

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE  
STATE MAINE FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897**

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Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State Maine for the Year Ending December 31,  
1897 by John T. Richards

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**JOHN T. RICHARDS**

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Maine* ADJUTANT GENERAL *'s office*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

*Published agreeably to An Act approved March 27, 1895.*

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1898

## REPORT.

AUGUSTA, December 31, 1897.

*To His Excellency, Llewellyn Powers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to submit my report as adjutant general, quartermaster general and paymaster general, for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Major-General Selden Connor, who so efficiently served as adjutant general during the administration of Governor Henry B. Cleaves and who was appointed by Your Excellency to the same position on your staff, having resigned in April of this year to take effect on the qualification of his successor, Your Excellency honored me with the appointment, to date May 1, 1897. My report therefore covers the period from that date.

### ENROLLMENT.

It appears from the biennial enrollment made by the assessors of the several cities, towns and plantations of the State as returned and certified to this office, that the total number of male citizens of this State of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, able to perform military duty and not exempted by law, is 106,042 an increase of 2,655 over the enrollment of 1895.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

No change has been made in the organization of the National Guard since the last report of this department. The two companies, Company M, First Infantry, and Company M, Second Infantry, organized December 29, 1896, have been uniformed and equipped. Two companies of the Second Infantry, A of Hampden and G of Bangor were disbanded by General Orders,

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No. 4, A. G. O., Augusta, April 30, 1897. In compliance with petitions made and signed as authorized by the militia law, permission was granted the citizens of Gardiner to raise one company of infantry to fill the vacancy in the Second Infantry caused by the disbanding of Company A, and the same permission was granted the citizens of Bangor to raise one company of infantry to fill the vacancy in the same regiment caused by disbanding Company G. These companies were promptly organized, uniformed, equipped and assigned to the Second Infantry, again filling its complement of companies.

The organizations of the National Guard which have been authorized are two regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, a Signal Corps and an Ambulance Corps. Their total authorized strength is: officers, 118; enlisted men, 1,996.

The First Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Lucius H. Kendall commanding, headquarters at Biddeford, has twelve companies stationed as follows: A, B, E and L, Portland; C, Auburn; D, Norway; F, Augusta; G, Biddeford; H, Rockland; I, Lewiston; K, Brunswick; and M, Westbrook.

The Second Regiment of Infantry, Colonel George A. Philbrook commanding, headquarters at Lewiston, has twelve companies stationed as follows: A, Gardiner; B and D, Lewiston; C, Bath; E, Skowhegan; F, Dover; G, Bangor; H, Waterville; I, Eastport; K, Calais; L, Houlton; M, Machias.

The Signal Corps, Second Lieutenant George W. Butler commanding, is stationed at Portland.

The Ambulance Corps, Second Lieutenant Warren E. Riker commanding, is stationed at Lewiston.

The maximum strength of the National Guard authorized by the militia law: Commissioned officers, 118; enlisted men, 1,996.

ACTUAL STRENGTH.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	11	
First Regiment of Infantry.....	48	687
Second Regiment of Infantry.....	48	656
Signal Corps.....	1	20
Ambulance Corps.....	1	20
Total .....	109	1,383
Aggregate, 1,492.		

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

A meeting for military instruction of the officers of the Second Regiment of Infantry was held at Bangor, June 2, 1897, and December 15, 1897, the officers of the First Regiment of Infantry were assembled in Portland for the same purpose.

These meetings were held under the supervision and charge of the respective colonels of the regiments. Able papers were read; one by Major Fuller, Surgeon of the Second Infantry, on first care of the sick or wounded, being especially valuable. A paper by Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, "Maine in a War with England," excited much interest, as did one by Major Ulmer of the First Infantry on the battle of Gettysburg, illustrated by maps showing the movements of the armies on the succeeding days of the battle, prepared by Major Ulmer with much care.

Following the papers, discussions were held and there was taken up practical instruction covering guard duty, making and forwarding official papers, correspondence, and administrative work in general.

Capt. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Royden, 23d U. S. Infantry, taking an active part and making many valuable suggestions.

As these meetings for instruction become better understood, their value to the officers increases and could more of them be held it would be a benefit to the service.

Owing to the lack of funds it was found impossible to hold a second meeting for instruction this year.

## INSPECTIONS.

The inspector general, in accordance with the provisions of the militia law, made an inspection of the several companies at their armories. A very thorough inspection was had and much instruction given. The colonels of the two infantry regiments, under authority, visited the companies of their respective commands for the purpose of inspection and instruction just before the encampment, and Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, on duty with the National Guard also made a tour of inspection of the whole National Guard, giving much needed instruction at the same time.



The Ambulance Corps was inspected by Col. William J. Maybury, Surgeon General, and also by Capt. Morton, in addition to the inspection by the inspector general.

The Inspector General of Rifle Practice visited the companies for the purpose of instruction and where necessary visited the rifle ranges to see that they were in repair and in condition for use.

#### THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment was held at the State camp ground, August 7th to 13th. The several commands of the National Guard went into camp in the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th, and broke camp on the 13th. Their service on the 7th and 8th was without pay.

In order to test the efficiency of bicycles in service, permission was granted the Signal Corps to proceed to camp across country on bicycles, they furnishing their own subsistence en route.

In honor of Your Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, the camp was named Camp Powers. It was under the command of the ranking officer of the National Guard, Colonel Lucius H. Kendall, First Infantry. The troops were quartered as usual, the officers in wall tents, the enlisted men of the two infantry regiments in conical wall tents, the Signal and Ambulance Corps in wall tents. The mess houses and cook houses were assigned to the several organizations; the former having an insufficient number of benches were fully equipped and the latter, after a careful inspection, were supplied with all cooking utensils and tools necessary to make up such shortage as existed. The mess house heretofore occupied by the Signal and Ambulance Corps in common, was divided by a partition through its centre and thus was furnished a separate mess house for each organization.

Brigadier General Everard E. Newcomb, Inspector General, was on duty throughout the encampment and attended to his duties in a thorough and efficient manner.

Colonel George L. Thompson, Commissary General, under direction, contracted for all necessary supplies in his department. He was constantly on duty and proved a most conscientious and painstaking officer. The rations, which were of excellent quality and abundant in quantity, were based on the regular army issue, with the addition of 10% to allow for the increased appetite of

men but a short time in camp and for the unavoidable loss incident to the inexperience of men without long training.

Colonel William J. Maybury, Surgeon General, in obedience to orders, inspected the camp hospital prior to the arrival of the troops, supplied the medical chests with a full equipment of medical stores and placed the hospital buildings in condition for use. On the arrival of the troops, in consultation with Major Edwin M. Fuller, the senior surgeon, who by order of the camp commander took charge, he established the camp hospital, which under the able direction of Major Fuller well maintained the high standard of efficiency that has characterized this hospital during recent encampments.

Captain Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, on duty with the National Guard, was ordered to be present to inspect and instruct the troops. Lieutenant Herbert N. Royden, 23d U. S. Infantry, was detailed by the war department for duty during the encampment. In addition to his duties as inspector he was assigned to duty as instructor of the guards and did much valuable work in that capacity. A constant and notable improvement appeared in guard duty throughout the week.

On Thursday, August 12th, the troops were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The Second Infantry, Colonel George A. Philbrook commanding, was ordered by Colonel Kendall, commanding the camp, to report to the Commander-in-Chief to act as his escort to the camp ground. This fine regiment reported promptly and performed the duty in a creditable manner. Colonel Philbrook is to be congratulated on the soldierly bearing and splendid appearance of his command. On reaching the grounds, the Governor's salute was fired by a detail from the First Infantry and the Governor's colors were hoisted at headquarters. The Commander-in-Chief was received by the First Infantry, Colonel Kendall commanding: this regiment appeared exceedingly well, was finely handled by its commanding officer, and as the companies swung into line at the approach of the Commander-in-Chief with his escort, it presented a magnificent spectacle.

The troops formed for review by the Commander-in-Chief in the afternoon. The ceremony was well conducted throughout, the men were steady in line, prompt in movement, and when

passing in review the alignments were for the most part good.

The encampments for several years have indicated a steady improvement in the organizations of the National Guard and that of this year shows no halt in the better conditions. On the tenth of August there were present ninety-six officers and eleven hundred and sixty-four enlisted men, the largest number present on any day during the week, an aggregate attendance of one hundred and seven more than in 1896.

The weather throughout was all that could be desired and thousands of interested spectators from all sections of the State were present; many men of prominence in affairs, both State and National, were on the grounds and bore testimony to the excellence of the troops.

On the day of the review by the Commander-in-Chief, all the members of his staff were present and during the rest of the week, attending to the duties of their several departments, the following officers were on duty: Brigadier-General Everard E. Newcomb, Inspector General; Colonel George L. Thompson, Commissary General; Colonel William J. Maybury, Surgeon General; Colonel Enoch C. Farrington, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Captain Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, on duty with the National Guard, and Lieutenant Herbert N. Royden, 23d U. S. Infantry, as United States Inspecting Officer.

Captain Thomas M. Woodruff, U. S. A., on duty with the Florida National Guard, was a constant visitor at camp and on the day of the review he was invited by the Commander-in-Chief to join his staff during the ceremony. He spoke in high terms of the proficiency of the troops. A number of officers from other states were present, as were several officers from the National Home at Togus.

The health of the command was good, the average number of men in hospitals being three, the average number of men in camp, twelve hundred and four. Colonel Kendall, the commanding officer, is to be congratulated upon the good order which he maintained in camp. Major Fuller, surgeon in charge of the camp hospital, reported "this camp was freer from excesses in the use of alcoholic stimulants than any I have ever attended in Maine. The fact was very noticeable and very gratifying."

Military courtesy was generally observed, the enlisted men seldom failing to salute officers or to uncover when passing the