my men that our fire was not materially slackened in front, and the enemy gained no advantage there, while the left wing in the mean time had formed a solid and steady line in a direction to meet the expected assault. We were not a moment too soon; for the enemy having gained their desired point of attack came to a front, and rushed forward with an impetuosity which showed their sanguine expectations. Their astonishment however was evident, when emerging from their cover, they met instead of an unsuspecting flank, a

firm and ready front. A strong fire opened at once from both sides, and with great effect, the enemy still advancing until they came within ten paces of our line, where our steady and telling volleys brought them to a stand. From that moment began a struggle fierce and bloody beyond any that I have witnessed, and which lasted in all its fury, a full hour. The two lines met, and broke and mingled in the shock. At times I saw around me more of the enemy than of my own men. The edge of conflict swayed to and fro - now one and now the other party holding the contested ground. Three times our line was forced back, but only to rally and repulse the enemy. As often as the enemy's line was broken and routed, a new line was unmasked, which advanced with fresh vigor. Our "sixty rounds" were rapidly reduced. I sent several messengers to the rear for ammunition, and also for reinforcements. In the mean time we seized the opportunity of a momentary lull, to gather ammunition and more serviceable arms, from the dead and dying on the field. With these we met the enemy's last and fiercest assault. Their own rifles and their own bullets were turned against them. In the midst of this struggle, our am-

munitions utterly failed. The enemy were close upon us with a fresh line, pouring on us a terrible fire. Half the left wing already lay on the field. Although I had brought two companies from the right to its support, it was now scarcely more than a skirmish line. The heroic energy of my officers could avail no more. Our gallant line writhed & shrank before the fire it could not repel. It was too evident that we could maintain the defensive no longer. As a last, desperate resort, I ordered a charge. The word "fix bay on to" flew from man to man. The click of the steel seemed to give new zeal to all. The men dashed forward with a shout. The two wings came into one line again, and extending to the left, and at the same time wheeling to the right, the whole Regiment described nearly a half circle, the left passing over the space of half a mile, while the right kept within the support of the 8th Panna. Thus leaving no chance of escape to the ~~enemy~~ except to climb the steep side of the mountain or to pass by the whole front of the 8th Panna. The enemy's first line scarcely tried to run - they stood amazed, ~~throw~~ down their loaded arms and surrendered in whole companies. Those in their rear had more time

and gave us more trouble. My skirmishing company threw itself upon the enemy's flank behind a stone wall, and their effective fire added to the enemy's confusion. In this charge we captured three hundred + sixty eight prisoners, many of them officers, and took three hundred stands of arms. The prisoners were from four different regiments, and admitted that they had attacked with a Brigade.

At this time Col. Rice commanding the Brigade (Col. Vincent having been mortally wounded) brought up a strong support from Genl. Crawford's command, and 3000 rounds of ammunition. The wounded and the prisoners were now sent to the rear, and our dead gathered and laid side by side.

Shortly after Col. Rice desired me to advance and take the high steep hill, called "Wolf Hill" or "Round Top" half a mile or more to our left and front, where the enemy had assembled on their repulse - a position which commanded ours in case the assault should be renewed.

It was then dusk. The men were worn out, and heated and thirsty - almost beyond endurance. Many had sunk down and fallen asleep the instant the halt was ordered. But at the command they cheerfully

formed their line once more, and the little handful of men went up the hill, scarcely expecting ever to return. He order not to disclose our numbers - as I had now but two hundred guns - and to avoid bringing on an engagement in which I was sure to be overpowered, I forbid my men to fire, and trusted to the bayonet alone. Throwing out two small detachments on each flank, we pushed straight up the hill. The darkness favored us, concealing our force and preventing the enemy from getting range so that their volleys went over our heads, while they deemed it prudent to retire before us. Just at the crest we found more serious difficulty and were obliged to fall back for a short time. We advanced again with new energy, which the knowledge of our isolated and perilous position rendered perhaps desperate, and carried the desired point. We took twenty five prisoners in this movement, among them some of the staff of Lieut. Laws. From these officers I learned that Hood's whole Division was massed but a short distance in front, ~~that~~ ~~the~~ had just prepared to advance and take possession of the heights, and was only waiting to ascertain the number and position of our force. I posted my command among the rocks along the crest in line of battle,

and sent two companies in charge of judicious officers to reconnoitre the ground in front. They reported a large body of the enemy in a ravine not more than two or three hundred yards distant. I therefore kept these two companies out, with orders to watch the enemy, while our main line, kept on the alert by occasional volleys from below, held its position among the rocks throughout the night. In the meantime the 83rd Penna. and the 5th & 12th Penna. Reserves came up and formed as a support.

The next day at noon we were relieved by the 1st Brigade.

We were engaged with Laws' Brigade, Hood's Div. The prisoners represented themselves as from the 15th and 47th Alabama and the 4th and 5th Texas Regts.

The whole number of prisoners taken by us is three hundred & ninety three - of arms captured three hundred stands. At least one hundred and fifty of the enemy killed and wounded were found in front of our first line of battle.

We went into the fight with three hundred & fifty eight guns. Every pioneer and musician who could carry a musket was armed and engaged. Our loss is one hundred & thirty six - thirty killed, one hundred & five wounded - many mortally - and one taken prisoner in the night advance. Often as our line was broken

and pierced by the enemy, there is not a man to be reported "missing".

I have to regret the loss of a most gallant young officer, St. W. L. Kendall, who fell in the charge also Capt. C. W. Billings mortally wounded early in the action, and Lieut. A. M. Lincoln mortally wounded on the crest of "Wolf Hill". Our advantage was dearly bought with the loss of such admirable officers as these.

As for the conduct of my officers and men, I will let the scout speak for them. If I were to mention any, I might do injustice by omitting some equally deserving. Our roll of Honor is the three hundred eighty officers and men who fought at Gettysburg.

My thanks are due the 83^d Penna, Capt Woodward comdg. for their steady and gallant support, and I would particularly acknowledge the services of Adj. Gifford of that Regt. who exposed himself to the severest fire to render me aid.

Very respectfully

Your obedt. servt.

J. L. Chamberlain

Col. 20th Maine Vols.

St. Geo. B. Herenden,

Act. asst. adjt. Genl.

3^d Brigade 1st Div. 5th Corps.

The inspiration of a noble cause involving human interests wide and far, enables men to do things they did not dream themselves capable of before, and which they were not capable of alone. The consciousness of belonging, vitally, to something beyond individuality; of being part of a personality that reaches we know not where, in space and time, greatens the heart to the limit of the soul's ideal, and builds out the supreme of character.

Joshua L. Chamberlain
October 3, 1889

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