



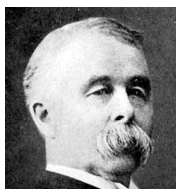
Friends of Quabbin, Inc.
 485 Ware Road
 Belchertown, MA 01007

December 2, 2022

Soldiers' Monument and four affixed plaques: Conservation Quote: \$ 22,000

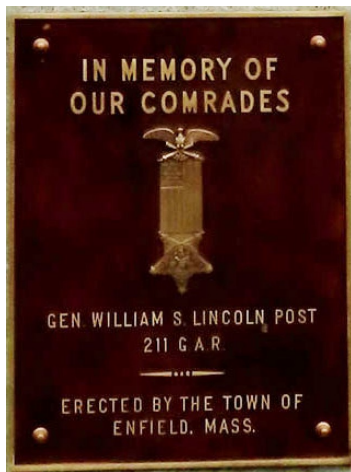


The Soldiers' Monument that once stood on the Enfield Common was dedicated on July 4, 1816 during the town's Centennial Celebration (photo on left). The bronze sculpture was manufactured by [W.H. Mullins Co.](#) of Salem, Ohio. The monument, undedicated since its erection several years earlier, was formally accepted, following an oration by Alfred Seelye Roe of Worcester who was the Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic Commander and a member of the George H. Ward Grand Army of the Republic Post 10 (Worcester).



[Alfred Seelye Roe](#) was also an author and wrote, "In a Rebel Prison" where he wrote of his experiences as a Prisoner-of-War (POW) in the Confederate POW prison at Danville, Virginia. He was a POW for almost 8 months. The book, [In a Rebel Prison](#) is available at the Internet Archive [website](#). Roe was in the Massachusetts state legislature for three terms from 1892-1895 and state senator for the second Worcester district from 1896-1898.

The William S. Lincoln Grand Army of the Republic Post 211 (Enfield, MA) and the town of Enfield donated the memorial and located it on the Common near the Congregational Church. The memorial's base of Quincy (Mass) granite was surmounted by the bronze statue of a soldier of the Civil War. The names of eighty-one Enfield men who participated in battle were placed on bronze plates attached to the shaft. Near the monument was a Confederate cannon and some cannon balls given the Post by then Congressman [Frederick H. Gillett](#) of Springfield. The Enfield GAR Post was named after Worcester native [William Sever Lincoln](#) who served in the 34th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (Brigadier General by Brevet).



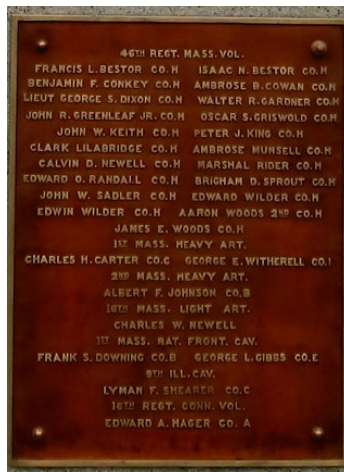
Dedication Plaque



Gettysburg



Winchester



Newbern

The plaques on the Enfield Soldiers Monument identify the Civil War battles with the unit and names of the unit members from the town of Enfield.

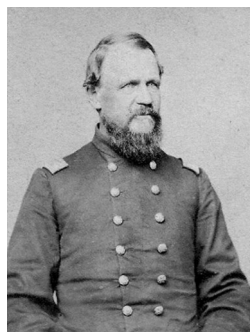
The Enfield Civil War Soldier had endured the mysterious burning of Enfield's Congregational Church on August 1, 1936. The following historic photos depict the Enfield Soldier's Monument on the Enfield town green from prior to and after the fire of August 1, 1936 and prior to moving to Quabbin Park Cemetery.



The below photos are recent photos of the Enfield Civil War Soldier. The bronze sculpture has a lot of corrosive patina and is in dire need of conservation. The four sides each have a bronze plaque.



The front of the monument plaque is "In Memory of Our Comrades" General William S. Lincoln Post 211 G.A.R. Erected by the Town of Enfield, Mass and the other three identify the units and roster of those from Enfield who served and participated in the Battles of Gettysburg, Newbern, and Winchester.

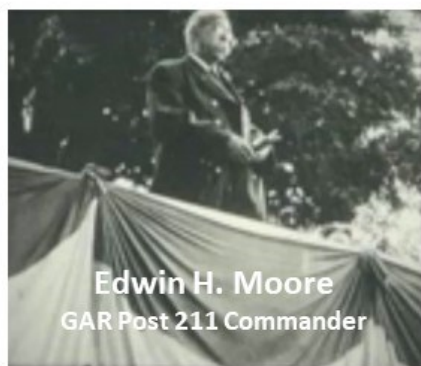


Left: BGen (by Brevet) William S. Lincoln (photo courtesy of American Civil War Database, Historical Data Systems, Inc., Duxbury, MA. William S. Lincoln was the son of Levi Lincoln Jr. whose term of governor is the longest consecutive service in the state's history. Only Michael Dukakis, John Hancock, and Caleb Strong served for more years, but their terms were not all consecutive. William S. Lincoln was wounded at New Market, VA on May 15, 1864 and taken as a Prisoner-of-War.



Scenes from 1916 Centennial Celebration

Parade, GAR Post Commander E.H. Moore, Henschel Male Quartet, GAR Members



Bottom left: Edwin H. Moore at the dedication of the Enfield Soldier Monument, Enfield Centennial Celebration, July 4, 1816.

Edwin H. Moore served in Company I, 34th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment whom he served with William S. Lincoln. He took part in a number of engagements, and witnessed the surrender by General Robert E. Lee. He was at one time hospitalized for typhoid fever, but rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, VA. Moore was captured by the enemy at Shenandoah but was soon rescued by his comrades. He was originally a member of the E. J. Griggs G.A.R. Post 97 in Belchertown. Moore was active in the establishment of the William S. Lincoln Grand Army of the Republic Post 211. He served as commander of the Griggs G.A.R. Post 97 and the new Enfield Post 211, and was also an official who served both as Assistant Inspector and as an Aide-de-Camp in the Department of Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic. Edwin H. Moore was an undertaker by profession.

Of the Civil War soldiers attributed to Enfield, one was killed-in-action (Lafayette Smith, Co. A, 27th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers), one died as a Prisoner-of-War (Francis Saunders. Co. G. Massachusetts 2nd Heavy Artillery, Date of Death September 9, 1864 and buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA (grave # 8281). Three had died of disease that included Edmund Miller (buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA Gravesite: 13-7353); George A. Pierce (Co. A, 27th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers who died at Newbern, NC on September 1, 1864), and John W. Sadler (Co. H, 46th Infantry Regiment who died at Foster General Hospital, Newbern, NC PM February 3, 1863). Nine were discharged for disabilities (John L. Barton, Ira Currie, Lewis H. Downing, Frederick C. Eager, Michael McMullen, Edmund Miller (Co. E, 10th Mass Inf, discharged for disability on September 26, 1862 who later was mustered into Co. K, Mass 2nd Cavalry and died of disease on July 5, 1864 at Falls Church, VA), John H. Newcomb, Harvey Packard, and Aaron Woods. Lastly, there were three deserters.



Condition: The bronze has significant corrosion and surface loss on the horizontal surfaces. The original patina is no longer visually evident. Despite the corrosion, the bronze detail on the relief sculptures is surprisingly crisp. The four bronze plaques had previously been conserved twice by a conservator whose first attempt resulted in the patina peeling off the plaques in just over a year. The second effort achieved better results, but inconsistencies in the color of the patina from plaque to plaque. Lastly, the granite is in good condition, but stained.

Recommended Treatment: The bronze surfaces should be cleaned using a 100 watt Yag laser to remove corrosion. This method is considered the absolute safest method to remove corrosion. A light brown patina is commonly used for sculptures and would be the recommendation for this one and the four plaques on the base. Multiple coats of conservation wax will be applied, followed by hand buffing.

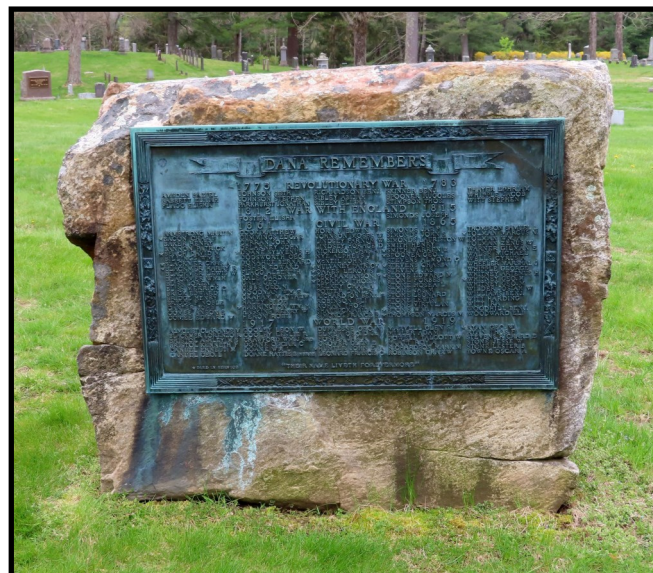
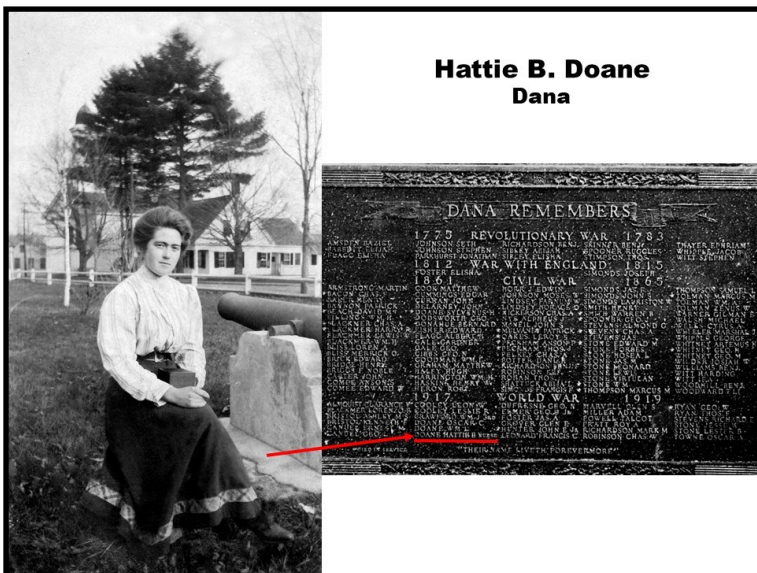
The other bronze plaques recommended for conservation at Quabbin Park Cemetery include the Dana Honor Roll, the Hosea Ballou plaque, the James Madison Stone plaque, and the Honor Roll on the Administration Building at Quabbin Park Cemetery.

Dana Honor Roll Conservation Cost: \$ 3,000

The Dana Honor Roll once stood on the green at Dana Common;



Left to right: The Dana Honor Roll on Dana Common. Far right is a Metropolitan Water District Supply Commission Engineer prior to relocating the monument to Quabbin Park Cemetery.



Above left to right: Hattie Belle Doane, daughter of Albert Ernest and Lottie Wright Doane. Hattie attended Technical High School (Springfield, MA) nursing program, and then graduated from Holyoke Hospital Nursing School in 1914. She was appointed assistant superintendent of Elizabeth (New Jersey) Hospital in 1916.

She served with the Red Cross in France in World War I and later associated with a clinic in Pasadena, California. She attended as a delegate to the first convention of The American Legion Department of Massachusetts. Hattie B. Doane Van Hoy is interred at Arlington National Cemetery. The Dana Honor Roll has veterans attributed to have lived in what became Dana in 1801 through World War 1.

There were several men who lived in the territory that would become Dana who fought during the war of the Colonies, and they include: [Jonathan Parkhurst](#), John Towne, Stephen Johnson, Stephen Witt, Benjamin Richardson, Bazaeliel Amsden, Ruggles Spooner, Thomas Stimpson, Elijah Babbitt, Benjamin Skinner, Elisha Flagg, Abijah Sibley, Elisha Sibley, Seth Johnson, Ephraim Thayer, Jacob Whipple, and Stephen Witt. Most of these men were among the first citizens of Dana following the establishment of the community, and many took a prominent role in the town's affairs. In fact, their descendants were among those active during the last days of the town in 1938.

In the War of 1812, Asa Hoyt and Joseph Simonds are recorded among the enlistees who served throughout the conflict. [Elisha Foster](#) held a captain's commission and commanded a company in defense of Boston Harbor. A total of eighty-eight men from the town served in the Civil War. This was thirteen more than the town's quota, and the extra men were enrolled in service and credited to other communities. Four of the eighty-eight men were killed-in-action, and fourteen more died of wounds or disease, one of which was [Anson P. Peckham](#) who served in Company B, Massachusetts 15th Infantry who was taken as a Prisoner-of-War on June 22, 1864 at Petersburg, Virginia and died of disease on August 22, 1864 at Andersonville Prisoner of War Camp, Georgia.

Dana's contribution to World War I totaled twenty-nine, including the previously mentioned nurse, Miss Hattie B. Doane. All but seven saw service overseas. Two were killed-in-action, John E. Hunter, Jr. in the Argonne, and George H. Ryan, who was with the Canadian forces. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hunter, Sr of North Dana received a letter of commendation from their son's company commander following his death on October 15, 1918. In the missive the officer told of the bravery of Private Hunter as he was going over the top in the Argonne Forest in France. Company C, 326th Infantry had met stubborn resistance and suffered heavy casualties. The young man, regarded as an excellent soldier was struck by shrapnel. His father was a veteran was a veteran of the Civil War who served in Company E, 42nd Massachusetts Infantry.

Rev. Hosea Ballou Monument

Conservation Cost: \$ 1,500



Hosea Ballou (1771-1852) was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, to a family of Huguenot origin. The family claimed to be of Anglo-Norman heritage. The son of Maturin Ballou, a Baptist minister, Hosea Ballou was self-educated, and devoted himself early on to the ministry. In 1789 he converted to Universalism, and in 1794 became pastor of a congregation in Dana, Massachusetts.



While in Dana, he exerted a tremendous effect on all who knew him; he was respected and loved, so much so that the Woman's Club of Dana erected a monument in his honor on the Common, now in Quabbin Park Cemetery.

Ballou was also a high-ranking freemason, who attained the position of junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1811. He founded and edited *The Universalist Magazine* (1819—later called *The Trumpet*), and *The Universalist Expositor* (1831—later *The Universalist Quarterly Review*), and wrote about 10,000 sermons as well as many hymns, essays and polemic theological works.

Ballou is best known for *Notes on the Parables* (1804), *A Treatise on Atonement* (1805) and *Examination of the Doctrine of a Future Retribution* (1834). These works mark him as the principal American expositor of Universalism.

The [Rev. Hosea Ballou](#) is buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge Massachusetts.

Honor Roll Plaque on QPC Administration Building Conservation Cost: \$ 3,000



The Honor Roll plaque had previously been conserved twice by a conservator whose first attempt resulted in the patina peeling off the plaque in just over a year. The second effort achieved better results but there is an inconsistency of the patina on the plaque,

There are 105 names on the Honor Roll from the total of the four towns of Dana (30), Enfield (51), Greenwich (11), and Prescott (13).

There are ten residents from amongst the four town that gave their lives that democracy might live.

James Madison Stone Plaque: Conservation Cost: \$ 1,500



[James Madison Stone](#) (1841-1930) was born in Dana, the son of James Humphrey and Azubah Williams Stone. He spent his early life on a farm and was a veteran of the Civil War. His remarkable physical condition helped him to fully recover when he was seriously wounded on July 29, 1864 at Petersburg, Virginia. He had enlisted with Company K of Barre's 21st Massachusetts Infantry and served three years. He was shot in the thigh in the battle near Petersburg and lay on the battlefield several hours before he was removed and later spent several months in Emory Hospital in the nation's Capitol in a successful effort to save his leg from amputation.

On his return home, he entered Powers Institute in Bernardston. In 1868, he entered the Cooper Institute in New York, later the National Academy of Design, and then attended the Royal Academy in Munich, Germany. Five years later, he returned to the United States and opened a studio in Boston.



His excellent paintings were numerous, and he was widely acclaimed for his portrait of "Leukopis," a Greek girl, which created a sensation when exhibited in Boston in 1879. A life-size portrait of [Sergeant Thomas Plunkett](#), who lost both arms at Fredericksburg, while holding the Union colors, hangs in Mechanics Hall in Worcester. Sgt Plunkett was awarded a full pension and the Medal of Honor on March 30th, 1866. James Madison Stone author of *Personal Recollections of the Civil War* wrote of his experiences as a Private soldier in the 21st Volunteer Regiment of Infantry from Massachusetts.

Mr. Stone conducted a large school in Boston and later on headed the Art Department in Cambridge. He then went to Worcester to supervise art instruction in the schools of that city. In 1903, Stone went to Paris when he opened a studio, but failing eyesight soon put an end to his art work. He spent four years of travel on the Continent and returned in 1907. He spent the summers with a sister, Mrs. Eliza Gould, the wife of Dr. Frank Gould of Greenwich. His winters he spent in Florida. He died October 23, 1930.

Observation: The City of Westfield, Massachusetts had two bronze sculptures conserved in 2022 and a number of bronze plaques in three locations (Park Square, 104th Infantry at Apremont Park, and Elizabeth Parker Memorial Park) and the Yak 100 watt laser was used by Gordon Ponsford, a conservator who had worked as a conservator at Arlington National Cemetery for over 20 years and the owner of [Ponsford, Ltd.](#) On the Ponsford, Ltd website, there are examples of the sculptures and monuments they have conserved as well as a page describing how the light laser works. The laser emits an intense, pure form of light in a very short pulse. The pulses of light, which can be adjusted in intensity and repetition rate, are delivered to the soiled surface.

The following are two articles on the conservation of the General William Shepard Sculpture at Park Square and the Civil War Sculpture at Park Square in downtown Westfield, MA:

1. Westfield restores Revolutionary War monument, similar projects in the works, Masslive, published July 19, 2021, article with photos available [HERE](#)
2. Westfield Green monuments, plaques get makeover with help of 350th Celebration Committee, Masslive, published August 15, 2021, article with photos available [HERE](#)
3. Westfield local access channel 15, September 22, 2021 interview Gene Theroux by Harry Rock available [HERE](#)

The following are some before, during, and after photos of some of the work from the Westfield projects:



Above, left to right: [Major General William Shepard bronze sculpture](#) before, Major General William Shepard after photo, Civil War soldier bronze sculpture before, Civil War soldier bronze sculpture as the patina is being applied after having been cleaned with the Yak 100 watt light laser.

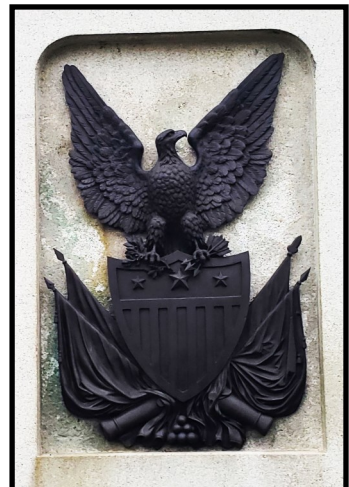
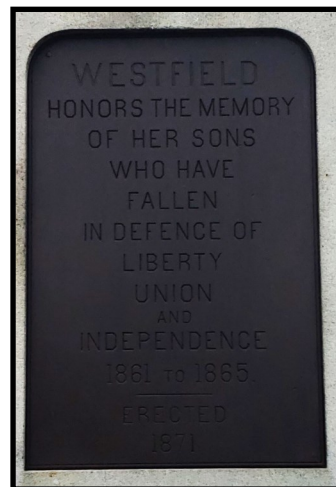
The following are photos from using the laser at Apremont Park on the 104th Infantry Regiment plaques:



Above, left to right: Chris Henry of Ponsford, Ltd using the LightCase CL100 light laser to remove the patina from the Apremont Park gift plaque, patina is applied with a brush and heated, the 104th Infantry monument plaques after being cleaned with the laser, and an after photo from the patina applied, waxed, and buffed.

Examples of conservation project of Westfield War Memorials continued:

The following photos are from the plaques mounted on the Civil War Soldier monument before/after:



The top two rows are of the four plaques mounted on the base of the Westfield Civil War Soldier monument.

This statue was dedicated on May 31, 1871, and it memorialized the 66 Westfield residents who died in the war. The model for the soldier atop the monument was Captain Andrew Campbell of Westfield, with whom Mosman had served in the 46th Regiment during the war. Captain Campbell was a charter member and a Past Commander of Lyon Grand Army of the Republic Post 41. Captain Andrew Campbell is buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Westfield, Massachusetts, Find a Grave Memorial is available [HERE](#)

Laser Corrosion Removal

Oxidation occurs when atmospheric and environmental conditions interact with metal surfaces, causing the metal to corrode, or rust. This significantly hinders the lifespan and performance of parts and equipment. While traditional methods of rust removal and corrosion control involve blasting and lots of protective equipment, laser cleaning provides a better way forward.

Laser cleaning offers a safe and much faster way to remove rust from any type of metal. It fully removes corrosion to the bare metal without altering the integrity of the metal. It also eliminates the hassle of having to dispose of hazardous waste. This means that once the cleaning is done, the job is done – providing the perfect solution for aircraft, ship, and armored vehicle maintenance.

It's fast, safe, and it cleans without the need of any harsh media or chemicals. The quick setup and teardown time also makes laser cleaning a time saver for you and your team.

HOW LASER RUST REMOVAL WORKS

Laser cleaning — also known as laser ablation — uses thousands of focused laser light pulses per second to remove contaminants from products like military vehicles, aircraft, and car manufacturing parts. Unlike other alternatives of cleaning and welding prep, laser ablation doesn't damage the substrate. You'll receive a precision cleaning without requiring additional cleanup or producing added waste. While laser solutions aren't efficient for large surface areas, they work effectively on smaller, targeted areas — often cleaning 15 times faster than media blasting options like sandblasting.

BENEFITS OF LASER RUST REMOVAL

- Removes oxidation without harming underlying or surrounding surfaces
- Easy setup and teardown
- Handheld and automated options available
- Cost-effective
- Environmentally friendly
- Customized for your application

References:

1. [ADAPTLaser LightCASE CL100, Mobile Laser System](#), the LightCASE CL100 (is the specific laser system used in the Westfield MA bronze sculpture & bronze plaques conservation projects)
2. [ADAPTLaser, How Laser Cleaning Works](#)
3. [Ponsford, Ltd, How the Laser Works](#)



Above left to right: Gordon Ponsford using the light laser on the Civil War Soldier sculpture, Civil War Soldier sculpture photos - right side illustrates after the use of the 100 watt light laser.

Recommendation: That Ponsford, Ltd be contracted to accomplish preservation and conservation of the Enfield Civil War Soldier monument and the four plaques on the base of the monument and the other plaques contained herein, Honor Roll on QPC Administration Building, the Dana Honor Roll, the Hosea Ballou plaque, and the James Madison Stone plaque for a total restoration and conservation cost of \$ 31,000. That the statement of work contain must use the Yak 100 watt laser or equivalent to remove the corrosive patina.

What is Conservation? The profession that melds art with science to preserve the cultural material for the future. Conservation protects our heritage, preserves our legacy, and ultimately, saves our past for generations to come. The inventory of the bronze Civil War Soldier and four attached plaques, and other plaques in Quabbin Park Cemetery provided a reminder to the rich heritage and of the contributions of its citizens.

Attachment:

Proposal by Gordon Ponsford, Senior Conservator