

Rollin Clayton Ward came into life with a bang and went out with a whimper. His beginnings were humble enough. His youth was spent on a farm in a small rural community in an almost forgotten state of the Union. He rose to the position of teacher before entering the maelstrom called the American Civil War. As a military man, he quickly climbed in the ranks from Private to Captain. He was an American hero for being wounded in battle in defense of his country. After the war, he became a physician, albeit a practitioner of an unorthodox branch of medicine. But after his first wife of twenty-nine years died, his candle seemed to slowly fade until, late in life, it went out entirely.

Rollin C. Ward was born April 6, 1838 in West Rutland, Vermont, a town known for its marble and granite stone workers of mostly Italian descent. ^[1] His father, Aaron Ward (1789-1867), was, however, a farmer in the Rutland area. ^[2] His mother was Olive B. Southworth (1784-1879). ^[3] Aaron was a farmer all his life living a great deal of it in Orwell, Vermont until his death three days before Christmas in 1867 of heart disease. ^[4] Rollin came from a large family. Many of his eleven brothers and sisters had short lives. His oldest siblings were his sisters, Eleanor (1814-1870) and Clarissa (1815-1824). These two were followed by three brothers: Franklin (1817-1886); Lorenzo (1820-?); and William W. (1822-1870). Another sister, Martha J. (1825-1860) was next to be born. Lucky number seven was Silas G. (1827-1902) who was born deaf and dumb. The final brother was Selah Gridley (1829-1905). The next three children born to Aaron and Olive were females: Sarah L. (1831-1847); Juliana (1834-1834); and Charity (1835-1846). Rollin was the last child born to the Wards (1838-1913). ^[5] Four of the Ward children (33%) never reached adulthood.

In 1850, Rollin was twelve, just old enough to be of some help to his father on the farm. All of his older brothers (Franklin, Lorenzo and William) had left home and established themselves elsewhere. Lorenzo, for example, was a blacksmith living in Castleton and had a wife and three children of his own. Selah, another older brother, was also living in Castleton, actually with Lorenzo and his family, earning a living as a stonecutter in the

flourishing marble and granite industry of West Rutland and nearby Proctor, Vermont. ^[6] Rollin and his sister, Martha, were the only two still living with their parents in 1850. Martha, twenty-five, had not yet married. Aaron and Olive were running a farm in their sixties in Rutland. ^[7]

By 1860, Rollin had traded a pitchfork for a pencil. He was working as a clerk in a local business. Aaron still labored at his mediocre farm valued at \$1,000. He was now in his seventies. "Cyrus" Ward (actually Selah) lived in the household as a thirty-four year old deaf and dumb mill (stone cutter) worker. Another Ward lived in the house as well. He was twelve year old Edward. ^[8] No blood relationship between Edward and Aaron could be found. A check of the public records for the older Wards in the family who might have had a son named Edward produced no tangible evidence of a familial tie with this twelve year old either. At some point before the outbreak of a shooting war between the North and the South, Rollin became a teacher in the local public school system. At least that was what he said he was doing when he enlisted in the Union Army one month after the firing on Fort Sumter.

May 17, 1861, a five foot, eleven inch twenty-three year old school teacher stood before James Hope in Castleton, Vermont to sign up for war. The dark young man with a dark complexion, dark eyes and black hair joined Company B of the Second Vermont Infantry, the first three year regiment raised in the state. ^[9] Due to his age and his education, he was enlisted as Fifth Sergeant in the Company. He was mustered-in with the rest of the Second on June 20, 1861 in Burlington, Vermont. ^[10]

The Second Regiment was organized at Burlington, Vermont and mustered-in the U.S. service for three years on June 20, 1861 by Lt.-Colonel Rains. It was the first three years' regiment raised in Vermont. It was composed of ten companies selected from sixty which offered their services. Four days later, the Regiment left Burlington for Washington

where it arrived on June 26. The Second went into camp on Capitol Hill where it remained for two weeks. On July 10, it was marched over the Long Bridge to unite with the Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine. On the 16th, the Second found itself marching towards Centreville, Virginia. July 21, 1861, it took part in the First Battle of Bull Run. It returned to Washington, D.C. where it performed guard duty along the Potomac and helped build Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen. In September, the Second Vermont was formed with the Fourth and Fifth Vermont into the Vermont Brigade. Soon the Sixth Vermont was added and the "Old Vermont Brigade" was created. It remained intact for the rest of the Rebellion.

Winter quarters were set up at Camp Griffin and occupied until March 10, 1862 when the Vermonters were ordered to Newport News on the James River as part of the Peninsular Campaign. It saw action at Young's Mills, Lee's Mills and Williamsburg. April 13, 1862, the Vermont Brigade reached White House Landing where the Sixth Corps was formed. The Brigade was assigned to the Second Division, Second Brigade. From April 13 to May 19, 1862, the Brigade was posted at White House Landing. On June 26, it shared in the Battle of Golding's Farm and in the Seven Day's battles. It was ordered to Bull Run late in August, but arrived too late to be engaged in the affair.

The next action the Second Vermont saw was at South Mountain/Crampton's Gap followed by Antietam in September of 1862. The Regiment was involved in a charge of the Confederate lines at Crampton's Gap that overwhelmed the enemy. At Antietam, it was on the skirmish line. In the December 13, 1862 battle at Fredericksburg, the Brigade repulsed a charge of a Rebel brigade and held its ground all day until ordered to withdraw after dark.

The Brigade broke the winter camp of 1862-1863 in January in order to participate in Burnside's "Mud March". In May, the Second was back at Fredericksburg for the second

time. The "Old Brigade" was instrumental in carrying Marye's Heights in that action. The next day, May 4, 1863, the Vermonters fought at Banks' Ford where it helped to check Lee's forces until the entire Union Army had crossed the river. July 2 found the Second at Gettysburg after a forced march of thirty-two miles. It brought 528 men to the field and had no casualties. From August 14 to September 13, 1863, the Regiment was stationed in New York City keeping the draft riots under control. Winter quarters were occupied with the Army of the Potomac near the Rapidan.

May 4, 1864, saw the beginning of the Wilderness Campaign. On the opening day of the fight, May 5, the Second lost its Colonel Stone (shot dead) and Lt. Colonel Tyler (mortally wounded). In the following months, the Second would lose many more brave men in the almost daily fighting that took place - Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Third Winchester, Cedar Creek. At the end of the year, The Regiment moved to Petersburg to begin the siege of that Confederate stronghold. It participated in the charge at Fort Fisher on March 25, 1865 and was with the Brigade in leading the advance that broke through the enemies' defensive lines around Petersburg. It was at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, on the evening of April 6, while skirmishing with the Rebel rear guard, that it fired the last shot at Lee's retreating forces by the Sixth Corps.

The service of the Second Vermont closed with its participation in the Grand Review of the Union Army by President Lincoln in Washington, D.C. on June 8, 1865. The Regiment proceeded from there to Burlington, Vermont where it was discharged on July 25, 1865. The total strength of the Regiment was 1,858. Of those, 224 were killed or died of wounds, 175 died of disease, accidents and in Confederate prisons. The total number of deaths from all causes then was 399. This number only included those who died while in the service. Many more died soon after their discharge on account of wounds or disease contracted while in the service. Only twenty-three regiments out of over 2,000 lost more men killed than the Second. In the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, its losses were the heaviest of any regiment engaged - 348 out of 700 men. In one week of

fighting, it lost 56% of its effective force. No regiment stood higher as a fighting regiment than the Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry. ^[11]

Fifth Sergeant Ward of Company B, was among the hundreds of Federal troops manning and building the defensive positions that surrounded the Capitol. His military comfort was only interrupted by one minor incident. In January or February of 1862, while supervising work details at either Fort Marcy or Fort Ethan Allen, he managed to lose a canteen for which the Government docked his pay. But good news came on March 7 when he was promoted to First Sergeant. ^[12] After the fight at South Mountain/Crampton's Gap and Antietam, First Sergeant Ward received a field promotion to First Lieutenant due to the resignation of E. W. Appleton who must have seen the "Elephant" once too often. ^[13] After Burnside's "Mud March" in January, 1863, the Regiment was in camp near White Oak Church near Falmouth, Virginia. It was there that Lieutenant Ward was mustered-out of the Second on February 3, then mustered back in on the 4th so that he could be promoted from Lieutenant to Captain of Company B. The position was available because of the resignation of J. Hope - the same man who recruited Rollin back home in Castleton. ^[14] On April 18 while at camp near White Oak Church, Captain Ward requested "...a Leave of Absence for the period of fifteen days to enable me to visit my Parents in Vermont...." ^[15] He returned in time for Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg and was present for Bank's Ford and Gettysburg. In February of 1864, Captain Ward requested another leave of absence, this time for thirty-five days duration. It was granted and commenced on February 12, 1864. ^[16] It was a good time for him to go on an extended leave as the Second was not engaged with the enemy at all during that time. For some reason not explained any where in his service record accessed for this biography, Captain Ward got himself arrested April 28, 1864. ^[17] Whatever he did, it could not have been very serious as there was no evidence of any Court Martial or disciplinary action taken against him. Before the 10th of May, Captain Ward was ordered to report to his regiment from Annapolis.

Captain Ward returned to his unit just in time for the drawn out engagement known as the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House (May 8-21, 1864). The Captain only saw the very beginning of the fight, for he received debilitating wounds in an early charge on the famous "Mule Shoe" or what would become known later as "Bloody Angle" on May 10. Colonel Emory Upton, in command of the Second Brigade, First Division of the VI Corps, asked his superiors if he could implement a new plan of attack on the Confederate earthworks. He wanted to hand pick twelve regiments (about four thousand five hundred men) and concentrate an attack on a single point in the enemy's trenches. The limited focus point, it was hoped, would result in a break through of the Confederate defenses which could then be exploited by larger numbers of supporting troops. The Colonel was given permission to select his twelve regiments. He picked the 5th Wisconsin; 5th and 6th Maine; 43rd, 77th and 121st New York; 49th, 96th and 119th Pennsylvania; the 2nd, 5th and 6th Vermont. Four companies of the 3rd Vermont also took part in Upton's charge as advanced skirmishers. The 65th New York also joined in. Upton's plan was to send three lines of troops forward at one time. If a breach in the Confederate's line was created, the Vermonters, all in one line, would press through the gap and push the enemy into retreating.

The attacking lines moved as quietly as possible into position within one hundred yards of the enemy's position. Trees in the immediate area were riddled with bullets as the men lay waiting for the signal to attack. Heavy artillery fire was heard to their right as the V Corps attacked the enemy. Fires burned throughout the dry, brushy area as gunfire ignited tinder. The Sixth Corps artillery pounded the Confederate lines just in front of the waiting Union soldiers. When the artillery barrage ceased, it was time for the infantry to engage. They jumped to their feet and plunged forward across the hundred yards distance between themselves and their enemy. They were met with heavy canister and rifle fire. Murderous hand-to-hand combat ensued. The Rebels could not hold against such intense and focused assault. Upton's forces captured over nine hundred Georgians of General Dole's Brigade in addition to a battery of Confederate artillery which had inflicted major damage on the Federals. Lee brought up seven more brigades and rallied his forces

against the breakthrough, eventually driving Upton's regiments from the "Mule Shoe". Ordered to retire, most Union troops did so, except for a contingency of the Vermont Brigade. They stubbornly refused to retreat even when Upton himself rode to their position to bring them along. "Send us rations and more ammunition and we can hold out here for a month" he was told. Ultimately, even they realized staying where they were was hopeless and retired. ^[18]

Captain Ward was wounded through both thighs during this action on May 10 at the "Mule Shoe". Two days later, the Union Army made a second attempt to break the Confederate line at the same point using the same tactic with similar results only on a grander scale as was General Grant's usual strategy. In the meantime, Captain Ward spent the next ten days in a regimental hospital somewhere near the battlefield before being sent to a general hospital. He was admitted to Armory Square General Hospital on May 20, 1864 in Washington, D.C. He received a furlough on June 5. ^[19] The wound to his right thigh passed through "the soft parts" not materially injuring him. However, according to surgeon A. Cochran of Rutland, Vermont who examined Captain Ward in July of 1864 when he applied for an extension of his furlough, "...The wound in the left (thigh) injured the flexor muscles causing contraction to such an extent as to disable him from travelling or bearing weight upon the foot...." ^[20] At some point in his recuperation, Captain Ward had spent some time in Vermont where he was examined by Cochran in July of 1864. He ended up back in Officers Hospital in Annapolis, Maryland by August. From there, he was returned to duty August 27, 1864. ^[21] A few days later, September 1, Captain Ward submitted his resignation: "..I have the honor to tender my resignation on account of disability caused by wounds received May 10th at Spottsylvania Va. See surgeon's certificate accompanying...." ^[22] He, indeed, sent along two surgeon's statements as to his disability: one from Cochran and another from the surgeon of the Second Vermont. Captain Ward also had to provide proof that he was not indebted to anyone connected to the service before he could be paid off which he did. Once he had complied with all of the requirements, he was clear for discharge which came in the form of a letter from Headquarters Sixth Army Corps dated September 14th, 1864: "...The

following named officer having tendered his resignation is honorably discharged from the military service of the United States.....Captain Rollin C. Ward, 2nd Regt Vermont Vol's." [23]

That ended that stage of Rollin Clayton Ward's life. Now what? Rollin was too educated, too worldly wise now after three years of war and too transfigured to go back to farming for a living. So what did he do? Well, somehow, he came to know a woman named Lucy A. Cushman from Orwell. Her father was a prominent physician in Orwell and around the state. Rollin became a medical student under Doctor Cushman's supervision and training. Then, as romantic tales go, the student fell in love with, and married, the master's daughter. Lucy was twenty-nine and born in Orwell. The wedding took place on August 26, 1868 in Orwell and was performed by the Reverend R. S. Cushman. [24] The Congregational minister was no relation to Earl Cushman. By the time of his daughter's marriage to his student, Earl had become a prominent and somewhat controversial physician in Orwell. His method of practicing medicine was called "allopathy". This was a different way of treating patients by using drugs or other agents which had the opposite effects to the symptoms of the disease from which the patient suffered. It was closely related to what today would be called "homeopathy". Earl held liberal opinions in medicine as well as in other areas of his life. He had somewhat radical perspectives on the practice of medicine which often put him at odds with the mainstream of his colleagues. He was firm in his convictions and stern in his morals. He was, overall, a highly respected professional and community member. [25]

Two years later, Rollin, married, had completed his training with Doctor Cushman. Like his mentor, he had applied to the Addison County Medical Society for a license to practice medicine. After he passed their examinations, he was authorized to practice medicine and perform surgery. [26] Rollin and his wife, Lucy, lived in the same house as his father-in-law in Orwell. Earl was seventy-three in 1870 and had a very prosperous medical practice established (valued at \$3,500). [27] He must have been very happy to

have a younger partner assisting him to treat his patients, especially a son-in-law who would obviously follow in his foot-steps. Included in the household of the Cushman/Ward's were several other individuals in the employ of the head of the house. There was a seventeen year old domestic named Emma Williamson helping Lucy with maintaining and running the household. There was also a sixteen year old farm laborer named Eber W. Smith who lived in the household as well. ^[28] It was not clear if he was a boarder there or worked at the residence in some agricultural capacity. In 1874, Doctor Cushman died of typhoid pneumonia on November 2. ^[29] He most likely contracted the disease from treating infected patients. He had had two wives in his life time. He was first married to Roxcena Warner of Sudbury, the widow of Dr. James Q. McFarland, on April 26, 1823. She died August 13, 1833 at thirty-seven, leaving Earl with three children. His second wife was Lucy R. Young of Athol, Massachusetts. They married on September 11, 1834. ^[30] Earl fathered six more children with Lucy. She died May 18, 1859 in Orwell. ^[31]

When 1880 rolled around, Rollin and Lucy were living in Northfield, Massachusetts. Rollin was a physician there. They had a niece living with them. Her name was Anna Wilcox and she was fourteen. The Ward's also had a seventeen year old servant in the home. She was Johanna O'Keif from Ireland. ^[32] According to the 1890 Veterans Schedule, Rollin was living in Northfield, Massachusetts. He had been a Captain of Company B of the Second Vermont and had served a total of three years, three months and seventeen days. He had resigned his commission on September 14, 1864 due to gun shot wounds through both thighs which had left him disabled and unfit for active duty. ^[33] That did not hamper him much in his new line of work- doctoring. And up to November 14, 1897, Rollin had been pretty lucky. On that day, he lost his beloved wife, Lucy R., of consumption after twenty-nine years of marriage. ^[34] She was only fifty-nine years old.

The turn of the century was bitter sweet for Rollin. The sweet part was that he remarried. He was sixty-two; she was forty. She brought to the marriage two young daughters. Her name was Hattie L. Bixby Barker (Buiby) from Chicopee, Massachusetts. Hattie was a

dressmaker and had been previously married to Jas. P. Barker, Jr from New Haven, Connecticut. Both daughters had been born there. Hattie had been born on October 16, 1859 in Massachusetts. The wedding took place in Northfield, Massachusetts on April 17, 1900 where Rollin lived. ^[35] Their residence was listed as 30 Lincoln Street, Franklin, Massachusetts. Despite sounding like an in-town street address, Rollin apparently was now a farmer, having for some reason given up being a physician. When he married Hattie, he became a step-father to the two girls brought with her: Edith, sixteen and Elsie, fourteen. Both went by their biological father's surname, Barker. Rollin and Lucy never had had children. So, sixty-two year old Rollin was a father for the first time. He and Hattie owned their home free and clear of any mortgage. ^[36] This new blended family was in for some rough times.

In 1905, Edith Barker, the eldest daughter of Hattie, died on January 17. She had been struggling with "phthisis" (a form of tuberculosis) for at least a year. The attending physician, from October 15, 1904 to her death on January 17, 1905 was not her step-father, Rollin, but another physician from nearby Turners Falls, Massachusetts named P.F. Leary. She was only twenty-one and still single when she passed away in Gill, Massachusetts just across the Connecticut River from Turners Falls. ^[37] The last known place Edith lived in was Northfield, Massachusetts. She was living then with Rollin and her mother and baby sister right after their marriage in 1900. By 1905, it was not certain that they were all still a family.

The 1910 census definitely put Rollin and Hattie in two completely separate places. He was in St. Johnsbury, Vermont living alone with his uncle-in-law, Alexander Demeritt (aka Dunnett), a corporate lawyer from Scotland. Rollin claimed he was a widower. But other evidence suggested that he was not. ^[38] Hattie L. Ward, fifty and married, was living in Greenfield, Massachusetts on Pleasant Street with her daughter, Elsie Barber (aka Barker) who was twenty-three. Two other adult "roomers" shared the home. Hattie was renting the house she and Elsie shared with Frank Lillie, a machinist, and his wife,

Alvina, who worked in a business that made underwear. Hattie had returned to dress making and Elsie worked in a dry goods store as a sales woman. ^[39] Hattie clearly thought of herself as still married while Rollin stated he was not. Whatever had transpired between himself and his wife during the early part of 1900, resulted in him feeling like he was no longer married to Hattie. No documentation of a divorce was found. Rollin had not fathered children with either Lucy or Hattie. The closest he got to having children was when he became a step-father after marrying Hattie in 1900.

Rollin had, though, taken other formal and legal steps in his life. On January 7, 1910, he made out his Last Will And Testament. In it, he requested that "Mrs. Ellen Dunnett", his niece, be appointed Executrix of his estate. He bequeathed all his worldly goods to her after his debts and funeral expenses were paid. ^[40] He did not mention Hattie at all in his will. Apparently, in Rollin's mind at least, she had ceased to have any part in his life. On December 8, 1913, Rollin Clayton Ward suddenly "dropped dead" according to C.A. Cramton, M.D. "Probable cause" was given as "acute dilatation". Rollin had died of serious heart disease. ^[41] Hattie benefitted from her marriage to Rollin by being qualified to apply for a widow's pension on December 5, 1916. Rollin had initially applied for a pension on January 24, 1880. He claimed disability caused by his gun shot wounds he received at Spottsylvania. He had subsequently applied for an increase in that pension in 1889 (\$20); 1912 (\$25); and on April 6, 1913 (\$30), just eight short months before his death. ^[42] Rollin was an active Mason during his later years. He was a member of Masonic Lodges in Massachusetts, Castleton and Orwell, Vermont. He joined Harmony Lodge in 1891. He was a member from 1891 to at least 1898. He served as D.D.G.M. (Grand Master) of No. 13 (Harmony?) from 1897-98. He was also Secretary of the Harmony Lodge in 1897. ^[43]

Hattie and Elsie continued to live together in Greenfield, Massachusetts after Rollin's death. Elsie was still single up until 1918. It was then that she became wife to Frederick Joseph Steadman. Fred was living in Greenfield and working as a clerk. Like Elsie, he

had been born in Connecticut. He and Elsie were married in, of all places, Brattleboro, Vermont on March 25, 1918. It was the first marriage for both of them. He was reported to be twenty-six years old and Elsie was listed as twenty-seven on the marriage certificate. However, most documents consulted placed Elsie's date of birth in 1887, which would have made her more like thirty-one years old in 1918. They were married by a Justice of The Peace named Carl S. Hopkins, also from Brattleboro. No explanation was found for why the wedding took place in Vermont when both the bride and the groom had been living in Massachusetts. ^[44]

On June 5, 1917, Fred had registered for the draft for WWI. He had listed his place of birth as New Britain, Connecticut and his date of birth as May 29, 1892. But he could not provide a home address on the Registration Card. He was not employed, he had no one dependent on him, had never before served in the armed forces and was single. Curiously, when asked what his present occupation was, he answered, "Patient Sanitarium". ^[45] It appeared that, in 1917, Fred was suffering from tuberculosis. Elsie must have known that Fred was ill with the same disease that had taken her sister, Edith thirteen years before. Yet she married him anyway. Their marriage was an extremely short one. Fred died from his condition before the end of the 1918. ^[46] Where he was buried was unclear as different sources said he was buried in different places, just as they reported he died in different towns in different states. His remains are either in Fairview Cemetery in Greenfield, Massachusetts or in a cemetery in New Britain, Connecticut.

The first time Hattie was referred to as a "widow" appeared in her pension application of 1916. By 1920, she was living in Northfield again where she had married Rollin back in 1900. Her home was on Moody Street. Her pension from Rollin's service and whatever she earned making dresses was her source of income. She rented her house on Moody Street. Elsie, now a widow also, lived with her mother. Elsie went by her late husband's name, Steadman. However, the 1920 Federal Census identified her as single, not widowed. Elsie continued to work as a sales woman in a grocery store in Northfield. ^[47]

By the time the "Roaring Thirties" began, Hattie and Elsie had moved to Putney, Vermont. They lived in a home on Kimball Hill that they owned, or at least one of them did. It was valued at \$5,500. Elsie was listed as a widowed head of household at forty-three. Hattie was seventy. Neither of them worked anymore. Hattie still had some income from her widow's pension. ^[48] Why the two of them appeared in Putney in 1930 was never ascertained. Just as suddenly as they appeared in Vermont, they both disappeared from the public records completely. Not one iota of information on either one of them was to be found after the 1930 Federal Census.

NOTES

1. Ancestry.com, U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600-Current for Dr. Rollin C. Ward;
Ibid., Ward Family Tree for Rollin Clayton Ward.
2. Ibid., 1850 and 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin C. Ward.
3. Ancestry.com, Ward Family Tree for Rollin Clayton Ward.
4. Ibid., Vermont, Vital Records, 1720-1908 for Aaron Ward.
5. Ibid., Ward Family Tree for Rollin Clayton Ward; Ibid., North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000 for Olive Southworth.
6. Ibid., 1850 U.S. Federal Census for Selah G. Ward.
7. Ibid., 1850 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin Ward.
8. Ibid., 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin C. Ward.
9. Fold3.com, Compiled Service Record of Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Vermont, p. 3, image 310698822. Hereinafter referred to as
Compiled Service Record.
10. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, p. 4, image 310698823.
11. Vermont in the Civil War/Units/1st Brigade/2nd Vermont Infantry/Introduction; Ibid/

Regimental History; http://civilwarintheeast.com/us_regiments_batteries/Vermont/2nd_vermont.

12. Fold3.com, Compiled Service Record, p. 10, image 310698833.
13. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, p. 11, image 310698835; Ibid., p. 14, image 310698839.
14. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, pp. 16-17, images 310698843 and ...845.
15. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, p. 19, image 310698848.
16. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, p. 25, image 310698857.
17. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, p. 26, image 310698859.
18. Put The Vermonters Ahead by George W. Parsons, White Mane Books, Shippenburg, PA, 2000, pp. 89-92.
19. Fold3.com, Compiled Service Record, p. 29, images 310698864 and ...884.
20. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, Surgeons' Certificates, pp. 45 and 53, images 310698890 and ...903.
21. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, p. 31, image 310698866.
22. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, letter of resignation, p. 50, image 310698897.
23. Ibid., Compiled Service Record, Special Order #197, p. 54, image 310698905.
24. Ancestry.com, Vermont, Vital Records, 1720-1908 for Lucy Ann Cushman.
25. Ibid., North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000 for Earl Cushman.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid., 1870 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin C. Ward.
28. Ibid., Vermont, Vital Records, 1720-1908, Marriages for Rollin C. Ward.
29. Ibid., Vermont, Vital Records, 1720-1908 for Earl Cushman.
30. Ibid., North America, Family Histories for Earl Cushman.
31. www.myheritage.com, Family Tree for Lucy R. Cushman.

32. Ancestry.com, 1880 U.S. Federal Census for Rolan C. Ward.
33. Ibid., 1890 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin C. Ward.
34. Ibid., Massachusetts, Death Records, 1841-1915 for Lucy A. Ward Cushman.
35. Ibid., Massachusetts, Marriage Records, 1840-1915 for Rollin C. Ward; Ibid.,
Massachusetts, Birth Records, 1840-1915 for Harriet L. Bixby.
36. Ibid., 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin C. Ward.
37. Ibid., Massachusetts, Death Records, 1841-1915 for Hattie Bixby.
38. Ibid., 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Rollin Ward.
39. Ibid., 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Hattie L. Ward and Rollen C. Ward.
40. Ibid., Vermont, Wills and Probate Records, 1749-1999 for Rollin C. Ward.
41. Ibid., Vermont, Death Records, 1909-2008 for Rollin Clayton Ward.
42. Fold3.com, Pension Files for Ward, Rollin C.
43. Ancestry.com, Massachusetts, Mason Membership Cards, 1733-1990 for Rollin
Clayton Ward.
44. Ibid., Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988 for Elsie A. Barker.
45. Ibid., U.S. WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 for Fred Joseph Steadman.
46. Ibid., Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices, 1629-1934
for Frederick J. Steadman.
47. Ibid., 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Hattie B. Ward.
48. Ibid., 1930 U.S. Federal Census for Hattie B. Ward.