

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

— 1885 —

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1885.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 23, 1863.

AUGUSTA :
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1885.

STATE OF MAINE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
AUGUSTA, Dec. 31, 1884. }

To His Excellency FREDERICK ROBIE, *Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit my report as
Adjutant General, Acting Quartermaster and Paymaster Gen-
eral, for the year ending December 31st, 1884.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. BEAL,

Adjutant General.

REPORT.

The Enrolled Militia, as shown by the last returns made by the clerks of the cities, towns and plantations, numbers ninety-four thousand eight hundred eighty-two (94,882.)

The Volunteer Militia consists of seventy-four commissioned officers and eight hundred and ninety-six enlisted men, organized as follows: Two regiments of infantry of eight companies each, one unattached infantry company (Frontier Guards of Eastport), and one four-gun battery of light artillery, composed of two platoons, the whole constituting the First Brigade of Volunteer Militia.

The Second Platoon of Battery, located at Portland, was disbanded under General Orders No. 12, dated May 17, 1884, and was re-organized at Brunswick, and is now composed of a good class of active young men, who showed by their proficiency in drill and good discipline at the encampment, that they have the material to make one of the best organizations in the Militia.

The citizens of Brunswick are to be congratulated on the fine armory provided for this platoon. This armory is two stories in height, and was built by vote of the town, at an expense of \$1,000. The lower story is used for storage of the cannon and caissons, and for the standing gun drill; the upper one for uniforms, arms and equipments (placed in closets and racks) and for company drills and meetings. This is one of the best appointed armories in the State.

Company "D," Second Regiment Infantry, Rockland, was disbanded by General Orders No. 5, current series, at their

own request, and the Lewiston Zouaves, Reserve Militia, accepted in their stead.

The Reserve Militia consists of five companies of infantry, numbering fourteen commissioned officers and two hundred and thirty enlisted men.

The Lewiston Zouaves have been re-organized as Co. "D," 2d Reg't Inf., Volunteer Militia, and the terms of service of three other companies have expired during the year as follows: Saco Rifles, Calais Light Infantry and Foxcroft Light Infantry.

The Reserve Militia are all well uniformed at their own expense, and are supplied with arms and equipments by the State.

I would recommend that these companies be organized as Volunteer Militia and attached to the Brigade.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The system of governing the Volunteer Militia now in use in this State has the approval, and has been adopted by nearly all the States in the Union. The necessity of having a well organized militia in each State for the protection of our institutions has led Congress to consider the question of giving more encouragement to the States by enacting a national militia law.

The bill introduced at the last session, and which seems to give general satisfaction, was drawn and presented by General Slocum. As this bill and the militia were very ably discussed in a paper read before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island by General Sherman, I submit the same for information on this subject.

General Sherman said :

"The more I study the necessities of our country, the more I am convinced that what we most need are the simplest methods of securing protection in case of war. We need trained soldiers, not astronomers or loungers or members of any of the other professions to secure us defence by the learning they may have acquired. When I say this, I do not pretend to disparage the scholarly soldiers of the Regular Army. That we need educated and courageous soldiers, no man of common sense will attempt

to deny. Let me illustrate just what I mean. Should the Army be in motion, and find the enemy's guns planted upon an advantageous post, the logical conclusion of the commander may be to order some one else to dislodge the hostile forces from their position. If he is a practical soldier he will know how to do it himself. I believe that habit is more of an essential quality to a soldier than patriotism and courage. One hundred men accustomed to battle will break sooner than the same number who have been accustomed to obey strictly the commands of the superior officer.

"The Army requires fidelity to the commands imposed upon the soldier. Such an attribute secured the success of my classmate, Gen. George H. Thomas, and thousands of others who have distinguished themselves in our struggles in the field. It is not for a soldier to question a command, but to obey. It is his duty ever and under all circumstances to be true to his flag. This is the lesson I wish to impress upon the younger officers and soldiers. Governments and officers may err, but it is not for subordinates to protest. It is for them to obey.

"The policy of this Government is to maintain a small army. This is to be supplemented by the militia in case of war. It becomes our duty, therefore, to mould the militia so that it will be available when called into actual service. When Mr. Evarts, as Secretary of State, was asked to define the law as to the enrollment of men for the militia, he declared that the law of our forefathers still prevailed. By that law every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five could be called to serve as a militia man. Were this law enforced to-day we should have an army of 6,797,006 men.

"Instead of advocating the enforcement of this antiquated custom, I beg that you consider with me the bill about to be introduced in Congress by General Slocum. It will, in my opinion, if passed, inaugurate a system which will be a long stride in advance of the ancient law observed by our forefathers. The bill substantially repeals the antiquated system of revolutionary days, and substitutes a new one better adapted to our modern experience. It leaves the great mass at home, and segregates a far greater number. It fulfills the purpose of the Constitution. It provides that able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should be enrolled in the militia. The body they comprise should be known as the active militia. The enlistments are for three years. It provides that these men should be provided with the modern improvements adapted to foot and horse soldiers, and appropriates for the support of this militia the annual sum of \$600,000. This amount is, in my judgment, inadequate. If, in 1808, 8,000,000 of people were able to afford \$200,000 for the maintenance of the militia, surely 55,000,000 are fully capable of affording a proportionate sum for a better and more practicable scheme; \$1,375,000 would, therefore, be the sum to be provided. Instead of 700 men for each member of, or delegate to, Congress, I would suggest the more convenient and better understood battalion of four companies, and a maximum of 100 men and a minimum of 50 men to each company.

The total number of men thus enrolled, placing the number of congressional districts and territories at 330, at 1,320 companies, or 110 regiments of 12 companies each. This would give us a maximum of 132,000 men, or a minimum of 66,000. This number, I believe, would be sufficient for all present purposes, and when properly drilled and accoutred would prove, in my opinion, an exceedingly formidable army. The cost, I believe, would not exceed \$3,300,000. I would suggest that this be divided as follows: The United States, \$1,100,000; the States, \$1,100,000; communities, \$1,100,000—or about \$10,000 to each congressional district. This force, with the Regular Army, would be amply sufficient to protect us in times of peace, I believe. I recognize the fact well that the militia is essential to the security of the State, and necessary for the protection of the Government. I believe that General Slocum's bill will secure us a uniform system throughout the United States. It will assist in perfecting the militia and bringing out more distinctly its relation to the people of these United States."

Our system, I believe, is one of the best, and produces as good results from the amount of money expended, as could possibly be obtained by any other.

Section 178 of the Militia Law of 1880, covering the amount of money to be expended each year, was a wise provision and one which gave permanency to the militia in making the appropriation a regular one. Under this law, a man connecting himself with the militia for five years knows the contract on the part of the State will be fulfilled.

ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment was held at Augusta, August 5th to 9th, inclusive, by the Brigade, under the command of General John Marshall Brown.

The arrangement of the camp was the same as former years. The camp was laid out by a camping party detailed from the troops, under the direction of the Brigade Quartermaster. The camping party arrived on the fourth of August, Monday, and when the troops arrived, Tuesday morning, the camp was in readiness for them. This plan is not a good one, and cannot be made practical. Great confusion and delay is caused by officers and men being unacquainted with camping

duties which cannot be learned in the short time allowed before the arrival of the troops.

When the troops arrive in camp everything should be in readiness for them to begin the prescribed duties of the encampment, instead of being obliged to spend the first day in preparing camp.

One of the best plans is to contract with some responsible person to take the camp equipage from the storehouse, lay out the camp, pitch the tents, and when the encampment is over, strike the tents, repair the same and return them to the storehouse. This plan has been adopted in other States, and proved satisfactory to all concerned.

The arrangement for messing the troops was the same as last year. The United States army ration was issued, with a number of extras added. The rations were cooked and served by men employed by each company. This was the cause of much complaint. The men cannot understand the value of the ration, but invariably consume double the allowance on the first day, making them short the next.

Proper care is not taken by those in command to see that the rations are properly drawn and cooked, without being wasted and stolen by the cooks and camp followers.

The Brigade Commissary was furnished with full one-third more than the United States army ration, of the very best quality that could be purchased.

Capt. Whitmarsh, Brigade Commissary, received the rations from the State in bulk, and issued to each organization, and from personal observation, I am satisfied his duties were faithfully and carefully performed, and the various organizations received their proportion of the rations issued.

Should any change in the manner of feeding be contemplated, I would recommend that the State furnish cooking ranges of sufficient capacity to cook for the entire command, and issue cooked rations. Quite a saving could be made in so doing, which would go far toward paying the extra expense,

and would, I think, give much better satisfaction to the troops.

General Brown is to be congratulated upon the success of the encampment and the very able manner in which his Staff performed their various duties.

The Brigade organization, which was perfected in 1883, upon the recommendation of General Chamberlain, was a good one, and establishes the fact that the compact form of the organization is the best and only one that should govern the Volunteer Militia of the State.

Your attention is called to the reports of Inspector General John T. Richards, and Capt. J. A. Fessenden, U. S. A., for duty performed and condition of the troops during the encampment.

The following table shows the attendance of each organization :

ORGANIZATION.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Brigadier General and Staff	6	-	6
*First Regiment Infantry.....	350	183	533
Second Regiment Infantry	326	123	449
First Battery Light Artillery.....	65	9	74
	747	315	1062

*Frontier Guards assigned to 1st Reg't Infantry during encampment.

UNIFORMS.

Article VIII, Section 90 of the Militia Law, provides that "every non-commissioned officer and private shall be uniformed once in five years, at the expense of the State, reckoning from May 1, 1880; providing, however, that such uniforms as are in suitable condition on said date may be used in part to uniform said militia."

I would recommend that a board of survey be convened at an early day to inspect and condemn all unserviceable uniforms, and that the same be replaced by new ones.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The advancement made during the year, and the names of the qualified marksmen, will be found in the report of Col. E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

The zeal which Col. Farrington has displayed in looking after this branch of the service has contributed largely to its success, placing it well up in the standard of excellence.

EXPENSES.

Pay of troops and horses	\$6,497 64
Cities and towns, for rent of armories.....	1,790 00
Rations, wood, straw and water.....	1,630 26
Transportation	1,722 60
Quartermaster's Department, purchases of military property, and miscellaneous expenses.....	1,229 62
Target practice, including prizes and badges....	364 44
Freight, trucking and express.....	553 91
Labor at State Arsenal and storehouse	301 41
Election of officers.....	372 35
Postage	120 28

Stationery and printing.....	\$155 50
Use of camp equipage.....	293 00
Rent of land.....	125 00
Insurance.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,216 01

I desire to call your attention to the fact that there is a want of proper care on the part of many of the officers who are responsible for the military property issued them. To remedy this evil I would suggest that each commanding officer give bond of sufficient amount to cover all losses, and that the State pay each the sum of fifty dollars per year for his services.

I would most respectfully recommend that the law relative to annual returns be so amended that the returns shall be made in November, instead of December, thereby giving the Adjutant General opportunity to complete his Report before the assembling of the Legislature.

In conclusion I desire to express my gratification for the interest you have always manifested in all matters relating to the welfare of the militia, and in severing my connection with yourself and Staff, from whom I have received the most unvarying kindness, I return my thanks, and tender my earnest desire for your success.

The following papers are respectfully submitted for your information, and are made a part of this report, viz :

- (1). Organized force.
- (2). Roster.
- (3). Officers with Lineal Rank.
- (4). Casualties.
- (5). Report of Inspector General.
- (6). Report of Inspector of Rifle Practice.

- (7). Report of Major General.
- (8). Report of Brigadier General.
- (9). Report of Capt. J. A. Fessenden, U. S. A.
- (10). Report of Quartermaster General.
- (11). Appendix—General Orders.

(1)

ORGANIZED FORCE.

	Brigadier General.	Assistant Adjutant General.	Inspector	Quartermaster.	Commissary.	Aides-de-Camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeant Majors.	Q. M. Sergeants.	Commissary Serg'ts.	Hospital Stewards.	Principal Musicians.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Wagoners.	Privates.	Total Enlisted Men.	Total Officers and Enlisted Men.		
Brigade Staff	1	1	1	1	1	1																							6	
1st Regiment Infantry, M. V. M.	Co. "A"						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	7	8	8	39	29	27	2	246	349	379	
	Co. "B"																								20				26	33
	Co. "C"																												34	37
	Co. "D"																												38	41
	Co. "E"																												54	57
	Co. "F"																												37	40
	Co. "G"																												48	51
	Co. "H"																												45	48
Total							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	8	8	39	29	27	2	246	349	379		
2d Regiment Infantry, M. V. M.	Co. "A"						1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		2	7	8	8	38	32	34	2	318	429	459	
	Co. "B"																												29	36
	Co. "C"																												51	54
	Co. "D"																												46	57
	Co. "E"																												21	32
	Co. "F"																												48	58
	Co. "G"																												41	51
	Co. "H"																												42	53
Total							1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	8	8	38	32	34	2	318	429	459		

Frontier Guards, M. V. M	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	16	19	19	88	73	63	4	39	49	52
First Battery, M. V. M	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	6	8	1	1	54	69	74
Total Volunteer Militia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	16	19	19	88	73	63	4	657	896	970
Portland Cadets, M. R. M																			1	1	1	5	4	1	1	37	46	49
Leavitt Guards, M. R. M																			1	1	1	5	4	2	1	28	40	43
Bath Light Infantry, M. R. M																			1	1	1	5	4	1	1	42	52	55
Yarmouth Rifles, M. R. M																			1	1	1	5	4	1	1	35	44	47
Sheridan Guards, M. R. M																			1	1	1	5	4	1	1	39	48	50
Total Reserve Militia																			4	5	5	25	20	3	1	181	230	244
Grand Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	20	24	24	113	93	66	5	838	1,126	1,214

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

(2)

State of Maine.

ROSTER OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

HIS EXCELLENCY FREDERICK ROBIE, *Commander-in-Chief.*

STAFF:

Colonel FRANK D. PULLEN,	}	<i>Aides-de-Camp.</i>
Lieutenant Colonel WM. A. R. BOOTHBY,		
“ “ WILLARD KING,		
“ “ ALBERT B. NEALEY,		
“ “ WILLIAM F. BOARDMAN,		
“ “ CHARLES C. BURRILL,		
“ “ J. F. HAYDEN.		

Brigadier General GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General,*
Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster General.

Brigadier General JOHN T. RICHARDS,
Inspector General.

Colonel AUGUSTUS C. HAMLIN,
Surgeon General.

Colonel FERDINAND W. GUPTILL,
Judge Advocate General.

Colonel SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL,
Commissary General.

Colonel ENOCH C. FARRINGTON,
Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Major RUEL T. MCLELLAN,
Military Secretary.

Roster of Militia.

FIRST DIVISION MILITIA OF MAINE.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,	Major General,	Brunswick,	Jan. 10, 1879.
..... <i>Assistant Adjutant General.</i>	Lieut. Colonel,	.....	.....
DANIEL O'C. O'DONOGHUE, <i>Inspector.</i>	Lieut. Colonel,	Portland,	Mar. 25, 1884.
JOHN W. BERRY, <i>Quartermaster.</i>			Feb. 1, 1884.
LUCIUS H. KENDALL, <i>Commissary.</i>	Major,	Biddeford,	Feb. 20, 1884.
JOSEPH W. SPAULDING, <i>Judge Advocate.</i>	Major,	Richmond.	Jan. 6, 1880.
THOMAS P. SHAW, <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	Major,	Portland,	Sept. 5, 1881.
EUGENE M. HERSEY, <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	Captain,	Bangor,	Sept. 5, 1881.
NOEL B. NUTT, Jr., <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	Captain,	Eastport,	Feb. 1, 1884.

Commissioned Officers of Volunteer Militia.

FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
John Marshall Brown.....	Brig. General.....	Portland...	July 30, 1883.
Henry M. Sprague, <i>Ass't Adj. Gen.</i>	Major.....	Auburn.....	July 30, 1883.
Frederick H. Strickland, <i>Inspector.</i>	Major.....	Bangor.....	July 30, 1883.
Sterling Dow, <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Captain.....	Portland.....	July 30, 1883.
Wm. W. Whitmarsh, <i>Commissary.</i>	Captain.....	Norway.....	July 30, 1883.
Appleton H. Plaisted, <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	Captain.....	Waterville..	July 30, 1883.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
John J. Lynch.....	Colonel.....	Portland.....	August 4, 1883.
Edward H. Ballard.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Augusta.....	August 4, 1883.
Benj. J. Hill.....	Major.....	Auburn.....	August 4, 1883.
Edwin C. Milliken, Adjutant.	1st Lieut.....	Portland.....	August 8, 1883.
Charles A. Perry, Q'rt'master	1st Lieut.....	Portland.....	August 8, 1883.
Wallace K. Oakes, Surgeon..	Major.....	Auburn.....	January 1, 1884.
Frank P. Sculley, Ass't Surg	1st Lieut.....	Portland.....	January 1, 1884.
..... " "	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....

COMPANY "A"—(Portland Light Infantry.)

Benj. A. Norton.....	Captain.....	Portland.....	July 18, 1883.
Charles E. Holmes.....	1st Lieut.....	Portland.....	July 18, 1883.
George A. Dow.....	2d Lieut.....	Portland.....	July 18, 1883.

COMPANY "B"—(Portland Mechanic Blues.)

Charles W. Davis.....	Captain.....	Portland.....	March 26, 1879.
James T. Jason.....	1st Lieut.....	Portland.....	February 20, 1884.
James L. Tryon.....	2d Lieut.....	Portland.....	July 29, 1884.

COMPANY "C"—(Auburn Light Infantry.)

Fred H. Storah.....	Captain.....	Auburn.....	June 30, 1883.
Oscar C. Moore.....	1st Lieut.....	Auburn.....	June 30, 1883.
Fred L. Edgecomb.....	2d Lieut.....	Lewiston.....	April 18, 1884.

COMPANY "D"—(Norway Light Infantry.)

Wilson A. Ripley.....	Captain.....	Norway.....	January 31, 1884.
Edmund R. Jordan.....	1st Lieut.....	Norway.....	January 31, 1884.
Frank D. Briggs.....	2d Lieut.....	Norway.....	June 20, 1884.

COMPANY "E"—(Portland Montgomery Guards.)

Timothy E. Hartnett.....	Captain.....	Portland.....	March 15, 1881.
Wm. C. McCullum.....	1st Lieut.....	Portland.....	June 30, 1883.
John A. Gallagher.....	2d Lieut.....	Portland.....	June 30, 1883.

COMPANY "F"—(Capital Guards.)

Winfield S. Choate.....	Captain.....	Augusta.....	May 26, 1884.
George Doughty.....	1st Lieut.....	Augusta.....	May 26, 1884.
Edwin R. Bean.....	2d Lieut.....	Augusta.....	May 26, 1884.

COMPANY "G"—(Biddeford Light Infantry.)

Charles E. Hoyt.....	Captain.....	Biddeford.....	March 22, 1884.
George W. Bryant.....	1st Lieut.....	Biddeford.....	March 22, 1884.
Timothy Elliott.....	2d Lieut.....	Biddeford.....	March 22, 1884.

COMPANY "H"—(Richards' Light Infantry.)

.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
Edwy A. Sotheard.....	1st Lieut.....	Gardiner.....	July 17, 1884.
Fred E. Sotheard.....	2d Lieut.....	Gardiner.....	July 17, 1884.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Henry L. Mitchell.....	Colonel.....	Bangor.....	February 8, 1883.
Nathan C. Stowe... ..	Lieut. Colonel.	Dover	August 14, 1883.
Wilmer F. Harding.....	Major	Hermon	May 27, 1884.
Olin B. Bridge, Adjutant....	1st Lieut.....	Bangor	August 16, 1883.
Frank H. Greeley Quartermaster,	1st Lieut.....	Bangor	December 1, 1884..
Eugene F. Sanger, Surgeon..	Major	Bangor.....	June 30, 1880.
Frederic C. Thayer, Ass't Sur.	1st Lieut.....	Waterville..	June 30, 1880.
Wilbur A. Bumps " " "	1st Lieut.....	Dexter.....	July 1, 1880.

COMPANY "A"—(Crosby Guards.)

Wilbert W. Emerson.....	Captain.....	Hampden....	June 27, 1884.
Alvah A. Pomroy.....	1st Lieut.....	Hampden....	June 27, 1884.
Frank G. Whitney.....	2d Lieut.....	Hampden....	June 27, 1884.

COMPANY "B"—(Hersey Light Infantry.)

James Doyle.....	Captain.....	Oldtown....	August 18, 1883.
Roscoe H. Wing.....	1st Lieut.....	Oldtown....	July 15, 1884.
Cornelius Ahern.....	2d Lieut	Oldtown....	July 15, 1884.

COMPANY "C"—(Dexter Light Infantry.)

Daniel W. McCrillis.....	Captain.....	Dexter	July 21, 1884.
Edwin H. Durgin.....	1st Lieut	Dexter	July 21, 1884.
Edward E. Hale.....	2d Lieut.....	Dexter	July 21, 1884.

COMPANY "D"—(Lewiston Light Infantry.)

Benjamin W. Parker.....	Captain.....	Lewiston....	May 13, 1884.
William R. Stevens.....	1st Lieut	Lewiston....	September 16, 1884.
Walter A. Goss.....	2d Lieut.....	Lewiston....	September 16, 1884.

COMPANY "E"—(Skowhegan Light Infantry.)

.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
Horace M. Weston.....	1st Lieut.....	Skowhegan..	February 16, 1882.
Alonzo York.....	2d Lieut.....	Skowhegan..	February 16, 1882.

COMPANY "F"—(Douty Guards.)

Joseph B. Peaks.....	Captain.....	Dover	August 18, 1883.
Almon L. Parsons.....	1st Lieut.....	Dover	February 28, 1883.
William C. Woodbury.....	2d Lieut.....	Dover	February 28, 1883.

COMPANY "G"—(Jameson Guards.)

James F. Maloney.....	Captain.....	Bangor	September 4, 1882.
John F. Ford.....	1st Lieut.....	Bangor	June 18, 1883.
Thomas E. Murry.....	2d Lieut.....	Bangor	July 19, 1884.

COMPANY "H"—(Waterville Light Infantry.)

Robert L. Proctor.....	Captain.....	Waterville ..	August 11, 1883.
William Vaughan.....	1st Lieut.....	Waterville ..	June 19, 1884.
Chas. D. Sayward.....	2d Lieut.....	Waterville ..	August 11, 1883.

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.

FRONTIER GUARDS.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Charles E. Hayden	Captain	Eastport ...	March 14, 1884.
Henry N. Paine	1st Lieut.	Eastport ...	March 14, 1884.
Everard E. Newcomb.	2d Lieut.	Eastport ...	March 14, 1884.

FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

George W. Proctor	Captain	Lewiston ...	July 27, 1883.
Daniel Gupfill.	1st Lieut.	Lewiston ...	July 27, 1883.
Oren T. Despeaux	1st Lieut.	Brunswick ..	July 10, 1884.
Michael G. Moriarty.	2d Lieut.	Lewiston ...	July 27, 1883.
Frank O. Stanwood.	2d Lieut.	Brunswick ..	July 10, 1884.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF RESERVE MILITIA.

PORTLAND CADETS.

Fred H. York	Captain	Portland ...	October 27, 1884.
Daniel W. Heseltine	1st Lieut.	Portland ...	October 27, 1884.
Harry G. Eastman.	2d Lieut.	Portland ...	October 27, 1884.

SHERIDAN GUARDS—(Lewiston.)

.....	Captain .....	.....	.....
John J. Kearins.	1st Lieut.	Lewiston ...	December 15, 1883.
Jerry J. Creden	2d Lieut.	Lewiston ...	December 15, 1883.

LEAVITT GUARDS—(Eastport.)

Jefferson M. Swett	Captain	Eastport ...	February 1, 1883.
John Abrams	1st Lieut.	Eastport ...	February 1, 1883.
Walter F. Bradish.	2d Lieut.	Eastport ...	June 4, 1884.

BATH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Harry E. Stetson.	Captain	Bath	June 26, 1883.
.....	1st Lieut. ....	.....	.....
William R. Ballou	2d Lieut.	Bath	June 26, 1883.

YARMOUTH RIFLES.

Ferdinand B. Merrill.	Captain	Yarmouth ...	July 31, 1883.
Frank A. Pendexter.	1st Lieut.	Yarmouth ...	July 31, 1883.
Herbert A. Merrill.	2d Lieut.	Yarmouth ...	July 31, 1883.

Commissioned Officers of Volunteer Militia

IN ORDER OF LINEAL RANK.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Staff.
BRIGADIER GENERAL AND STAFF.		
Brown, John Marshall, Brigadier General.	July 30, 1883.	
Sprague, Henry M., Major	July 30, 1883.	Ass't Adjutant General.
Strickland, Frederick H., Major	July 30, 1883.	Inspector
Dow, Sterling, Captain	July 30, 1883.	Quartermaster.
Whitmarsh, Wm. W., Captain	July 30, 1883.	Commissary.
Plaisted, Appleton H, Captain	July 30, 1883.	Aide-de-Camp.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Regiment.
COLONELS.		
Mitchell, Henry L.	February 8, 883	Second Regiment Infantry.
Lynch, John J.	August 4, 1883	First Regiment Infantry.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.		
Ballard, Edward H.	August 4, 1883	First Regiment Infantry.
Stowe, Nathan C.	August 14, 1883.	Second Regiment Infantry.
MAJORS.		
Hill, Benjamin J.	August 4, 1883	First Regiment Infantry.
Harding, Wilmer F.	May 27, 1884.	Second Regiment Infantry.
ADJUTANTS.		
Milliken, Edwin C.	August 8, 1883.	First Regiment Infantry.
Bridge, Olin B.	August 16, 1883.	Second Regiment Infantry.
QUARTERMASTERS.		
Perry, Charles A.	August 8, 1883	First Regiment Infantry.
Greeley, Frank H.	December 1, 1884 ..	Second Regiment Infantry.
SURGEONS.		
Sanger, Eugene F.	June 30, 1880	Second Regiment Infantry.
Oakes, Wallace K.	January 1, 1884	First Regiment Infantry.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
Thayer, Frederick C.	June 30, 1880	Second Regiment Infantry.
Bumps, Wilbur A.	July 1, 1880.	" " "
Sculley, Frank P.	January 1, 1884.	First Regiment Infantry.

LINE OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Regiment.
CAPTAIN.		
Proctor, George W.....	July 27, 1883.....	First Battery Light Artillery
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Guptill, Daniel.....	July 27, 1883.....	" "
Despeaux, Oren T.....	July 10, 1884.....	" "
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
Moriarty, Michael J.....	July 27, 1883.....	" "
Stanwood, Frank O.....	July 10, 1884.....	" "

LINE OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Company.	Regiment.
CAPTAINS.			
Davis, Charles W.....	March 26, 1879.....	"B,"	First.
Hartnett, Timothy E.....	March 15, 1881.....	"E,"	First.
Maloney, James F.....	September 4, 1882.....	"G,"	Second.
Storah, Fred H.....	June 30, 1883.....	"C,"	First.
Norton, Benjamin A.....	July 18, 1883.....	"A,"	First.
Proctor, Robert L.....	August 11, 1883.....	"H,"	Second.
Peaks, Joseph B.....	August 18, 1883.....	"F,"	Second.
Doyle, James.....	August 18, 1883.....	"B,"	Second.
Ripley, Wilson A.....	January 31, 1884.....	"D,"	First.
Hayden, Charles E.....	March 14, 1884.....	"F. Guards,"	
Hoyt, Charles E.....	March 22, 1884.....	"G,"	First.
Parker, Benjamin W.....	May 13, 1884.....	"D,"	Second.
Choate, Winfield S.....	May 26, 1884.....	"F,"	First.
Emerson, Wilbert W.....	June 27, 1884.....	"A,"	Second.
McCrillis, Daniel W.....	July 17, 1884.....	"C,"	Second.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
Weston, Horaco M.....	February 16, 1882.....	"E,"	Second.
Parsons, Almon L.....	February 28, 1883.....	"F,"	Second.
Ford, John F.....	June 18, 1883.....	"G,"	Second.
Moore, Oscar C.....	June 30, 1883.....	"C,"	First.
McCullum, Wm. C.....	June 30, 1883.....	"E,"	First.
Holmes, Charles E.....	July 18, 1883.....	"A,"	First.
Jordan, Edmund R.....	January 31, 1884.....	"D,"	First.
Jason, James T.....	February 20, 1884.....	"B,"	First.
Paine, Henry N.....	March 14, 1884.....	"F. Guards,"	
Bryant, George W.....	March 22, 1884.....	"G,"	First.
Doughty, George.....	May 26, 1884.....	"F,"	First.
Vaughan, William.....	June 19, 1884.....	"H,"	Second.
Pomroy, Alvah A.....	June 27, 1884.....	"A,"	Second.
Wing, Roscoe H.....	July 15, 1884.....	"B,"	Second.
Durgin, Edwin H.....	July 17, 1884.....	"C,"	Second.
Sotheard, Edwy A.....	July 17, 1884.....	"H,"	First.
Stevens, William R.....	September 16, 1884..	"D,"	Second.

LINE OFFICERS OF INFANTRY—Concluded.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Company.	Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
York, Alonzo E	February 16, 1882....	"E,"	Second.
Woodbury, Wm. C.....	February 28, 1883....	"F,"	Second.
Gallagher, John A.....	June 30, 1883.....	"B,"	First.
Dow, George A.....	July 18, 1883.....	"A,"	First.
Sayward, Charles D.....	August 11, 1883.....	"H,"	Second.
Newcomb, Everard E.....	March 14, 1884.....	"F. Guards."	
Elliott, Timothy.....	March 22, 1884.....	"G,"	First.
Edgecomb, Fred L.....	April 18, 1884.....	"C,"	First.
Bean, Edwin R.....	May 26, 1884.....	"F,"	First.
Briggs, Frank D.....	June 20, 1884.....	"D,"	First.
Whitney, Frank G.....	June 27, 1884.....	"A,"	Second.
Ahern, Cornelius.....	July 15, 1884.....	"B,"	Second.
Hale, Edward E.....	July 17, 1884.....	"C,"	Second.
Sotheard, Fred E.....	July 17, 1884.....	"H,"	First.
Murry, Thomas E.....	July 19, 1884.....	"G,"	Second.
Tryon, James L.....	July 29, 1884.....	"B,"	First.
Goss, Walter A.....	September 16, 1884....	"D,"	Second.

LINE OFFICERS INFANTRY — RESERVE MILITIA.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Company.
CAPTAINS.		
Swett, Jefferson M.....	February 1, 1883....	Leavitt Guards.
Stetson, Harry E.....	June 26, 1883.....	Bath Light Infantry.
Merrill, Ferdinand B.....	July 31, 1883.....	Yarmouth Rifles.
York, Fred H.....	October 27, 1884.....	Portland Cadets.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Abrams, John.....	February 1, 1883....	Leavitt Guards.
Pendexter, Frank A.....	July 31, 1883.....	Yarmouth Rifles.
Kearins, John J.....	December 15, 1883....	Sheridan Guards.
Heseltine, Daniel W.....	October 27, 1884.....	Portland Cadets.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
Ballou, William R.....	June 26, 1883.....	Bath Light Infantry.....
Merrill, Herbert A.....	July 31, 1883.....	Yarmouth Rifles.....
Creden, Jerry J.....	December 15, 1883....	Sheridan Guards.
Bradish, Walter F.....	June 4, 1884.....	Leavitt Guards.
Eastman, Harry G.....	October 27, 1884.....	Portland Cadets.....

(4)

CASUALTIES.

FIRST DIVISION M. M.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Discharge.
Nye, Frank E.....	Lt. Col. and A. A. G.	Augusta	November 20, 1884.
Andrews, Jas. M.....	Maj. and Com's'ry ...	Biddeford...	January 16, 1884.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

COMPANY "B."

Smith, Alfred S..... | 2d Lieut. | Portland .. | July 16, 1884.

COMPANY "D."

Collins, Orville W..... | Captain..... | Norway | January 16, 1884.
Harlow, Albert M..... | 2d Lieut | Norway | May 31, 1884.

COMPANY "H."

Cross, George W..... | Captain..... | Gardiner.. | December 5, 1884.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Miles, Charles E..... | Major..... | Oldtown | March 31, 1884.
McFadden, Andrew L..... | 1st Lt. and Q. M..... | Waterville .. | November 11, 1884.

COMPANY "A."

Nason, Walter H..... | 1st Lieut. | Hampden.. | May 31, 1884.

COMPANY "C."

Maxfield, James D..... | Captain..... | Dexter | January 16, 1884.
Atwater, Charles H..... | Captain..... | Dexter | July 9, 1884.
Egerly, William R..... | 1st Lieut..... | Dexter | July 9, 1884.
Sturtevant, Charles E..... | 2d Lieut..... | Dexter | January 16, 1884.
Durgin, Edwin H..... | 2d Lieut..... | Dexter | June 30, 1884.

COMPANY "E."

Wing, Francis H..... | Captain..... | Skowhegan | December 5, 1884.

COMPANY "G."

Driscoll, John C..... | 2d Lieut..... | Bangor ... | July 3, 1884.

COMPANY "H."

Brackett, Jerry C..... | 1st Lieut..... | Waterville | May 21, 1884.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PORTLAND CADETS.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Discharge.
Winslow, Neal D.....	Captain.....	Portland....	September 16, 1884.
Ilsley, Fred J.....	1st Lieut.....	Portland....	May 21, 1884.

SHERIDAN GUARDS.

Casey, Michael H..... | Captain..... | Lewiston | October 10, 1884.

LEAVITT GUARDS.

White, Michael, Jr..... | 2d Lieut..... | Eastport.. | May 27, 1884.

BATH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Patten, John O..... | 1st Lieut..... | Bath..... | June 17, 1884.

LEWISTON ZOUAVES.

Manson, John S.....	Captain.....	Lewiston....	May 2, 1884.
Stevens, William R.....	1st Lieut.....	Lewiston....	May 2, 1884.
Tufts, Geo. O.....	2d Lieut.....	Auburn....	May 2, 1884.

SACO RIFLES.

Stowe, John B.....	Captain.....	Saco.....	May 27, 1884.
Owen, William H.....	1st Lieut.....	Saco.....	May 27, 1884.
Sawyer, Albert C.....	2d Lieut.....	Saco.....	March 13, 1884.

CALAIS LIGHT INFANTRY.

Neill, Albert E.....	Captain.....	Calais.....	November 23, 1884.
Purington, Harry E.....	1st Lieut.....	Calais.....	November 23, 1884.
Lee, Ernest T.....	2d Lieut.....	Calais.....	November 23, 1884.

FOXCROFT LIGHT INFANTRY.

Ober, Alphenso L.....	Captain.....	Foxcroft....	December 23, 1884.
Donald, Charles H.....	1st Lieut.....	Foxcroft....	December 23, 1884.
Lee, Chauncey E.....	2d Lieut.....	Dover.....	December 23, 1884.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF MAINE.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
GARDINER, November 25, 1884. }

SIR:—In compliance with orders from headquarters and the provisions of the militia law, I proceeded to Augusta on Tuesday, August 5th, to be present at the annual encampment of the active militia of the State. I have now the honor to submit my report.

Upon my arrival in camp I at once went to brigade headquarters and paid my respects to Brigadier General John Marshall Brown, commanding, who received me with much cordiality, and placed comfortable quarters at my disposal.

Camp "Robie" (so named in honor of our popular and much esteemed Governor and Commander-in-Chief) is laid out upon the State grounds and land adjoining, in front of the State House. Its location is the same as that of Camp Chamberlain last year, and its arrangement is almost identical with that camp. The recommendations which I then made in regard to the purchase of adjoining land, I would renew, feeling that a permanent and well-appointed ground for the annual encampment would be a benefit to the troops and an economy to the State.

On Saturday, August 2d, the work of preparation, under the immediate supervision of Major Sprague, Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade, was well under way. The large dining tent, which has proved such an admirable institution, was pitched, and the laying of the tent floors was completed.

On Monday, August 4th, details from the First and Second Regiments and the Battery arrived upon the grounds, and pitched the tents of their several commands. By night everything was ready for the reception of the troops. Major Sprague, Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade, who has been untiring in his efforts, Captain Dow, Brigade Quarter-Master, and Captain Whitmarsh, Brigade Commissary, are entitled to much credit for the thoroughness of their preparations—preparations which made possible the excellent work which was accomplished upon the first day of the encampment.

On Tuesday, August 5th, soon after 10 A. M., the troop trains arrived from the East, and at about the same time that from the West also came in. The trains from the western part of the State stopped at the side track adjoining the State grounds, from which point the First Regiment and the Batteries marched directly to their respective camps. The train conveying the Second Regiment was stopped at the station. This regiment, therefore, marched through the town before halting in camp. The several commands promptly settled themselves in their quarters, and at 2 o'clock P. M. Brigade guard mounting took place. The ceremony was somewhat lame, and showed a want of knowledge of details and a want of preparation. As the week wore on each guard mounting showed an improvement, and many of the sentinels exhibited a knowledge of their duties which they certainly did not possess upon their arrival in camp; but even on the last day of the encampment, some of the sentinels were sadly deficient in the first rudiments of their duties. There was frequently much delay in turning out the guard, the men being away from the guard tent. I strongly recommend that guard mounting and the duties of the sentinel, which is a part of the armory instruction, be more thoroughly taught, and a greater proficiency in these details be insisted upon. In my armory inspections I found, in many cases, that this instruction is entirely omitted, and when practiced at all it is

only practiced just before the encampment ; a slight cramming of this sort does not stand instead of thorough instruction.

I am glad to say that the commendable regulation by which the establishment of booths about the camp was prevented last year, has been again in force, and thereby a great source of annoyance avoided.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments have been managed with ability and efficiency—the rations were ample and of good quality. Whatever complaints have been made, I am convinced should have been directed at the company cooks. But few companies have among their enlisted men experienced cooks, and as a consequence, a large number of them are obliged to hire. This is a burden they should not be expected to bear ; besides, as the rations are issued upon the strength of the company, unless allowance is made for the civilian cooks by the Commissary, the company employing one has to board him or fall one ration short. I would, therefore, recommend that since we have so far departed from the system of field cooking, that there should be established for each regiment and battery, a regimental or battery kitchen—that efficient and competent cooks be employed by the State, and the rations be issued at each meal and in cooked form. In this way better food and more of it can be obtained from the rations, a saving can be effected for the State, and the number of camp-followers, always an objectionable class, diminished.

The health of the command, upon the whole, has been excellent, but there is always danger from improperly cooked food, and I have little doubt that not only the comfort but also the health of the men would be promoted by a properly organized and regulated system of regimental kitchens.

Our Brigade organization has again proved its usefulness. At this encampment there have been, in addition to the Brigade guard mounting, Brigade dress parades, at first faulty, but increasing in correctness through the week. I trust that another year we may have Brigade drills on the parade ground : this I am satisfied would have a most beneficial effect in

allaying jealousies which are sure to creep in between rival organizations so seldom brought together, besides giving our officers confidence in themselves, and teaching them their relations to the whole command. I called attention last year to the want of respect shown to superior officers, and to the general neglect of the proper salutes. This, I regret to say, still continues, and is to the discredit of every officer and man who neglects his duty in this particular, or who suffers those under his command to neglect theirs; even the sentinels in many cases are not properly instructed in this matter—in some instances not readily recognizing the salute to be given, often not knowing the proper direction to face while upon their beats, and more often making the salute in a slovenly and unsoldierly manner. The men should be instructed in their armories in these details, should be made to understand that it is most creditable to them and to commands that these acts of respect and courtesy are cheerfully performed.

The material of the Brigade is good, and the improvements made during the week in steadiness in marching, in uniformity and promptness at the manual, in soldierly bearing, were most gratifying, and showed plainly that Maine has in her active militia a body of men well capable of making soldiers of whom she may be proud, and who exhibited, in the short five days of the encampment, such an aptness for the profession and such a gain in all that pertains to it, as to astonish those who are conversant with the slow process of organizing, training and bringing to perfection even small bodies of troops.

Battalion drills at this encampment have largely superseded the company drills of former years, and should continue to do so, as I pointed out in my last report, until some move is made to provide each regiment with a hall large enough for battalion movements. This is the only opportunity in the year for such manœuvres, and should be taken advantage of. Both regiments made satisfactory progress. Colonel Lynch of the First Regiment, an adept at the manual, in large measure restraining his desire for that branch of drill, gave his

command much good and efficient instruction, while Colonel Mitchell, a capital drill officer, devoting his time to battalion movements, made most marked improvement in these with the Second Regiment. Captain Proctor, with his battery, was again weighted with green horses and men unused to the saddle; as a consequence, the battery in mounted drills lacked promptness and precision in its movements. By hard work, however, a decided improvement was made during the week. It must be remembered that in the case of the battery a very slight improvement is equivalent to a very considerable improvement in dismounted troops, as the men, in addition to learning the manœuvres, have to learn to sit their horses, besides having to teach the horses to execute the manœuvres. The battery is without instruction in the manual of the sabre, always turning out dismounted with rifles.

The General commanding decided to have no inspection of arms, equipments and quarters of the Brigade. I, therefore, have none to report.

The details of rifle practice will be given by the Inspector of Rifle Practice. Our troops again showed their proficiency in this branch. Many improvements have been made in its working, bringing it more in accord with the other duties of the soldier. I would refer to my suggestions of last year, in regard to increasing the value attached to marksmen's badges, by making them less common, and, also, I would again recommend that Col. Farrington, as Inspector of Rifle Practice, to whose untiring energy and devotion is largely due the interest manifested by our troops in rifle practice, as well as the success they have attained, should be attached to the Brigade Staff, thus bringing the control of this important department under the Brigade Commander, where it should be.

On Friday, the 8th, the fourth day of the encampment, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief officially visited the Camp in the morning, making an informal tour of inspection, and in the afternoon reviewing the troops. At the review, as was to be expected after the four days' work, the command presented a very creditable appearance. The marching was

good, and but few glaring errors were committed. The usual want of knowledge of salutes to the reviewing officer was shown in some cases—a few officers passing without salute, one or two giving an enlisted man's salute, and several failing to look towards the reviewing officer.

On Saturday, the 9th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the tents were struck, and the troops marched off the grounds to take the trains for their respective towns.

The encampment has been most successful; much hard work has been done, and much experience gained by both officers and men which must be of great and lasting good.

I would be glad to see a greater feeling of cordiality and friendship between the several organizations of the militia of the State. There is a spirit of fault-finding abroad, and criticism of fellow officers, often unjust, which is to the injury of the service. All officers should remember that by united and harmonious effort alone, can the small contingent of Maine be maintained and be made effective, and they should be willing to sink minor differences of opinion to that end.

The health of the command has upon the whole been good. The Camp has been well policed. Major Strickland, Brigade Inspector, has most efficiently looked after it. Captain Joshua A. Fessenden of Gen. Hancock's staff, who was ordered by the Secretary of War to be present at our encampment and report to the War Department the condition of our militia, will in his report give many details which I omit to make room for suggestions and recommendations.

I am of the opinion that the militia law should be so amended as to allow of the appointment of a Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major. I would also suggest that hereafter there should be pitched at some suitable and convenient part of the Camp an hospital tent, to which all sick men could be transferred.

In my armory inspections I have found much to criticise severely. In very few instances are the books and papers properly kept. Commanding officers of companies do not

realize their responsibilities. State property is often shamefully neglected. As a result of these inspections I would make the following recommendations, feeling strongly that they are for the good of the service, and that the money which may be called for in carrying them out will do more to improve the service than it would if expended in any other manner.

I would recommend that surgeons detailed to examine recruits should be ordered promptly to that duty, and when it can not be done without entailing too much expense, that, on their recommendation, surgeons in civil life be employed for this purpose, in the town where the recruit may enlist. The lack of this promptness has, in many cases, caused the muster of men before examination. This is wrong, and produces a looseness in managing the affairs of a company which is most reprehensible and likely to extend to other matters.

I recommend that each company and battery be allowed and paid \$25.00 per year, the said sum to be paid to the company clerk. This I consider a matter of much importance. Many of the company clerks are men who, while most anxious to do their duty, can ill afford the time, and it is considerable to keep all the papers and records of the company as they should be.

I find that the average term of service is not much over two years. If there occurs any delay in obtaining a discharge, as is generally the case, the enlisted man absents himself. No punishment or penalty follows, and others do the same, absenting themselves whenever they find it convenient, and thus is introduced one of the most demoralizing elements that we have to contend with.

I therefore recommend that the term of enlistment be changed from five years to two years, that a service stripe be allowed for each re-enlistment, and that a man who is absent without leave from two successive regular roll calls be dishonorably discharged. By shortening the term of enlistment, if a man becomes tired of the service he has an honorable discharge quite soon, by expiration of his term of

service; whereas, with the present long term, he becomes discouraged and hardened, finally absenting himself without leave, and in many instances never even applying for a discharge. If, on the other hand, he wishes to remain in the service, re-enlistment is easy, and he has an honorable mark, in the service stripe, to show that he is a veteran.

I recommend that company and battery commanders be allowed and paid \$50 per year in addition to their regular pay, this being to compensate them for the care and responsibility of the company and battery property, and that they be required to give bonds with sureties for the proper care and safe return of all property belonging to the State, intrusted to their care. I make this recommendation after mature deliberation, and I feel that even if necessary to curtail expenses elsewhere, that this is most necessary. In no other place is a man asked to assume such responsibility as are our company commanders, with such slight and inadequate remuneration. In justice to them and in the interest of the State, I make this recommendation. I have inspected at their armories all the companies in the State, except the Frontier Guards, Co. D, 2d Regt. of Lewiston, the Brunswick platoon of the Battery, and Co. D, 1st Regt., Norway, and transmit my detailed reports. The Frontier Guards, Co. D, 2d Regt., Lewiston, and the Brunswick platoon of the Battery, were not included in the order for inspection, the two latter being organized since it was issued. Company D of Norway I failed to find time for before December 1st. In the early part of the year I lost by death one of my partners in business, necessitating an entire change and re-organization of a manufacturing corporation of which I am a manager. This has, until recently, drawn largely upon my time, so that for many of the inspections I have been compelled to designate another officer.

During the year it has been arranged that all papers shall go through Division Headquarters, so that General Chamberlain, though practically taking no active part in the militia,

is still in a position where, should any emergency requiring his knowledge and experience arise, can be ordered to active duty and at once take up the reins of command.

In closing, I wish to offer my acknowledgements to Gen. Brown and the officers of his staff for the many acts of courtesy of which they have made me the recipient during the past year.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. RICHARDS,

Brig. Gen. and Inspector General.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL,

Adjutant General of Maine.

Report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

PORTLAND, December 31, 1884.

To Brig. Gen. George L. Beal, Adjutant General:

The political campaign, which diverted the attention of the people from the usual course of business, has had the same demoralizing effect upon rifle practice that it has upon the ordinary avocations of life. Many members of the militia were active participants in one or the other party for advancing the interests of the same; hence no small degree of inattention to this duty. Notwithstanding this, almost every company has maintained sufficient practice to secure an increased efficiency among its best marksmen. The increased percentage required, in order to qualify in the various classes, as marksmen, which very nearly equals that required in the regular army, has lessened the number in that class. The establishing of a sharp-shooter's class, with the same requirements as are made by the regular army, (except that we adopt 200 and 500 yards distance instead of 200 and 600 yards, owing to the inability of getting longer ranges) will eventually develop a higher grade of marksmanship. The number of men who have been able to qualify as sharp-shooters in those companies, who have given the usual amount of attention to practice, exceeds my expectations, and convinces me that we shall in the near future attain a high standard of excellence. The Frontier Guards of Eastport, under the excellent supervision of Lieut. E. E. Newcomb, deserve special mention for their untiring zeal and success in matches and the qualification of marksmen and sharp-shooters. Their returns show but one man who

has not practiced the past season. Lieut. H. M. Weston, Company Inspector of Company E, Skowhegan, by his well directed efforts has secured good results, and will without doubt be able to present a company which will be a formidable competitor for the honors offered by the State another year.

Most excellent work has also been accomplished by Company D, Second Regiment, Lewiston, C. O. Morrell, Company Inspector. This was a newly organized company, but their achievements in the various competitions during the encampment, and the returns of their practice upon the range, place them in the front rank. The appended tables will give you a more definite idea of the practice the past season.

CARTRIDGES.

We have seen no reason to recommend any change from the use of the ammunition made by the U. S. Cartridge Company, of Lowell, Mass. It gives good satisfaction.

INSPECTORS.

Whenever the company inspectors of rifle practice have given the attention required and expected of them, the results have been most satisfactory. Companies make a serious mistake in selecting inspectors who either have no taste or practical knowledge of the use of the rifle, or whose time is necessarily taken up with business that forbids their giving it the needed attention. An inspector who cannot or will not attend to the duties required of him is a hindrance instead of a help in the work. It being his special business, other officers or men are not likely to interfere with it, and hence it goes by default. The drilling of the men in the armory, the instruction upon the range, the inspection of the rifles and making out the reports, are arduous duties, and draw heavily upon one's time, and impose no small burden. It is however a most important duty, and cannot be neglected without causing serious damage to rifles, and injuring the

efficiency of the companies. I wish to call your attention to suggestions under the head of recommendations in this report.

RANGES.

So far as my information goes, the Ranges outside the city of Portland are in about the same condition as when my last report was made, and are generally maintained by the companies. I know of no other State that requires or expects any practice, but what furnishes ranges, or aids the companies, so that all the militia can have a suitable place to receive the needed out-door instruction. The laws of our State make it the duty of towns where militia companies exist, to furnish a suitable place for target practice. Some towns comply with the law, but many do not, the companies being obliged to make whatever arrangements are made for their needs. This fact alone is a serious hindrance in sustaining a good degree of efficiency in this direction. Last year the city of Portland furnished and equipped a good Range for the three companies A, B and E, which unfortunately was located so that late in the season of 1883 it became necessary to condemn it, as dangerous to the public safety. I recommended the use of "masks," which could have been erected at small cost, and would have made the Range safe. Application was made early in the spring by some of the companies, and by myself, to the Mayor to have it put in order, or some other location selected. Although the expense would be but nominal, no favorable action could be secured, and hence three companies mentioned have had no opportunity to practice this season. Unless a different policy is adopted by the State, or a more faithful compliance with the law on the part of municipalities, rifle practice upon the Range, by these companies at least, will have to be abandoned, and more than one-third of the First Regiment become inadequate, in case their services were needed, to aid in protecting the lives and property of the largest city in the State. A militia ever so soldierly in appearance, or well drilled in military movements, without prac-

tical knowledge of the use of the rifle, will not only be a weak arm for offense or defense, but will feel their weakness, and thereby be rendered less useful. To have confidence in their ability to handle the weapons of war effectively, if required, will, of itself, influence men to face danger calmly, bravely, with confidence in their strength to defend successfully the trusts confided to their care.

BADGES.

Besides the Badges offered for the qualification of marksmen, a Sharpshooter's badge was offered for superior excellence in marksmanship. Eighty-eight per cent. was required to be made at each 200 and 500 yards. The insignia designed for this purpose is a round, white metal Badge, on which is inscribed a miniature middle range target. One of these buttons is to be worn on either side of the military collar. This differs from that used in the regular army by being round, and the target corresponding to a second-class target; while that used in the army is square, and the inscribed target not corresponding to a second-class target. Those who have won them this year can safely claim the right to be classed sharpshooters. Please notice suggestions under the head of recommendations.

MATCHES AND PRIZES.

The following matches were arranged and prizes offered for competition during the encampment, which were highly satisfactory to the soldiers, as a great amount of practical knowledge was thereby attained:

COMPANY SKIRMISH MATCH.

Distance 100 to 250 yards. Third-class target. Firing points unknown, rounds 10—five shots fired in advancing, five in retreating. Companies competing with more than *thirty-five* men will have *five* points additional added to their score for each man in excess of thirty-five. Companies com-

peting with fewer than thirty-five men will have five points deducted for each man less than thirty-five. Highest per cent thus made to win. Rifle, U. S. Springfield. Cartridges, U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass. Not less than twenty-five men allowed to compete.

Prize—The silk flag presented by the U. S. Cartridge Co. of Lowell, Mass. Won by the Frontier Guards, Eastport.

COMPANY NOVELTY SKIRMISH MATCH.

Distance unknown, 75 to 200 yards. Ten men, ten rounds to a man. Targets, imitation men, exposed to view five seconds at a time. Teams to advance from the firing point at the sound of the bugle, load and fire, whenever the targets appeared above the pits; continuing to advance without further orders, loading and firing as the targets are exposed. The largest number of hits to win. Best score, \$15, cash; second best, \$10. Companies E, Second Regiment, Skowhegan; F, First Regiment, Augusta, and Frontier Guards tied, the score being thirty-eight out of possible one hundred. Shooting off the tie resulted in Company E, Skowhegan, first, and Frontier Guards, second.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

Five men to each team. Distance, 200 yards, standing, third class target; 500 yards, lying, second class target. Rounds, seven at each distance. No sighting shots at 200 yards. Rifles, U. S. Springfield. Ammunition, any. Highest score to win.

Prize—Cash \$15, to be divided equally among the men on winning team.

Winners—First Regimental team.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Five men to a team. Distance, 200 yards, standing. Rounds, five. No sighting shots. Ammunition, any. Third class target. U. S. Springfield rifle. Highest score to win.

Prizes—Pictures, costing \$25, of the battle of Trafalgar, (death of Nelson), one for each regiment.

Winners—Company G, Biddeford, First Regiment; Company E, Skowhegan, Second Regiment.

The appended tables give detailed accounts of the matches.

I am fully persuaded of the importance of making the competitions during encampment largely of skirmish firings, a practice that cannot well be secured on company ranges, owing to the difficulty of having the attendance of full companies at any one time.

INSPECTION AND CARE OF RIFLES.

Circular of 1883 required monthly inspection of rifles, and a return of their condition to regimental headquarters and to the inspector of rifle practice. It was thought by some that so frequent inspection was requiring too much work of company inspectors, and that an inspection every other month would be sufficient. In my circular of 1884, the latter suggestion was adopted. Companies, however, that found monthly inspection a burden, have complied no better with the limited inspections required this season.

The appended table showing the condition of the rifles in December, makes it apparent that the duty of inspectors must be more rigidly complied with. The December returns show that more than fifty rifles are unserviceable. The most of them, being deficient in minor parts, can easily be put in order by the companies, if the broken parts are furnished them. Some of them, however, should be condemned and returned to the State for repair, and new rifles put in their places. The injuries to some of them are without doubt from careless handling. The breaking of firing pins, hammers, and parts of locks are generally consequent to the ordinary use of the rifles. Unless these unserviceable rifles are speedily repaired, they are liable to become permanently injured, and a loss to the State. The companies who give the most attention to rifle practice take much better care of

their guns. Companies ought to have the parts that often break, and accustom themselves to put them in repair.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Being impressed with the great importance of a careful monthly inspection, and of the prompt return of the same to Brigade Headquarters, and to Inspector of Rifle Practice, and also that the duty required the services of one of the best riflemen in the company, which will consume considerable of his time, sufficient pay ought to be allowed the Company Inspector for each monthly inspection, so that the work shall be promptly and thoroughly done.

2. I renew my previous recommendation that marksmen shall own their badges, when they win them, being supplied with an additional bar, as is now done when they re-qualify. In relation to Sharp-shooters' Badges, I would suggest that a sharp-shooter honorably discharged be allowed to keep his badges. But if he remained in the company he must re-qualify, or return to the company one of the badges. This would show who had re-qualified, as the wearing of one badge would indicate that the wearer had failed to re-qualify.

3. Only thirty rounds of ammunition were allowed per man this season. Forty were previously allowed. It requires thirty to complete the firings in the different classes. It often requires one hundred or more to qualify. It seems to me that the State ought to furnish a much larger number to each soldier. If sixty or one hundred rounds were furnished each member of the militia, the most of them would then have to supply themselves with many more in order to qualify as marksmen or sharp-shooters, and to maintain a creditable degree of efficiency.

4. Suitable blank books should be furnished companies in which to keep a record of the rifle practice of the company and the inspections of the rifles.

CONCLUSION.

The prompt, efficient, and systematic efforts of Gen. John Marshall Brown during the encampment made it possible to secure to the militia an experience and practical instruction, much needed, and fully appreciated. Staff Officer Maj. Appleton H. Plaisted was of great assistance to me in carrying out, with a reasonable degree of success, the various firings. The Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Frederick Robie, presented to the victors the prizes won by them, encouraging the soldiers in well-spoken words, and urging them to continue their efforts to become efficient in this important duty. Capt. J. A. Fessenden, U. S. Army, greatly inspirited the men by his presence, and by the interest he manifested in the competitions. I feel under personal obligations to him for his words of encouragement. I regard myself remarkably fortunate in having the earnest co-operation of Gen. Geo. L. Beal to further the interests of rifle practice, and the ever ready assistance of the Regimental Inspectors, Maj. W. F. Harding of Hampden, and Capt. C. W. Davis of Portland. I appreciate the kind treatment I have received from all other officers and men with whom I have been associated.

E. C. FARRINGTON,

Col. and Inspector of Rifle Practice.

First Regiment.

COMPANY.	No. of Men.	Bulls.	Centers.	Inners.	Outers.	Total Hits.	More or Less than 35 Men.	Scores.	Average per man.	Value per man.
A	32	8	33	55	61	157	3	444	14	27.75
B	31	16	57	73	51	197	4	619	20	39.93
C	26	6	27	50	54	137	9	351	13	27.00
D	25	3	27	47	36	138	10	286	13	22.88
E	26	1	18	31	32	82	9	189	7	14.53
F	39	7	50	66	76	199	4	605	15	31.02
G	26	8	45	64	62	179	9	491	19	30.00
H	26	7	27	55	57	146	9	377	14	29.00
Total per man										14.10
Frontier Guards, Eastport..	34	15	77	104	51	247	1	792	23	46.58
Average per man										23.00

Five points were deducted from the score for each man less than thirty-five, and the same number of points added for each in excess of thirty-five.

COMPANY TEAM NOVELTY SKIRMISH MATCH.

Ten men. Distance unknown, 100 to 200 yards. Targets, imitation men. Two targets exposed to view for five seconds. Men ordered to advance, load and fire whenever the targets appeared in view, until the ten rounds were expended.

Regiment.	Company.	No. of Men.	Rounds.	Hits.	Average per Man.		
First.....	A,	-	-	-	-	Did not Compete.	
	B,	10	10	28	2.8		
	C,	-	-	-	-		“ “
	D,	-	-	-	-		“ “
	E,	-	-	-	-		“ “
	F,	10	10	38	3.8		
	G,	10	10	28	2.8		
	H,	10	10	26	2.6		
Second....	Frontier Guards,	10	10	38	3.8		
	A,	10	10	11	1.1	Did not Compete.	
	B,	10	10	16	1.6		
	C,	10	10	20	2.		
	D,	10	10	25	2.5		
	E,	10	10	38	3.8		
	F,	10	10	35	3.5		
	G,	-	-	-	-		
H,	10	10	19	1.9			
Ties.							
First	F,	10	10	40		Winners.	
Second	G,	10	10	48	-		
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	-	-	45			

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Company A, First Regiment, Portland.

NAME AND RANK	Score.	Total.
Captain B. A. Norton	3 0 0 3 2	8
Lieutenant C. E. Holmes	2 4 0 5 0	11
“ G. A. Dow.....	3 2 3 0 3	11
Sergeant A. O. Fernald.....	2 3 4 4 4	17
Private Fred G. Rogers.....	5 3 2 4 3	17
		64

Company B, First Regiment, Portland.

Captain C. W. Davis	2 3 3 5 8	16
Sergeant G. I. Anderson	3 5 4 3 4	19
Private J. R. Marsh.....	2 2 4 4 5	17
“ J. H. Anderson	5 3 4 3 3	18
“ F. P. Bailey.....	0 4 4 3 4	15
		85

Company C, First Regiment, Auburn.

Sergeant E. F. Bisbee	3 4 2 3 4	16
Private G. H. Harmon	0 0 4 0 0	4
“ L. H. Barney	2 2 3 2 2	11
“ H. S. Larabee.....	3 0 4 2 2	13
“ E. R. Given	3 2 3 0 4	12
		56

Company D, First Regiment, Norway.

Lieutenant I. D. Briggs.....	2 4 4 0 4	14
Sergeant H. H. Moore	0 3 4 3 4	14
“ C. M. Whithead.....	2 4 4 5 3	16
“ E. P. Walker	4 5 3 4 3	19
Private E. D. Tucker	3 5 3 0 3	13
		77

Company E, First Regiment, Portland.

Lieutenant J. A. Gallagher.....	0 3 0 0 4	7
Private T. J. Murphy.....	2 2 3 2 5	14
“ Logue	0 3 3 0 4	10
“ D. A. Leary.....	0 0 0 0 0	0
“ Breschan	4 5 2 0 4	15
		46

Company F, First Regiment, Augusta.

Captain W. S. Choate	4 4 3 4 4	19
Lieutenant Bean	2 0 0 3 0	5
Sergeant J. A. Fairbanks	4 3 4 3 4	18
“ Lower.....	4 4 4 3 2	17
Private W. G. Hussey.....	3 4 4 4 4	19
		78

Company G, First Regiment, Biddeford.

NAME AND RANK.	Score.	Total.
Sergeant A. M. Kimball	0 3 2 3 3	11
“ J. D. Staples.	5 4 5 4 3	21
Private W. G. Parker	3 3 4 4 4	18
Lieutenant F. Elliott	2 4 2 3 3	14
Private I. D. Adams.	4 5 5 5 4	23
		87

Company H, First Regiment, Gardiner.

Lieutenant E. A. Sothard	0 3 2 3 5	13
“ F. E. Sothard	0 2 4 3 3	12
Private Walter Emery.	3 4 3 0 4	14
“ F. A. Prentice	4 3 5 3 3	18
Sergeant L. A. Jennings	0 2 4 4 2	12
		69

Frontier Guards, Eastport.

Sergeant E. E. Livermore	4 2 2 3 3	14
“ A. M. Bibber.	3 3 3 3 3	15
Private R. Flagg	3 3 2 3 3	14
“ S. B. Martin	4 4 4 4 2	18
“ C. W. Hume.	5 5 2 4 3	19
		80

Company A, Second Regiment, Hampden.

Lieutenant A. A. Pomroy.	4 0 3 3 4	14
Sergeant J. T. Betts	2 2 2 3 4	13
“ C. T. Weston	3 4 5 3 0	15
Corporal L. M. Swan	4 4 4 4 4	20
“ W. E. Dexter	4 2 2 2 3	13
		75

Company B, Second Regiment, Oldtown.

W. McPheters	4 3 4 0 4	15
A. H. McPheters.	4 4 3 4 4	19
R. Record	3 0 4 4 4	15
A. W. Buck.	2 0 3 2 2	9
L. A. Leavitt	3 4 4 0 3	14
		72

Company C, Second Regiment, Dexter.

Lieutenant E. H. Durgin.	4 4 3 4 3	18
“ E. E. Hale	2 2 4 2 3	13
Sergeant L. H. Weymouth.	4 3 4 2 4	17
Private E. Edgerly	2 2 2 3 2	11
Corporal W. W. Noble.	2 3 0 0 2	7
		66

Company D, Second Regiment, Lewiston.

NAME AND RANK.	Score.	Total.
Captain B. W. Parker.....	4 4 4 4 3	19
Sergeant C. O. Merrill.....	4 3 3 3 3	16
Corporal A. W. Garcelon.....	3 4 5 4 4	20
Private H. E. Jordan.....	2 3 4 4 3	16
" F. E. Caswell.....	3 0 4 3 0	10
		81

Company E, Second Regiment, Skowhegan.

Private H. E. Reed.....	3 3 4 3 4	17
Lieutenant H. M. Weston.....	4 3 4 2 5	18
Sergeant M. W. Dennis.....	3 2 3 2 4	14
Private B. Conley.....	4 4 3 3 4	18
Corporal C. Belmore.....	4 4 3 4 3	18
		85

Company F, Second Regiment, Dover.

Corporal W. T. Pollard.....	3 4 0 4 2	13
Sergeant C. B. Emerson.....	2 0 0 4 2	8
Private F. B. Stowe.....	2 0 0 5 5	12
" H. S. Brockway.....	3 3 0 0 0	6
" W. D. Washburn.....	2 3 4 4 0	13
		52

Company H, Second Regiment, Waterville.

Lieutenant C. D. Longwood.....	2 3 3 3 0	11
Corporal T. H. Reed.....	0 2 3 4 4	13
" A. R. Young.....	3 5 3 0 4	15
Private A. H. Sturdevant.....	2 4 4 2 3	15
" D. S. Simpson.....	0 3 4 4 0	11
		55

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

NAME AND RANK.	Co.	Regt.	Score, 200 yds.	Score.	Score, 400 yds.	Score.	Total
Capt. W. S. Choate.....	F,	First,	4 4 3 3 4 3 4	25	5 3 5 5 4 3 5	30	
" C. W. Davis.....	B,	"	3 4 2 4 3 4 5	25	2 3 5 4 3 0 4	21	
Sergt. J. A. Fairbanks..	F,	"	4 4 4 4 3 4 5	28	5 3 0 4 2 5 3	22	
Priv. I. D. Adams.....	G,	"	5 4 4 4 4 5 3	29	3 3 5 5 5 5 5	31	
" J. H. Anderson...	B,	"	4 4 5 4 4 4 4	29	4 3 4 5 5 3 3	27	
				136		131	267
Corp. W. T. Pollard.....	F,	Second	4 3 3 2 3 4 4	23	2 2 0 3 4 3 5	19	
" H. E. Jordan.....	D,	"	2 4 4 2 3 3 3	21	2 2 5 4 3 3 2	21	
Sergt. L. H. Weymouth..	C,	"	4 3 4 4 3 3 5	26	4 3 3 4 2 0 4	20	
Priv. A. W. Sturdevant..	H,	"	3 4 3 3 4 3 4	24	2 3 4 4 3 5 3	24	
" C. S. Belmore.....	E,	"	3 4 4 4 4 3 5	27	4 2 4 4 4 4 5	27	
				121		111	232

MARKSMEN QUALIFYING IN 1884, AND THEIR SCORES.

Company B, First Regiment, Portland.

NAME AND RANK.	THIRD CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	Total.
	100 and 150 yards.	300 and 400 yards.	200 and 500 yards.	
Lieutenant James T. Jason....	-	-	20 and 21	41

Company G, First Regiment, Biddeford.

Sergeant James D. Staples....	-	-	22 and 20	42
Private E. J. Cram	-	-	22 " 20	42

Company A, Second Regiment, Hampden.

Captain W. W. Emerson	-	-	21 and 20	41
Lieutenant F. G. Whitney....	-	-	20 " 20	40
Sergeant J. T. Betts	-	-	22 " 20	42
Corporal D. E. Miller	-	-	21 " 21	42
" Pomroy K. Martin....	-	-	20 " 20	40
" Llewellyn M. Swan....	-	-	21 " 21	42

Company B, Second Regiment, Oldtown.

Sergeant Alfred Haskell.....	-	-	22 " 21	43
" Nathan Walls.....	-	-	23 " 20	43
Private Job Haskell	-	-	23 " 21	44
" Jason Haskell.....	-	-	22 " 20	42

Company D, Second Regiment, Lewiston.

E. R. Smith.....	-	-	20 " 22	42
W. A. Noyes.....	-	-	20 " 22	42
Lieutenant W. R. Stevens	-	-	21 " 20	41
Frank B. Davis.....	-	-	20 " 22	42

Company E, Second Regiment, Skowhegan.

Musician H. E. Reed.....	-	-	21 " 21	42
C. T. Ames.....	-	-	20 " 20	40

Company H, Second Regiment, Waterville.

Sergeant A. F. Shurtliff	-	-	21 " 20	41
Corporal F. H. Reed	-	-	20 " 20	40

Frontier Guards, Eastport.

Captain C. E. Hayden.....	36	35	20 " 20	40
Lieutenant N. H. Paine	35	35	20 " 21	41
" E. E. Newcomb	-	-	21 " 22	43
Sergeant E. E. Livermore	-	-	21 " 22	43
" T. J. Murphy.....	-	-	20 " 20	40
" S. J. Diggins	-	-	21 " 21	42
" A. M. Bibber	-	-	21 " 21	42
" W. S. Hume	-	-	21 " 22	43
Corporal J. W. Brooks	-	-	21 " 22	43
Private W. Brown	-	-	20 " 21	41
" J. C. Collins	-	-	20 " 20	40
" C. L. Corthell	-	-	24 " 20	44
" C. F. Ferris	-	-	21 " 21	42
" C. W. Hume.....	-	-	21 " 22	43
" S. B. Martin	-	-	21 " 22	43
" R. C. Woodworth	-	-	21 " 22	43
" J. D. Young	-	-	21 " 21	42

First Platoon First Maine Battery, Lewiston.

NAME AND RANK.	THIRD CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	FIRST CLASS	Total.
	100 and 150 yards.	300 and 400 yards.	200 and 500 yards.	
Sergeant J. R. Gilbert	-	-	20 " 22	42
B. L. Stubbs	-	-	20 " 20	40
J. D. Bubier	-	-	21 " 22	43
F. H. Tozier	33	37	20 " 21	41

SHARPSHOOTERS WHO HAVE MADE 88 PER CENT AT
200 AND 500 YARDS, ENTITLING THEM TO A
SHARPSHOOTER'S BADGE.

Rank.	Name.	Co.	Regt.	Town.	SCORE.		Total.
					200 Yds.	500 Yds.	
Sergeant...	James R. Marsh...	B,	First,	Portland...	22	22	44
Corporal...	F. W. Webster	"	"	"	22	23	45
Private...	F. R. Bailey	"	"	"	23	23	46
"	E. Darker	"	"	"	22	22	44
"	P. O'Brien	"	"	"	22	22	44
Captain...	Winfield S. Choate.	F,	"	Augusta....	22	22	44
Sergeant...	James A. Fairbanks	"	"	"	22	22	44
Lieutenant.	Timothy Elliott...	G,	"	Biddeford...	23	22	45
Sergeant...	John M. Akerly...	"	"	"	22	22	44
Private...	W. T. Cummings...	"	"	"	22	22	44
"	Isaac D. Adams ...	"	"	"	23	25	48
Lieutenant.	A. H. Pomroy	A,	Second,	Hampden ...	22	22	44
Sergeant...	Cyrus F. Wilson ...	A,	"	"	22	22	44
Lieutenant	H. M. Webster ...	E,	"	Skowhegan ..	23	22	45
"	C. S. Belmore	"	"	"	23	23	46
"	W. V. Mitchell....	"	"	"	22	22	44
"	G. S. Trask	"	"	"	23	22	45
Corporal...	B. W. Parker	D,	"	Lewiston	22	22	44
Sergeant...	C. A. Merrill.....	"	"	"	22	22	44
Corperal...	H. W. Garelon....	"	"	"	22	22	44
Private....	F. E. Caswell.....	"	"	"	22	23	45
"	Harry Jordan	"	"	"	23	23	46

Frontier Guards, Eastport.

Private....	R. Flagg.....		Eastport	22	22	44	
"	H. M. Ross.....		"	22	22	44	
Officers.							
Captain....	N. B. Nutt	A. D. C. Div.	Staff.	22	22	44	
Colonel....	E. C. Farrington..	Gov. Staff.	.....	22	23	45

CONDITION OF THE RIFLES ACCORDING TO RETURNS
MADE DECEMBER, 1884.

Company.	Regiment.	Rifles.	Good Condition.	Fair Condition.	Bad Condition.	Unaccounted for.	Condemned.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
A,	First,	47	46	-	-	-	-	46	1	Lock Broken.
B,	"	50	21	9	15	-	4	45	5	
C,	"	50	36	-	6	-	-	42	8	
D,	"	50	36	-	13	-	-	49	1	
E,	"	51	3	30	8	-	-	41	10	
F,	"	47	36	5	3	-	-	44	3	
G,	"	50	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	
H,	"	48	25	9	9	-	-	43	5	
		393	253	53	54	-	4	317	33	
A,	Second,	49	47	-	-	-	-	47	2	Fir'g pin broken. Lock Broken.
B,	"	46	45	-	-	-	-	45	1	
C,	"	49	31	18	-	-	-	49	-	
D,	"	50	42	-	-	-	-	42	8	
E,	"	49	49	-	-	-	-	49	-	
F,	"	48	42	-	-	-	-	42	6	
G,	"									
H,	"	50	32	14	4	-	-	48	2	
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	50	50	-	-	-	-	50		

Regimental and Company Inspectors of Rifle Practice.

REGIMENTAL INSPECTORS.

Capt. C. W. Davis, First Regiment, Portland. Capt. James F. Maloney, Second Regiment, Bangor. Capt. W. F. Harding, promoted.

NAME.	Company.	Regiment.	Town.	
Sergeant Geo. E. Allen.....	A,	First,	Portland.	Acting.
" F. E. Dow.....	B,	"	"	
" E. F. Bisbee.....	C,	"	Auburn.	
Lieutenant F. D. Briggs.....	D,	"	Norway.	
" J. A. Gallagher ..	E,	"	Portland.	
Captain W. S. Choate.....	F,	"	Augusta.	
" A. M. Kimball.....	G,	"	Biddeford.	
Lieutenant E. A. Sothard.....	H,	"	Gardiner.	
" A. A. Pomroy.....	A,	Second,	Hampden.	
Sergeant E. Shirland.....	B,	"	Oldtown.	
Captain D. W. McCrillis.....	C,	"	Dexter.	
" C. O. Morrill.....	D,	"	Lewiston.	
Lieutenant H. M. Weston.....	E,	"	Skowhegan.	
Captain Joseph B. Peaks	F,	"	Dover.	
	G,	"	Bangor.	
	H,	"	Waterville.	
Lieutenant E. E. Newcomb...	Frontier Guards,		Eastport.	

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION MILITIA OF MAINE, }
Portland, Dec. 20th, 1884. }

Brigadier General George L. Beal, Adjutant General:

SIR—In compliance with your request, I submit a report of the military proceedings of the past year with which I have been concerned. By virtue of the laws and of general orders my command embraces the several counties of the State, including, of course, whatever troops within these limits are in the service of the State. In order to direct attention to this fact, the Commander-in-Chief, by general order No. 10, May 8, 1884, instructed the commanding officers of the Brigade of Volunteer Militia and of the Reserve Militia to report to me as their commander.

These orders, especially the last, make me responsible for the discipline, instruction and efficiency of the troops, which responsibility, in case of any call for actual service, may be a very serious matter both for me and for the State, which has a right to look to its militia for their appropriate service, which, by the very nature of the case, is likely to be in time of peril. It is therefore of material importance that the commander of the troops should keep in close and continuous exercise of this relation, and at the least that whatever orders are given to the troops should pass through his office and authority.

I am obliged to call attention to an embarrassment experienced in making this report in consequence of the peculiar orders directing the annual encampment of 1884.

Reference to the militia law, section 104, will show that the annual encampment is to be ordered by the Division Commander. The Governor, indeed, may at any time order out the *Active and Volunteer Militia* for encampment drill, inspection, &c. ; but provision for the "annual encampment" stands in a separate section, expressly by itself. It is to be observed that the time and place of this encampment are left to the Commander of the division, or to the Commander of the troops to be assembled.

General orders Nos. 17 and 18, series of 1884, Adjutant General's office, proceeded to order the annual encampment, designate the time and place, and even to give special instructions to the Brigade Commander directly from the office of the Adjutant General, passing over the authority of the Commander of the troops, and without his previous knowledge. The apparent purport of this would be to take the Active Militia out from the authority of the Division Commander. This appearance was supported by the subsequent detail of two officers of the *Reserve Militia* for duty at the headquarters of the Brigade—by what authority it is not known, but certainly without the knowledge of their commander.

Had it been the intention to order the First Brigade upon detached service, so as to relieve them from responsibility to their proper superior, and to relieve him from responsibility for them, the order, it is supposed, would be a special and not a general order. As, however, the whole body of our active militia were thus ordered into the field, I could not divest myself of a certain responsibility so far, at least, as to know their condition, and the instructions and proficiency gained at the encampment, and I accordingly ordered the Assistant Adjutant General and the Inspector of Division to attend this exercise and report upon the points above referred to, and also directed the Brigadier General commanding to report to me upon the encampment.

As the Commander-in-Chief had been pleased, upon the tender of my resignation of this office, to decline to accept the same in terms which were but too flattering, it is presumed that it could not have been intended to authorize any proceedings to render that office nugatory. But it is respectfully suggested that if our militia has any ground of existence at all, it is that by its power gained through discipline, knowledge of military duty, and soldierly expertness, it may be able to support the execution of law, and preserve the peace, the order and rights of society. An earnest co-operation to this end is therefore necessary on the part of all concerned, in order to justify the expectations of the State, in making provision for military instruction as it does. We cannot hold officers responsible unless we respect that responsibility. Should the practice of ignoring this pass into precedent, there might, especially in case the Adjutant General was not, as he now is, himself an experienced soldier, be a confusion and lack of discipline destructive to the efficiency of our troops upon any occasion of real service, and resulting in injury to the interests of the State.

I am satisfied that our present organization of the Militia is upon the best basis for economy and efficiency and all other practical results. The annual encampment should be made more and more the occasion for systematic instruction, and the State, I have no doubt, will readily grant the necessary means therefor.

We should as soon as possible avail ourselves of the provisions of the United States government to afford our troops, especially those near the frontier and the sea ports, an opportunity for instruction and practice in the management of heavy artillery.

It is much to be desired that the contribution of the United States to the support of the Militia should be made more effectual; and the measures to that end which have been embodied in what is known as the "Slocum bill" lately reported

in Congress—in the maturing of which we should recognize the interest taken by our Adjutant General—should receive the earnest endorsement and support of the State.

The report of the Division Inspector and of the Brigadier General upon the encampment, are transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,

Major General.

REPORT OF DIVISION INSPECTOR.

PORTLAND, MAINE, December 22, 1884.

MAJOR THOS. P. SHAW,

A. A. A. General & A. D. C.,

1st Division M. M.

MAJOR:—In conformity with par. I, G. O. No. 4, c. s., from Division Headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of my observations at the encampment of the First Brigade, held last August, in the vicinity of Augusta. Having reached that city on Monday, August 5, I proceeded to the grounds, in the afternoon, meeting Gen. Brown, the Brigade commander, and paid my respects. I found the camping-parties, detailed for the purpose, had made very considerable progress in preparing the grounds and pitching tents for the reception of the troops the next day.

The geography and topography of the location of the camp has been described so frequently in reports that I shall not venture a repetition of a story thrice related and placed in the archives of the War Department.

The infantry camps occupied the ground on the south side of the road entering the general parade at right angles to State street, as at former encampments; the Second Regiment on the right of the line, the First Regiment on the left, its left flank resting on the street. Each camp was formed in column of companies, intervals of about seven paces between the files of tents, perpendicular to the color line. The tents of the companies in the right wing of the First Regiment faced to the front, and those of the companies in the left wing, to the rear; while in the Second Regiment camp, the tents of the odd numbered companies faced to the rear, and those of the even numbered companies faced to the front, so that in this camp both companies of a division faced on the same street. From an inspection made in the evening, I noticed many of the tents were poorly pitched, and some so clumsily that in the event of a rain storm, all could not be drawn sufficiently close to exclude the

weather, the walls having been extended too far apart in driving the pins; and in the ranks of tents the ridge poles indicated a wide divergence from alignment. This was more noticeable in the First Regiment's camp. The arrangements as to messing and cooking were the same as provided for the troops at last year's encampment; but the kitchens in the temporary wooden structure did not suffice, for considerable cooking was done without cover (field system), over fires built in front.

The sinks—only two—were hidden in a depression, in rear of the extreme right of the Second Regiment camp, and enclosed with bleached cotton cloth, stretched on poles specially prepared, and driven a short depth into the ground. They were insufficient in area. I think these receptacles ought to have been constructed from the green material growing in the grove, which concealed them from the shooting range, by the soldiers, as they would have to be in actual service, and the excavations should be deeper. And although there was observed at each one a small uncovered box containing a deodorizing powder, the best disinfectant after all, for a military camp, would be plenty of the earth thrown up. In this as in other things, the military instruction should be practical throughout. In the field, transportation could not be encumbered with disinfectants, poles and bleached cloth for such purposes.

The tents of the artillery were very well pitched in their accustomed order, and on the identical location as at former encampments at this station.

The only stable on the grounds, I noticed, was in the camp of the Second Regiment. In this the horses of the field and staff were cared for. It was established at proper regulation distance from Regimental Headquarters, and kept well policed.

Attached to Colonel Mitchell's command was the only sutler's store on the grounds, concerning the sales of which I heard no complaints. A large amount of food was sold the troops from this store.

Brigade Headquarters occupied the same position as last year, the tents pitched so as to enclose a quadrangle, the side next the general parade being taken up with a platform elevated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the natural surface, and canopied to accommodate spectators. The side of the square directly opposite contained the quarters of the Brigade Commander, his Ass't Adj't General, and tents for the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State, while

the remaining sides were given up for the quarters of the Brigade Staff and members of the Governor's Staff assigned to duty on the ground. The cook and mess tents in rear, and the whole circumscribed by a substantial, barbed wire fence. I would recommend, that at future encampments, the barbed wire protection be discontinued, and that soldiers be substituted therefor to perform guard duty, it being the least expensive method, while contributing largely to the extension of military instruction, of which we cannot have too much in the very brief period allowed.

The guard-house, consisting of only two ordinary wall-tents for about forty men, and no tent for the two officers of the guard, was located near the ravine, about eighty feet east of a line from Brigade Headquarters to the entrance opposite the Capitol.

The Brigade Hospital was a similar single tent, erected nearly half-way between the guard-house and the Headquarters. It was unfurnished, and was therefore not used.

Tuesday morning, August 5, weather cloudy, but dry, found the camp in readiness for the arrival of the troops, the only exception being the tents for the "Frontier Guards," assigned to duty with the First Regiment, which remained strewed on the ground from the previous day; this company had already been en route two days and two nights from Eastport. Their tents should have been pitched by the detail in camp. The first troops to arrive were the companies F and H, of the First Regiment, at 9 A. M., the former from Augusta, and the latter from Gardiner. About 11 A. M., the remaining six companies of this regiment, having been transported over the Maine Central Railroad, debarked at the base of the plateau on which the camp was established, and from this direction, under command of their Colonel, dismounted, they approached in heavy marching order, headed by the regimental band, and entered the general parade within saluting distance of the Brigade Commander, and marched past him, the arms at a *right shoulder*, entering into possession of their camp.

The artillery company, who had arrived by the same conveyance, preceded the First Regiment into camp under command of their Captain, without the battery, and in heavy marching order. The afternoon was far advanced ere their guns and caissons were on the ground parked.

The Second Regiment from the east, and joined, *in transitu*, by the "Frontier Guards," of Eastport, disembarked at the city railroad depot, was but twenty minutes later than the First, when it debouched out of State street, through the southerly gate, into the grounds, field and staff mounted, and, with its colors unfurled, presented a martial appearance decidedly imposing.

From one of two brigade orders, kindly handed me by General Brown, on my request, I learned for the first time, that this rendezvous was to be known as "Camp Robie," in compliment to the Commander-in-Chief; and as the several organizations comprising the First Brigade were in possession of their respective camps at 11.30 A. M., with the Headquarters' flag flung to the breeze from the mast-head, "Camp Robie" was now a military fact, inaugurated under favorable meteorological conditions.

The morning reports exhibited the strength of the command in camp, as follows:

First Regiment, 350	commissioned	and	enlisted.
Second Regiment, 326	"	"	"
Light Battery, 65	"	"	"
Brigade Staff, 9	(reported)		
Aggregate 750 men with 4 12 pdr. brass guns.			

The Brigade organization provides for but seven as Brigade Staff, and as there is one vacancy, there could not be more than six present for duty. In this connection I would remark that my attention was attracted by the appearance of two young men clothed in grey uniform and performing duty in the capacity of Aides-de-Camp, at the Brigade Headquarters. Inquiry revealed them to be the Captain of the "Yarmouth Rifles," and the First Lieutenant of the "Bath Light Infantry," both organizations of the armed and uniformed Reserve Militia. I did not learn by what authority these officers were placed on duty at the encampment of the Brigade with which they have no connection; but I am assured that no such detail was requested of the Division Commander. As the Reserve Militia organizations are under the *immediate command* of the Major General, and like the Brigade subject to his orders, I would respectfully recommend that the Brigade Commander, and the Captain and Lieutenant referred to, be called upon for report on this subject. This seems to me necessary, in the interest of good order and military discipline, and to maintain the proper respect due to

superior military authority, without which any system, however well devised, with all reasonable safe-guards, whether a military or civil code, would fail of its proper ends, and fall short of public expectations. It was quite within the province of General Brown to detail from his own command as many officers as he required for temporary staff duty. Out of about fifty line officers in camp, I think none performed any *special* duty outside of battalion drill, and not over twelve had a tour of guard duty, and I am confident that many, in so large a number of officers, could be found capable and very willing to acquire instruction and experience on miscellaneous staff duty. By such opportunities offering, (and I believe it to be wise to make them,) by gradual steps the soldier is fitted for a higher plane of duty, and it ought not to be lost sight of, that the annual encampment is held, in part, for such instruction. It is the only recompense, perhaps, that we may be able to make the State for its outlay, to, as far as practicable, impart all the military instruction possible toward an intelligent understanding of our obligations and duties for the common defence.

The routine of camp duty fixed the breakfast call at 6.30; Brigade guard-mounting at 8, and battalion drill at 9.30 A. M.; dinner call at 12.15; drill call at 2.30, and dress parade at 5.30 P. M.

The first military duty executed was guard-mounting at 2.30 P. M. In this connection I take pleasure in referring to the following extracts from the report of Lieut. Totten, U. S. Artillery, on the encampment of 1882, made to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army: "At 12.15 the Second Regiment * * * marched into camp * * *." "At 12.18 the First Regiment * * * appeared on the opposite flank of the camp * *.'" After forming line 'the companies were then dispersed to their various company streets, and the work of pitching tents was begun. In this duty the men displayed surprising ability, both regiments commencing at about 12.22 and finishing at 12.50, the entire camp being pitched and tents aligned quite well in the space of twenty-eight minutes *.'" Considering the fact that the troops had only arrived on the ground at 12.15, had pitched their tents, eaten dinner, and were busily engaged at firing in a match a few minutes past 1, (1.20 P. M.,) I was impressed with the fact that the administrative ability of the camp was excellent." With the present organization such expeditious work is possible, and it is more desirable that the troops be instructed in pitching their own tents on arrival in camp. At the

date named the First Regiment was commanded by the present Brigade Commander.

GUARD DUTY.

The guard was mounted on the general parade, each infantry regiment furnishing a detail of about twenty-five rank and file, and but *one officer of the guard*, and *two officers of the day*, one a field and the other a line officer. The next day the proportions were better balanced, one field officer of the day and two officers of the guard having been detailed daily thereafter. The second regiment detail under command of a non-commissioned officer came on properly, while that of the first regiment under command of a lieutenant of "A" Company was halted, the head of the sets of fours abreast of the front rank of the guard detail previously formed. The men formed in two ranks by a series of shuffles extending to the left, the lieutenant reporting to the staff officer charged with the duty of guard mounting, and took post, leaving the ranks *closed*. This error was not corrected by the staff officer, and not until the inspection was commenced, when the lieutenant discovered his own mistake. In coming to the "front and centre" the sergeants and corporals were permitted to advance to and form on the same line, and on the right and left of the commissioned officer, whereas their proper place was on a line three yards in his rear. During the inspection the men were very unsteady, indeed, some on the right, front and rear ranks, actually *rested* on their muskets. From my position I could observe three men without gloves. Bringing up the pieces for inspection was, by the major portion of the guard, poorly executed, betraying a lack of armory instruction. The guard in wheeling into column of platoons had passed the perpendicular before the first platoon was halted by the officer, when the second, which had continued the march, had almost closed on the first. With a faulty alignment and distances not corrected, the passage in review was hardly fair.

Second Day. At the guard-mounting to-day the same error, in coming to the front and centre, was perpetrated by the non-commissioned officers, and was not corrected; and at the command "to your posts, march," the senior officer, Lieutenant Jordan of the first regiment, stood immovable, while the junior officer, Lieutenant York of the second regiment, assumed his proper place in front of the centre of his platoon. The senior inspected the front rank and the

junior officer the rear rank of the guard, which would be correct in a regimental guard-mounting, a courtesy always extended by the senior to the junior officer. In brigade guard-mounting, however, the ceremony is different, each officer inspecting his own platoon, front and rear ranks. Boxes were not inspected, and the file closers were forgotten. I would direct the attention of those officers to a careful study of paragraph 113, Upton's tactics, as to the proper manner of receiving the piece and handing it back to the soldier, in making an inspection. During "sound off" the senior officer took post in front of centre of the guard when his true position was in front of his own platoon. The staff officer failed to correct either of the errors noted. The guard was not halted to be dressed after wheeling until it had pressed on the band. Platoon commanders were too slow in giving commands.

Third day. Guard-mounting was tardy. Detail from First Regiment last to arrive, under charge of the Adjutant, who conducted it from the rear in column of fours, halting it, *the head almost on the line*. Having formed his detachment in two ranks, he placed himself on its *right*, dressed the detail, left an *interval* in the front rank which was *not* closed, and from *this* position he reported to the staff officer. Tactics do not require adjutants to march on the detail, but for satisfactory reasons they were requested to do so. In coming to the "front and center" the same error, as regards the non-commissioned officers, was repeated. Again the platoons, after wheeling, were not halted to be dressed before passing in review until the band stopped their further progress. The officers of this day's guard did not appear quite so well as their predecessors. The inspection was evidently new to the junior officer. Boxes were not opened and inspected in either platoon. The march in review was only tolerable, and in executing the wheels the pivot men continually stepped *backward*.

Fourth day. Details twenty minutes late in arriving. Adjutant of Second Regiment, having formed his detachment, commanded *parade rest*, reported and retired, and the Adjutant of the First Regiment reported his detail with *closed ranks*. This was the only morning that I closely scrutinized the guard when being mounted, and I chose the time expecting to find little in their general appearance to take exception to. My eye first fell upon a soldier with a white handkerchief tied around his neck as high as his ears, who,

when questioned as to its use, replied, "to prevent being sunburnt." Another had a woolen shirt protruding above the waistband of his trousers, and the second file from him revealed a vest extending more than an inch below the front of the uniform coat; one soldier's knot dangled from his shoulder, the button which once held it at the collar was lost; all these deficiencies I found to be in the detachment furnished from the First Regiment. The Sergeant on the right of the guard was the only one without his knapsack, and two privates appeared with the coat unbuttoned at the two upper buttons. The brasses and belts on same could have been very much improved, while a tidier adjustment of the equipments on a few would not detract from their otherwise good soldierly appearance. As a rule the waist belt plate should be supported on the lower button. The arms appeared clean and indeed most of the guard were fine looking soldiers, and all of good physique. Before sending off the detachments the adjutants should carefully inspect the guard detail that no slouchy soldier is permitted thereon, for the one who takes especial pride in the neatness of his uniform and brightness of his equipments and their correct set, is not encouraged by having a slatternly looking man placed at his side. The Staff Officer closed ranks before "sound off." Wheeling into column of platoons, the guard was not halted at the proper time to be dressed, but continued the march until close on the band. The passage in review was tolerable. The commander of the first platoon failed to salute the reviewing officer.

Saturday, the last day The guard was mounted in *fatigue* dress, and although fairly executed was not without some imperfections.

The Staff Officer charged with the instruction of mounting the guard was not sharp to detect and correct the errors of the officers and non-commissioned of the guard, that were of daily occurrence. The cartridge boxes were inspected only once and the file closers not at all

The location of the guard-house was not the best that could have been selected. Its vicinity was turned into a common lounging ground by a certain class that delighted to congregate in this locality near the steps—members of the guard mingling for a *good time*—at times completely blocking egress to the gate. Number 1 sentinel seldom announced in the customary manner the approach of the guard. The old guard were generally slow in forming on the approach of the new, and did not always do so sufficiently in advance

of the guard-house to permit of the new guard executing the usual manœuvres in forming on its right; and when the formation was completed both guards, as they should, did not always *present arms*, the officers in command exchanging the salutation instead. The process of relieving the old guard was tedious and slow; one morning the duty was not accomplished before ten o'clock. Generally I found but ten sentinels on post; the artillery furnishing the guard for its own camp, and which formed no part of the Brigade guard mounted each day. The old guard, having been relieved, was usually marched under command of the senior officer to the vicinity of the color line of the First Regiment and there dismissed, the men invariably bounding away out of ranks with a yell echoed by the contiguous hills, a very unmilitary performance which should have been checked at the first occurrence. I think the Field Officer of the Day should have sent each regimental detail, under command of its officer, to their own camp there to be dismissed to their quarters, in a soldierly manner. At no time was there a cordon of sentinels encircling the camp, and there were no interior or regimental guards.

Guard duty was performed at first with a varying degree of intelligence, the older soldiers acquitting themselves very creditably and hardly ever failing to render the proper salutes, and always discerning the *front* of their respective posts; but not always so with the recruit, for none other while on post at the headquarters could have committed the blunder, with his rifle at the *right shoulder*, of marching past a field officer and bringing the left hand to the height of the chin, which was the extent of his knowledge in rendering military honors. On another occasion, at the steps opposite the Capitol, the sentinel, who, indeed, was a fine-looking soldier, and had sincerity depicted in his manly countenance, assumed his proper front, made a very good *present*, but in the next instant marred its effect in detaching the right hand from the piece, carrying it to the height of the visor, terminating the salute. These illustrations were, I am satisfied, exceptions to the general rule. The non-commissioned officer, in going the rounds with the guard relief, was, as a rule, perfectly oblivious of the near presence of commissioned officers and did not render the appropriate courtesy. Sentinels, in turning over their orders to the relief, should not be permitted to remain at a carry any portion of the time, but at once take the position of *arms port*, and in receiving or communicating instructions at any time on post, this attitude should always be taken; and

the sentinel should be required to face the *front* of what he is *guarding*, and not in the direction from which the relief may approach his post. The non-commissioned officer should hold his rifle at the *carry* while in the act of relieving a sentinel, and not, as I have seen some, with the piece diagonally in front of the body siezed at the lock with both hands; and during the ceremony the guard detachment should stand at a *carry* and be brought to the *right shoulder* before proceeding to the next post.

From the amount of guard duty performed, probably not over a third of the troops in camp received one lesson, the balance were given no opportunity in this important instruction. Under the plan of guard duty adopted at this encampment, less practical knowledge was derived therefrom by the soldier than could have been inculcated under the system of regimental guards, or both combined. Two sentinels of the brigade guard were placed, one in front of the tents of the Field and Staff of each regiment. I have observed those sentinels, on different days, to see officers pass and re-pass them without showing them the usual military courtesy, doubtless through ignorance, but as the colonels could exercise no control over the brigade guard, they were debarred from instructing those sentinels.

Regimental guards might be taken off after *retreat*, and the brigade guard mounted to enclose the entire camp for the night, the sentinels to have a countersign; and the interior guards might also be allowed to continue reducing the number of posts for each camp. It may be objected that to do this would diminish the attendance at battalion drill, but later on I will show that, at least on one day, more officers and enlisted men were absent from the drills than would suffice to almost double the required guard. No soldier, excepting the sick and company cooks, should be excused from drills and his turn of guard duty; for the encampment is the only opportunity afforded in the year, and the best possible use should be made of every hour in camp. The regiment is not so well manœvered when the ranks are depleted. It should not be considered a hardship if the old guard relieved in the morning were required to turn out to drill in the afternoon. I may be pardoned for stating in this connection, that at a former encampment on the same grounds, I had the honor, when a captain, of being assigned by the Major General to the command of a battalion which furnished its detail for the

grand guard, mounted its own camp guard, and the old and the new guard (excepting the sentinels on post) willingly turned out to the battalion drills in their eagerness to acquire the instruction. Our present organizations, I am confident, require only the stimulating influence of their officers to perform as much military duty in the brief period of an encampment with the same zeal and alacrity.

I would suggest that each regiment and brigade may be furnished with a guard report book for a daily record of the guard duty performed.

BATTALION DRILLS.

At 3 P. M., the first day, the Infantry Regiments appeared on the field, each commanded by its Colonel; the First Regiment, in advancing from its color line, in order of battle, with the "guide centre," neither colors nor general guides moved to the front, and every captain marched in *front of centre of his company*, whereas, each should have been cautioned that his place was on that flank of his company farthest from the colors. The First Regiment was moving in column of fours in a direction parallel to and on the front of the Second, which was advancing in line; Colonel Lynch changed direction to the right, and Colonel Mitchell, observing that the First was slow, uncovering his front, commanded his regiment (to avoid contact), "fours left," just as the right wing of the First had completed the change, and the captains in this wing, mistaking the command of Col. Mitchell for that of their own Colonel, obeyed his (Mitchell's) command, executing "fours left," and advanced in line, cutting loose from the left wing, throwing the regiment into disorder, which, however, was soon reformed. Some interest was manifested during the progress of these movements, as there was but one manœuvre by which the First could have handsomely cleared the front of the Second Regiment, at the same time presenting a fine field spectacle of two regiments covering and moving forward in double line of battle, but the Colonel of the First did not grasp his opportunity. In the formation of line the captains of the Second Regiment did not command "support arms," and in the advance in line of battle, every captain was out of place, in front of centre of company. The column of companies changing direction, markers should have been stationed at the point selected on the *wheeling* flank, but instead, appeared at the pivotal flank.

Second Day. To the manœuvres of the previous day's instruction there was added the march in "column of companies," and by the "flank of sub-divisions" from the order *in column*; but the greater division of the morning hour's instruction was absorbed in the manual exercises. Marching in line at the command "guide centre," no general guides were advanced, and only three captains out of nine *in the line*. In the column of fours the Colonel announced *the guide*. The markers were not employed in changing the direction of the column of companies, and the consequence was that each company wheeled on ground of its own selection, losing distances, and when wheeled into line, exhibited large gaps. The Lieutenant Colonel, who had charge of the afternoon's instruction, confined himself chiefly to executing "column of fours break from the right to march to the left," and "companies break from the right to march to the left;" also "right of companies rear into column." Changing direction, he would persist in commanding "head of column to the left (or right)," according to desire. Breaking from the right into column was not properly executed in either manœuvre, the majority of the sub-divisions commencing the movement too soon, which necessitated some companies taking the short step and others in marking time. To enter the column of fours, the company next in line should not take up the movement until the leading guide, at the head of the preceding company, had arrived in the new direction opposite the right four; and to enter the column of companies the forward movement should commence only when the preceding company had arrived in the new direction opposite the *left four* of its successor in line. Better success attended in the other evolutions by the First Regiment.

The Second Regiment in executing front into line from column of fours, the captains failed, not commanding *double time*. After a succession of trials the double column of fours on the centre, and the deployments were fairly accomplished. In changing the direction of the column of companies, the markers were erroneously placed at the pivotal instead of the opposite or wheeling flank. Distances were lost; alignments not good and rear ranks not closed up. The march in line was tolerable, alignment fair, but captains, as on the previous day, were not in their proper place.

Third Day. The First Regiment came out for drill with companies unequalized, one with eleven front and eight rear rank men, and another still further reduced to seven in front and four in the rear

rank, left files not covered; and the colors were carried in the *third* company. Under such an unfavorable presentation, great results could not be expected from the morning drill. The only new manoeuvres essayed were front into line from column of fours, and forming the column of companies front into line. In the execution of the latter movement, the rear companies (right being in front) instead of continuing the march, without changing the time after completing the half wheel, came forward toward the line at the *double quick*. The major portion of the time was devoted to exercising the battalion in the manual of arms. The march in line to-day was the best, and it was a satisfaction to observe every captain—for the first time—in his place *in the line*. I regard it a waste of time, exercising the battalion in column of companies, at “backward march.” Lieut. Colonel Ballard appeared in command of the regiment for the afternoon drill. Some mistakes were made by the captains which were unavoidable, owing to the unfitted condition of voice by reason of a very severe cold from which the Lieut. Col. was suffering. To put the column of companies at a halt in motion, with a change of direction at the same time, the command given was “continue the march, column left.” For the first time markers were used, but at every change of direction of the column of companies, they were posted at the pivotal, when they should have been at the wheeling flank.

The companies of the Second Regiment in executing the manoeuvre, right of companies rear into column, at first broke badly but later did very well. In changing direction of the column of divisions by the left flank, two chiefs passed the point d'appui, marched at the head of the division and dressed it to the *left*. The double column of fours, the close column of divisions, and the deployments were, after several repetitions, well executed. Marching in line two captains persisted in holding themselves before centre of company, and on the line being halted after executing fours right about, three captains brought companies to a *support arms*, which is done on the completion of a *successive movement*, but which was improper in this case. Prior to the drill the colors of the regiment were trooped. On the march from the Colonel's tent the band did not play until the escort reached the right of the regiment; but the music should have commenced on leaving the Colonel's quarters. This was the only instance of the ceremony being performed by either command, giving pleasing variety to the instruction. The afternoon drill closed

with a brief skirmish exercise. Two lines were sent forward, in quick succession, the first at about 200 yards, and the second some 50 or more, in rear of the first. Captains did *not fill* the intervals. The first line having fired a few rounds of blank cartridge retreated on the second line, when the united skirmishers opened fire discharging about as many more shots at the advancing imaginary foe and fell back at a run on the battalion. Too much time was lost in forming for the afternoon drill.

The fourth day's drill by the first regiment was with a single exception a repetition of the previous day's instruction. Marching in column of fours, the pieces at a right shoulder, the first sergeants at the head of some of the companies carried their muskets at the *carry*, which would be correct for the guide in column of *companies*, in column of fours the file on the right, or left, according as the column is right or left in front, is the guide for his set of fours. Marching in line of battle, two captains in front of centre of company. Valuable time was wasted executing "backward march" in the column of fours. Advancing by the flank of sub-divisions (executed from the march in column of companies) the column was *halted* and commanded "companies backward, march," for retiring by the flank of sub-divisions, see paragraph 461, Upton's tactics. Saving the exceptions noted the battalion acquitted itself very creditably to-day.

The second regiment after having devoted less than an hour to a review of portions of the previous days' instructions, chiefly the close column formations and the deployments with good results, was ordered off the field to proceed to the State House, there to receive the Governor and escort him to the Camp. About 11.30 A. M., Colonel Mitchell's command re-appeared with the Commander-in-Chief accompanied with a portion of his staff, the battery firing the usual salute when it entered the grounds. In nearing the Headquarters I noticed that Major Strickland, the Brigade Inspector, who was dispatched as bearer of message from his commanding officer to the Governor, marched at the head of the escort in front of the band. He should have united with the Governor's Staff, or, reported back to his commander, depending upon his instructions; but he was clearly in error in placing himself in Colonel Mitchell's front.

The Governor was received at the headquarters by the brigade commander. General Brown was on this occasion supported by a

numerous Staff, consisting—in addition to his own personal Staff—of three from that of the Commander-in-Chief; the two officers of the Reserve Militia, previously referred to; Lieut. Howe, United States Infantry, from Orono College, an invited guest—in full uniform, however; and Captain Fessenden, 5th United States Artillery, detailed by the War Department to observe and report on the encampment. A review of the brigade by the Governor was announced for 3 P. M. The infantry, in heavy marching order in line, and the battery was drawn up on its camp ground; the regimental bands were consolidated on the right of the infantry line and did not sound the “General’s March” on presenting arms to the Commander-in-Chief; not a note of music from wind instrument or drum was heard. During the passage of the Governor in rear of the infantry line, the band ceased to play, when it should have continued the music until the reviewing officer had left the right of the band. The command, in wheeling into column of companies, was not allowed time to halt and dress prior to the march in review, the Brigade Commander having commanded “forward, guide right, march,” immediately after “companies, right wheel.” This was embarrassing; for the band had wheeled, halted and dressed, preparatory to resuming the march at the usual commands to *pass in review*; its position having been reached by the head of the Second Regiment, checked further advance, causing the companies to close upon each other to half distance with the head of the First Regiment, closing on the rear of the Second and reducing sub-division distance. The movement of the entire column was thus arrested until the band was put in motion. At the second change of direction the battery entered the column in rear of the infantry, breaking from line into column of platoons. The usual markers were not set, and the consequence was that the flank of the column passed close to the reviewing officer, whereas it should have been six or eight yards distant. Distances between companies were partially recovered, alignments generally fair; rear ranks were not closed up in all cases. The parallelism of the sub-divisions lost at the start was not regained before passing the reviewing point. Salutes in many cases commenced too far off and terminated too soon. Two officers in the First Regiment marched past, holding the hilt of the sword at the region of the stomach, the point of the blade elevated, making with the horizon an angle of about 120 degrees, and never

looked at the reviewing officer. The Lieut. Colonel and Major of the Second Regiment were out of place at the head of the column. The Light Battery passed in very good order—the cannoneers looking trim and soldierly on the caissons—until opposite the reviewing position, when one of the horses lost his docility and checked the further advance of a gun for about a minute. One of the Lieutenants of the battery passed the reviewing officer with his sword at a *carry*. The step of the infantry was too slow, the time of the music falling below the proper cadence. The passage in review was made but once, in quick time. The regimental staff should have taken post in accordance with paragraph 368, Upton's tactics, until the command had wheeled into column of companies, when the staff place themselves at the head of the column on a line equal to the front of the leading sub-division, for passing in review. After the review, the infantry regiments reappeared for battalion drill; but hardly had they settled down to the work when a thunder shower, gathering suddenly, poured furiously down, sending every company back to its street at an accelerated double-quick.

The fifth and last day of the encampment opened with a sky resplendent in sunshine, and an exhilarating atmosphere. No battalion drill, but such portions of each command as were not required for the packing of baggage and camp equipage, engaged at company drill. Preparations for breaking camp were visible at every point, until the arrival of 1 P. M., when the tents were struck, and the several commands were on the march for home. The foregoing include all the military exercises (excepting regimental guard mounting not performed) prescribed in the order for camp duty, issued from Brigade Headquarters. In addition G. O. No. 18, A. G. O., directed that "a portion of one day will be devoted to a march out-side camp, with skirmishing and other practical exercises, such as would be required in actual service," but this order was not carried out. Par. VI, of the same order, required "a muster of the troops be made each day during the encampment by officers detailed for that purpose." The daily *mustering* did not occur.

It was expected that the Division Commander would issue orders for the tactical instruction and field manœuvres of the brigade, but in view of the foregoing order of the Commander-in-Chief, he doubtless hesitated lest his action should appear discourteous.

The target shooting for the prizes announced in G. O. No. 22, A. G. O., C. S., did not commence until the second day, and was

executed by the different rifle teams during the intervals before and after the drill hours. The results exhibit a very commendable progress made by the soldier in the knowledge of, and how to use his weapon. The prizes won by the successful contestants were presented to them by the Commander-in-Chief at the close of dress parade on Friday, the troops, for that purpose, having been drawn up enclosing three sides of a square. The "Frontier Guards" carried off the most valuable prizes, as it was also the best disciplined company in camp. Rifle practice should continue to receive encouragement, and assistance in theoretical instruction should be imparted to the soldier in the armory. There is now in press a small volume for the government and instruction of the United States Army in rifle practice, prepared by Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, charged with the duty of General Inspector of Rifle Practice at the Headquarters of the Army. I would recommend that it be adopted for our service, and when issued, at least one copy of the work may be furnished each company of the Volunteer and Reserve Militia. The several uniformed companies of the Reserve are subject to be ordered out, should an exigency arise demanding their services, and since the State furnishes them with the arms and equipments, the suggestion that they may be supplied with the text to enable them to acquire an accurate knowledge of the use of their weapon, seems not unreasonable.

Contrary to the military practice of former encampments, no general inspection of the troops and quarters had been ordered, and none took place. I regard the omission as a lost opportunity, the only one occurring in a year, of making an inspection on a large scale when instruction could be communicated that is impracticable between the annual encampments. I am, therefore, unable to report upon the condition of the arms, equipments, clothing and camp equipage, in a particular sense; and only in a general way can I estimate the value and amount of the instruction and discipline acquired by the soldier, as seen out of ranks. I would not say that there was not a soldier in camp whose knapsack contained the minimum necessaries for health and cleanliness with which he should be provided if suddenly called into active service. Instruction in this particular, next to a thorough knowledge of the utility of his weapon, is of great value to the young soldier, and scarcely of less importance than the subsistence oftentimes carried for days in the haversack; and soldiers to be relied upon to win battles should be guard-

ed against a foe often more to be dreaded than bullets or cannon shot, in decimating the ranks of the combatants.

Troops kept well occupied are as a rule more contented, and are more easily disciplined. No military duty for the *entire* command was required between the breakfast call at 6.30 and drill call at 9.30 A. M. ; from dinner call at 12.15 to dress parade at 5.30 P. M., but the drill call at 2.30 P. M., followed by the re-call at 4 P. M. I think the time might have been more advantageously arranged, affording ample opportunity for exercising the battalions in brigade drill in the forenoon, and in skirmish drill in the afternoon, in addition to the two daily battalion drills. It should not be forgotten that a very large proportion of the fighting in modern warfare is borne by the skirmish line, yet neither regiment was exercised in this indispensable instruction.

The average daily strength of the First Regiment, present for duty, was 354 commissioned and enlisted ; that of the Second Regiment, 324. By actual count there were present at one afternoon drill, 160 rank and file, and but 12 line officers out of 26, in the First Regiment ; and in the Second Regiment, on another occasion, about 133 rank and file with 14 line officers out of 23, present at the encampment. Colonels are themselves, in a measure, responsible for the absentees, and should hold their captains to a strict accountability for the non-appearance of every soldier capable of performing duty. The captain and his company, who accept to receive the State pay for military service, ought be animated with an *esprit de corps* that would remove from their Colonel the necessity of having to perform a disagreeable duty, such as punishment for violation of oath of enlistment.

The calls were not as promptly responded to as was possible. The companies of the Second Regiment were, as a rule, late in forming on their streets, delaying beyond the hour fixed the battalion formation ; while almost invariably the companies of the First Regiment were to be observed under arms in ranks at the *assembly*. Only twice was the formation of the latter too tardily completed. These delays abridge the time allotted for drill. The formations in all cases for dress parade were more promptly completed. Better work, however, was accomplished by Colonel Mitchell in handling his regiment at the field manœuvres, while Colonel Lynch's ambition rather inclined to excellence in the manual of arms. During the drills the arms were not stacked once by either command ;

whether with the bayonet or the hook-swivel, instruction would be derived, while saving the rifles from possible injury caused by dropping them on the hard ground at every time a rest was ordered. Nor was there any practice at the different firings. Blank cartridges should have been supplied for this instruction. Colonel Mitchell set a good example—that might be imitated with profit by all commanding officers at future encampments—in holding a school of instruction each evening; one for the non-commissioned officers, superintended by a junior field officer, and another for his line officers, conducted by himself. The advantages of this plan might be extended to the private soldiers by their captains, thus furnishing an incentive to remain in camp instead of roaming at night, (as many do) over the approaches thereto in questionable pursuits. The temptation to leave camp at all hours and seek the hidden places on the streets is so great as to seriously interfere with the instruction and discipline of the command, that good grounds are thereby presented against holding encampments of the troops adjacent to a city. If the soldier can stand the strain of nocturnal marches outside camp in addition to the daily round of duty, he could not, reasonably, account it a hardship if he were required to perform a tour of two, or more, hours of guard duty between sunset and sunrise.

THE LIGHT BATTERY.

This arm of the service not having been provided with horses the first day, the instruction was confined to standing gun-drill, and although not executed by all the detachments with equal accuracy and smoothness, which can be acquired only from frequent exercise, still, I regard their service of the pieces as very good, notwithstanding that one of the platoons was organized less than two months prior, at Brunswick, replacing that disbanded at Portland. This new platoon is made up of young, active and intelligent men, well officered, and were prompt in their attention to duty, not always looked for in recruits. Captain Proctor commands a battery the personnel of which could hardly be improved.

At this drill the cannoneers should be required to frequently exchange posts, so that each may become familiar with the duties of all the other cannoneers; theoretically they may be said to be, but the practical lessons make it more certain.

The second day the battery appeared on the general drill ground, horses of the truck type having been furnished, and being perfectly green, the movements in column of sections and of platoons, and passing to and from the order in line, were executed at a walk.

The practice firing of blank cartridge in the afternoon, by piece, platoon and battery, gave the drivers about all they could do to hold the frightened horses. The battery manoeuvres of the third day were confined to the counter march, the oblique march in column of sections and of platoons, and forming battery from column of platoons, and line to the front from battery. At the different firings to-day, the pieces were well served and the horses were steadier. The fourth day's duty consisted of preparation for and firing a salute, the usual honor rendered to the Governor on his official visit to the military camp, and the afternoon was occupied in the review by the Commander-in-Chief. The battery did not accomplish so much as at former encampments. Although the drivers managed their horses quite well, the greater part of two days was consumed before they pulled fairly together; they were worked very moderately, no movement having been executed at a higher gait than a walk, and I think the horses were incapable of greater exertion in the battery.

When the firing commenced I noticed a bucket of water placed within the reach of No. 1 at each gun, into which he dipped his sponge before swabbing the bore, after the delivery of each round, a practice wholly unnecessary, and believed by some artillerists to be attended with an element of danger, and is seldom resorted to; and then only when in action the gun may become over-heated from constant firing; it is allowed to cool before resuming the fire. Besides, it is rarely practicable to transport buckets of water for this purpose over a holy contested field.

I would suggest that in future the battery may be provided with the horses to enable the command to enter camp and leave it with their guns as a light battery ought to, and that the horses be stabled in the artillery camp. To know how to care for the horses is a very useful part of the artilleryman's instruction, for without them he would be of less value than a dismounted cavalryman in active service. Horses were furnished the battery for only three days.

BRIGADE DRESS PARADE.

The regiments, at the call, advanced from their color line in the order of battle to the general parade, and halted. The Assistant Adjutant General, although on the ground, had not established the *point of rest*. The formation was from right to left, and is usually from column into line. The brigade line was, after some delay, formed in this way: Colonel Mitchell, advancing his color company, gave his regiment a new alignment, the sub-divisions dressing forward as in the battalion formation, which was taken up in the same order by the command on his left, preserving the proper interval between battalions in line of battle. The formation in line of masses was not adopted. The regimental bands were consolidated on the right of the brigade line. The Staff of the Second Regiment was formed on its right, which would be correct if in line of masses; and that portion of the First Regiment Staff on parade took position on the line of field officers. In this formation each Colonel should have been attended by his staff, when not excused—see paragraph 368, Upton's Tactics. The Assistant Adjutant General presented the line with *closed* ranks, and before directing the Adjutants to resume their posts, he communicated the reports to the Commander. The exercise at the manual was fair. After "parade is dismissed," the *staff officers* closed toward the centre and advanced with the field officers, and after halting, the Assistant Adjutant General commanded "Officer's salute." The band should have played music during the approach toward the General. It is not made the duty of the staff to unite in this concluding part of the ceremonial. The dress parade of the succeeding days of the encampment was conducted upon the same plan, and with marked improvement in the steadiness of the ranks and the uniform execution of the manual.

CONCLUSION.

Delay was experienced in rendering correct daily reports. I would recommend that at future encampments the company morning report be made upon a blank for that purpose, and that the consolidated report of the regiment be also made upon a printed form; the blank in each case to be an exact copy of the form of the morning report book. This plan will be more satisfactory, for the report will

always be on file at the respective headquarters for reference, and do away with the practice of forwarding and re-forwarding the morning report books.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

The issues of subsistence were based on the following scale :

18 ounces	soft bread,	per man,	daily.
16	“	potatoes,	“ three times.
12	“	pork,	“ twice.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	fresh beef,	“	“
1	“	corn beef,	“ once.
60	“	beans,	100 men, three times.
8	“	coffee,	“ daily.
15	“	“	“ “
2	“	tea,	“ twice.

And a ration of fish and cabbage one day. Captain Whitmarsh, the brigade commissary, was very faithful in his attention to this duty. The allowance in every case did not suffice a contingency over which the commissary officer had no control. A craving stomach will not be appeased by the argument that captains should not allow their men to eat in two meals what is issued to them for three. It is indisputable that the troops arrive in camp with voracious appetites; be the cause what it may, no amount of fine reasoning can obliterate the fact. I would recommend that for the first *two days* the ration of bread, meat, potatoes, beans, coffee and sugar be increased one-half for each day; the ordinary ration is sufficient for the remaining days of the encampment. If the rations are not of the best quality unavoidable waste will be the result, and the quantity of actual eatable food is much reduced, as was the case with the Artillery Company at the close of the second day, who found their rations so diminished; the corn beef, as the Captain expressed it, was one-half gristle and bone, and the bread dark and inferior, that they were obliged to go into the city and purchase their supper.

There were some complaints in the Second Regiment camp of the insufficiency of the rations the first two days. Some foundation for these complaints arose from the fact that suitable scales, weights and measures had not been furnished as early as was possible, to enable the quartermaster to make the *pro rata* issues. Those

articles should constitute a part of the camp equipage of the regiment. The requisitions for the necessary supplies for the camp did not come up to Division Headquarters, notwithstanding that for the instruction and discipline of the service "*All communications*" (not specially excepted) *should go through the proper channels.*

The uniform now worn by the troops is of no authorized pattern, no orders having been promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief, announcing the change from that prescribed for the army of the United States, and which was the adopted uniform for the militia of Maine up to 1880, when the Adjutant General saw fit, concluded that a swallow tailed coat would be an acceptable substitute for the more serviceable frock coat. Strengthened by this presumption, other changes crept in. As the period is now nearing when, under the five years' provision of law, the major portion of the troops will be entitled to new uniforms, (the overcoat, blouse and helmet excepted, these having been furnished in less than three years,) I would most respectfully suggest the appointment of a board of military officers, by proper authority, to consider and report on the subject of a uniform best adapted to the wants of our service. This subject is so important, involving the expenditures of no small amount of the military appropriation, that it ought not to be entrusted to a shifting idea born of questionable "prescriptive rights."

The medical department was destitute of suitable provision for the sick, and all the necessary supplies were not furnished. Happily, but one case of serious sickness appeared, in the person of a soldier of the "Frontier Guards," and he was transported to the Maine General Hospital, at Portland, for treatment.

The surgeon of the Second Regiment having been detailed as medical director of the camp at Brigade Headquarters, necessarily depriving the regiment of their surgeon, I would recommend an addition to each brigade staff, of one medical officer with rank of major, and an inspector of rifle practice with rank of captain; and in addition to the staff of a major general, one surgeon with rank of lieutenant colonel, and one engineer officer with rank of major.

In general the camps were kept well policed; the vicinity of the kitchens could have been improved and every particle of garbage should have found its way into a barrel kept at each, or for two kitchens, for the purpose, to be removed daily after the breakfast and dinner hours. The troops were healthy and of good physique,

brimful of easy, good natured behavior to the extent of the fault that saluting their military superiors engaged the attention of but a small proportion of the entire command, and this may be accounted for from the fact that, as Colonel Mitchell stated, at least a third of his regiment was made up of recruits. Camp life was new to two of his companies. Colonel Lynch was unable to say what percentage of his command were new men, but which could not have fallen below the Second Regiment. One platoon of the battery was less than two months in service. All the members of the brigade staff have had the experience of several encampments, fitting them for their respective duties. I would further recommend that the commanding officer of each regiment, battery and brigade, be required to transmit through the proper channels on the date of publication, twelve copies of each order by them issued to their respective command, to the Division Headquarters for its information. Haversacks and canteens have not yet been supplied ; this equipage ought to be in store.

For the next year's military instruction of the Brigade I would recommend a departure from the usual plan of the annual encampment ; that the several companies belonging to each regiment be required to rendezvous on a given date in the vicinity of the Regimental Headquarters, and that a platoon of the battery be directed to report at the same time and place to each colonel for field exercises. With, say, Augusta as the objective point, have both commands march on the same date, and *en route* to be so exercised, and the camp guarded as if marching through an enemy's country ; and before going into camp each night, disposition for the attack and defence of the place selected might be made in each command, which of course would be carried by the advancing column after at least a half hour's engagement, using blank cartridge for the infantry and artillery. The forces having united at Augusta under the Brigade Commander, would be reviewed, and the same day, or the next, return by rail to their respective stations. The amount of transportation required for the camp equipage and rations absolutely necessary would be light. The advantages of an instruction to be derived from some such plan as here outlined would be of vastly more benefit to the troops than two such encampments as the one I am reporting on. The experiment is at least worth a trial, and I venture the opinion the expense would not exceed that of the last encampment.

Notwithstanding the authority reposed by Section 104 of the Militia law, in the major general in respect to designating the *place* for holding the annual encampment, the Governor has seen fit, however, to name Augusta for the year 1884. Should the grounds at the capital of the State be occupied permanently for the annual field instruction of the Volunteer Militia, I would most respectfully suggest that, if yet available, the gift of the general government, of two pieces of heavy sea coast ordnance, together with the sum of \$5000 for their transportation and the erection of gun platforms for their service, authorized by act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882, for the use of the militia in States on the sea-board, be speedily procured and placed in position for instruction in heavy artillery.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE,

Lt. Col. and Insp't. 1st Division, M. M.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M., }
PORTLAND, January 1, 1885. }

Gen. Geo. L. Beal, Adjutant General, Augusta, Maine.

GENERAL :—I have the honor to submit my annual report.

The routine work of the command has been confined to the drills prescribed in orders, of which the required reports have been furnished. The results have not been satisfactory. There has been inexcusable lack of authority and discipline on the part of many company officers, and a resulting low percentage of attendance on the part of enlisted men. I recommend that regimental commanders have authority to detail officers to attend these drills, and that the necessary travelling expenses of such officers be paid by the State.

The active work of the Brigade has been confined to the encampment held at Augusta, August 5th to 9th, inclusive.

The same difficulties and embarrassments were here noticeable to which I alluded in my last annual report, namely, the large number of recruits and of officers serving in their grade for the first time. The Brigade Inspector reports that on one day only one man on the guard detail had performed guard duty before. I found, from my own inspections, the men willing and anxious to be instructed and in many instances showing great progress.

The general arrangements for the encampment were the same as last year, the principal innovation having been the pitching of the tents for the companies by details sent in advance. This latter was not a satisfactory arrangement. I approved of it in advance, but I am now convinced that it will be better in

the future, so long as tents and not barracks are used, that all preparatory work should be done by civilian employees under the direction of the Quartermaster's department.

The greatest defect in the organization of our militia is in the medical department. Each regiment has three surgeons, and at the head of the department is the Surgeon General. There is no medical officer for the Brigade, and no medical supplies or hospital conveniences. I detailed, during the encampment, as acting medical director for the Brigade, the senior surgeon of the command, Major Sanger of the Second Regiment, an officer of large and extended experience during the war of the Rebellion, whose opinions are worthy of the highest consideration. I fully concur in and adopt as my own, the recommendations he has made to me in his report of the encampment. There should be a medical staff officer for the Brigade, ranking the other surgeons, who should be subject to his orders and liable to detail as his assistants. There should be ample hospital conveniences, tents, beds, bedding, surgical instruments and medical stores. All men "on sick report" who cannot be treated "in quarters," should be sent to the Brigade Hospital.

The Brigade Surgeon should have charge of and be responsible for the sanitary condition of the camp, and should have authority to issue such orders thereto as may seem best to him.

Major Sanger says: "The increased cost would be trifling; about two hundred dollars would fully equip the Brigade and regiments with mess and medical chests, surgical dressings and instruments. They would last for years if the medical officers were made accountable and receipted for them as in the regular army; a few dollars expended yearly in drugs would supply the regiments for their annual encampments, and put the medical corps on a war footing for immediate action. The cost of an additional medical staff officer would not exceed thirty-five dollars per annum." I will add that, in my own judgment, there is no necessity for three medical officers to a regiment.

I have alluded to the extraordinary percentage of recruits at the last two encampments ; this great obstacle to good results in the way of discipline and instruction may, I think, be remedied, and I make the suggestion that the term of enlistment be two years ; that all men now in service have their time computed upon this basis and wear upon their uniform "service stripes," one for each two years of continuous service, and hereafter a stripe for each enlistment ; that all absence from drills without excuse should be summarily dealt with by regimental courts-martial ; that no enlisted man should be excused from encampment duty except on surgeon's certificate of disability, or upon his application approved by his captain or superior officers ; that all other absentees should be dishonorably discharged in orders to be published to the command on the last day of the encampment. Too many men join the militia for the sole purpose of participating in the entertainments and holiday parades and excursions which are so common ; when real work is required of them they offer statements from their employers that they cannot be spared. As a matter of fact, they have taken their vacation before, in some picnic or anniversary, or excursion beyond the limits of the State.

Greater, even, than this evil to which I have referred, is the inexperience in many instances of commissioned officers, and the ignorance and in very many cases the incompetency of non-commissioned officers. Captains of companies may make or ruin their commands. Regimental officers have but little opportunity under our present law of visiting or disciplining or instructing the scattered companies. The Brigade Commander's opportunities are still less ; he takes his command as it reports to him on the first days of the encampment, and has four or five days only in which to show what he can do.

I am, on the whole, satisfied that the work at Camp Robie showed marked progress in instruction and discipline. The camp was visited by the Inspector General, the Division Inspector and by Capt. Joshua A. Fessenden of the regular

army, detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose. Their reports will doubtless call attention to errors and faults which although obvious to myself it would be improper for me to allude to.

I wish to express my particular acknowledgments to my staff officers for their prompt and efficient aid.

The Brigade Inspector, in his report to me, suggests that the cooking for the encampment should be done by a detail under the direction of the regimental quartermaster, avoiding in this way the employment of company cooks and a waste of rations. I fully concur in his suggestion and recommend its adoption.

I have previously called attention to the obstruction to discipline arising from encampments in the immediate vicinity of large towns, and I recommend procuring a suitable site on the line of our system of railroads for a permanent camping ground, with proper store-houses for the property of the State, permanent buildings for Headquarters, Hospital and Guard-House, cooking tents and sinks.

I recommend particularly, as a remedy for evils which must always underlie a purely voluntary and elective militia system, that the preliminary examination of recruits be more rigid; that candidates for the position of non-commissioned officers be put on probation for two months' (four drills) actual work in their grade; that warrants be issued only after examination by question and drill; that no officer should be commissioned below the grade of major without examination by a Board appointed for that purpose, and further that any company, falling below the required standard as to membership, attendance at drills, or care of property, should be put, without notice, on probation for one month, and, if there is no improvement, at once disbanded.

At present if there should be a sudden call for troops, I have no doubt that fifty per cent of the effective strength of this Brigade could be massed at some central point within twenty-four hours, but without proper provision for their comfort or efficiency for active service. If the suggestions I

have ventured to make could be adopted, I am confident that eighty per cent could put into the field within thirty-six hours properly equipped for the duties of actual warfare.

In conclusion, I desire to express my acknowledgements to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, for his consideration and attention to my wishes with reference to the work done in his department at the encampment, as well as to yourself, for the uniform kindness with which my suggestions have been received, for prompt attention to my wants whenever called to your notice, and for assistance and most valuable advice rendered freely when I could not ask it and had no right to expect it.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL BROWN,

Brigadier General and Brevt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

REPORT OF CAPT. J. A. FESSENDEN, U. S. A.

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., }
 August 23, 1884. }

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the encampment of the volunteer militia of the State of Maine, at Augusta, Me., made in compliance with Special Orders, No. 147, current series, Headquarters Department of the East.

I arrived in Augusta the evening of Monday, the 4th instant, and reported without delay to Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown, in command of the camp. He assigned me a tent at brigade headquarters, and also invited me to mess with himself and staff. Camp Robie, named in honor of Governor Robie, was in a field containing about 40 acres, situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River and near the State House. A hundred feet above the river, towards which it gently slopes, the ground is admirably adapted for a military camp, by reason of its location, extent, shape, and excellent natural drainage. The troops composing the encampment were the First Regiment of Infantry, 9 companies, Col. John J. Lynch; Second Regiment of Infantry, 8 companies, Col. Henry L. Mitchell; the First Battery of Light Artillery (12-pounders), Capt. George W. Proctor; the whole organized as the First Brigade Maine Volunteer Militia, Brig. Gen. John M. Brown, commanding.

The consolidated morning report of August 5th, the first day of the encampment, showed present for duty 73 commissioned officers and 742 enlisted men; absent with leave, 2 commissioned officers and 152 enlisted men; absent without leave, 157 enlisted men. Upon inquiry I learned that a large majority of those absent without leave were detained by their employers, or otherwise kept at home by the pursuits and occupations in which they were engaged. I was also informed that such excuses as these were not deemed sufficient, but that the men would be discharged, and others enlisted who would cheerfully attend to their military duties for five consecutive days in a year.

The companies from different points in the State had rendezvoused at Portland and Bangor, whence they were transported by railroad to Augusta. As they marched into camp I observed their soldierly bearing and orderly behavior.

The camp had been laid out and tents pitched by details sent in advance, so that when the regiments arrived it only remained for them to fill their bed-sacks and draw rations before beginning the prescribed military exercises. The brigade quartermaster had provided a large allowance of clean, new straw, and the commissary had furnished an abundance of good wholesome food, such as the Army ration is composed of, besides potatoes, onions, and cabbages. There was some complaint the first day by two of the companies of an insufficiency of rations at supper. This condition of affairs was not in any way the fault of the brigade commissary, but must, I think, be attributed in a great degree to the captains, who failed to remember that it is their duty, especially upon arriving in camp, to see that their men are supplied with their full allowance of food, and that provisions intended for three meals are not consumed in one.

The tents used by both officers and men were wall tents; they were pitched correctly and with regularity, the proper distances being preserved between company streets; the officers' tents were also in their proper places. The tents of the two infantry regiments were placed on the south side of the field, upon a line running at right angles with the Kennebec, the company streets parallel to the river. Brigade headquarters were established across the parade, directly opposite and perpendicular to the prolongation of the central company street. The tent of the Commanding General, together with those of the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State, faced the parade, with those of the Staff so pitched as to make with the others three sides of a square. The battery was posted near the river, upon a line perpendicular to the right of the infantry, the tents being in rear of the guns. A large marquee served as mess tent for both regiments; it was divided by partitions of canvass, extending half way to the top, into compartments for each company, and also for the messes of the field and staff officers. All the kitchens were in a shed 20 feet from the marquee and parallel to it, each kitchen being opposite its company mess. I made daily visits to that part of the camp, and always found the police of the tents and company streets very good; the knives, forks, spoons, plates,

and cups were clean, but in most of the companies not scoured and bright; the kitchens were not kept as clean as they should have been, although the cooking utensils were in good order, and the food was properly prepared and of excellent quality; the sinks were altogether too small, but they were covered with earth and kept in good condition from day to day.

The full dress uniform for the infantry consists of light blue trousers, with white stripes; dark-blue swallow-tail coats, with white facings and three rows of buttons; and the helmet. For undress uniform, the shirt blouse and forage cap are worn. The troops were also supplied with the regulation overcoat, box knapsacks, and red blankets.

No formal inspection was ordered, hence there was no opportunity for me to make a thorough examination of the arms and clothing. I, however, made careful observations at every guard mounting save the first, and frequently scrutinized the men in the company streets before falling in. The arms were in fair condition; I found a few that were rusty—a good many from which the oil had not been entirely wiped, but perhaps more which were clean and bright. I did not discover a single piece which was out of order. The clothing, for the most part, was neat and well fitted. I would recommend, however, that the captains suggest to their men themselves to have the trousers made smaller in the legs, which would cost but little and would greatly improve the appearance of the entire uniform.

The exercises of the first day began with brigade guard mounting at 2.30 P. M., after which there were battalion and battery drills for an hour and a half. Every day thereafter there were two drills of two hours each (one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon), and brigade dress parade at 5.30 P. M. The following observations are from my notes, made from day to day:

At brigade guard mounting the first day the officer of the First Regiment's detachment did not form it in open order, and the staff officer who mounted the guard faced toward the officer of the day, after the command "Parade, rest; sound off." The commander of the guard during inspection took nearly all the pieces below the lower band; he should have taken each piece at the small of the stock. The marching was tolerable, the platoons losing distances and not keeping aligned. None of these mistakes occurred the second day, but I noticed the officer commanding the second platoon failed to give the command "Halt, left dress," after the first wheel,

and allowed the platoon to close upon the band. At that guard mounting I found Company D, Second Regiment, had the cleanest pieces. The other guard mountings were conducted in a creditable manner. In point of fact there was a marked improvement from day to day, which showed increased interest on the part of the officers, as well as better instruction of the men. The guard was composed of two commissioned officers, four non-commissioned officers, and forty-six privates. There were fourteen posts and four orderlies. On the first day of the encampment the sentinels were singularly deficient in the knowledge of their duties, especially as regards salutes; many of them, not knowing the difference in the insignia of rank, could not distinguish a field officer from a line officer, or a general from a lieutenant, or, if they could make the proper distinction, they had little idea to whom they should present arms and to whom they should give the "sergeant's salute." This is not surprising, since, I presume, it is seldom they see an officer above the rank of captain, save at the annual encampment or on gala days. However, they were quick to learn, and I found them anxious to perform their duties well, and I observed also that they profited by the instruction they received from the officers of the guard, officers of the day, and the Brigade Inspector.

Only two wall tents had been provided for the guard. These were altogether insufficient for thirty men to lie down in. No tent had been provided for the officers of the guard. This was surely an oversight, since it is imperative for an officer to remain with his guard; nor is it intended that he should occupy the same tent with his men.

The battalion drills were similar to the guard mountings in this respect, that, being faulty at first, they showed constant daily improvement. Colonel Lynch devoted more time to drilling his men in the manual of arms than did Colonel Mitchell, and confined his marching drill entirely to the manœuvres by company and the march in line. Colonel Mitchell, in addition to the foregoing movements, essayed several formations in the manœuvres by division, all of which he repeated until they had been correctly executed. The adjutants did not equalize the companies, hence the difficulties they experienced in preserving their proper distances and in wheeling into line without crowding each other or leaving gaps between them. I noticed also in both regiments that some of the companies were formed in single rank and others in double rank. In several

of the companies of the First Regiment the front rank of the left four was entirely uncovered, whereas Nos. 1 and 4 should have been covered by Nos. 2 and 3 in the rear rank of the four next on the right (see Upton, par. 180); this was the fault of the first sergeants. In forming the column of fours front into line many of the captains omitted the command "double time;" this occurred in both regiments. In column of fours several of the captains of both regiments did not march by the side of the guides but directly in front of them. Considering the fact that the officers have had so few opportunities for battalion drill, it is not surprising that they should make mistakes, for, no matter how much they may have studied the tactics, instruction, experience, and practice on the drill ground are essential to enable them to become proficient. In this connection I would recommend that in the cities where there are two or more companies they should be consolidated for battalion drill as often as practicable; two companies with fifty men each would make six companies, forming them in single rank; the senior officer present would be the instructor, assigning the senior non-commissioned officers to the command of companies in case the lieutenants were absent. Even with one company of fifty men, four smaller ones, having ten or eleven men each, could be formed for the purpose of drill. In that way the principles of battalion drill would be learned and the interest in their military duties, which flags after often repeated company drills, would be maintained.

The troops had not adopted the changes in the length and cadence of the step (see General Orders No. 54, Adjutant General's Office, June 20, 1884.), nor had they been taught to stack arms with the swivel (see General Orders No. 2, Adjutant General's Office, January 3, 1883).

The First Platoon of the battery is stationed in Lewiston, the Second Platoon in Brunswick, and they are not united except at the annual encampment. The First Platoon knew their drill much better than the Second, which I found to be due to the fact that the latter had been enlisted only a short time and had drilled but once. Horses had been hired of the farmers and truckmen, who rode them into camp every morning and back every night. The drivers managed the horses with aptness and skill. They soon learned to pull together, and quickly became accustomed to the firing, which, after the first few rounds, did not seem to frighten them in the least. The men are intelligent and active, fulfilling the conditions requisite

for light artillery soldiers. Captain Proctor impressed me as an excellent officer and good instructor, while his lieutenants understood, in the main, their duties and performed them well. In firing practice blank cartridges only were used, and I noticed that after each discharge all the Nos. 1 dipped their sponges in buckets of water and swabbed out the guns. This manner of sponging is unnecessary, and would not be practicable in the field; and, moreover, it is believed by some authorities on ordnance that the moisture, in conjunction with the products of combustion of fired gunpowder, creates a substance which retains fire. Therefore it goes without saying that danger of premature explosion is liable to happen from that method of sponging. It is but just to Captain Proctor to state that, as soon as his attention was called to it, he ordered his men to sponge in the usual way. It should not be forgotten, however, that when the firing has ceased and the battery is in park, then the bores of the guns ought to be washed out and the pieces depressed. This is requisite for their care. (See United States Army Artillery Tactics, par. 1027).

Noticing that the left piece of the left platoon was not fired after the first round, I ascertained that several accidents had occurred with that piece, caused by premature explosion, and that the men, in consequence thereof, had become timid and disliked to fire it more than once at each drill. At the request of General Brown I inspected the bore, throwing the light into it with a mirror. It was in excellent condition, as, in fact, were the other pieces, which were examined in like manner. This inspection restored the confidence of the men, and convinced them that the piece they had considered dangerous was as safe as all the others.

My notes regarding the brigade dress parades are, that no mistakes occurred except on the first day, when the Adjutant General made his report to the General before ordering the adjutants to their posts, and also gave the command "Salute" after the command "Officers, halt." The manual of arms was well executed, and at parade rest the ranks were steady and presented a fine appearance. A distinguished feature of the dress parade was the manner of its formation, which was in line instead of column of masses. The bands of both regiments were consolidated with excellent effect at the parades.

In the matter of salutes by the enlisted men, both when under arms and by the hands, there was a marked neglect. I did not see a single instance of a soldier standing at attention when a commis-

sioned officer passed him, and in many instances no attempt whatever was made to salute commissioned officers. It was seldom that non-commissioned officers marching squads or posting reliefs brought them to a "carry arms," or themselves gave the "sergeant's salute." No matter what the social position, or what degree of intimacy may exist between the men and officers in their homes, they should not forget that it is incumbent on them to observe, on duty especially, those formal marks of respect and courtesy which, among military men, are indispensable to discipline.

In target practice it was patent to any observer that the officers and men were particularly interested. The general inspector of rifle practice, Col. E. C. Farrington, had charge of this branch of instruction during the encampment, and gave it his personal supervision, having the men at the ranges at all times during the day when they were not otherwise engaged. Acknowledged, himself, to be one of the best shots in the State of Maine, if not of New England, he is so enthusiastic and indefatigable in his efforts to secure a high standard of marksmanship among the militia of the State, that, in my opinion, he is unquestionably the right man in the right place. He visits the companies once a year, and gives them the benefit of his instruction, experience, and skill in rifle shooting. His reports on the subject show a wonderful improvement on the part of the men, who, considering the disadvantages under which they labor, and the few opportunities they have for practice, and the difficulties of providing suitable ranges, are entitled to encouragement and praise. Company and regimental team matches were shot, besides individual firing, at all ranges up to 400 yards, which was the extreme limit that could be provided in the camp. I have not been furnished with the scores and cannot give figures, but I was impressed with the very good shooting that was done by all.

The "novelty match" (so designated by Colonel Farrington) is deserving of special notice: Imitation men, made of one-half inch boards, were raised at full length above the pit and kept in sight just five seconds at a time; every company had its own team of ten men, who were ordered, in turn, to face the pit at a distance of 250 yards, advance until the wooden men appeared, then halt, load, and fire at them one round per man, keeping this up until each man had had an opportunity of firing ten shots; the time from the first advance to the last halt was two minutes, and the shortest

distance from the pit was 100 yards. Examination of the target men showed that they had been hit on an average of twenty-seven times to a company, or, in other words, 27 per cent of shots fired were hit. It cannot be gainsaid, I think, that these are remarkable good scores for quick and off-hand firing.

On Friday the camp was visited by His Excellency the Governor of the State, accompanied by his staff, and escorted by the Second Regiment, Colonel Mitchell, commanding. He was received by General Brown with the honors due his rank, and given a salute of seventeen guns and a brigade review. These ceremonies were conducted in an excellent manner; the salute by the battery was almost perfect, and in passing in review every officer and man impressed me with the idea that he took special pride in doing his best. It was certainly a fine review, which must have proved highly gratifying to the commander-in-chief, as well as to the general commanding.

Saturday was the fifth and last day of the encampment. Brigade guard mounting and company drills were the exercises of the forenoon, and at 1 o'clock P. M. the tents were struck, all falling together, and the troops marched off the field *en route* to their homes, thus ending the encampment of 1884.

Brigadier General Brown, who served with distinction in the late war, and who was severely wounded in front of Petersburg while in command of the Thirty-second Maine Infantry, was assiduous in his endeavors to make the camp a camp of instruction. The result of his personal efforts and example, combined with the happy faculty he possesses of being able to command large bodies of men with tact as well as with dignity, was seen in the marked improvement of his brigade during the short time it was in camp. In this he was assisted by a competent staff and by the field officers of his regiment, who promptly and cheerfully carried out his orders. Take it all in all, it is my judgment that in deportment, drill, appearance, the condition of the arms, accoutrements, and clothing, and in marksmanship, the volunteer militia of Maine will compare favorably with that of any other State. The troops composing it are intelligent, active, hardy, and able-bodied men, who could be relied upon in any emergency that might arise which required their services. Between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five, having the professions, trades, and occupations of the typical New England city and town, they reminded me of the volunteer regiments that

Maine furnished in the war of the rebellion, the record of whose splendid services on almost every battle-field of that war is repositied in the archives of the State and written in the history of the nation.

In closing this report I take pleasure in expressing my thanks to General Brown and his Staff for their generous hospitality. My reception by Governor Robie and the Adjutant-General of the State, General Beal, was exceedingly cordial, and I am indebted to them for a delightful visit among the troops of my native State.

I may add that it was particularly gratifying to me to note the good feeling that was expressed on every hand for the Regular Army, which is certainly popular with the militia of Maine; a fact due in a great measure, as I have been informed, to my predecessor, Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery, who during his visits to former encampments impressed every one as an able officer and an agreeable and cultivated gentleman.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. FESSENDEN,

Captain Fifth Artillery.

TO the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

(Through Headquarters Department of the East).

(10)

Report of Quartermaster General.

During the past year new fatigue caps, waist belts and gun slings have been issued to the Volunteer Militia.

The following tables show the amount of military property owned by the State.

MILITARY PROPERTY.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, &c.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of Militia.	In possession of Cities, Towns and Individuals.	At Adjutant General's Office and Storehouse.
Ammunition chests.....	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	7	5	3	-
Arm chests.....	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	120	10	48	54	8
Axes and helms.....	29	-	-	-	29	7	-	7	22	7	14	-	1
Battery wagon—12 pounder.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bayonets.....	2,649	-	-	-	2,649	3	-	3	2,646	268	1,158	916	304
Bayonet scabbard.....	2,674	-	-	-	2,674	2	-	2	2,672	295	1,171	973	233
Bed-sacks.....	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	350
Bit-stocks and bits (sets).....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blankets—artillery.....	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	-
Blankets—infantry.....	974	-	-	-	974	22	-	22	95	-	944	-	8
Blouses.....	900	-	-	-	900	30	-	30	876	-	823	-	53
Brands—"State of Maine".....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Breast straps.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Breechens, croupers and hip straps.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bridles, curb.....	43	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	33	-	-	10
Broad-axes.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brooms.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bugles, copper.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Bullet moulds.....	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
Caissons and limbers—12 pounder.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Camp kettles.....	104	-	-	-	104	16	-	16	88	-	66	-	22
Camp stools.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Candlesticks—tin.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cannon, 12 pounder, bronze.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Cannon, 6 pounder, bronze.....	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	4	2	3	1
Carriages for 12 pounder cannon.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Carriages for 6 pounder cannon.....	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	4	2	3	1
Carriages for Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cartridge bags.....	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-
Cartridges, ball, cal. 50.....	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	1,900	-	1,900	8,600	8,600	-	-	-
Cartridges, ball, cal. 45.....	13,100	-	12,000	-	23,100	18,273	-	18,273	-	-	4,827	-	-
Cartridges, blank, cannon.....	307	-	213	-	520	520	-	520	-	290	-	-	-
Cartridges, blank, cal. 50.....	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Cartridges, blank, cal. 45.....	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	8,000
Cartridge boxes.....	2,508	-	-	-	2,508	4	-	4	2,508	376	1,157	724	147
Cartridge box plates.....	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	400	-
Commissary chests and contents.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Copper standard plates.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Copper tunnels.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cot bedsteads.....	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Croupers and hip straps.....	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-
Desks, field.....	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
Desks, office.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dippers, tin.....	1,649	-	-	-	1,649	186	-	186	1,463	429	898	-	136
Drag ropes.....	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Draw shaves.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Drift for Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Drums, bass.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Drums, tenor.....	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	2	42	12	-
Drum slings.....	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-
Drum sticks, tenor, pairs.....	73	-	-	-	73	3	-	3	70	11	39	16	4
Enfield rifles.....	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	74	-
English muskets, (trophies).....	52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	35	-	17	-
Fatigue caps.....	-	916	-	-	-	34	-	34	882	-	879	-	3
Feed cases for Gatling gun.....	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-
Fifes.....	13	-	-	-	13	1	-	1	12	-	1	9	2
Flags, garrison.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Flags, regimental—(silk).....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Flags, national—(silk).....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Flags, state—(silk).....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Flags, state—(bunting).....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Forks, table.....	1,092	-	-	-	1,092	187	-	187	905	-	827	-	78
Friction primers.....	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	600	-	600	400	-	-	-	400
Fuse cutters.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gatling guns.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

MILITARY PROPERTY — Continued.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, &c.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of Militia.	In possession of Cities, Towns and Individuals.	At Adjutant General's Office and Storehouse.
Guidons, artillery—(silk).....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Guidons, infantry—(silk).....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Gun slings.....	2,091	-	1,000	-	3,091	30	-	30	3,061	122	1,156	567	1,216
Gunners' gimlets.....	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	7	3	-
Gunners' haversacks.....	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	7	4	14	-
Gunners' shears.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Halters.....	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	74	40	34	-	-
Hames.....	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-
Hammers.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Hand-barrows.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hand hooks.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Hand saws.....	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Harnesses, artillery—(lead).....	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-
Harnesses, artillery—(wheel).....	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	2	18	-	-
Hogsheads.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Holsters for pistols.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Horse bunters for caisson poles.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Horse collars.....	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	57	-	-	-
Helmets.....	975	-	-	-	975	24	-	24	951	-	869	-	82
Knapsacks.....	975	-	-	-	975	6	-	6	969	-	960	-	9
Knives, table.....	959	-	-	-	959	151	-	151	808	-	808	-	-
Ladders.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ladies and worms.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Lanyards.....	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	2	14	-	-
Leg guards.....	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-
Limber—Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Limbers—6 pounder cannon	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	4	2	8	-
Limbers with chests—6 pounder cannon.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	1
Limbers with chests—12 pounder cannon	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Lint stocks.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	-
Loin straps, artillery harnesses	41	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	41	41	-	-	-
Mallets.	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	9
Markers, regimental—(silk)	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Marksmen's badges.	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mess chests.	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	17	-	4
Mess chests & contents, Div. & Reg. H. Q.	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Nippers, (pairs)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Nose bags	99	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	99	54	45	-	-
Overcoats	676	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	655	-	624	-	-
Overcoat chests.	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	12
Pendulum hawsers and pouches	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pick axes and helves.	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Picket rope, (yards)	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	75
Pistols, cavalry	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Plates, tin	1,184	-	-	-	1,184	262	-	262	922	-	922	-	-
Pole chains	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	-
Pole pads	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Pole straps.	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-
Portable steps	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Port fire clippers.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-
Post horns	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Powder barrels	4	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
Powder measures, (copper)	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-
Perch pole, 12 pounder cannon.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Priming horns.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Priming wires	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	5	11	3	-
Prolongs	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	6	8	2	-
Rakes, (wood)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rakes, (iron)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rammers and swabs	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	5	7	-	-
Rammers and worms	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rear guide nut wrench, Gatling gun.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Remington rifles.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rounds case shot, 12 pounder.	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-
Rounds cannister shot, 12 pounder.	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-

MILITARY PROPERTY—Continued.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, &c.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of militia.	In possession of cities, towns and individuals.	At Adjutant General's Office and storehouse.
Rounds shell, 12 pounder.....	67	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-
Rounds solid shot, 12 pounder.....	67	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-
Saddle blankets, (staff).....	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Saddle chests.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Saddles, (staff).....	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Saddles, artillery, riding.....	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	69	-	1
Saddles, artillery, valise.....	49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	23	26	-	-
Scales and weights.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Scoops and staves.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Scoops and worms.....	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	4	3	-	-
Screw drivers.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1
Screw drivers, Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sharp shooter's badges.....	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoulder belts.....	179	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	179	179	-	-	-
Shoulder belt plates.....	203	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	203	201	-	-	-
Spades.....	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	6	19	-	1
Spare poles for limber—12 pounder.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
Spare wheels for caissons—12 pounder.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Sponge buckets.....	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	2	13	3	-
Sponges, carriage.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Sponges and rammers.....	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	3	11	5	-
Spoons, table.....	1,125	-	-	-	1,125	250	-	250	875	-	875	-	-
Spoons, tea.....	88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	88
Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre 50.....	681	-	-	-	681	-	-	-	681	188	160	333	-
Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre 45.....	907	-	-	-	907	2	-	2	905	-	832	-	73
Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 45, (officers').....	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-

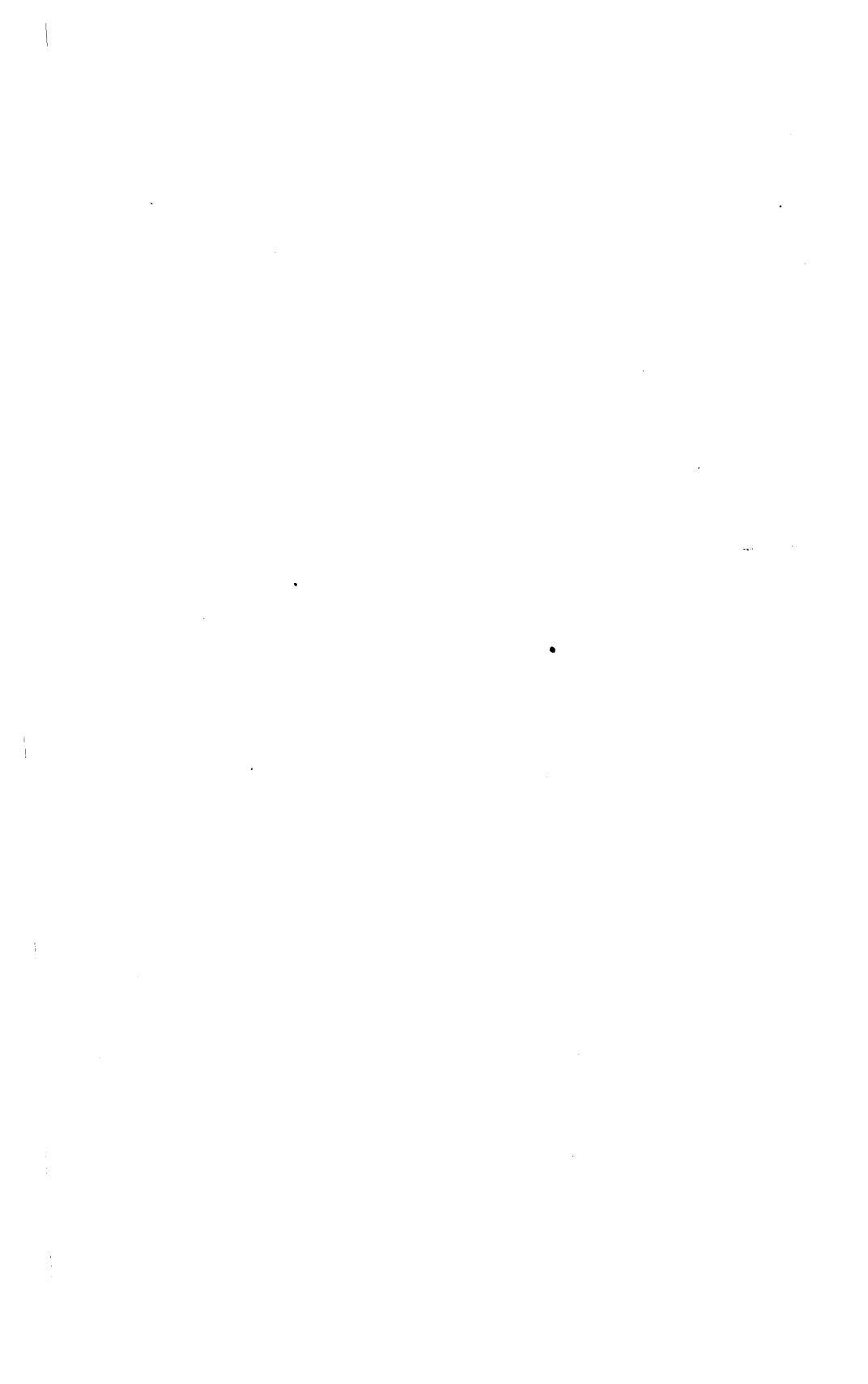
Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 45, (cadet).....	486	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	486	44	178	264	-
Springfield muskets.....	237	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	237	-	-	237	-
Sword frogs.....	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	16	5	-
Swords, artillery.....	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-
Swords, Cavalry.....	109	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	109	2	68	39	-
Swords, musicians'.....	63	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	12	-	51	-
Swords, N. C. O.	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	9	30	10	-
Tables, (tent).....	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Tactics, (Upton's revised).....	82	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	82	-	70	8	4
Tactics, (U. S. Artillery).....	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	9	3	-
Tactics, (U. S. Cavalry).....	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	4
Tangent scales.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Tar buckets.....	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	10	6	-	-
Tarpaulins.....	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	1	6	5	-
Tents, "A".....	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	1	-	4	19
Tents, "Bell".....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Tents "Field".....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tents, "New York".....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tents, "Wall".....	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	4	103
Tent, "Wall, with flies".....	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	2	25
Tent bags.....	129	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	129
Tent pins.....	3,942	-	-	-	3,942	-	-	-	3,942	-	-	847	3,095
Tent pin boxes.....	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15
Tent poles.....	470	-	-	-	470	-	-	-	470	2	-	24	444
Thumb cots.....	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-
Traces, lead, (extra).....	104	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	96	8	-	-
Traces, wheel, (extra).....	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	20	8	-	-
Trail handspikes.....	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	10	18	7	-
Trail handspikes, for Gatling gun.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Travelling forge and limber, 12 pounder,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uniform caps, artillery, (old).....	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70
Uniform caps, infantry, (old).....	927	-	-	-	927	-	-	-	927	31	896	-	-
Uniform coats, artillery, (new).....	70	1	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	71	-	-
Uniform coats, artillery, (old).....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Uniform coats, infantry, (new).....	898	8	-	-	906	40	-	40	866	-	866	-	-
Uniform coats, infantry, (old).....	152	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	152	87	-	-	65
Uniform pompons, artillery, (new).....	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70
Uniform pompons, infantry, (old).....	932	-	-	-	932	-	-	-	932	36	284	-	612
Uniform trousers, artillery, (new).....	70	8	-	-	78	-	-	-	71	-	71	-	-

MILITARY PROPERTY—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, etc.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of militia.	In possession of cities, towns and individuals.	At Adjutant General's office and storehouse.
Uniform trousers, infantry, (new).....	900	18	-	-	918	61	-	61	857	-	854	-	3
Uniform trousers, infantry, (old)	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
Vent covers.....	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	1	4	7	-
Vent gimlets.....	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	3	3	-	-
Vent punches.....	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	3	2	3	-
Vises, bench.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Waist belts.....	2,558	-	1,000	-	3,558	20	-	20	3,538	191	1,336	970	1,041
Waist belt plates.....	3,210	-	-	-	3,210	10	-	10	3,200	203	1,140	928	929
Ward Burton rifles	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Water pails	86	-	-	-	86	46	-	46	40	2	38	-	-
Watering buckets	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
Whips	61	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	61	24	36	-	-
Windsor Rifles	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-
Worms and staves.....	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	2	4	-	-
Wingate's rifle manual.....	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	27	-	2

(11)

APPENDIX.



GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Jan. 29, 1884.

General Orders No. 1.

L The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	57.32	*Company "A,"	Hampden,	33.96
Company "B,"	Portland,	44.33	*Company "B,"	Oldtown,	22.45
Company "C,"	Auburn,	79.81	*Company "C,"	Dexter,	14.70
*Company "D,"	Norway,	28.07	†Company "D,"	Rockland,	00.00
†Company "E,"	Portland,	00.00	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	77.00
Company "F,"	Augusta,	39.51	Company "F,"	Dover,	53.56
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	50.00	Company "G,"	Bangor,	65.05
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	24.59	Company "H,"	Waterville,	55.95
Percentage of Regiment,		45.25	Percentage of Regiment.		40.33

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport.	64.71	*First, Second,	Lewiston, Portland,	32.36 00.00
Percentage of Regiment,			Percentage of Battery,		16.18

* Only one drill held.

† No drill reported.

II. Paragraph V., of General Orders No. 10, series of 1881, is hereby rescinded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, February 12, 1884.

General Orders No. 2.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	54.88	*Company "A,"	Hampden,	33.02
Company "B,"	Portland,	51.02	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	51.02
†Company "C,"	Auburn,	00.00	Company "C,"	Dexter,	28.43
†Company "D,"	Norway,	00.00	Company "D,"	Rockland,	47.22
Company "E,"	Portland,	59.68	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	64.00
Company "F,"	Augusta,	38.75	Company "F,"	Dover,	57.45
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	50.00	Company "G,"	Bangor,	65.71
*Company "H,"	Gardiner,	25.00	Company "H,"	Waterville,	55.81
Percentage of Regiment.		34.91	Percentage of Regiment.		50.33

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	84.44	First,	Lewiston,	63.24
			†Second,	Portland,	00.00
			Percentage of Battery.		31.62

* Only one drill held.

† No drill reported.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, March 12, 1884.

General Orders No. 3.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	56.10	Company "A,"	Hampden,	59.43
Company "B,"	Portland,	48.48	*Company "B,"	Oldtown,	19.39
Company "C,"	Auburn,	52.88	†Company "C,"	Dexter,	00.00
Company "D,"	Norway,	48.62	*Company "D,"	Rockland,	23.61
Company "E,"	Portland,	52.42	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	61.62
†Company "F,"	Augusta,	00.00	Company "F,"	Dover,	44.79
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	42.16	Company "G,"	Bangor,	71.30
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	41.97	Company "H,"	Waterville,	58.43
Percentage of Regiment.		42.83	Percentage of Regiment.		42.32

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	82.22	First,	Lewiston,	66.18
			†Second,	Portland,	00.00
			Percentage of Battery.		33.09

* Only one drill held.

† No drill held.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, March 29, 1884.

General Orders No. 4.

I. General Orders No. 17, these Headquarters, series of 1881, is hereby revoked.

II. Brigadier General John T. Richards, Gardiner, Colonel Henry L. Mitchell, Bangor, and Colonel John J. Lynch, Portland, are hereby appointed an Examining Board, to examine as to the qualification, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of persons elected or appointed to office in the Maine Volunteer Militia, in accordance with Sect. 176, Chapter 225, Public Laws of 1880.

III. The commanding officer of the First Brigade will cause to be forwarded to these Headquarters the names of all persons in his command whom he considers fit subjects for examination, whether now holding commissions, or who have been elected or appointed to office in the Volunteer Militia.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, March 31, 1884.

General Orders No. 5.

I. The commanding officer of the First Brigade, M. V. M., is hereby authorized to establish Regimental Courts-Martial in his command, for the trial of enlisted men. The regulations for government of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, paragraphs 2214-2220, inclusive, will govern the Courts to be established by this order.

II. Upon the request of the officers and enlisted men of Company "D," Second Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., approved by the Brigade and Regimental commanders, said Company is hereby disbanded, and all commissioned officers and enlisted men are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Militia of Maine. The commanding officer will turn over all State property now in possession of said Company "D" to the Quartermaster General, taking his receipts for the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, April 3, 1884.

General Orders No. 6.

The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending March 31st, among the commissioned officers of the Militia:

COMMISSIONED.

Jan. 1. Wallace K. Oakes, Surgeon, with rank of Major, 1st Reg't Inf. M. V. M., vice Bray, discharged.

- Jan. 1. Frank P. Sculley, Asst. Surgeon, with rank of 1st Lieut., 1st Reg't Inf. M. V. M., vice Oakes, promoted.
- " 30. Charles H. Atwater, Capt. Co. "C," 2nd Reg't M. V. M., vice Maxfield discharged.
- " 30. William R. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. Co. "C," 2nd Reg't M. V. M., vice Atwater, promoted.
- " 30. Edwin H. Durgin, 2nd Lieut. Co. "C," 2nd Reg't M. V. M., vice Sturtevant discharged.
- " 31. Wilson A. Ripley, Capt. Co. "D," 1st Reg't M. V. M., vice Collins, discharged.
- " 31. Edmund R. Jordan, 1st Lieut. Co. "D," 1st Reg't M. V. M., vice Ripley, promoted.
- Feb. 1. John W. Berry, Quartermaster with the rank of Major, 1st Division M. M., vice Hill, elected Major 1st Reg't M. V. M.
- " 1. Noel B. Nutt, Jr., Aide-de-Camp with rank of Captain, 1st Division M. M., vice Berry, promoted.
- " 20. Lucius H. Kendall, Commissary with rank of Major, 1st Division M. M. vice Andrews, discharged.
- March 14. Charles E. Hayden, Captain "Frontier Guards," M. V. M., vice Nutt, promoted.
- " 14. Henry N. Paine, 1st Lieut. "Frontier Guards," M. V. M., vice Hayden, promoted.
- " 14. Everard E. Newcomb, 2nd Lieut. "Frontier Guards," M. V. M., vice Paine, promoted.
- " 22. Charles E. Hoyt, Captain Co. "G," 1st Reg't M. V. M., vice Kendall, promoted.
- " 22. George W. Bryant, 1st Lieut. Co. "G," 1st Reg't M. V. M., vice Hoyt, promoted.
- " 22. Timothy Elliot, 2d Lieut. Co. "G," 1st Reg't M. V. M., vice Bryant, promoted.
- " 25. Frank E. Nye, Ass't Adj't Gen., with rank of Lt. Col., 1st Division M. M., vice O'Donoghue, appointed Inspector.
- " 25. Daniel O'C. O'Donoghue, Inspector, with rank of Lieut. Col., 1st Division M. M., vice Richards, promoted.

DISCHARGED.

- Jan. 16. James M. Andrews, Commissary 1st Division M. M.
- " 16. Orville W. Collins, Captain Co. "D," 1st Reg't M. V. M.
- " 16. James D. Maxfield, Captain Co. "C," 2nd Reg't M. V. M.
- " 16. Charles E. Sturtevant, 2nd Lieut. Co. "C," 2nd Reg't M. V. M.
- March 13. Albert C. Sawyer, 2nd Lieut. "Saco Rifles," M. R. M.
- " 31. Charles E. Miles, Major 2nd Reg't M. V. M.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, April 14, 1884.

General Orders No. 7.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	63.64	Company "A,"	Hampden,	67.92
Company "B,"	Portland,	52.00	*Company "B,"	Oldtown,	26.53
Company "C,"	Auburn,	20.75	*Company "C,"	Dexter,	15.68
Company "D,"	Norway,	39.63	†Company "D,"	Rockland,	00.00
Company "E,"	Portland,	55.65	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	69.29
Company "F,"	Augusta,	62.96	*Company "F,"	Dover,	25.51
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	46.45	Company "G,"	Bangor,	73.36
*Company "H,"	Gardiner,	31.09	Company "H,"	Waterville,	56.67
Percentage of Regiment.		46.52	Percentage of Regiment,		41.87

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	84.95	First,	Lewiston,	67.14
			†Second,	Portland,	35.14
			Percentage of Battery,		56.14

* Only one drill held.

† No drill held.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, April 28, 1884.

General Orders No. 8.

I. The attention of the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Militia is called to the following extract from the Militia Law: "Section 85. The volunteer militia shall parade by companies, on the first Tuesday in May, for inspection, company drill and manœuvre. They shall also be assembled for drill not less than three hours in each month."

II. It will be observed that the law for inspection is imperative, and does not carry pay with it any more than the required drill of three hours each month.

III. The inspection will be made by the company commanders, if no regimental officers are present. Inspection books will be prepared and forwarded to these headquarters on or before the tenth of May.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 2, 1884.

General Orders No. 9.

I. The organization known as the Lewiston Zouaves, Reserve Militia, is hereby disbanded, and all officers and enlisted men belonging to said company are hereby honorably discharged from the Reserve Militia of Maine.

II. Captain John S. Manson is directed to turn over all State property now in his possession to Lieut. Col. A. B. Nealey of Lewiston, taking his receipt for the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 8, 1884.

General Orders No. 10.

The commanding officer of the First Brigade, Maine Volunteer Militia, and the commanding officers of the several organizations composing the Reserve Militia, will report to Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Commanding First Division, Militia of Maine.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 9, 1884.

General Orders No. 11.

I. The annual armory inspection of the Volunteer Militia will be made upon the dates given below, unless specially notified of a different date by the Inspector General.

Wednesday, May 14, Co. "G," 1st Reg't, Biddeford.

Thursday, May 15, Co. "F," 1st Reg't, Augusta.

Friday, May 16, Co. "H," 1st Reg't, Gardiner.

Monday, May 19, Co. "H," 2d Reg't, Waterville.

Tuesday, May 20, Co. "E," 2d Reg't, Skowhegan.

Wednesday, May 21, Co. "C," 2d Reg't, Dexter.

Thursday, May 22, Co. "F," 2d Reg't, Dover.

Friday, May 23, Co. "B," 2d Reg't, Oldtown.

Saturday, May 24, Co. "G," 2d Reg't, Bangor.

Monday, May 26, Co. "A," 2d Reg't, Hampden.

Tuesday, May 27, Co. "D," 1st Reg't, Norway.

Wednesday, May 28, Co. "C," 1st Reg't, Auburn.

Thursday, May 29, 1st Platoon of Battery, Lewiston.

Monday, June 2, Cos. "A" and "B," 1st Reg't, Portland.

Tuesday, June 3, Co. "E," 1st Reg't, and 2d Platoon of Battery, Portland.

II. The several organizations will parade in full dress, with knapsacks, blankets rolled on top of, and overcoats and blouses packed in same, and will parade promptly at 8 o'clock, on dates named.

III. The Inspector General will make the inspection, or designate an officer to do so, and will report to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General, the condition of the armories, books and military property, also such suggestions as he may deem important upon the system of instruction, drill and discipline in the several organizations.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 17, 1884.

General Orders No. 12.

I. In consideration of a communication from Captain George W. Proctor, commanding First Battery of Light Artillery, M. V. M., approved by Brigadier General John Marshall Brown, commanding First Brigade, M. V. M., and Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanding First Division, Maine Militia, the Second Platoon of said Battery, located at Portland, is hereby disbanded, the strength of said Platoon having fallen below the minimum number of enlisted men required by law, and all officers and enlisted men are hereby honorably discharged. Captain Proctor will arrange at once for the care of the State's property in possession of said Platoon, and is charged with the duty of enlisting and mustering into service a sufficient number of men in Portland to form a Platoon, to be known as Second Platoon of First Battery of Light Artillery, M. V. M.

II. The company of Infantry recruited at Lewiston for the Volunteer Militia, under Special Orders No. 11, these Headquarters, current series, is hereby assigned to the Second Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., and will be known as Co. "D," of said Regiment.

III. The circular issued by Col. E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, dated May 1, 1884, is hereby approved, and the same will govern the rifle practice of the Volunteer Militia, for the season of 1884.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 27, 1884.

General Orders No. 13.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	57.95	Company "A,"	Hampden,	59.43
Company "B,"	Portland,	20.00	*Company "B,"	Oldtown,	22.92
Company "C,"	Auburn,	45.54	Company "C,"	Dexter,	25.26
Company "D,"	Norway,	56.73	Company "D,"	Disbanded.	—
Company "E,"	Portland,	50.81	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	73.47
Company "F,"	Augusta,	37.50	Company "F,"	Dover,	37.00
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	54.90	Company "G,"	Bangor,	86.36
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	28.49	Company "H,"	Waterville,	57.47
Percentage of Regiment,		43.87	Percentage of Regiment,		51.70

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	78.95	First,	Lewiston,	61.14
			†Second,	Portland,	00.00
			Percentage of Battery,		30.57

* Only one drill held.

† No drill held.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 28, 1884.

General Orders No. 14.

I. The star will hereafter be worn on fatigue caps by officers and men as a designating badge. It will be made of cloth, and stitched upon the top of the cap, in the centre. The colors and pattern will be as follows:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.—Small star, blue, set in larger one, white.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.—Small star, red, set in larger one, white.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Red.

SECOND REGIMENT.—White.

BATTERY AND FRONTIER GUARDS.—Blue.

II. New belts and gun slings have been, and fatigue caps will soon be issued, and on receipt of the latter, the old dress hats, pompons, waist belts and gun slings, together with all other old material not in use, will be forwarded these Headquarters, accompanied by invoices of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, June 16, 1884.

General Orders No. 15.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	68.09	Company "A,"	Hampden,	63.81
Company "B,"	Portland,	54.64	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	48.84
Company "C,"	Auburn,	52.59	Company "C,"	Dexter,	44.33
Company "D,"	Norway,	53.85	*Company "D,"	Lewiston,	42.86
Company "E,"	Portland,	69.35	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	74.08
†Company "F,"	Augusta,	00.00	Company "F,"	Dover,	59.43
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	45.19	Company "G,"	Bangor,	75.45
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	51.28	Company "H,"	Waterville,	56.98
Percentage of Regiment.		49.37	Percentage of Regiment,		58.22

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	90.32	First,	Lewiston,	58.82
			†Second,	Portland,	00.00
			Percentage of Battery.		29.41

* Only one drill held.

† No drill held.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, June 30, 1884.

General Orders No. 16.

The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending June 30th among the commissioned officers of the Militia:

COMMISSIONED.

- April 18. Fred L. Edgecomb, 2d Lieut. Co. "C," 1st Reg't Inf., M. V. M., vice Loring, discharged.
- May 13. Benjamin W. Parker, Capt. Co. "D," 2d Reg't, M. V. M.
 " 13. William R. Stevens, 1st Lieut. Co. "D," 2d Reg't, M. V. M.
 " 13. George O. Tufts, 2d Lieut. Co. "D," 2d Reg't, M. V. M.
 " 26. Winfield Scott Choate, Capt. Co. "F," 1st Reg't, M. V. M., vice Dunn, resigned.
 " 26. George Doughty, 1st Lieut. Co. "F," 1st Reg't, M. V. M., vice McDavid, discharged.
 " 26. Edward R. Bean, 2d Lieut. Co. "F," 1st Reg't, M. V. M., vice Johnson, resigned.
 " 27. Wilmer F. Harding, Major 2d Reg't, M. V. M., vice Miles, resigned.
- June 4. Walter F. Bradish, 2d Lieut. "Leavitt Guards," M. V. M., vice White, resigned.
 " 19. William Vaughn, 1st Lieut. Co. "H," 2d Reg't, M. V. M., vice Brackett, resigned.
 " 20. Frank D. Briggs, 2d Lieut. Co. "D," 1st Reg't, vice Harlow, resigned.
 " 27. James F. Jason, 1st Lieut. Co. "B," 1st Reg't, M. V. M., vice Sweet, commission declined.
 " 27. Wilbert W. Emerson, Capt. Co. "A," 2d Reg't, M. V. M., vice Harding, promoted.
 " 27. Alvah A. Pomroy, 1st Lieut. Co. "A," 2d Reg't, M. V. M., vice Nason, discharged.
 " 27. Frank G. Whitney, 2d Lieut. Co. "A," 2d Reg't, M. V. M., vice Emerson, promoted.

DISCHARGED.

- May 2. John S. Manson, Capt. "Lewiston Zouaves," M. R. M., company disbanded.
 " 2. William R. Stevens, 1st Lieut. "Lewiston Zouaves," M. R. M., company disbanded.
 " 2. George O. Tufts, 2d Lieut. "Lewiston Zouaves," M. R. M., company disbanded.
 " 21. Jerry C. Brackett, 1st Lieut. Co. "H," 2d Reg't, M. V. M.
 " 21. Fred J. Isley, 1st Lieut. "Portland Cadets," M. R. M.
 " 27. Michael White, Jr., 2d Lieut. "Leavitt Guards," M. R. M.
 " 27. John B. Stowe, Capt. "Saco Rifles," M. R. M. company disbanded.
 " 27. William H. Owen, 1st Lieut. "Saco Rifles," M. R. M., company disbanded.
 " 27. Albert C. Sawyer, 2d Lieut. "Saco Rifles," M. R. M., company disbanded.
 " 31. Walter H. Nason, 1st Lieut. Co. "A," 2d Reg't, M. V. M.
 " 31. Albert M. Harlow, 2d Lieut. Co. "D," 1st Reg't, M. V. M.
- June 17. John O. Patten, 1st Lieut. "Bath Light Infantry," M. R. M.
 " 30. Edwin H. Durgin, 2d Lieut. Co. "C," 2d Reg't, M. V. M.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 1, 1884.

General Orders No. 17.

The Annual Encampment of the First Brigade, First Division, Maine Volunteer Militia, for the year 1884, will be held at Augusta, for five days, commencing Tuesday, August 5th.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 9, 1884.

General Orders No. 18.

I. The annual encampment of the First Brigade, First Division, M. V. M., having been ordered at Augusta, for five days, commencing Tuesday, August 5th, the authority of the Brigade commander will, during said encampment, be extended to a distance of one-half mile around said camp, with the exception of any road or roads within said distance, and all authority intended to be given by section 107 of the Militia Law is hereby given the Brigadier General, to be exercised during said encampment.

II. The encampment is designed for the instruction of the officers and men in camp and field duty, and it is enjoined upon all concerned to be present and conform to the discipline necessary to render them efficient in the honorable service for which they are organized, and to which they are always liable to be called.

III. Blank ammunition will be issued, and a portion of one day will be devoted to a march outside the camp, with skirmishing and other practical exercises such as would be required in actual service.

IV. The Inspector General is hereby directed to attend the encampment, and carefully observe the instruction, drill and manœuvres practiced, and make a written detailed report thereon. He will also make such suggestions as he may deem important upon the working and efficiency of the system of instruction, and transmit his report to these Headquarters within thirty days after the breaking up of said encampment.

V. The Inspector of Rifle Practice will also attend and superintend the rifle practice of the troops during the encampment.

VI. The commanding officer of the Brigade is hereby directed to cause a muster of the troops to be made each day during the encampment, by officers detailed for that purpose, who will be held responsible for the correctness of their muster. No substitutes can be mustered for pay, and any officer allowing any person to answer for an absent man will have charges preferred against him for court martial.

VII. During the encampment, the Brigade commander will forward, each day, to these Headquarters, a morning report, showing the condition of the command.

VIII. On the last day of the encampment, company commanders will forward to these Headquarters duplicate pay rolls of their several companies, certified under oath to be correct and true.

IX. At the close of the encampment, the Brigadier General commanding will make a written report to these Headquarters of the duty performed by his command, with such observations and suggestions as he may deem for the good of the service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 9th, 1884.

General orders No. 19.

I. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General the following enlisted men are hereby discharged from the Volunteer Militia, having removed from the State:

Co. "H," 1st REG'T INF'Y—Charles A. Chase, Willie E. Dean, John M. Gove, Joseph B. Lowell and Rufus C. Waterhouse.

Co. "E," 2nd REG'T INF'Y—Ellsworth S. Burrill, and F. S. McFarland.

II. Upon same recommendation the following enlisted men are hereby *dishonorably discharged* from the Volunteer Militia, *for absence from drill meetings without leave*:

Co. "H," 1st REG'T INF'Y—Prescott T. Chamberlain, William H. Booker, William Brann, Benjamin W. Chamberlain, George Chamberlain, Frank Davis, Howard M. Davis, George Esmond, George Esponnett, Melvin Hamlin, Joseph C. King, Emery E. Lord, Fred Mer-rill, Edward Nevills, Everett Robinson, Frank Simpson, Alvah B. Stevens and M. S. Williams.

Co. "E," 2nd REG'T INF'Y—Darius B. Barnes, George A. Collins, Charles B. Palmer and Lester F. Robinson.

III. Upon same recommendation Private Edward F. Dinsmore, Co. "E," 2nd REG'T INF'Y, is hereby DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED from the Volunteer Militia, having been convicted of purloining State property, to wit: one uniform blouse.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 19, 1884.

General Orders No. 20.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	72.34	Company "A,"	Hampden,	69.57
Company "B,"	Portland,	55.10	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	78.12
Company "C,"	Auburn,	55.09	+Company "C,"	Dexter,	00.00
Company "D,"	Norway,	55.34	Company "D,"	Lewiston,	89.29
Company "E,"	Portland,	55.65	*Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	34.69
Company "F,"	Augusta,	50.00	Company "F,"	Dover,	36.27
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	63.73	Company "G,"	Bangor,	75.68
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	33.63	Company "H,"	Waterville,	62.64
Percentage of Regiment.		55.11	Percentage of Regiment.		55.78

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	90.43	First, †Second.	Lewiston, Disbanded,	65.00
Percentage of Regiment.			Percentage of Battery,		65.00

* Only one drill held.

† No drill held.

By order of Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 22, 1884.

General Orders No. 21.

I. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General, the following enlisted men are hereby discharged from the Volunteer Militia, having removed from the State:

Co. "C," 1st REG'T INF'Y—Leland I. Crosby, George E. Kilbourne, Benjamin M. Lane and Fred A. Smith.

Co. "C," 2d REG'T INF'Y—B. F. Atwater, Frank I. Blanchard, C. W. Oliver, S. C. Page and Daniel C. Woodward.

II. Upon same recommendation the following enlisted men are hereby *dishonorably* discharged from the Volunteer Militia, *for absence from drill meetings without leave*:

Co. "C," 1st REG'T INF'Y—Eben K. Butler, F. L. Blake, W. Fred Coombs, Horace A. Campbell, Fred L. Foster, Frederick M. Gurney, Freeman C. Jackson, Marshall E. Jackson, Fred A. Johnson, Winfield R. Jordan, Will S. Noyes, Harry Percival, John B. Thomas and Herbert A. Whitney.

Co. "C," 2d REG'T INF'Y—Edgar R. Brown, William Deering, Elmer E. Field, C. H. Haskell, Walter E. Hill, George F. Johnson, J. H. Larrabee, Peter S. Mower, Edwin E. Morgridge, William H. Macomb, Forrest Parcher, S. C. Philbrick, E. G. Robinson, Fred P. Roberts, Frank A. Ricker, A. J. Sands, Everett L. Smart and Lafayette B. Waldron.

III. Upon same recommendation, Private Barton H. Ross, Co. "C," 1st REG'T INF'Y, is hereby honorably discharged from the Volunteer Militia, by reason of disability, being unable to march.

IV. Augustus C. Wing, late Commissary Sergeant 2d Reg't Inf'y, is hereby dishonorably discharged from the Volunteer Militia, for conduct unbecoming a soldier.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 24, 1884.

General Orders No. 22.

The following prizes will be offered in the matches, specified in circular dated May 1, 1884, which are to take place during encampment week at Augusta.

COMPANY SKIRMISH MATCH.

Distance 100 to 250 yds. Third class target. Firing points unknown, rounds 10—five shots fired in advancing, five in retreating. Companies competing with more than *thirty-five* men will have *five* points additional added to their score for each man in excess of thirty-five. Companies competing with less than thirty-five men will have five points deducted for each man less than thirty-five. Highest per cent thus made to win. Rifle, U. S. Springfield. Cartridges, U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass. Not less than twenty-five men allowed to compete.

Prize—The silk flag presented by the U. S. Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., will be awarded this year to that company making the highest score in the company skirmish match.

COMPANY TEAM SKIRMISH MATCH.

Ten men from each command—distance 200 to 500 yds, 20 rounds to a man; firing points unknown; one or more shots at each firing point. Position, any. Firing on the advance and retreat. Second class target. Highest score to win. U. S. Springfield rifle. Ammunition, U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prizes—Best score, cash \$15.00. Second best, cash \$10.00.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

Five men to each team. Distance, 200 yds. standing, third class target. Five hundred yards lying, second class target. Rounds, seven at each distance. No sighting shots at 200 yds. Rifles, U. S. Springfield. Ammunition, any. Highest score to win.

Prize—Cash \$15.00, to be divided equally among the men on winning team.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Five men to a team. Distance 200 yds., standing; rounds five, no sighting shots. Ammunition, any. Third class target. U. S. Springfield rifle. Highest score to win.

No soldier will be allowed to compete in any of the foregoing matches, who has not been a member of the M. V. M. at least two months prior to the date of encampment. No soldier (after the date of this circular) will be allowed to compete in any of the matches who has been reported absent *without leave* from any of the semi-monthly drills, or who has been absent *with leave* more than twice during the time mentioned.

Prizes—Elegantly framed pictures, valued at \$25.00 each. Battle of Trafalgar (Death of Nelson), same for each Regiment. The Frontier Guards will compete with the Second Regiment, and the Maine Battery with the First Regiment. The hours for competition in the different matches will be the best possible, compatible with the general interests of the encampment. Companies will furnish the General Inspector of Rifle Practice a list of the men who will comprise the competing teams, the first day of the encampment.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 26, 1884.

General Orders No. 23.

The following General Orders, decisions, and rulings from Headquarters of the Army are published for the information of all concerned. The Maine Militia will hereafter conform to the same:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 20, 1884.

"General Orders No. 54.

The following modifications of the Tactics are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. The length of the direct step in common and quick time will be thirty inches, measured from heel to heel; the cadence will be at the rate of ninety steps per minute for common time, and one hundred and twenty steps per minute for quick time. A natural, swinging motion of the arms will be permitted when marching.

II. The length of the short step and back step in common and quick time will be fifteen inches.

III. The length of the double step will be thirty-five inches, and the cadence will be at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

IV. When the manual of arms is executed while marching, each motion of the manual will correspond with the cadence of the step.

V. Paragraphs of the Tactics affected by this order are modified accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN:

CHAUNCY MCKEEVER, *Acting Adjutant General.*"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 14, 1884.

"Circular No. 4.

The following decisions, rulings, &c., have been made during the month of April, 1884, and are published to the army for the information of all concerned:

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TACTICS—PARAGRAPH ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

In determining the question as to what guides, under paragraph 189, are exempt from the "carry arms" when marching in common or quick time, it is to be noted that both right and left guides of a company or division are not simultaneously charged with the step and direction of march. These guides, either right or left, who are not so charged, are exempt. The word "guide," as used in the tactics, has two meanings. It may mean any sergeant placed on the flanks of a company in line, or its front and rear in a column of fours, twos, or files, and denominated right or left, and leading and rear guides. (See paragraphs 180, 214, 382, 436, &c.) In a more restricted sense, it may mean that particular one of these sergeants who, for the time being, is charged with the step, &c. In paragraph 189 it is used in the general sense in the plural, and in the restricted sense in the singular.—[*Letter, Apr. 7, '84, 1208 A. G. O., 1884.*]

SENTINEL.

A sentinel should salute officers passing within saluting distance in rear of his post—[*Letter, Apr. 7, '84, 1267 A. G. O., 1884.*]

TACTICS.

It would be irregular and unauthorized to divide any part of the manual of arms into more motions than are laid down in the tactics.—[*Letter, Apr. 9, '84, 1351 A. G. O., 1884.*]

PARAGRAPH THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE OF THE REGULATIONS.

The sentinel on No. 1 post having challenged any person approaching his post at night and received the reply, should command "Halt!" and call "Corporal of the guard, friend," or "friend with the countersign," according to the answer of the person challenged. The corporal of the guard should then order the person to advance, receiving the countersign, if the person has it. If the person challenged be the officer in charge, or any person entitled to inspect the guard, the corporal, after receiving the countersign, should say, "The countersign is right," and call "Turn out the guard," announcing the title of the officer challenged. The guard being paraded, the officer of the guard will say, "Advance, officer in charge" (or "of the day,") adding, "with the countersign" (or "parole,") should he deem it necessary.—[*Letter, Apr. 10, '84, 1274, A. G. O., 1884.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN:

R. C. DRUM, *Adjutant General.*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 28, 1884.

General Orders No. 24.

I. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General, the following enlisted men are hereby discharged from the Volunteer Militia, having removed from the State:

Co. "B," 2d Regiment Infantry. Charles Garland.

First Platoon of Battery. John A. Ames, E. F. Burns, A. J. McAllister, H. Reed and F. R. Richardson.

II. Upon same recommendation, the following enlisted men are hereby *dishonorably* discharged from the Volunteer Militia, *for absence from drill meetings without leave*:

Co. "B," 2d Regiment Infantry. Charles Bates, Frank Burnham, Fred Nichols and George W. Nichols.

Co. "G," 2d Regiment Infantry. M. F. Hines, R. Jameson and M. Kennailly.

III. Upon same recommendation, Private B. Kelley of Co. "G" 2d Regiment Infantry, is hereby honorably discharged from the Volunteer Militia by reason of disability (defective eyesight.)

IV. The following order is published for the information of the Volunteer Militia:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governor's Island, N. Y. H., July 19, 1884.

"Special Orders No. 147.

[EXTRACT.]

I. In compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, Captain *Joshua A. Fessenden*, 5th U. S. Artillery, is detailed to visit the five days' encampment of the Volunteer Militia of the State of Maine, near Augusta, Me., commencing August 5th, 1884. Upon the completion of this service Captain *Fessenden* will return to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and submit through these headquarters, for the information of superior military authorities, a full report of his observations while at the camp.

The journey as directed is necessary for the public service.

* * * * *

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, August 7, 1884.

General Orders No. 25.

So much of General Orders No. 22, C. S., as provides for Company Team Skirmish Match, is hereby rescinded, and a Company Team Novelty Skirmish Match is substituted therefor. Conditions of Company Team Novelty Skirmish Match: distance, unknown—75 to 200 yards; ten men,—ten rounds per man; targets—imitation men, exposed to view five seconds; prizes—best score, cash \$15, second best, \$10. Teams from Second Regiment will assemble at firing point promptly at 4.30 P. M. They will advance at sound of the bugle, when the "imitation men" will appear above the pits; the team will at once halt and take one shot and no more. They will advance again without orders, halting and firing whenever the men appear, until their ten rounds are fired. They will then break from the right and march to the left at once. The teams from the First Regiment and Frontier Guards will be notified of the time for their competition as soon as it can be determined.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Sept. 18, 1884.

General Orders No. 26.

I. The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	68.69	Company "A,"	Hampden,	68.09
Company "B,"	Portland,	48.42	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	57.01
Company "C,"	Auburn,	67.80	†Company "C,"	Dexter,	00.00
Company "D,"	Norway,	63.72	Company "D,"	Lewiston,	72.32
Company "E,"	Portland,	53.22	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	59.34
Company "F,"	Augusta,	44.83	Company "F,"	Dover,	54.90
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	65.45	Company "G,"	Bangor,	76.58
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	61.90	Company "H,"	Waterville,	61.70
Percentage of Regiment,		59.25	Percentage of Regiment.		56.24

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport.	85.86	First,	Lewiston,	83.82
			*Second,	Portland,	42.86
			Percentage of Battery,		63.34

* Only one drill held.

† No drill held.

II. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General, the following enlisted men are hereby discharged from Company "A" First Regiment Infantry and the Volunteer Militia: James E. Frye, H. L. Merrill and John H. Field, enlisted in U. S. service; Charles C. Hodsdon, removed from State.

III. Upon same recommendation, the following enlisted men are hereby dishonorably discharged from the above named company and the Volunteer Militia: James B. Sommers, Frank M. Sprague, C. H. Flaherty, Daniel A. Barter, Edwin A. Miles and David Jones, for absence from drill meetings without leave; John H. Quinn, for being drunk in Company's Armory; Edwin Elloret, for being drunk in uniform.

IV. Upon recommendation of the Colonel commanding, the following changes in Inspectors of Rifle Practice in the Second Regiment Infantry are hereby announced: Capt. James F. Maloney to be Regimental Inspector vice Harding, promoted. Company Inspectors: Company "A" 1st Lieut. A. H. Pomroy, vice Emerson, promoted; Company "B" 2d Lieut. Cornelius Ahern, vice Leahy, discharged; Company "C" 2d Lieut.

Edward E. Hale, vice Sturtevant, discharged; Company "D" Sergt. Charles O. Morrill. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Oct. 13, 1884.

General Orders No. 27.

I. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending September 30th, among the commissioned officers of the Militia:

COMMISSIONED.

- July 7, Frederick H. York, 1st Lieut. "Portland Cadets," M. R. M., vice Ilsley, discharged.
- " 7, Daniel W. Heseltine, 2d Lieut. "Portland Cadets," M. R. M., vice York, promoted.
- " 10, Orin T. Despeaux, Jr. 1st Lieut. First Battery, M. V. M.
- " 10, Frank O. Stanwood, Jr. 2d Lieut. First Battery, M. V. M.
- " 15, Roscoe H. Wing, 1st Lieut. Co. "B" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Leahy, discharged.
- " 15, Cornelius Ahern, 2d Lieut. Co. "B" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Wing, promoted.
- " 17, Daniel W. McCrillis, Capt. Co. "C" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Atwater, discharged.
- " 17, Edwin H. Durgin, 1st Lieut. Co. "C" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Edgerly, discharged.
- " 17, Edward E. Hale, 2d Lieut. Co. "C" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Durgin, discharged.
- " 17, Edwy A. Sotheard, 1st Lieut. Co. "H" 1st Regiment, M. V. M., vice Small, discharged.
- " 17, Fred E. Sotheard, 2d Lieut. Co. "H" 1st Regiment, M. V. M., vice Sotheard, promoted.
- " 19, Thomas E. Murray, 2d Lieut. Co. "G" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Driscoll, discharged.
- " 29, James L. Tryon, 2d Lieut. Co. "B" 1st Regiment, M. V. M., vice Smith, discharged.
- Sept. 16, William R. Stevens, 1st Lieut. Co. "D" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Stevens, failed to qualify.
- " 16, Walter A. Goss, 2d Lieut. Co. "D" 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice Tufts, failed to qualify.

DISCHARGED.

- July 3, John C. Driscoll, 2d Lieut. Co. "G" 2d Regiment, M. V. M.
- " 9, Charles H. Atwater, Capt. Co. "C" 2d Regiment, M. V. M.
- " 9, William R. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. Co. "C" 2d Regiment, M. V. M.
- " 16, Alfred S. Smith, 2d Lieut. Co. "B" 1st Regiment, M. V. M.
- Sept. 16, Neal D. Winslow, Capt. "Portland Cadets" M. R. M.

II. The attention of Company commanders is called to Sec. II of General Orders No. 14, these Headquarters, current series, relating to return of military property not in use.

III. Upon recommendation of the Colonel Commanding First Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., approved by the General commanding First Brigade, M. V. M., the following enlisted men are hereby discharged from their respective companies and Volunteer Militia, for disobedience of orders and non-attendance at the Annual Encampment, August 5-9, 1884:

Company A, John B. Evans, John H. Donovan, John J. Gorham, Thomas H. Gorham, Thomas J. Markley, Victor L. Shanning and Warren M. Teague.

Company B, Augustus Batchelder, John M. Bell, W. E. Davis, F. W. Haskell, Bernard E. Hughes, Charles E. Kent, T. J. Lambert, George I. Merrill, Frank Murray, H. C. Mason, J. F. Neal, J. D. Prindable, Philip Silva and Antoine Silva.

Company D, Grinfill Stuart, Harry F. Ames, Clemence B. Bailey, Charles E. Brett, Lemuel B. Carter, James E. Dunham, Milton Edwards, Horace E. Edwards, George D. Frost, Charles E. Freeman, Clement S. Goodwin, Willis W. Harmon, Fred H. Kelley, John P. Mason, William B. Marston, Eugene F. Smith, Charles Smith, Otis P. Stokes, Taibot Stuart, Charles A. Small, Albert E. Sanborn and George P. Tucker.

Company E, James A. Alexander, W. J. Alexander, P. W. Condron, M. F. Ford, Peter Gorham, John J. Kelley, James Malone, John Manning, George McCallum, William H. Monahan, Thomas J. Murphy, 1st, James A. Oneal, Matthew Parks, Patrick Sweeney and John Brady.

Company G, Freeborn S. Chapman, Roscoe P. Clement, Geo. D. Burnham, Kophman Clark, Thomas Doyle, Frank O. Deering, John C. Gould, William C. Goodwin, J. Frank Hill, Albert B. Hanson, Michael Hurley, Fred M. Irish, Frederick A. Montgomery, Arthur E. Noyes, Frank B. Remick, William F. Snow, Charles E. Smith, Joseph Lube, Henry J. Tatterson and William M. York.

Company H, F. L. Fall, Frank E. Setheard, E. W. Getchell, R. G. Marston, F. A. Wadsworth, George W. Morrill, F. L. McCormick, John McCarthy, L. H. Fletcher and W. P. Mitchell.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Nov. 7, 1884.

General Orders No. 28.

I Permission is hereby granted the Volunteer Militia until December 1st to qualify according to the rules and conditions specified in Circular dated May 1st, 1884. Returns of rifle practice must be made on or before December 10th.

II. Company Inspectors will carefully inspect the rifles of their companies during the first week in December, and make prompt returns to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Company commanders will also report to him the number of Marksmen's Badges held by their companies, designating them as one, two, three and four year badges. If any are missing, state the cause of deficiency.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, November 15, 1884.

General Orders No. 29.

I. The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	76.09	Company "A,"	Hampden,	78.30
Company "B,"	Portland,	50.00	*Company "B,"	Oldtown,	31.96
Company "C,"	Auburn,	83.75	*Company "C,"	Dexter,	34.37
†Company "D,"	Norway,	00.00	*Company "D,"	Lewiston,	34.17
Company "E,"	Portland,	50.00	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	68.63
Company "F,"	Augusta,	67.33	†Company "F,"	Dover,	00.00
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	58.12	*Company "G,"	Bangor,	45.37
*Company "H,"	Gardiner,	37.78	Company "H,"	Waterville,	72.45
Percentage of Regiment.		52.88	Percentage of Regiment.		45.66

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
†Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	00.00	First,	Lewiston,	77.63
			Second,	Portland,	84.72
			Percentage of Battery.		81.17

* Only one drill reported.

† No drill reported.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, November 17, 1884.

General Orders No. 30.

I. The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	65.22	Company "A,"	Hampden,	38.68
Company "B,"	Portland,	39.42	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	70.49
Company "C,"	Auburn,	56.36	Company "C,"	Dexter,	43.75
†Company "D,"	Norway,	00.00	*Company "D,"	Lewiston,	29.31
Company "E,"	Portland,	52.21	*Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	35.71
Company "F,"	Augusta,	59.00	*Company "F,"	Dover,	32.14
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	52.59	Company "G,"	Bangor,	62.04
†Company "H,"	Gardiner,	00.00	Company "H,"	Waterville,	60.20
Percentage of Regiment.		40.60	Percentage of Regiment.		46.54

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	79.00	First,	Lewiston,	76.32
			Second,	Portland,	86.11
			Percentage of Battery.		81.21

* Only one drill reported.

† No drill reported.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, December 15, 1884.

General Orders No. 31.

The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	56.76	*Company "A,"	Hampden,	15.09
Company "B,"	Portland,	44.68	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	70.49
Company "C,"	Auburn,	52.73	Company "C,"	Dexter,	43.08
Company "D,"	Norway,	80.12	Company "D,"	Lewiston,	59.84
Company "E,"	Portland,	59.43	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	66.67
Company "F,"	Augusta,	48.96	Company "F,"	Dover,	45.54
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	32.29	*Company "G,"	Bangor,	29.25
†Company "H."	Gardiner,	00.00	Company "H,"	Waterville,	62.00
Percentage of Regiment.		46.87	Percentage of Regiment,		48.99

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	71.15	First,	Lewiston,	76.32
			Second,	Brunswick,	69.44
			Percentage of Battery.		72.88

* Only one drill reported. † No drill reported.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, December 30, 1884.

General Orders No. 32.

I. The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at the semi-monthly drills of the Volunteer Militia, for the month of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-four:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Company.	Location.	Percentage.
Company "A,"	Portland,	64.86	Company "A,"	Hampden,	51.89
Company "B,"	Portland,	50.25	Company "B,"	Oldtown,	59.32
Company "C,"	Auburn,	54.54	Company "C,"	Dexter,	76.47
Company "D,"	Norway,	77.50	*Company "D,"	Lewiston,	33.60
Company "E,"	Portland,	57.84	Company "E,"	Skowhegan,	71.29
Company "F,"	Augusta,	35.42	*Company "F,"	Dover,	12.50
Company "G,"	Biddeford,	52.63	†Company "G,"	Bangor,	00.00
Company "H,"	Gardiner,	52.94	Company "H,"	Waterville,	52.94
Percentage of Regiment.		55.75	Percentage of Regiment.		44.75

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.			1ST MAINE BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Company.	Location.	Percentage.	Platoon.	Location.	Percentage.
Frontier Guards,	Eastport,	72.22	†First,	Lewiston,	00.00
			Second.	Brunswick,	83.33
			Percentage of Battery,		41.66

* Only one drill reported.

† No drill reported.

II. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending December 31st among the commissioned officers of the Militia.

COMMISSIONED.

- Oct. 27, Fred H. York, Captain "Portland Cadets" M. R. M., vice Winslow, resigned.
 " 27, Daniel W. Heseltine, 1st Lieut. "Portland Cadets" M. R. M., vice York, promoted.
 " 27, Harry G. Eastman, 2d Lieut. "Portland Cadets" M. R. M., vice Heseltine, promoted.
 Dec. 1, Frank H. Greeley, 1st Lieut. & Q. M. 2d Regiment, M. V. M., vice McFadden, resigned.

DISCHARGED.

- Oct. 10, Michael H. Casey, Captain "Sheridan Guards" M. R. M.
Nov. 11, Andrew L. McFadden, 1st Lieut. & Q. M. 2d Regiment, M. V. M.
Dec. 5, George W. Cross, Capt. Co. "H," 1st Regiment, M. V. M.
" 5, Francis H. Wing, Capt. Co. "E," 2d Regiment, M. V. M.

By order of Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE L. BEAL, *Adjutant General.*



ROSTER, FOR YEARS 1885-6.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF:

HIS EXCELLENCY FREDERICK ROBIE, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Brigadier General SAMUEL J. GALLAGHER, Augusta, *Adjutant General,
Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster General.*

Brigadier General JOHN T. RICHARDS, Gardiner,
Inspector General.

Colonel AUGUSTUS C. HAMLIN, Bangor,
Surgeon General.

Colonel FERDINAND W. GUPTILL, Saco,
Judge Advocate General.

Colonel SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL, Cherryfield,
Commissary General.

Colonel CHARLES C. BURRILL, Ellsworth,
Asst. Quartermaster General.

Colonel ENOCH C. FARRINGTON, Portland,
Inspector of Rifle Practice.

AIDES-DE-CAMP:

Colonel FRANK D. PULLEN, Bangor.

Lieutenant Colonel WM. A. R. BOOTHBY, Waterville.

“ “ WILLARD B. KING, Calais.

“ “ ALBERT B. NEALEY, Lewiston.

“ “ WILLIAM F. BOARDMAN, Calais.

“ “ J. FRANK HAYDEN, Bath.

“ “ RUEL T. MCLELLAN, Portland.

“ “ FRANK C. KNIGHT, Rockland.

Major GEORGE E. DOLE, Bangor,
Military Secretary.