Andrew J. Tozier: Gettysburg Hero

Introduction

The motivation for writing this booklet emerged when William (Will) Hopkins Tozier (Will H. Tozier, herein), Wayne Barter and Donald W. Beattie developed the theme of “Tozier’s Tidbits,” which was hoped to be a scheduled feature in the Kennebec Historical Society’s periodic newsletter. It was Beattie’s idea -- an example among others -- to encourage and feature, therein, society members and their families’ stories -- those about relatives in the Civil War. This, while the nation was commemorating its 150th year of the outset of the conflict in 2011!

“Tozier’s Tidbits” was allowed to run for a single issue. Thereupon, Beattie, not to be deterred and never wanting a good idea and an abundance of invested time and extensive, historical research by interested genealogists and historians to go to waste, with Will H. Tozier’s willingness and his extensive support, relished the idea of writing and publishing this booklet, “Andrew J. Tozier: Gettysburg Hero.”

Wayne Barter and Donald W. Beattie began writing parts of its contents in early 2012 with the help of Will H. Tozier, Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr.’s relative. Wayne Barter of Augusta, Kennebec, ME, researched and wrote the section, AJT at War.

Will H. Tozier, Linda Elizabeth Tozier, George M. Rogers, Jr. and Ralph E. McClean have been the mainstays in providing substantive and researched details about the Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr. family related to the booklet’s title and related genealogical information.

George Marshall Rogers, Jr. (born 1935) comes from a long line of Litchfield, Kennebec, ME Rogers’ including Marshall S. H. Rogers and George Marshall Rogers. He has a son, George Marshall Rogers, III. George Marshall Rogers, Jr. (a major contributor to the content of this booklet) was educated in Natick, Middlesex, MA, Bowdoin College and received a M.A.T at Harvard University. His military experience included service as a line officer on board destroyers and Tactics Instructor at the United States Naval Officer Candidate School. He taught history for many years in Milton, Norfolk, MA. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, November 8, 2012)

Will H. Tozier’s extensive files (termed, Will H. Tozier’s Family
Group Research by the author), which includes copies of exhaustive re­search on ME and NH Tozier’s, referred to in footnotes within the text as WHT’s Records, was used extensively, herein.

William (Will) H. Tozier has spent countless hours, days and years conducting research about his family’s heritage. And, he keeps right on scouring every conceivably-related, historical document which might provide a thread of evidence about his Tozier legacy.

His rather close relative and also to AJT, Linda Elizabeth Tozier, along with Will H. Tozier’s friends, George M. Rogers, Jr. and Ralph E. McLean, have had a collaborative interest in researching AJT’s ‘family history’, for years, with Will and each other. They continue to support that effort and have encouraged this endeavor as well!

The Will H. Tozier’s attended parts of a Civil War reenactment at Hinkley, Somerset, ME, near Skowhegan, Somerset, ME, in late summer 2012, and they by chance spoke with Andrew Hall, another attendee, who is also an Andrew J. Tozier, Sr. enthusiast.

In early October 2012 the Will H. Tozier’s visited Gettysburg, Adams, PA, to see first-hand where Will’s relative, AJT, fought so bravely. They met a guide there who knows Thomas A. Desjardin whose work on the Twentieth Maine is utilized in this booklet.

An inside center-page photo of Scott Scroggin and Will H. Tozier was taken by Carl Swanson at the Winthrop, Maine Historical Society’s Civil War Commemoration Gala on May 1, 2010, before this booklet was conceived. Scott Scroggin’s extensive, Civil War, medical collection is displayed in the same photo.

Will H. Tozier, charts his lineage back to Stephen Hopkins who came to Plymouth Colony on the Mayflower in 1620 as well as to Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr. Hopkins sailed on the Mayflower after earlier (1610) adventures in Jamestown (Virginia Colony) and Bermuda. (Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, November 20, 2012)

Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr. was a Civil War sergeant who survived heavy combat as the reader will determine when reading further. He often will be referred to as AJT.

AJT’s story reveals miniscule information about his early life as a sailor and a hoe handle factory laborer for A.W. Plimpton in Litchfield, ME, in 1901-1902. Otherwise, there is limited information about his early life until he volunteered to fight in the Civil War or when he married Eliza-
beth (Lizzie) Bolden -- either just before or soon after the Civil War. Their children included a son, Andrew Jackson Tozier, Jr. and a daughter, Grace Tozier. She died a young girl.

Thereafter, including significant, though often sparse events, apart from his military record, AJT’s story is told primarily from his adult life through death in 1910.

After the war, AJT got into trouble for theft, with his half brother, Lewis H. Cushman and both were jailed -- Cushman for a much longer period of time. AJT’s term in prison before his pardon was from February 17 through May 23, 1870. (*Maine State Prison Book* -- located in the Gardiner, Kennebec, ME Public Library)

Thereafter, his history included working as a servant for Joshua L. Chamberlain during the early 1870s in Brunswick, Cumberland, ME and utilizing learned, marine experience, which included helping with duties at Chamberlain’s summer home and yacht on Maine’s coast. AJT and his family sometimes lived in the Chamberlain household in Brunswick, ME during at least two of the four years when Joshua L. Chamberlain was Maine’s governor. AJT and Lizzie were the Chamberlain’s trusted friends.

Whether or not Joshua L. Chamberlain, AJT and their respective families are closely related is still in the ‘discovery-verifying’ stage by Linda Elizabeth Tozier of Guilford, Piscataquis, ME -- an AJT descendant and family genealogist.

Nonetheless, when Chamberlain’s portrait, which had hung, previously, at the Maine State House, in “…a small locked meeting room… was moved “…to the State House Hall of Flags” on September 21, 1993, it no longer proved to be a mystery. ("Joshua no longer hiding," *Kennebec Journal*, September 22, 1993)

Prior to the move, “The location of the portrait had become the source of a small controversy when legislators, aware of the significance of Chamberlain’s contribution to Maine and national history [at least as a war hero and a Maine governor], complained that one of the state’s most famous native sons was hidden from the public view.” (*Ibid.*)

Chamberlain was born Lawrence Joshua Chamberlain, studied at Bangor Theological Seminary, graduated and taught at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, ME and reached the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier General and Brevet Major General as a result of his wartime leadership and bravery.

In 1906, four years before AJT’s death, William H. Jones of Au-
gusta, ME, a fellow member of the Twentieth Maine gave testimony of the need to “have helped... [AJT]... receive assistance from “…the Regimental Doctor quite a lot of times...” during AJT’s service in the Civil War. AJT was “known...to faint and fall...” based on his ‘heart trouble’ throughout life. (WHT’s Records)

AJT died of ‘heart disease’ in Litchfield, ME at age seventy two, two months and seventeen days. Andrew’s death certificate stated he and his father, John H. Tozier, were American born and farmers.

AJT and Linda Elizabeth Tozier are in the George W. Tozier branch of Tozier’s. Will H. Tozier is in Levi Tozier’s line. George and Levi were brothers -- Lemuel Tozier’s sons, who lived portions of their lives in Monmouth, Kennebec, ME. Will H. Tozier’s family connection to AJT is his being a second cousin to Will’s grandfather, Archibald (Archie) Tozier. AJT and Will are related, accordingly, whereas Linda Elizabeth, Tozier, Will’s cousin, has closer ties to Andrew! (WHT’s Records)

Below, is how Will H. Tozier’s lineage develops, as noted in his research entitled, “Maine Descendants of Revolutionary War Soldier, Lemuel Tozier,” and it is relied upon extensively! (Ibid.)

Will’s great grandfather, Elijah Tozier (Levi’s son, whose father was Lemuel Tozier), was a millwright, according to a History of Unity, Maine (1916) by James R. Taber and the Maine Annual Register (1888). Elijah Tozier built a mill on Fowler Brook in Unity and later sold it. (Ibid.; WHT’s Records)

William (Will) H. Tozier’s father was Lloyd Wesley Tozier, son of Archibald Tozier (son of Elijah). Lloyd Tozier was the seventh of eight children. His parents were Archie and Etta (Hopkins) Tozier. Lloyd Tozier was born in Unity, Waldo, ME, on October 15, 1893. He died in North Windham, Cumberland, ME, in a nursing home, on August 4, 1986. Will’s mother was born on April 25, 1892 in Unity, ME, and she died on May 25, 1963 at a Portland, Cumberland, ME hospital. Her parents were Lewis C. and Emma LaFland Thompson. Lewis, at age eighteen, was a Civil War conscript in 1864. (Ibid.)

William (Will) H. Tozier was born in Unity, ME in 1927. Will is eighty-five years old. He was named for his barber uncle, a brother to Lloyd Tozier, William H. Tozier.

Will served in the Army of the United States during the Korean War for two years (1954, 1955) and was stationed in Kaiserslautern, Germany. He was a Specialist Third Class in the Signal Corps, Repairs. He
went to college after being honorably discharged, thereafter, with support from the G.I. Bill. (WHT’s Records)

Before the war, He attended public school in Unity, ME, obtaining a grade school diploma on June 7, 1940. Will graduated from Coburn Classical in Waterville, Kennebec, ME, in 1944. He is a former Bentley College (now Bentley University) graduate, receiving an Associate in Science of Accounting in 1963. Later, Will received a B. S. degree at the University of Maine at Orono, ME in 1975. He worked during his long career in general accounting for the Central Maine Power Company (1946-1991) in Augusta, Kennebec, ME. (Forty-Fourth Annual Commencement Exercises: Bentley College of Accounting and Finance, June 7, 1963, 6; WHT’s Records)

Some of Will’s guiding lights, while a student, at Bentley College of Accounting and Finance (Bentley’s -- a school for training accounting and finance specialists, as it was often called -- Harry C. Bentley, founded it in 1917 -- I went to his wake at the Old North Church in Boston, Suffolk, MA in the mid-1960s), continued to carry on the founder’s, famed tradition of “teaching like hell from bell to bell.”

This theme became Dean, Rae D. Anderson’s admonition to faculty, at each, initial faculty meeting, annually, as well as promoting another Bentley tradition of a professor never leaving a class session until all students’ questions were answered and an appropriate explanation or application learned!

Faculty and staff members who were at Bentley College of Accounting and Finance when Will was a student and the author was an Associate Professor of History and Humanities from 1962-1968 and in 1967-68, Department Chairperson, helped get the college accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. This included establishing Liberal Arts courses and departments, an expanded library and four-year, B.S., accounting and finance degrees, an excellent education for preparing CPAs and Comptrollers. Some of these legendary, Bentley College officers and faculty included the president, Thomas L. Morison; deans Rae D. Anderson, E. William Dandcs and Edward H. Pendergast and faculty members -- John T. Nichol, Ph.D., Ross Peterson, Ph.D. (the latter two, colleagues of the author in the History and Humanities Department), Benjamin Perles, Ph.D., James J. Kiely, Ph.D., Robert Larkin, PhD., Robert Kimball and Robert Weaver. (Ibid., 1, 12)

Cousins of AJT, during his lifetime, all who served in the Civil War, included John W. (Hudson, Penobscot, ME), Elijah (Knox, Waldo,
ME), Milburn S. (Monmouth, ME), Emulus, Edward and Harry (all of Gardiner, Kennebec, ME).

AJT's half brother, Lewis H. Cushman and two of his brothers, George A. and Ezra N. were in the Civil War! Charles W. Tozier, another brother, died in 1858. (WHT's Records; Charles. W. Tozier, Ancestry.com)

John Augustus [Isaac] Tozier, AJT's oldest brother was a seafarer; he did not serve in the Civil War. (WHT's Records)

No identifiable photo of Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr., either individually, in a family setting or while he was in the military, has yet been located -- at least not by Tozier researchers in ME and NH.

On April 22, 2012, Linda Elizabeth Tozier wrote to Donald W. Beattie about this topic: “We believe through census and other materials that AJT was the brother of my great grandfather George Augustus Tozier of the Thorndike and Plymouth areas [of Maine] whose son George Benjamin Tozier is my grandfather. We have searched for a photograph of AJT and should you happen upon same we would love to have a copy.” (Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, April 22, 2012; WHT’s Records)

Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s siblings include, Marilyn O. (Tozier) Staples (born October 12, 1927 in Dover-Foxcroft, Piscataquis, ME; died July 12, 2009 in Bangor, Penobscot, ME); Josephine (Tozier) Tarr; David Winfield Tozier and George P. Tozier. (Bangor Daily News, July 14, 2009)

Tozier British-American Heritage

New England Tozier’s were connected with Devon, England. The surname came from their involvement in the textile industry — ‘cleaner of wool’. It has sometimes been spelled, Tose and Tozer rather than Tozier. Tozier became the common spelling of the name, nonetheless, during the 1800s. Spellings vary sometimes in AJT-related documents.

Richard Tozier (born, ca 1630 or 1631), a sail-maker, came from England (perhaps from Dover in Kent or Devonshire) to Boston, Suffolk, MA, where he married Judith Smith, daughter of Thomas Oldfield Smith, on July 3, 1656. The couple lived in Dover, Strafford, NH for a short time before settling “…in the Berwick, part of Kittery…,” on a land grant which ranged from Kittery (Salmon Falls, York, ME), on the Salmon Falls River (earlier named the Newichawannock River), to what is now

Richard Tozier and his son, Thomas Tozier (born in Boston, MA, on May 5, 1657; died, October 16, 1675 in Salmon Falls, ME), allegedly, were killed by Early Peoples in an attack during the King Phillip’s War in 1675 -- though at first Thomas apparently was taken prisoner by his captors. \emph{Excerpts from Sprague’s Journal of Maine History, Volume XIV, No. 8} by Everett E. Stackpole, “Stackpole’s Old Kittery and Her Families,” (Press of Lewiston Journal and Company, 1903), 194 -- hereinafter referred to as Stackpole; WHT’s Records; Randall, 8}

These are the Richard and Judith Tozier children and known, related genealogical data -- Thomas (1657-1675); Richard (ca. 1660-1735); Martha, who married Nathan Lord of Berwick, ME on November 22, 1678; Simon, who died in Watertown, Middlesex, MA on December, 30, 1718; Elizabeth, who married (1) a Mr. Blauchard [sic], (2) Richard Randall of Dover, NH; John (born ca. 1665). \emph{David Ernest Tozier (1866-1950) of Reading, Middlesex, MA, wrote, “Some Records of the Tozer or Tozier Family of New England”} (1941) -- the original manuscript is in the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA -- hereinafter referred to as David Ernest Tozier

Richard’s son, Simon Tozier, had a son named John Tozier who was the father of Deacon John Tozier. (Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, May 5, 2012; Geni.com on the Internet and Randall, 8-19, both provide the Tozier researcher with a thorough profile of Richard Tozier; WHT’s Records)

Though some of the earlier Tozier’s lived for decades in the region of Newton, Middlesex, MA, after several generations, one family moved to Arrowsic Island, Sagadahoc, ME (later Georgetown Island), after the fighting at Louisburg. It was Deacon John Tozier’s family who settled in what later became Georgetown, Sagadahoc, ME. A cordwainer, he bought property and eventually sold it to the Reverend Ezekiel Emerson, and then he and his family moved to Winslow, Kennebec, ME where John became one of its first, three selectmen. Before its incorporation in 1771, Winslow was known as Fort Halifax, Kennebec, ME. \emph{(Ibid.; Waterville Sentinel, July 19, 1952)}
Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s Genealogical Heritage

An AJT relative, Linda Elizabeth Tozier, gleaned most of her genealogical findings from NEHGS and ancestry.com, rootsweb.com, familysearch.org, wyman.org, US Federal Censuses, Maine town office records, probate records, libraries and WHT’s Records.

James Tozier, an Englishman, listed first, below, was Linda’s 10th great grandfather, and his line of descent, follows, with the husband’s birth date and respective marriage dates:

“James, 1544 m. Joanna Ashpoole 7 Aug 1579

Thomas, 1570 m. Charity Tabb 14 Jan 1598

Richard, 1630 m. Judith Smith 3 Jul 1656

Simon, 1662 m. Mary Knapp 16 Aug 1693

John, 1695 m. Experience Jackson 15 Oct 1718

Deacon John, 1722 m. Sarah Pattee 11 Jul 1747

Lemuel (sometimes recorded as Leonard), 1755 m. Sarah

Lancaster 19 Jan 1780

George W., 1786 m. Susannah Hall (no confirmed marriage date)

John H., 1809 m. Cathirza G. (Arno) Cushman 15 Aug 1829

George A., 1831 m. Mary G. Small 2 Feb 1852

George B., 1850 [d. 1920] m. (no confirmed date but census lists

husband/wife) Sarah (Sadie) Elizabeth Hart

Walter, 1895 m. Sherley Mariah Wyman 24 Aug 1920, Linda’s parents.”

(Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, May 5, 2012; David Ernest Tozier)

Walter Tozier, according to his daughter, Linda Elizabeth Tozier, never used a middle initial or name. He was injured while in the service
Linda found, while researching in the Bar Harbor, Hancock, ME (earlier, Eden) Town Office’s Vital Records, her grandmother, was Sarah (Sadie) Hart -- called Sadie. Sadie’s father was Henry Hart, born in 1835. Her mother was Sarah Grant. Not much is known about Sarah. Linda wrote, “We believe through following census data that Henry was of the Pittsfield, Somerset, ME Hart line.” Linda’s family heritage also is heavy with Libby, Richardson, Hall and Huff family names. (Ibid.)

Linda Elizabeth Tozier wrote a two page (and a cover with text) overview, on July 2, 2005 in honor of her relative AJT for the sole use by her family, utilizing his military records, generously made available by Will H. Tozier, her cousin, of Hallowell, Kennebec, ME. This computer-printed document, utilized herein, is referred to as Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s Records.

Linda mentions battles AJT participated in during the war -- Petersburg; Gaines Mill (wounded, missing in action and taken prisoner at Meadow Bridge, VA, June 27, 1862 -- based on Prisoner of War Records); Battle of North Anna River (received a wound in the scalp on the left side of his head three inches above the top of his ear); Chicahominy Swamp in the War for Virginia and at Gettysburg. {Record of Medal of Honor Citation for Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr., Brevt. Major Genl., U.S.V. Joshua L. Chamberlain, in Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s Records, 2; WHT’s Records; James H. Mundy, Second to None: The Story of the 2nd Maine Volunteer Infantry, “The Bangor Regiment” (Harp Publications, 1992), 154-55 -- hereinafter referred to as Mundy}

Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s records of AJT’s, war-related documents also say this of Andrew Jackson Tozier’s numerous battle experiences during the Civil War.

“...in the line of duty; and without fault or improper conduct ... [during the] middle of June 1862 on the peninsula in the State of Virginia he became disabled by having contracted disease of the heart brought on by heavy lifting in building bridges and corduroy roads and exposure to miasma in the Chicahominy Swamp of the Peninsula during the campaign under General [George] McClellan, being affected by it in such a manner as to become faint and unconscious frequently and receiving medical
treatment for it from the regimental surgeon at those times.

“A...description of the applicant’s condition is subjoined: On June 27th, 1862, while a member of Co. F. 2nd Regt, Me Vols., in battle at Gaines Mill he rec’d a wound from a ball which entered the middle finger on the back side of his left hand and caused a fracture of the 1st phalanx. He was taken prisoner and [probably in a ‘parole hospital’, conjectures Will H. Tozier], the finger was amputated by a rebel surgeon at the first joint. The strength of the left hand for grasping objects has been impaired. The left arm 3 inches below the elbow measures 3/4s of an inch less than the other in circumference. Transferred to 20th ME Regt. May 1863.” (Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s Records, 1)

With respect to the Battle of North Anna River, Linda Elizabeth Tozier researched this information:

“On or about May 25th, 1864...[an] Army Surgeon’s report” stated, AJT received “...a wound in the scalp on the left side of head 3 inches above the top of ear and last winter, [a] small piece of lead was removed and he states that since he has been subject to headache occasionally.” Another “...injury: Left ankle swelling and lameness in left leg, struck with a piece of shell in left side breaking lower ribs causing pain in back and side, chills and fever. Honorably discharged 15th July 1864.” (Linda Elizabeth Tozier Records, 1)

AJT’s Twentieth Maine Regiment reunited in 1894, 1895 and 1896. Linda Elizabeth Tozier wrote this about the 1876 reunion.

“At a Grand Reunion of the Soldiers & Sailors of ME in Portland on August 9 & 10, 1876, forty-six members of the 20th ME Regt. were present. After ceremonies at the Grand Army Hall, the men were transported by barge and steamship to Little Chebeague Island in Portland Harbor for a bean supper. General Chamberlain invited the group to an hour’s sail on his yacht, found to be in charge of Color Sergeant Andrew Tozier...an experienced sailor as he went to sea at the age of thirteen years and followed the life of a sailor continually except for short visits to his parents until he enlisted in the service of the United States 15 July 1861.” (Linda
Elizabeth Tozier Records, 2; Reunions of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association at Portland [ME, 1876] from the Press of Samuel L. Miller of Waldoboro, ME, 1881 -- an Internet copy)

AJT is the great, grand uncle of Linda Elizabeth Tozier. She is a member of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War and a Charter Member of Sarah Elizabeth Palmer Tent #23, Abbot Village, E. (Linda Elizabeth Tozier Records, Cover Page)

**Benjamin Pattee Tozier**

Benjamin Pattee Tozier was born in Georgetown, ME on October 13, 1764; he died on November 1, 1833. He and his wife, Bethiah Rose had a son, Calvin, born in 1793, in Fairfield, Franklin, ME. Benjamin’s wife was born January 16, 1770 and died February 11, 1873. They lived in these Maine communities at least -- Georgetown and Waterville, Kennebec, ME. Bethiah died in Athens, Somerset, ME at age 103. {George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, October 1, 2012; Benjamin Pattee Tozier; Bethiah Rose, Ancestry.com; Gladys A. Tozier, *Tozier and Allied Families* (Williamsport, PA: Printed in Lycoming County Williamsport, PA, USA, 1984), 223-24 in WHT’s Records, including Will H. Tozier’s family research-notes in the margins of Gladys A. Tozier’s book -- hereinafter referred to as Gladys A. Tozier}

Benjamin Pattee Tozier was the son of Deacon John Tozier (born 1722) and Sarah (Pattee) Tozier, who were married on July 11, 1747. (Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, May 5, 2012; Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, November 2, 2012)

**Lemuel Tozier**

Deacon John’s son, Lemuel Tozier, served in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards both paid taxes on animals and agricultural produce on a 200 acre farm in Winslow, ME. Lemuel was born in Georgetown, ME on August 19, 1755. (*Maine Families in 1790*, 271-72 -- this well documented source, as George M. Rogers, Jr. appraised the author, is based on
the First Census of the United States (1790), and it is an excellent ‘history’
about Lemuel Tozier’s family through Levi Tozier, the latter who was Will
H. Tozier’s great, great grandfather; Stackpole, 223; Winslow, ME Assess-
ror’s Written Record in WHT’s Records)

Lemuel married Sarah Lancaster at Fort Halifax, Kennebec, ME
on January 19, 1780. They may have lived in several areas in northern
Penobscot County, ME during the early 1780s as speculated by Will H.
Tozier. Will has, in his files, charts of land grants laid out in these Maine
villages – Exeter, Corinth Charlestown, Levant, Kenduskeag and for the
later town, Glenburn, Penobscot, ME, where Lemuel may have settled or
owned land, periodically. Lemuel, nonetheless, is well known for settling
Kenduskeag Plantation, Penobscot, ME and Exeter, Penobscot, ME along
with Sarah Lancaster, his first wife. He was living in Kenduskeag Plantation,
ME, as recorded in the 1790 US Federal Census. {1790 US Fed-
eral Census; Lemuel Tozier, Ancestry.com; Stanley Bearce Atwood, The
Length and Breadth of Maine (Orono, ME: University of Maine Press,
1977), xii – there are other editions; WHT’s Records}

Exeter, ME, formerly and loosely defined as Kenduskeag Planta-
tion, ME (one of its settlements was called Norumbega), had been a grant
from the State of Massachusetts in 1793 to the Marblehead Academy in
com’ WHT’s Records)

The name Kenduskeag (or “Kedasquit, Condeskeg, etc.”), was
also known as “Eel-catching place” as noted in Erma Winter’s History of

“The township was lotted in 1800 by Moses Hodsdon of Kend-
uskeag. Dr. John Blaisdell acted as agent for early proprietors. Among the
proprietors were Benjamin Jay and William Turner of Boston. The first
settlement was made in 1801 by Lemuel Tozier. Prior to incorporation
the town was known as ‘Blaisdelltown’.” (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Exeter,_Maine)

Lemuel’s and Sarah’s children were born in this order: Polly (b.
1780; d. 1784), Simon (b. 1781), Levi (b. 1784), George W. (b. April 11,
1786), John (b. 1888), Joseph (b. 1890), Benjamin (twin to the latter Jo-
seph – they both lived only a month through July 1790), Joseph (b. 1791),
William (b. 1794), Sarah (b. 1796), Richard (b. 1798) and Elijah (b. 1800).
According to Gladys A. Tozier, Sarah died of measles with her thirteenth
child at age forty-one. (Gladys A. Tozier, 223-24 and Will H. Tozier’s add-
ed notes; WHT’s Records)
Lemuel Tozier, according to the 1800 Census Report, recorded in *New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol. 105* (October 1951), 288, states, Lemuel lived in Ohio Settlement. The settlement was located back of Bangor, Penobscot, ME. Ohio Settlement “…was settled only a few years before this census was taken and was incorporated as Corinth in 1811.” It later became part of Penobscot County, ME. “In 1800 there were 87 inhabitants and sixteen families.” These families included William Tibbetts, perhaps a relative of Margaret Tibbetts (died at age 109 in Winthrop, ME, April 6, 2005), a Manchester, Kennebec, ME, teacher in Augusta, ME of interest to the author, as is Christine Tibbetts, M.D., the lead psychiatrist at Togus in Chelsea, Kennebec, ME as well as Dr. William Peabody and these family names -- Clark, Goodhue, Hammond, Simpson, Thompson and Trafton. (Early Gleanings and Random Recollections of the Town of Corinth [Penobscot], ME)

The general areas in which Lemuel Tozier ‘settled’ became known as Glenburn, ME and in the northwest quadrant of that town’s map is located Tozier Brook and to its south Tozier Point. Glenburn, ME was incorporated as a town on January 29, 1822. (Maps of Glenburn, ME in WHT’s Records; Will H. Tozier has additional maps of early Penobscot County in his records)

Lemuel’s second wife was widow, Betsey (Hathorne) Gates; Tozier. They married in 1804. She brought her three Gates children to the marriage and Lemuel took them under his wing. (WHT’s Records)

Lemuel Tozier died in Waterville, Kennebec, ME on February 2, 1843.

A next generation of Tozier’s lived in Monmouth, ME and Liberty, Waldo, ME. William D. Tozier and Levi Tozier lived parts of their lives, at least, in Liberty, ME while George W. Tozier and Archibald Tozier (born Archabell ca. 1806; Levi’s son) lived in Monmouth, ME. George W. Tozier lived in Plymouth, Penobscot, ME during the Census of 1860. Levi Tozier may have had land, if not always living quarters, in several parts of the state including Monmouth, ME. All four of these Tozier men and their families are lineage-related to Will H. Tozier and Linda Elizabeth Tozier and their Tozier kin. (WHT’s Records)

**Sarah (Lancaster) Tozier (1863-1803)**

Her name is sometimes spelled Sara, and she may have answered
to the name Sally throughout her life. She and Lemuel may have lived in Glenburn, ME on Kenduskeag Stream near Tozier’s Point during the early 1780s. (Descendants of John Lancaster, Internet web site; Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, November 20, 2012)

Sarah Lancaster was born in 1863 and died on April 1, 1803 after bearing thirteen children, the latter who died nameless. She was the second person to die in Exeter, ME and was a founding settler of that town with her husband, Lemuel Tozier. “Sara “…passed away from measles…” [if not specifically in childbirth] and was buried beside Arlene Barker who died on March 24, 1803 “…at the corner of the Barker-Tozier lots on the Tibbetts Road across from the intersection of the Brown Road.” (“Exeter Historical Society Places New Grave Marker,” Rolling Thunder Express, ca. May 25, 2009 and hereinafter referred to as Exeter, ME Historical Society; Descendants of John Lancaster, Internet web site)

Much, as in the case of the Abbott Street Burial Ground in Beverly, Essex, MA, where members of the author’s early settlers’ families lay beneath a paved over Abbott Street, Sarah’s remains are buried beneath discontinued Dole Hill Road; it was built over Sarah Tozier’s gravesite. “Her funeral was conducted by Simon Prescott and her remains were buried at Linnell’s Corner which soon after was developed into the main crossroads on State Highway Route 43.” (Exeter, ME Historical Society)

Joel and Charlette Theriault, Sr., donated the burial site, on their property, where the stone was placed, a photo of which appears, herein, taken by Will H. Tozier. “The marker was erected by the Exeter Historical “…next to the old Dole Hill Road and across from the intersection of the Tibbetts…and Brown Road[s]. The stone was donated by the late Mabel Hawes.” (Ibid.)

George W. Tozier

George W. Tozier and Susanna (Hall) Tozier were the parents of John H. Tozier. John H. and Cathirza G. (Amo) Cushman; Tozier were the parents of Andrew Jackson Tozier. (Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, October 1, 2012)

George W. Tozier, AJT’s grandfather, was born April 11, 1786, probably in Stetson, Penobscot, ME. He married Susannah Hall (no marriage date has yet been determined). Little is known of George W. Tozier’s life, although much of it must have been spent in Monmouth, ME where
undoubtedly most of his children were born. One of their children was born in Liberty, ME according to Will H. Tozier. Economic times were hard in the early 1800s and he may have been forced to move to find work. (Ibid.; WHS’s Records; Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, November 20, 2012)

George W. Tozier lived in Monmouth, ME according to the 1810 and 1850 Censuses and in Plymouth in 1860. (US Federal Censuses, 1810; 1850; 1860, Ancestry.com)

George W. Tozier was too old, over seventy in 1860, to have been in the Civil War, which, nonetheless, played a major role in the lives of many of his descendants. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30, 2012; Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, November 20, 2012)

Susannah (Hall) Tozier

Susanna Hall, AJT’s grandmother, was born in Litchfield, ME on March 19, 1786. Her parents were Calvin Hall and Tabitha Jellison. The family moved to Monmouth, ME in 1808. Susanna married George W. Tozier and they had eight children: Elizabeth; John H.; Zilpha; William A.; Deborah; Lucinda; Nathaniel; and Sarah. (Susannah Hall, Ancestry.com; WHT’s Records)

John H. Tozier (1809-1891)

AJT’s father, John H. Tozier, was born in Monmouth, ME on November 6, 1809. He died at about age eighty-two years in February 1891. (Monmouth Town Report, February 25, 1892, in the Maine State Library; John H. Tozier, Ancestry.com)

John H. Tozier and Cathirza G. (Arno) Cushman; Tozier (born, 1808; died, April 21, 1900) were married, on July 12, or August 15, 1829. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30, 2012; Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30, 2012)

Some years into his marriage John deserted his family, ca. 1863, while living in Plymouth, ME. Later, he was an inmate of an almshouse according to the 1880 US Federal Census. Perhaps he was an alcoholic.
John once, undoubtedly, lived at a ‘poor farm’ for failing to pay his real estate taxes. (1880 US Federal Census; John H. Tozier, Ancestry.com; Copy of an Affidavit Letter Sworn by John B. Fogg of Monmouth, ME, before a Justice of the Peace, October 22, 1865--in the National Archives; John Fogg, Monmouth, ME Selectman’s, Declaration under oath of John H. Tozier, October 24, 1865] -- which included a pejorative statement by Fogg against the character of John H. Tozier; WHT’s Records; the last two documents may be the same with slightly different dates)

At different times of his life, John H. Tozier lived in these Maine towns and cities: Plymouth, ME (1850; 1860), Augusta, ME and (1873) Monmouth, ME (1880). (John H. Tozier; Related census reports and municipal directories, Ancestry.com)

This couple divorced in March 1879. (John H. Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Cathirza G. (Arno) Cushman; Tozier

Cathirza (also known as Thirza) G. Arno, was AJT’s mother Nonetheless, before AJT’s birth, Thirza Arno, in July 1824, had married Lewis Cushman in Monmouth, ME, and they had a son, Lewis H. Cushman, as early as 1825. Neither a divorce nor a death record has been found for Thirza’s first husband. On July 12, 1829, Thirza had married John H. Tozier, and their first child, John Augustus Tozier, the oldest of AJT’s siblings, was born on December 15, 1829. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30, 2012)

Her Arno lineage is very hard to document, according to George M. Rogers, Jr., an avid genealogist and president of the Litchfield, ME, Plains Cemetery Association. Rayna (Berry) Leibowitz, also a Litchfield, ME genealogist, among others, is the association’s treasurer and secretary of the Litchfield, ME Historical Society. George M. Rogers, Jr. has learned, over the decades,

“The Arno genealogy is...very difficult [to determine]. I have 150 years of the NEHGS Register on CD and this family was not written up once. It is also not mentioned in The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire. It is a very rare name and probably came from an
Anglicized Huguenot form of the name Arnold. There was a John Amo who was an early settler of Litchfield. He may have been the John Arno who was later found in Wales [ME]. Part of Litchfield was given over to Wales circa 1850. There was also an Isaac Arno, the son of Ezekiel Arno and Hannah Gray of Monmouth. Isaac lived in the Plains section of Litchfield and married Sally Williams, the sister-in-law of one of my Rogers ancestors. Sally Williams’ mother was Mehitable Hall, the sister of Calvin Hall. Ezekiel Arno’s wife was Hannah Gray, the daughter of Thomas Gray, one of the earliest settlers of Monmouth. I believe, but cannot prove, that Cathirza G. Arno was the daughter of Ezekiel and Hannah (Gray) Arno. It is of interest that Isaac Arno, Cathirza’s probable brother, ended up living in Plymouth, Maine. It also seems that the Thomas Arno who lived in Monmouth [ME] was probably a sibling of Cathirza and Isaac.

“I should point out also that there is to this day a very strong belief among the Litchfield Toziers that AJT’s mother was...[a Native American]. Will Tozier and I have discussed this [subject].

“Thomas Gray came from New Meadows [The New Meadows River is at the northeastern end of Casco Bay in Maine] and was probably ‘Scotch-Irish’. His wife’s name is presently unknown. It is possible that she had a Native American heritage but I have no evidence....” (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, May 11, 2012)

In the Maine 1877 Atlas at the Bangor Public Library, in Bangor, ME are maps of properties in Plymouth, ME for B. C. Arno and Z. Arno. (Copies of these property maps are in WHT’s Records)

Lewis H. Cushman

Lewis H. Cushman was the son of Lewis Cushman and Cathirza G. (Arno) Cushman. Their son later lived in Carmel, Penobscot, ME between 1862 and 1865. As researched by George M. Rogers, Jr. of Litchfield, ME, Cushman was a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, a major figure in the founding of the Plymouth Colony, MA. Obvious to George, “Lewis’ life contrasted remarkably with that of his illustrious ancestor.” He had a unique relationship with AJT. They shared the same mother, Cathirza G. (Arno). Cushman and AJT were thus half brothers. In 1848, Lewis married Elizabeth M. Cushman, his father’s younger sister -- his aunt. Researchers differ, somewhat, on Cushman’s marital relationship to
AJT. One researcher prefers to call Lewis H. Cushman an uncle by marriage; another, just plain uncle. Lewis served briefly in the Civil War. A copy of his discharge papers are in WHT’s Records. (Copy of an Affidavit Letter Sworn by John B. Fogg of Monmouth, ME, before a Justice of the Peace, October 22, 1865--in the National Archives; Lewis [H.] Cushman, Ancestry.com; George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, May 11, 2012; WHT’s Records)


Cushman was imprisoned from 1869 to 1872 for a robbery committed with AJT. (Maine State Prison Book, 1824-1950)

Secondly, Lewis Cushman married the much younger, Sadie (Sarah) Hart, who was made his guardian in 1894 when Lewis was declared insane. Sadie Hart would later marry George B. Tozier, AJT’s nephew, when Lewis died in an insane asylum. Lewis died in Eden (Bar Harbor, Hancock, ME) on May 19, 1895. He is buried in the Highland Cemetery in Carmel, ME. (WHT’s Records)

Levi Tozier

Levi Tozier was the Son of Lemuel and Sarah (Sally or Sara) Tozier and was born in Kenduskeag Plantation, ME on January 31, 1784. Levi died at Knox, Waldo, ME on February 16, 1866 at age eighty-one. In 1800 he lived in Knox, ME. He married Sarah Matthews of Stetson, Penobscot, ME on April 7, 1806 in Bangor, ME -- this is Will H. Tozier’s and Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s line. (WHT’s Records; Levi Tozier, Ancestry.com; Stackpole, 223)

Levi served from 1812-14 as a musician (fifer) during the War of 1812 in a Massachusetts regiment. (Records of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia -- Militia Rosters by Regiment; Levi Tozier; U.S., Adjutant Military Records, 1631-1976, Ancestry.com)

Levi and Sarah (Mathews) Tozier’s children included, Archibald [Archabell] (born ca. 1806), Lois, Lucinda, Elizabeth M. (born ca. 1815; married her cousin, William A. Tozier), Sarah, Elijah (Lyle), Emeline,
James F. and Abigail, according to WHT’s Records.

In 1810 Levi and Sarah were living in Stetson, ME and had two houses there. Further census reports from 1820 to 1860 show they were living respectively in these towns -- Belgrade, Kennebec, ME, Liberty, ME, Monmouth, ME, Thorndike, Waldo, ME (farming) and Knox, Waldo, ME. (1810-1860 US Federal Censuses; Levi Tozier, Ancestry.com; WHT’s Records)

The Census of 1860 shows Levi at age seventy six as head of household living in Waldo County, ME -- probably in Knox, ME. (1860 US Federal Census; Archibald Tozier; Elizabeth M. Tozier, Ancestry.com; WHT’s Records)

Levi Tozier is buried in Knox, ME; he died in 1866. (WHT’s Records)

Elijah Tozier (b. ca. 1848)

Will H. Tozier’s great grandfather, Elijah Tozier, was born in Liberty, ME, the son of Levi Tozier, who was, in turn, the son of Lemuel Tozier. Elijah had a son named Archibald, father of Lloyd Wesley Tozier -- Will H. Tozier’s father. (WHT’s Records)

Other children included Arvilla, Zilpha, Lemuel, Huldah and Mabel. Lemuel and Huldah later lived in Concord, Merrimac, NH. Elijah and his family lived in both Knox and Waldo Counties in Maine. (Ibid.; Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, November 20, 2012)

Archibald Tozier (1848-1918)

Archibald Tozier (born April 22, 1848; died January 13, 1918), This is Will H. Tozier’s grandfather who was born in Albion, Kennebec, ME and married Etta Auretta Hopkins (born 1849). Etta’s is the Hopkins family line which goes back to the Mayflower Hopkins’. (Archibald Tozier photo and captions in WHT’s Records, including a photo of the house where the youngest daughter, Sophia Pauline (Tozier) Ward, a singer in her youth who lived nearby later in life. She was called Fidi. Will H. Tozier was raised in this house. Its photo is included, herein. (Archibald Tozier, Ancestry.com; WHT’s Records)
Archibald and Etta also had a son named Lloyd Wesley Tozier. He was age sixteen and Sophia, his sister, was fifteen during the Census of 1910. (1910 US Federal Census; Archibald Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Their other children included, William, Abbie, Frances, Bert, Frank and Georgie. Georgie married a Grant. (WHT’s Records)

Archibald was age fifty-one years of age during the Census of 1900. (1900; 1910 US Federal Censuses; Archibald Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Though he had lived in Unity, Waldo, ME, Archibald died in Thorndike, Waldo, ME. (WHT’s Records)

There is another, Tozier relative, mentioned earlier, named Archibald Tozier, born Archabell, ca. 1806, who should not be confused with the father of Lloyd W. Tozier.

This Archibald Tozier was born in Stetson, ME about July 1806. He married a cousin, Zilpha H. Tozier and they were residents of Monmouth, ME. He was a farmer, carpenter and a son of Levi Tozier. Zilpha Tozier was the daughter of George W. Tozier. This Archibald died in Monmouth, ME, April 22, 1877. They had at least three sons, George W. (1831); Milburn (1841) and Henry (1843) and a daughter, Deborah C. Tozier. (WHT’s Records)

Lloyd Wesley Tozier (1893-1986)

Lloyd Tozier’s father was Archibald Tozier of Unity, ME who was a saw mill worker and a barber. His mother was Etta (Hopkins) Tozier a devoted homemaker. Lloyd married Alberta F. Thompson. He was born in Unity, ME in 1893. (WHT’s Records)

Early in his manhood, Lloyd “...was a percussionist in Tozier’s Orchestra.” He lived in the era before automobiles and motored farm vehicles. Will H. Tozier has photos of horses used for farming and transportation in that era in his files. Lloyd likely rode home from dances on cold nights in a horse-drawn carriage which boasted a small opening in its front permitting the driver to be covered from the weather and the harness rains to be used through that opening. A few Unity, ME professionals may have owned and used similar carriages. (WHT’s Records)
On one occasion, both Lloyd and Alberta took their grade eight, grammar school exams with twenty-eight other scholars. The coursework included “Geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, civil government, physiology, literature, grammar, reading and spelling.” Lloyd received a grade of 98 and a half and Alberta received a grade of 99. Only Charlie Bartlett, Ethel Hunt and Harold Ward received a grade of 100%. (*Annual Reports of the Town Officers of the Town of Unity [ME] for the year ending February 20th, 1907, 26*)

WHT’s Records indicate “The Maplewood Lumber Company first was established as a grocery as well as a lumber & spool bar business from woodlots of Unity, Burnham and Dixmont [Central Maine towns].” As a grocery store it featured lumber, meat, groceries, clothing, grain and kerosene. From about 1927, onward, Will H. Tozier believes it was owned by Edgar T. (b. 1885) and Fred H. (b. 1888) Whitehouse and incorporated in 1930 as the Maplewood Lumber Company. Grain was sold, there, in 1940s as it had a railroad siding. (Will H. Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, November 4, 2012; WHT’s Records; James Berry Vickery, III, *A History of the Town of Unity, Maine* (Falmouth Publishing House: Manchester, ME, 1954), 239 -- hereinafter referred to as Vickery).

Lloyd Tozier, early on; became a part owner of this business. (Vickery, 239) Will H. Tozier’s father, Lloyd,

“...was a lifelong resident of Unity and had been a partner in the Maplewood Lumber Company from 1919-1947. In 1949 he became postmaster of Unity and served in that position until 1964. He was town treasurer for many years, serving the longest tenure in the town’s history. He had also been a tax collector from 1965-1977 and held the office of town clerk from 1966 for several years.” The *1978 Annual Report for the Town of Unity [ME]* was dedicated to Lloyd W. Tozier “FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE CITIZENS OF UNITY.” (“Lloyd W. Tozier, 92; was longtime Unity official,” *Kennebec Journal*, ca. August 5, 1986)

Lloyd “...had been past master and secretary for 20 years of the Star in the West Lodge No. 85, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Troy Grange and Kanokolus Fish and Game Association. He had been a member of the Unity Union Church and sang in the choir
for...years.” (Ibid.; Vickery, 191-92)

At the time of his death, Lloyd Tozier was “...survived by two daughters, Charlotte Foster of Bangor, [ME] and Carolyn Atherton of Standish, [Cumberland, ME], two sons, William Tozier of Hallowell, ME and John Tozier of Texas; 10 grand children and four great grand children.” (Ibid.)

William A. Tozier

William A. Tozier was born in Monmouth, ME the son of George W. and Susannah (Hall) Tozier, and he is buried in Milford, Penobscot, ME (near Brewer, Penobscot, ME). He married Elizabeth M. Tozier, his first cousin. This Elizabeth M. Tozier was Levi Tozier’s daughter.

William A. Tozier (1813-1893) was in the Civil War in the Nineteenth Infantry, Company F. (William [A.] Tozier, Ancestry.com)

After the war he became a postmaster. Will H. Tozier is not named for this William A. Tozier. He was named for William H. Tozier who was a son of Will’s grandfather, Archibald Tozier. (Interview, Will H. Tozier with Donald W. Beattie, October 11, 2012; phone conversations with Will H. Tozier, October 31; November 20, 2012)

William and Elizabeth M. Tozier’s children, of which more is known about, were: 1. Emulus Stackpole Tozier (1840-March 20, 1925) -- as a youth he went to sea and later married Ida M. Jackson; he also served in the Civil War -- in the First Cavalry, Company C; later, was assigned to the Sloop, Brooklyn; 2. Edmund S. Tozier (1846-1903) was in the Second Cavalry, Company C, enlisting at age seventeen; 3. Harry Elijah Tozier (1848-1880) was in the Second Cavalry, Company C, enlisting at age fifteen; he married Sadie E. Morrill; and 4. Evelina A. (d. at age nineteen in 1863; she is buried next to Cumston Hall in Monmouth, ME); her family relocated to Milford, ME; Evelina’s Civil War father and her three brothers are buried in the front row of the Milford, ME Cemetery. (William Tozier; Harry Elijah Tozier; Edmund S. Tozier; Emulus S. Tozier, Ancestry.com; WHT’s Records)

Edmund and Harry enlisted at Gardiner, ME -- under age. (William Tozier; Harry Elijah Tozier; Edmund S. Tozier; Emulus S. Tozier, Ancestry.com)
Sara Tozier

Elijah Tozier

23
Will H. Tozier & Scott Scroggin

Danny Howard July 2012
Civil War Stand in

26
The William A. and Elizabeth M. Tozier children living at home in Kennebec County, ME, in 1860 included Emulus (age 20); Emma M. (age 18); Evelena A. (age 16); Edmund S. (age 14); [Harry, ca age 13], Elijah (age 12); Stetiras A. (age 8); Rovilla H. (age 6); Willie M. (age 3); and Walter B. (age ten months). (1860 US Federal Census; Emulus Tozier, Ancestry.com)

AJT’s Significant Life Milestones

Andrew Jackson Tozier was born in Monmouth, ME on February 11, 1838. Little is known of his early years to age thirteen. AJT’s family moved to Plymouth while he was still a boy, perhaps age ten.

Could he have had an independent streak in him, as a teenager? If so, this may be the reason he “…ran away from home and followed the sea until the summer of ’61.” (Mundy, 11)

AJT may have followed his mariner brother, John Augustus Tozier, either to sea as a mariner, or he may have at times been a lumber trade laborer, one or the other or both, as early as 1850 and perhaps worked those jobs, accordingly, until he volunteered for service in the US Civil War soon after it began in 1861.

“In response to President Lincoln’s first call for troops, he joined the 2nd Maine Infantry, mustering in at Bangor on July 15, 1861 for what he thought was a 2 year enlistment.” (http:// gwh2012.civilwar maine.org/ maine-civil-war-moh-winncrs)

His army career was filled with adventure and wounds, though he survived those experiences and lived a long life. He served in both the Second Maine and the Twentieth Maine. During some of his service years, AJT “…walked with a slight limp…,” and in and out of battle he developed a lasting friendship with his mutually wounded and victorious, Little Round Top hero, Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain. (Mundy, 11)

After the Civil War, if not earlier, AJT married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Bolden and, both, eventually, worked as servants for Joshua L. Chamberlain in Brunswick, ME, at least for two of his governorship years.

AJT’s reputation was stained, somewhat, when he was arrested, given a five year sentence, jailed for a few months (and soon thereafter,
freed), for breaking and entering and stealing coats and suits. He ‘did time’ at the Thomaston, ME State Prison for that crime -- committed with his half brother, Lewis H. Cushman, who spent several years in prison, beginning in 1869. AJT was pardoned for this offence by Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain on May 19, 1870. AJT was armed!

During his lifetime AJT called several places home: Plymouth, ME (three years); Carmel, ME (two years); with the Joshua L. Chamberlain family in Brunswick (as a servant, 1870-72; maybe longer); Chebeague Island, ME (1872-1889) and Litchfield, ME, where he purchased a farm on Hardscrabble Road. It is probable he received his Medal of Honor through the US mail then and there in 1898. (Litchfield, ME Historical Society Internet web site; WHT’s Records) The author is unaware of his exact whereabouts from about 1889-1898. Perhaps he was living on his farm, in Litchfield, ME, even then, where he died in 1910.

AJT had been a member of the Libby Post 93, in Maine. Later a Litchfield, ME, Sons of Veterans Camp, No. 101, was named for AJT.

“The[se] members of Andrew Jackson Tozier [Sr.] Camp, No. 101, of Litchfield, Sons. of Veterans., were installed in a very pleasant manner Monday evening Jan. 14, [1918] by John C. Howes of Augusta....” The officers installed at this “...baked bean supper” were “Commander, Herman Small; guide, Raymond Tozier; secretary, Levi Danforth; color bearer, Donald Small; treasurer, Wallace Stewart; chaplain, Andrew Tozier [Jr.]; outside guard, John Huntington, inside guard, Howe B. Tozier.” With the installation concluded, “...remarks were made by Andrew J. Tozier [Jr.] of Gardiner and John C. Howes of Augusta.” (“Litchfield [News],” Kennebec Journal, January 24, 1918)

AJT’s Siblings

In Ancestry.com, Thomas A. Desjardin lists Andrew’s siblings, including Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s great-grandfather, George Augustus Tozier. George Augustus Tozier was born in Liberty, ME. Linda found a record of him in that town’s Vital Records.

These are the Tozier siblings’ named in Thomas A. Desjardin’s
list: Augustus I [John] (a farmer; his death certificate states he was born in Monmouth, ME and died of pneumonia on March 2, 1905); George A. (born 1831; married Mary G. Small, February 2, 1852); Thirza G. (b. January 25, 1834; d. May 8, 1871 and is buried in Plymouth, ME’s Harlow Cemetery); Deborah (b. 1836 in Troy, ME); Andrew J. (b. February 11, 1838 in Monmouth, ME; d. March 28, 1910 in Litchfield, ME and buried in the Plains Cemetery); Charles W. (b. 1843, perhaps in Monmouth, ME; d. June 26, 1858 and is buried in the Plymouth, ME’s Harlow Cemetery); and Ezra N. (b. 1844, perhaps in Monmouth, ME; d. October 6, 1863 of starvation as a POW in Macon, Bibb, Georgia in a rebel prison). (Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, May 5 and 9, 2012; Desjardin’s List of Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr.’s siblings, US Federal Census Records; WHT’s Records; Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30, 2012; George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30, 2012)

John Augustus [Isaac] Tozier

AJT’s brother, John Augustus [Isaac] Tozier, was born December 15, 1829. He was a farmer. John died March 10, 1905 in Plymouth, ME. He was called, Isaac, throughout his life, though born John Augustus Tozier. His death record notes that John H. Tozier was his father and his mother was Thirza G. Tozier. (Isaac [sic] Tozier, death record, Ancestry. com; Record of a Death, Augustus Tozier [sic], in WHT’s Records)

Isaac married Sarah E. Gray on February 16, 1852 in Plymouth, ME. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Sarah was born in Maine on October 13, 1835, according to the dates on [John] Augustus I. Tozier’s and her headstone in the Sawyer Cemetery in Plymouth, ME. Sarah died on March 10, 1920. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, October 2, 2012; WHT’s Records; Isaac Tozier; Photo of Augustus I. Tozier’s headstone, Ancestry. com)

During the Census of 1900, this couple was living in Plymouth, ME. (1900 US Federal Census, Isaac Tozier, Ancestry.com)
George Augustus Tozier

George Augustus Tozier, was born on October 14, 1831, in Liberty, ME.

About a decade after his first marriage to Mary G. Small of Troy, Waldo, ME on February 2, 1852, George joined the US Army -- Company G, 9th Maine Infantry. At one time, George and Mary lived in Thorndike, Waldo, ME. (George A. Tozier; Isaac Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Upon Mary's death, he married Mrs. Martha C. Hazleton on February 14, 1887. The widow Hazelton's maiden name was Bryant. (Linda Elizabeth Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, September 30 2012) George died on December 20, 1899. He is buried in Plymouth, ME. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, October 2, 2012)

George Augustus Tozier is Linda Elizabeth Tozier's ancestor. George's and Mary's son, George Benjamin Tozier, was born in Plymouth, ME. He married Sarah (Sadie) Hart, the second wife of Lewis H. Cushman. George Benjamin Tozier and Sadie had a son, Walter Tozier, born in 1895, who was Linda Elizabeth Tozier's father. (Ibid.; Lewis [H.] Cushman, Ancestry.com)

Ezra Tozier

During the early days of the Civil War, Ezra Tozier was the sole, financial supporter of his mother, Thirza G. Tozier, making $13.00 a month as a farm hand. She gave him permission for an under-age enlistment. It seems at one time the US Government classified Ezra a deserter, though he was actually a POW. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, October 1, 2012)

While in the service, Ezra wrote to his mother, "...he expected to get paid soon and would then send her some money." Thirza "...did not hear from him or anything about him after that until...[she] saw an account of his death in the Philadelphia Enquirer, a newspaper published in Philadelphia." The newspaper account told that Thirza's son "...was reported to have been taken prisoner at New Orleans June 28, 1862 and died at Macon, Ga., Oct. 16, 1863." (Will H. Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email via George M. Rogers, Jr., October 2, 2012)
Thirza learned, also, the newspaper account of Ezra’s death had been “...sent to the 2nd Auditor’s Office, Treasury Department, Washington, DC and filed with a claim for bounty money on which was allowed and paid. [And]...additional bounty was paid November 15, 1867 by Treasury Certificate no. 357,068.” Supposedly, the bounty monies, whatever the amounts, were paid directly to Cathirza G. (Arno) Tozier. (Ibid.)

AJT’s Family

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Bolden (1846-1939) was AJT’s first cousin. Her parents were John Bolden, III and Sarah (Sally) Tozier, born, perhaps, in Monmouth, ME, on April 26, 1826. (WHT’s Records; Lizzie Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Most Tozier researchers believe that it was after the Civil War, in 1865, when Lizzie Tozier and Andrew Jackson Tozier were married in Carmel, ME. Their children were Andrew Jackson Tozier, Jr. and Grace (named for Grace Chamberlain, daughter of Joshua L. and Frances Chamberlain of Brunswick, ME) born, October 8, 1879; died, October 19, 1887. {Ibid.; Ken Discorfano, They Saved the Union at Little Round Top, July 2, 1863 (Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, Paperback, 2002), 99 -- hereinafter referred to a Discorfano}

Andrew Jackson Tozier, Jr. married Sophia (Harriman) Tozier, and they had four children: Raymond Earle (b. April 1894; d.1957); Howe Burnham (b. June 12, 1897; d. December 16, 1967; he lived in Litchfield, ME during the Census of 1930, was age thirty-two at the time and was living in the George Marshall Rogers and Sara L. Rogers household); Alton Warren (b. October 27, 1898; d. October 25, 1980) and Ruth Lucile (b. October 11, 1904; September 27, 1972). (WHT’s Records; 1930 US Federal Census; Howe B. Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Descendants of Howe and Raymond Tozier continued to reside in the Litchfield, ME area, including “...Helen (Tozier) Allen, Marlene (Tozier) Cook, and Lorraine (Woodman) Kenny.” (Will H. Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email via George M. Rogers, Jr., October 2, 2012; Litchfield, ME Historical Society Internet web site)

Alton W. Tozier, AJT Sr.’s grandson, had a daughter, Virginia, who married Michael Bucella. The only child that George M. Rogers, Jr. knows that this couple had was a daughter, Phyllis, though they could have
had other children. (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, October 1, 2012)

Alton W. Tozier, son of Andrew Jackson Tozier, Jr. and Sophia, was a World War I veteran, honorably discharged on December 8, 1918. He was born on October 27, 1899 in Gardiner, ME. \{Roster of Maine in the Military Service of the United States and Allies in the World War, 1917-1919, Two Volumes, II, (Augusta, ME: 1929), 530; Alton W. Tozier, Ancestry.com; WHT’s Records\} He was a teacher.

Andrew J. Tozier, Jr., born in Plymouth, ME on April 4, 1866; died on-May 25, 1940, was a member of the Maine, Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 101. He was dropped from this roll in March 1921 and soon reinstated in June 1921. Andrew is buried in the same lot with his wife, Sophia; sister, Grace and his parents, AJT and Lizzie Tozier, in the Litchfield Plains Cemetery in Litchfield, ME. (Andrew J. Tozier, [Sons of Veterans document] in WHT’s Records)

Andrew J. Tozier, Jr. and his wife, Sophia, are among the Tozier’s present in a photo in the Lewiston Journal, December 21, 1923. The caption above the photo states: “Two Four Generation Groups within one Family Circle.” Other Toziers in the photo were Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Tozier, Dorothy Tozier, Mrs. Lizzie Tozier, Lyndell Tozier, and Helen Tozier. \{Lewiston Journal, December 21, 1923; Litchfield, ME Historical Society Internet web site\}

This Lizzie Tozier was Andrew J. Tozier, Sr.’s wife. She was age seventy-eight at the time the photo was taken and the “...daughter of John and Sarah Bolden. The first John Bolden was born in England in 1745 and came to this country before the Revolution, served seven years in the war and settled in Litchfield about 1800. Mrs. Tozier’s father was John Bolden 3rd.” \(Ibid.\)

Raymond Tozier, also in the photo, was a son of Andrew J. Tozier, Jr., “…born in Hallowell, going to Litchfield when about 12 years old. He married Miss Thelma Baker in 1912....” Raymond Tozier was a mail carrier, and in 1923, he was “...commander of Andrew Tozier Camp [101], Sons of Veterans.” \(Ibid.\)

The Tozier heritage of Litchfield, ME, among others, is represented in both the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries, by Helen Maxine (Tozier) Allen (1917-2011). She was born in that town on May 13, 1917,
"...the daughter of Raymond and Thelma (Buker) Tozier. She attended Litchfield schools, graduating from Litchfield Academy in 1934 as valedictorian of her class. On June 19, 1932, in New Hampshire, she married her husband of 55 years, Arthur Fernley Allen." ("Helen Maxine Allen’s Obituary," Kennebec Journal, May 15, 2011)

Arthur Allen died in 1993. Helen "...is survived by her sons and daughters-in-law, Rodney and Lois Allen of Litchfield..., Carol Allen of Monmouth and daughter and son-in-law Carolyn and David Bickford of Litchfield." She is buried in the same cemetery as Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr., the Litchfield Plains Cemetery, opposite the Fair Grounds, on Plains Road in Litchfield, ME. (Ibid.)

AJT’s Military Service Record.

Name: Andrew Jackson Tozier.
Residence: Plymouth, Penobscot, ME in 1860.
Age at enlistment: Twenty-three.
Enlistment Date: July 15, 1861.
State Served: Maine.
He was wounded: Yes.
He survived the war: Yes.
Service Record:

Company F, Maine 2nd Infantry, July 15, 1861
Promoted to Full Corporal
Promoted to Full Sergeant
Refused a battlefield officer promotion to Lieutenant by commanding officer, Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain
Mustered out of 2nd Maine on 20 May 1863
Transferred to 20th Maine on 20 May 1863
Mustered out of service: July 15, 1864 (Andrew J. Tozier, Sr., in WHT’s Records and in Ancestry.com)
Allegedly, Andrew Jackson Tozier weighed 180 pounds and was six feet tall when he enlisted in 1861 “with no signs of vicious habits.” He had blue eyes and brown Hair. He was awarded a three quarters disability status when mustered out of the US Army in 1864. Various wear and tear or wounds, at Manassas, VA (July 21, 1861); Groveton, VA (August 30, 1862); Sharpsburg (Antietam), MD (September 17, 1862); Fredericksburg, VA (December 13, 1862); Chancellorsville, VA (May 14, 1863) and at Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863), apparently led to his less than normal physical condition. In 1900 Andrew Jackson Tozier experienced senile debilitation. In 1910 he died of acute dilation of the heart. (WHT’s Records)

AJT’s Census Information (1870-1910)

During the Census of 1870, AJT was living with Joshua L. Chamberlain’s family in Brunswick, ME. Household members included “Joshua Chamberlain (age 41), Frances C. Chamberlain (age 44), Grace D. Chamberlain (age 13), Harold W. Chamberlain (age 11), Andrew Tozier (age 32), Elizabeth Tozier (age 24), Andrew J. Tozier (age 4) and Caroline Penneil (age 24).” (1870 US Federal Census; Andrew J. Tozier, Ancestry.com)

Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr., during the Census of 1880, lived in Brunswick, ME. He continued to live on Chebeague Island at least until 1889. Thereafter he may have lived on his farm in Litchfield, ME. He apparently received his Medal of Honor notification by mail in Litchfield, ME in 1898. (1880; 1890; 1900 US Federal Censuses; Andrew J. Tozier, Ancestry.com; Litchfield, ME Historical Society Internet web site)

AJT died on March 28, 1910 before the 1910 Census was taken. (1910 US Federal Census, Ancestry.com)

AJT at War

At best, we can only speculate why Andrew J. Tozier enlisted in the Union Army. Patriotism and the wish to preserve the Union, duty, adventure, money (Maine was poor) or comradeship? For one or many of these reasons Tozier enlisted in Company F of the 2nd Maine Infantry Regiment on July 15, 1861 at age twenty-three. (Andrew J. Tozier, Ancestry.com; Discorfano, 23-24)

While with the 2nd Maine, Tozier became a seasoned combat vet-
eran. At the Battle of Gaines Mill, on June 27, 1862, Andy as he was known, during the war at least, “…experienced a broken rib and loss of a middle finger on his left hand…” during the fighting and was left with a ‘withered arm’ throughout his lifetime. AJT was captured by the Confederates on the same day. While at the infamous Libby and Belle Isle prisons and when paroled to a Richmond, VA hospital, he was treated for his wounds by Confederate doctors. He was released from the hospital during a prisoner exchange on August 3, 1862 and returned to the 2nd Maine. Having spent little time at the prisons it is unlikely he experienced as many of the hardships that Libby and Belle Isle were notorious for. Between August 1862 and June 1863 the 2nd Maine saw action at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. (WHT’s Records; Andrew J. Tozier, Ancestry.com; Discorfano, 24; Mundy, 11, 151, 154; Thomas A. Desjardin, *Stand Firm Ye Boys from Maine: The 20th Maine and the Gettysburg Campaign* (Gettysburg. PA: Thomas Publications, 1995), 24 -- hereinafter referred to as Desjardin; Litchfield, ME Historical Society Internet web site)

“On May 20, 1863 Sgt. Tozier was transferred to Company I, 20th Maine…,” while “the 2nd Maine was being sent home to Bangor to be mustered out.” Because of confusion over their term of enlistment and “…the feeling that they had done their share, survivors of the 2nd Maine who had enlisted for three, rather than two years, were transferred to the 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment under protest.” (John J. Pullen, *The Twentieth Maine: A Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War* (NY: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1957), 120; http://prweb0.voicenet.com/~lpadilla/tozier.html; Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, Second Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment 2; Andrew J. Tozier, Ancestry.com; Discorfano, 23-24; Mundy, 227, 231)

Chamberlain’s orders were to incorporate them into the regiment or shoot them. He was too civilized and ethical a military leader to shoot them (he had three years of training at Bangor Theological Seminary, for example, and his father was a minister), knowing if he executed them, there would be repercussions. His decision was to persuade the reluctant men of the 2nd Maine, including AJT, to join the respective companies of the Twentieth Maine. Demonstrating a way with words, having been a professor at Bowdoin College and teaching seven preparations before he enlisted, Chamberlain convinced most of them to do so. Those who survived Little Round Top and a later foray that evening on Big Round Top may have been relieved they had succumbed to ‘reenlistment’ rather than having faced death before a military firing squad. (Mundy, 4-12; Pullen,
In late June the Twentieth Maine marched towards Gettysburg and bravely into the history books. It was “On June 29th, the color sergeant of the regiment, Sgt. Charles Proctor, got drunk, was insubordinate to his superiors and was arrested. [Andrew Jackson] Tozier, the next ranking sergeant, was given command of the colors.” (Discorfano, 24; Mundy, 10-11; Desjardin, 24)

Sergeant Charles W. Proctor, a shoemaker, had enlisted for three years on July 18, 1862. Though ‘busted’ for drunkenness and insubordination, Proctor later had his former rank of Sergeant reinstated for subsequent acts of bravery -- based on page 5229 of related military records -- a copy of which is in WHT’s Records. He left the service on June 4, 1865 with an honorable discharge.

Reaching Gettysburg, PA later in the morning on July 2, 1863 the Twentieth Maine did not see action until late afternoon. They were then quickly placed into position on Little Round Top to cover Colonel Chamberlain’s left flank. Immediately assaulted by the Fifteenth and Forty-Seventh Alabama Regiments, they were greatly outnumbered. Odds were that they would be slaughtered and moved off the hill leaving a vacuum in Chamberlain’s left flank. The Regiment’s core took a terrific beating, especially the color guard. “...Cpl. Melville Day...fell dead with five bullet wounds...” and “Cpl. Charlie Reed... took a ball in the wrist.” Andrew Jackson Tozier was in the thick and forefront of the fighting! (Desjardin, 63; Pullen, 120; Discorfano, 71-72)

“Sgt. Tozier picked up the wounded Reed’s rifle and began firing back at the Rebels. As the 20th’s center began to falter and give ground to the Alabama regiment’s advance, Sgt. Tozier stood firm, in an exposed position as the Rebels concentrated their fire on the colors. Surely, he knew death was coming but he didn’t give up an inch of ground. His bravery was a great inspiration to the men of the 20th Maine that day. When Colonel Chamberlain looked back towards the center in the midst of the third assault he saw Tozier. Through the smoke of battle, the brief glimpse of the color sergeant struck a sense of awe in the colonel that he never forgot.” (Desjardin, 63; Discorfano, 71-72)

“I first thought some optical illusion [had been] imposed upon me,” Chamberlain later recalled, though
"...as forms emerged through the drifting smoke, the truth came into view...[where] in the center, wreathed in battle smoke, stood the Color-Sergeant, Andrew Tozier. His color staff planted in the ground at his side, the upper part clasped in his elbow...holding the flag upright; with musket and cartridges seized from the fallen comrade by his side he was defending his sacred trust in the manner of the songs of chivalry." (Pullen, 120; Desjardin, 63)

"From the left [AJT’s regimental colleague], Ellis Spear, saw Tozier as well and remembered that he coolly chewed a piece of cartridge paper as he fired.” (Desjardin, 63)

Out of ammunition and with the Rebels regrouping for a fourth assault, Chamberlain surveyed the situation and weighed his options. Knowing that without ammunition there was little hope of fighting off a fifth assault, he decided to gamble. (Desjardin, 63, 64, 68, 69; Pullen, 120)

The soon to be historic-heroic Colonel, noticing a lull, in the skirmish, which he credited in no small part, Sgt. Tozier’s heroic stand, “...Chamberlain stepped to the colors with his sword extended, and [purportedly], a single word reverberated along the line. BAYONET!” (Discorfano, 76)

“Down the hill they swept, like a swinging gate those boys from Maine. Firing, if they had a shot left or raising hell in battle cry otherwise.” Smashing into the surprised Confederates they drove the brave Alabamians from the field. This battle, many have said, was a major turning point of the war. (Ibid.)

Admiring, Maine author, Thomas A. Desjardin, tells of Chamberlain’s recommendation to promote AJT to a lieutenancy based on his battle performance and the need for officers. The following day AJT asked to have the recommendation “rescinded.” (Desjardin, 125; Discorfano, 99)

Two months before his enlistment ran out, Tozier was shot above the left temple at a fight on the North Anna in May 1864. He survived his wound and was mustered out in July 1864 and “...returned to Maine, married and had a son.” (Desjardin, 125; Discorfano, 99)

Andrew Jackson Tozier’s deeds in battle at Little Round Top lingered in his Colonel’s mind, thereafter:

“Many years after the war, General Chamberlain’s thoughts kept bringing him back to Little Round Top. He could always visualize Sgt. Andrew J.
Tozier, clearly -- steadfast at the Colors, holding the center -- not to be broken by the gray line advancing. He penned a recommendation to the Secretary of War asking that the highest token of respect -- a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry at Little Round top Gettysburg -- be given as a reward for Sgt. Tozier’s efforts on the field that day.” (Discorfano, 100; Mundy, 25, 25n)

Though James H. Mundy sees AJT’s act of bravery as “…insane to stand there…,” alone, “…fighting his own private war…,” on “…August 13, 1898, some thirty-five years after the action…” the medal arrived by registered mail for which the now sixty-year-old Tozier signed the acknowledgment of receipt. There were no parades, no bands playing, just another quiet day in Litchfield, Maine. (Mundy, 25n, 25-26; Discorfano, 100)

Big Round Top (Sugar Loaf)

Geologist educated, Ron Kley (of East Winthrop, Kennebec, ME), a former Maine State Museum researcher and exhibit designer, a long time historian-friend of the author and currently, for nearly a decade, helping preserve the Vaughn Papers in Hallowell, ME, gave a milestone address about the Kennebec Proprietors in MA and ME to the Kennebec Historical Society’s Development Committee’s initial recognition of ‘Kennebec Proprietors’, the substantial donors to the Moira Fuller Fund (2011-2012). This fund maintains annual operations at the society and is named for Moira Hastings Fuller, a Winthrop, ME resident.

After the evening talk, on September 17, 2012 at the Vaughn Estate House, Kley reminded the author of a same day sequel to the successes of the 20th Maine at Little Round Top -- at Big Round Top -- during its participation in several battles at Gettysburg, PA on July 1-3, 1963. (Informal conversation between Ron Kley and Donald W. Beattie, Vaughn Estate House, Hallowell, ME, September 17, 2012)

An excellent historical source for studying the Battles of Little Round Top and Big Round Top is John J. Pullen, The Twentieth Maine: A Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War (NY: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1957), 113-120. Pullen applauds AJT’s valor, therein, in terms of the earlier victory at Little Round Top. (Pullen, 120) While Mundy calls Chamberlain’s reprieve, which permitted AJT’s commanding officer’s rout of
the Alabamans, "the gift of his heroic color sergeant...." (Mundy, 27)

After the charge down nearly treeless, Little Round Top by Chamberlain’s heroes, "The 20th Maine had expended 130 men and all of its cartridges. But it hadn’t run out of courage. At nine o’clock that evening the regiment began to advance up Big Round Top which was in its way, almost as audacious as the charge on the Alabamians." (Pullen, 130)

Big Round Top was a wooded hill and over 100 feet higher than its companion knoll. As they crept upwards, awaiting reinforcements, Chamberlain’s men, all the while were being fired upon (both through the trees and over their heads) by Confederates who were assembling cannon, atop the ridge, hoping to obliterate Union troops, below and wanting to reverse Chamberlain’s efforts at Little Round Top. (Ibid)

Apparently, when realizing Chamberlain’s contingency was nearly upon the Confederates, they ‘fled’ from their intended fortification and heavy guns. Again, elements of Chamberlain’s 20th Maine saved the day prior to receiving reinforcements from Colonel Joseph Fisher’s brigade. (Pullen, 130-31; Mundy, 22-23)

Was Andrew Jackson Tozier also present during this skirmish, at Big Round Top, as well as being a hero during the earlier battle at Little Round Top? Speculatively, perhaps!

Cushman-Tozier Robbery

George M. Rogers, Jr., a close friend of Will H. Tozier, wrote this to Donald W. Beattie on April 12, 2012:

“I am the genealogist with the Historical Society of Litchfield. I have...[included] a [partial] biographical sketch of Andrew Jackson Tozier which I compiled. I have always had an interest in the Tozier family since Howe B. Tozier, A. J. Tozier’s grandson, grew up on my grandparents’ farm in Litchfield. Howe and my father, although no blood relation, were like brothers. I was given your name by a friend, Will H. Tozier, who said that you were researching A. J. Tozier. I have a great deal of information on AJT which I will gladly share with you.

“I am bothered about [sometimes, unanswered questions surrounding] the incident which sent AJT and his half brother, who was also
married to his father’s sister, and who died in an insane hospital, to prison. At a time when a farm hand was making $17 a month and keep...how many coats would it take to make the [estimated] $5000 dollars claimed as the value of the stolen articles? How many coats would a relatively small store in a small town have in its inventory? Why did it take four years to bring the case to trial? Why would Joshua L. Chamberlain have invited a convicted felon to live in his home unless he knew something about the events of the robbery which we do not? As you can see, I have lots of questions and do not want one brief event in AJT’s life to detract from all the good things that he did.” (George M. Rogers, Jr. to Donald W. Beattie, email, April 22, 2012; hereinafter George M. Rogers, Jr. is referred to as Rogers)

Earlier, on April 5, 2012, George M. Rogers, Jr. provided this information on the Cushman-Tozier robbery incident’s facts.

“This gives...a little information on AJT’s half brother who was convicted with him. Very interesting! The man involved with A. J. Tozier in the robbery was Lewis(9) H. Cushman. He was a direct descendant of Robert(1) Cushman [1577-1625], an early leader of the Pilgrims in Plymouth Colony. Lewis(9) Cushman was the son of Lewis(8) Cushman and Thirza Arno. They lived in Monmouth, Maine. Thirza (Arno) Cushman married, second, John H. Tozier, the father of A. J. Tozier. It appears that she was already five months pregnant with their first child, [John] Augustus Isaac Tozier. AJT and Lewis (9) Cushman were half brothers. To further muddy the waters, Lewis(9) married Lizzie [Elizabeth] Tozier, the sister of John [his father] and the aunt of A. J. Tozier....” (Rogers)

George M. Rogers, Jr. further states,

“Lewis(9) Cushman seems to have served briefly (1861-62) in the Union Army. Lewis (9) apparently had children by Sarah [Sadie] Hart while still married to Lizzie Tozier. Sadie was some thirty years younger than Lewis whom she finally married in 1894 while he was in an institution for the insane. Sadie later married George Benjamin Tozier, a grandson of John H. Tozier and a nephew of AJT. Sadie and George Benjamin Tozier had several children whose descendants are still in Maine....” (Rogers)

For example, Linda Elizabeth Tozier comes from the George Benjamin and Sarah (Sadie) Tozier line.

On April 4, 2012, another interested Tozier researcher and local
historian, Ralph E. McLean, wrote this to George M. Rogers, Jr., giving further information about the robbery incident and shedding a little more light on some of George’s questions. He wrote, “I have some updates on the Tozier robbery in 1865.” (Robert E. McLean to George M. Rogers, Jr., email, April 4, 2012 -- hereinafter referred to as McLean)

“The Farmington paper on August 31, 1865 learned of a robbery in Livermore Falls. Court papers list the robbery site at East Livermore at the Country Shop of Michael Larkin. The robbery was at night, using force and arms to break into the shop. Apparently Louis H. Cushman and Andrew J. Tozier committed the crime -- court lists their residence as Carmel, Maine -- they stole 162 coats (overcoats and inner coats -- present day suit coats) apparently made of wool -- highest value was $25.00 on overcoats and $8.00-13.00 on the suit coats. They fled by horse and wagon -- apparently back to Carmel, Maine. Value of coats less than $2000...[if not the earlier mentioned, estimated $5000 and also according to a Lewiston, ME newspaper to be quoted, later] -- much money in 1865!” (McLean)

Ralph McLean offered this question and answer, Why was Cushman and Tozier sentenced in...[1869] and not earlier? “A Livermore [ME], police officer -- N. G. Gofren -- worked on the case...[and he explained it] took some years to find these men. Also a C. Knapp worked on the case over the years...[who said], ‘I am [still] working on...the hunt to find the robbers’.” (McLean)

Ralph also noted, “…the Livermore Falls police -- even in 1865 -- were determined to find these men -- remember Livermore is the home of the famous family of Washburn’s -- someone had earlier broken into their home -- so we can understand the determination of police to solve this break-in at the Country Shop.” (McLean)

The Farmington newspaper article retrieved by Ralph E. McLean, further stated: These men were “...tried in Court in Auburn, Maine -- found guilty and sentenced to five years at hard labor at Thomaston Prison (September 1869).” (McLean)

Ralph asked this question, as well, “…was Cushman acquainted with Livermore Falls?” Sources do not answer this query. Ralph’s search in the Farmington Chronicle found no photos of this incident for the period 1865-1870. There was “No mention...made in newspapers that AJT [had been] a veteran of the Civil War [either], unfortunately. AJT had no
trade or job prospects after leaving the army. Mustering out pay went fast -- then he needed cash.... Apparently, nothing about his earlier life, years at sea or why he moved to Carmel was mentioned either.” (McLean; Court related documents are located in the Maine State Archives; WHT’s Records)

The story of this ‘heavy robbery” is mentioned in the August 31, 1865 edition of the *Lewiston Daily Evening Journal* in the “Matters in Maine” section of the newspaper. The article stated the [estimated] value of the stolen coats was $5000. WHT’s Records, including court documents noting the indictment date of September 1869 and a stolen goods inventory, provide an actual value of the stolen goods at just over $1800. (McLean)

The theft and imprisonment story is included in this booklet to show that Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr. was human as we all are! There has been no effort to amplify this moment in his history to dishonor any of his heroic deeds! Actually, AJT survived the incident with a pardon -- his redemption for the forgiven deed.

**AJT Pardoned**

Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr., whose residence was in Carmel, ME when he was jailed for three months and six days, “...petitioned the State of Maine for a pardon for his arrest for breaking and entering and larceny,” before the Supreme Judicial Court in Auburn, Androscoggin, ME on the third Tuesday of January 1870. He had been “...sentenced to confinement to hard labor for the term of five years within the precincts of our State Prison situate in Thomaston in the County of Knox.” (Untitled document in WHT’s Records)

His supporting witness was former, US Army, Colonel and Brigadier General (mustered out as Brevet Major General) Joshua L. Chamberlain, Maine’s hero at the Battle of Gettysburg. Chamberlain intervened on Tozier’s behalf. As a result, Andrew Jackson Tozier, Sr., was granted “...a full and free pardon...” by Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain “...with the advice and consent of...[the Governor’s] Council..., the Nineteenth day of May...1870. (*Ibid.*)
Joshua Chamberlain Cites AJT

Chamberlain’s Medal of Honor Citation of Andrew Jackson Tozier was sent to the Secretary of War in 1898:

“I have recently had occasion to examine with some care the private records of my late commands in the war for the Union. In reviewing the action of the Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, I came upon my minutes of the behavior of Color Sergeant Andrew J. Tozier, who stood at the angle of my line when I found it necessary to refuse my left wing in meeting the assault of Law’s Bridge of Hood’s division, attempting to turn my position. In the sharp and long continued struggle our center was several times borne back, and the ground was finally carried by a bayonet charge.

“At a crisis of the engagement when our whole center was for a moment broken and the enemy seemed about to overpower us, I saw, as a thick cloud of smoke lifted, Sergeant Tozier standing alone at his advanced post,--the two center companies having lost nearly half their numbers, and the color guard entirely cut away,--the color staff rested on the ground and supported in the hollow of his shoulder, while with a musket and cartridge box he had picked up at his feet, he was defending his color; presenting a figure which seemed to have paralyzed the enemy in front of him, who might otherwise have captured the color.

“I made no more special mention of this in my official report, as I thought then that no one there had done more than a soldier’s duty, and Sergeant Tozier in that feeling declined the promotion I offered him to a lieutenancy. I feel now, however, that his conduct was somewhat beyond what he could have been required and expected as a part of duty; and I therefore desire to make this known as a part of his record at the Department of War; and I respectfully recommend that a medal of honor be awarded to Color Sergeant Andrew J. Tozier of the Twentieth Regiment, Maine volunteers, for distinguished personal gallantry in defending the colors of that regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863.

“I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant, ‘Joshua L. Chamberlain...Colonel, 20th Regt. Maine Vols. (Bivt. Major Genl., U.S.V.).’” {National Archives, Washington, Joshua Chamberlain to Secretary of War, D. C., Brunswick [ME], 28 March 1898; Pullen, 120; Mundy, 25n, 27, 30, Application for Medal of Honor [Andrew Jackson. Tozier], 30n}
The Presentation

Andrew Jackson Tozier received the Medal of Honor for his service in battle at Gettysburg. As with “…his commanding officer, Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, Andrew Tozier would receive his nation’s highest military award for valor at Little Round Top, but would also have to wait over three decades for the honor.” (http://prw b0.voicenet.com/~lpadilla/tozier.html; Mundy, 30, 30n)

It was presented to AJT for military heroism.

“For the President of the United States, in the name of Congress…[the Secretary of War took great] pleasure in presenting [on August 13, 1898] the Medal of Honor to Sergeant Andrew Jackson Tozier, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism on 2 July 1863, while serving with Company I, 20th Maine Infantry, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. At the crisis of the engagement Sergeant Tozier, a Color Bearer, stood alone in an advanced position, the regiment having been borne back, and defended his colors with musket and ammunition picked up at his feet.” (“Medal of Honor Citation for Andrew Jackson Tozier” in WHT’s Records)

Meager, Military Disability Pension

After he mustered from Civil War duties, Andrew Jackson Tozier applied for and received a military pension in 1866 based on his service related disabilities experienced and endured, significantly, during combat. Pension record number 18652.50, in a letter to AJT from the Pension for Invalid Pensioners, verifies the petition was filed in 1866 and again in February 1867. Initially, he apparently had asked for twelve dollars a month though he received, at first, as little as six dollars a month. (Copy of this correspondence in WHT’s Records)

Then, according to a document in WHT’s Records (relating to Certificate No. 48.409), written to pensioner AJT by US Pension Agent E. S. Whitford on April 30, 1877 and another dated April 24, 1878, the hero’s pension had been reduced, more so, periodically, since 1866.

For example, a letter sent from the Pension Office of the Department of Interior listed AJT’s “Last pension at $6 per month from October
29, 1866 as late [sic]. Last paid to include 3 March, 1878 at the rate of $2 per month. Reduced Sept 1875 from $6 per month to $4 per month. Reduced Apr 1877 from $4 per month to $2.” (Copies of these original documents are in WHT’s Records)

As AJT grew older, $2.00 a month was not much to live on if one were disabled as was this veteran of the Civil War. He sought help on the matter from Joshua L. Chamberlain. Chamberlain addressed the Commissioner of Pensions on AJT’s behalf in a letter written in Brunswick, ME dated March 19, 1899:

“I am asked by my old ‘Color Sergeant’ of the 20th Maine...Andrew J. Tozier of Litchfield, Maine, to address you in his behalf, which I most cheerfully & cordially do as he was one of the bravest and most deserving of men. He was in fact an example of all that was excellent as a soldier and has the testimony of the Medal of Honor for conspicuous personal gallantry at Gettysburg.

“He came to my Regiment from the 2d Maine and had been wounded in the left hand and in the head, which latter wound caused him much suffering and disability during the later part of his service. These severe experiences of the field doubtless affected his general health. He is now very much disabled, and is unable to work on his farm, and I have no doubt [he] is deserving of additional pension.

“The rules of your office may not admit this as evidence, but I offer it as testimony to his character and deserts. His is a case we should recognize if possible....” (Lieut. Colonel 20th Maine Vols., B.G. & Privt. letr. USA)

The author has no available research indicating whether or not AJT’s pension was increased as a result of his 1899 petition and related testimony contributed by Joshua L. Chamberlain. Or, subsequently, in January 1908 by a friend of twelve years, A. W. Plimpton, who sent a supporting, affidavit letter to the Pension Bureau on AJT’s behalf. Plimpton, in general, underscored combined, debilitating, health issues experienced by his friend resulting from all Civil War battles in which AJT participated.

When AJT died, in 1910, Linda Elizabeth Tozier’s research has found Lizzie (Bolden) Tozier received a Widow’s Pension based on Pension No. 4AXC2,682,738, amounting to $40.00. (Linda Elizabeth Tozier Records, 2, 3)
AJT and 20th Maine Parades

In addition to participating in the 1876, 20th Maine Reunion, AJT and his wife, of "Litchfield," according to author, William B. Style, were present at the 1894 parade on Cushing Island, Cumberland, ME. He was not on hand at Great Diamond Island, Cumberland, ME, during a similar parade of AJT's regiment in 1895, though he was present for the parade of the 20th Maine on August 21, 1896 at Waldoboro, Lincoln, ME. The old battle flag [now on display at the Maine State House in Augusta, ME] was carried by brave old Sergeant Tozier, who bore it at the terrible struggle at Little Round Top. {William B. Stype, Editor, With a Flash of His Sword: The Writings of Major Holman S. Melcher 20th Maine Infantry (Ke­araney, NJ: Belle Grove Publishing Company, 1994), 278, 281, 282, 285, 288}

Flag Held Firmly

"Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Tozier of Litchfield are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Norcross at their home on Oliver Street, Auburn [ME].

"There are good and sufficient reasons why these two men should be warm friends. In the first place they are cousins [perhaps through a Tozier-Norcross marriage in Winthrop, ME], but there is a stronger tie that binds. During the war they both served together as prisoners in the hell pen of Belle Isle and the care that Mr. Tozier gave his wounded friend was the means of saving his life.

"Mr. Tozier is a man with a history. He was the color sergeant of the 20th Maine regiment and stood by the side [of Colonel]. . .Chamberlain on Little Round Top. In all his public addresses . . .Chamberlain has given Sergeant Tozier full credit and has said that he did more than any other one man to save the day.

"When the summit of the hill had been reached the battle raged the fiercest around the colors.

"The color guard of six men dropped dead one by one until Ser­geant Tozier alone remained.

"Placing the staff of the flag in the hollow of his arm and at an angle where it could be plainly seen, he seized a gun with the other hand and continued to load and fire until the battle was won."
A score of bullets went thru the flag but strange to say the color bearer was unhurt. Every man around him was shot, but the flag still waved. In speaking of this critical time to the Journal this morning, Mr. Tozier said:

"We had about 500 men in our regiment when we reached the summit of Little Round Top and then commenced a tragic scene. My color guards were all shot around me in a few moments and then the smoke was so thick that I could see but a few feet away. My regiment had changed position and fell back a short distance and before I realized it I was standing entirely alone in front of the line holding the colors with one arm and firing with the other. Of course I was the target for many bullets, but I didn’t get scratched'.

"Gen. Chamberlain was the bravest man that I ever saw in battle. Throughout that awful fight he remained perfectly cool and was always in front where the battle was the fiercest. A Carolina regiment was pressing us hard when Chamberlain sprang directly in front and engaged in a sword combat with its colonel. Both men were splendid swordsmen, but Chamberlain proved to be the best and soon had the rebel commander at his mercy. The southerner surrendered his sword and a big pistol to General Chamberlain, who turned around and coolly gave them to an aid. O, but Chamberlain was a brave man'!

"A nice little story is this [wrote the interviewing reporter]. Mr. Tozier had all sorts of experiences during his army service in two different [Maine] regiments [Second and Twentieth]. Dr. Norcross was of the Seventh regiment and Mr. Tozier was a member of the Second when the battles of Gaines Hill and Goldings Hill were fought. The doctor was shot in the neck at the latter fight and came near losing his life. The same day Tozier was shot in the hand and severely wounded. Norcross was under Gen. Connor and when hit by the same bullet fell against his commander. This happened at Savage Station near Gaines Landing and later both men were captured and placed in rebel prisons.... Tough old days were those.

"Mr. Tozier is now rising 70 years of age and loves the memory of the old days. He is a member of Libby Post, in Litchfield while Mrs. Tozier is a leading spirit in the corps. It was this corps that secured the splendid soldiers’ monument that now stands in front of the cemetery at Litchfield Plains [Cemetery]. This monument was made by John Finn of Auburn and is one of the finest in the State.

"It is quite unnecessary to say that these old army comrades are having a grand time these winter days in reviving the scenes and incidents of those dark days in Dixie." ("AT LITTLE ROUND TOP, Andrew J. Tozier of Litch-
Tozier-Norcross Family Connection

A daughter of George. W. and Susan (Hall) Tozier of Monmouth, ME, Lucinda W. Tozier (b.1820) married Ezra H Norcross (b.1821), and they were the likely parents of W. S. Norcross, a cousin of AJT. (Will H. Tozier to Donald W. Beattie, email, November 4, 2012)

AJT Remembered

The Military Times (n. d.) featured Andrew J. Tozier’s cemetery stone and plot photos taken at the Litchfield Plains Cemetery. AJT “…was one of 63 men...awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in the battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863....” (http://www.homeofheroes.com/gravesites/states/pages_pz tozier_and hew.html)

Photos of his headstone and footstone which delineate AJT’s grave site in the Litchfield Plains Cemetery also were featured in an article on the Maine Page of the Kennebec Journal, November 12, 1993.

On October 13, 2012 the author and photographer-artist, Darlene L. Rebechi, who co-manages WILORDON GALLERY with Donald W. Beattie, in Winthrop, ME, took photos of the same Tozier headstone and the smaller ones of Andrew, Lizzie (his wife), son, Andrew Jackson Tozier, Jr., Sophia (his wife) and AJT’s daughter, Grace Tozier. Some of them are included in this booklet.

In early October 2012, Rebechi also rendered a drawing of her version of an earlier AJT ‘print’ found on the front of a faded T-shirt in Will H. Tozier’s possession. It previously had been designed by the Maine State Museum to replicate the hero’s military presence at Little Round Top. Rebechi’s graphic of AJT, with facsimiles of his uniform, cap, flag and rifle held upright, is featured on the cover and center section of this booklet.
Revering Little Round Top

Liz Soares, of Augusta, ME, wrote one of her weekly columns entitled “Awed silence over Gettysburg” in the Kennebec Journal on August 21-22, 1993, recounting what she and her husband Paul experienced during their tour of Gettysburg’s battle fields. Little Round Top was the column’s main emphasis.

“The memorial to the 20th Maine Regiment, which fought so bravely at Little Round Top, is in the woods. It’s a short walk, to be sure, but a bit deflating to have to hunt for it.

“Little Round Top is one of the stops on the battlefield tour. It is a grim rocky outcropping. The day we visited Gettysburg it was 100 degrees. The battle took place in similar weather. As I looked down the hill and sweated, I thought of Chamberlain and his men, used to Maine temperatures, fighting in their woolen uniforms.

“There were plenty of other people at Little Round Top, but nobody was saying much. Paul and I noticed that silence at site after site. McPherson’s Ridge, the Wheatfield...[and] the Peach Orchard. People looked and examined and appeared to ponder. They didn’t rattle on.

“They seemed to be in awe. As I was! Sometimes I think Americans don’t care much about history anymore. We don’t seem to pay enough homage to our past and we certainly don’t seem to even learn from our mistakes.

“Gettysburg is a place to do both.”

Victory at Gettysburg and especially Sergeant Andrew Jackson Tozier’s valor demonstrated at Little Round Top was the highlight of his military life.

Accordingly, Sergeant Andrew Jackson Tozier deserves to be acclaimed an American patriot and hero alongside the deeds of his compatriot in battle, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain!

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