

To quote this book, use the following: Benedict, George Grenville. Vermont in the Civil War. Burlington VT: Free Press Association, 1888 (Note chapters 1-20 are in volume 1, chapters 21-32 in volume 2. Page numbers are true to the original.)

CHAPTER XXIV THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Organization—Departure for the Field—In the Defences of Washington—Joins the Third Corps—Campaign of 1863—Mine River Campaign and Battle of Orange Grove—Winter Quarters at Brandy Station—Joins Sixth Corps—Overland Campaign of 1864—Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor—Petersburg—Weldon Railroad—Early's raid and Battle of the Monocacy—In the Shenandoah Valley—Battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek—Petersburg, March 25, 1865—Fall of Petersburg—Pursuit of Lee—Sailor's Creek—March to Danville, Va.—Back to Washington—Return Home—Muster Out and Final Statement.

Calls for more troops were urgent from Washington in June, 1862. Governor Holbrook notified the Secretary of War that the Ninth Vermont regiment was almost ready to march; and that he could probably send on another in fifty days if imperatively needed, though it would be “considerably above Vermont's quota of any call yet made.” Secretary Stanton replied: ‘Organized your Tenth regiment. It is needed by the Government.’ Before the work of recruiting it had begun, President Lincoln's call of July 1st, 1862, for 300,000 more volunteers, had been issued. The resources of the State had already been severely taxed; but the emergency caused by the seven days' retreat from Richmond appealed strongly to the patriotism of a people who rallied more resolutely in the dark days of the great contest than in the bright ones. Governor Holbrook issued a stirring proclamation. “Let no young man capable of bearing arms in defense of his country,” he said, “linger at this important period. Let the President feel the strengthening influence of our prompt and hearty response to his call. Let Vermont be one of the first states to respond with her quota.”

Recruiting began at once and in earnest for both the Tenth and Eleventh regiments, which were raised simultaneously. War meetings were held all over the State; personal influence was brought to bear; large bounties were offered by individuals;¹ and the recruiting officers were stimulated by a special premium of two dollars, paid by the Government to the recruiting officer, for every accepted recruit.

Recruiting officers for the Tenth were appointed as follows: George P. Baldwin, Bradford; Reed Bascom, Burlington; Edwin Dillingham, Waterbury; John A. Sheldon, Rutland; Hiram Platt, Swanton; Charles G. Chandler, St. Albans; Hiram R. Steele, Derby Line; Gardner I. Howe, Ludlow. Recruiting progressed with unexampled rapidity; on the 15th of August the Tenth regiment was in camp at Brattleboro, and on the 1st of September it was mustered into the service of the United States, with 1,016 officers and men.

The following companies composed the regiment: Company A, St. Johnsbury, Captain Edwin B. Frost, organized July 11th; company B, Waterbury, Captain Edwin Dillingham, organized August 4th; company C, Rutland, Captain John A. Sheldon, organized August 5th; company D, Burlington, Captain Giles F. Appleton, organized August 5th; company E, Bennington, Captain Madison E. Winslow, organized August 7th; company F, Swanton, Captain Hiram Platt, organized August 6th; company G, Bradford, Captain George B. Damon, organized August 12th; company H, Ludlow, Captain Lucius T. Hunt, organized August 8th; company I, St. Albans, Captain Charles G. Chandler, organized August 11th; company K, Derby Line, Captain Hiram R. Steele, organized August 12th.

¹ At a war meeting held in Montpelier, James R. Langdon, Esq., offered a bounty of ten dollars to each of twenty-five men; and Hon. C. W. Willard, J. A. Page, R. Richardson, S. M. Walton and J. G. French offered to make up the bounty to fifty dollars for each recruit. Other similar offers were made in other towns.

The field and staff officers were selected in August, and were as follows:

Colonel—A. B. Jewett, Swanton.
 Lieut. Colonel—John H. Edson, Montpelier.
 Major—William W. Henry, Waterbury.
 Adjutant—Wyllys Lyman, Jr., Burlington.
 Quartermaster—A. B. Valentine, Bennington.
 Surgeon—Willard A. Child, Pittsford.
 Assistant Surgeons—J. C. Rutherford, Derby Line; Almon Clark, Barre.
 Chaplain—E. M. Haynes, Wallingford.

The colonelcy of the regiment was offered to Lieut. Colonel W. Y. W. Ripley, of Rutland, late of the First Regiment of Sharpshooters, but he was unable to accept it, in consequence of a severe wound received at Malvern Hill, and Lieutenant Colonel Jewett was appointed colonel.

Almost all of the field and staff had seen service. Colonel Alfred B. Jewett was a native of Swanton, of which town his ancestors were among the pioneers. When the war began he was a merchant, in a modest and prosperous business, in partnership with E. L. Barney, afterwards colonel of the Sixth Vermont. He dropped his business at the first call for volunteers, and went out as first lieutenant of company A of the First regiment; and was a prompt, vigorous and capable line officer. He was the first selection for lieutenant colonel of the Tenth. His commission as colonel bore date of August 26th, 1862. He was in the prime of life, being 33 years old. He showed decided executive ability, proved himself a good disciplinarian, soon had his regiment in soldierly shape was careful of his men and popular as a colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Edson was appointed on the strength of his having been for a time a member of the U.S. military academy. He, however, was with the regiment only four or five weeks.

Major W. W. Henry, soon to be lieutenant colonel, had had several months' service in the field, as lieutenant of com-

pany D of the Second regiment, and since leaving that regiment on account of ill health, had been engaged in drilling recruits and assisting recruiting in the State.

Adjutant Lyman was the only son of the late Wyllys Lyman, a prominent citizen of Burlington and had military tastes and capacity which amply justified his appointment.

Quartermaster A. B. Valentine was without previous experience, but possesses genuine business capacity as well as high patriotism, and proved to be an energetic and capable officer.

Surgeon Child was the assistant surgeon of the First regiment during its term of service; and then assistant surgeon of the Fourth, which position he left to accept the surgeoncy of the Tenth. He added to native capacity, high professional skill and experience.

First Assistant Surgeon Rutherford was a man of 44 years, a physician of established reputation and extensive practice in Newport.

Second Assistant Surgeon Almon Clark was barely of age, and had just entered his profession, in which he showed skill, industry and fidelity.

Chaplain Haynes was a young Baptist clergyman of earnest spirit and high Christian character, who after long and faithful service as chaplain rendered additional service to the Tenth as its regimental historian. The line contained many experienced soldiers, and in all respects the material of the regiment was of superior quality.

The camp at Brattleboro, named "Camp Washburn" in honor of the adjutant general of the State, was upon the plateau, a mile and a half south of the village, on which, from first to last, so many Vermont regiments camped. The camp was provided with comfortable barracks. The food and cooking were good, the Eleventh regiment was in camp close by, and the three weeks' sojourn there was on the whole a pleasant one. The men were at first armed with

old Belgian muskets which served well enough for the purposes of guard duty and drill. These were exchanged for better arms after the regiment arrived on the field. With the exception of the muskets, the outfit of the regiment was complete in all respects.

On the 6th of September the regiment left Brattleboro for Washington, in a train of eighteen passenger cars; and nearly as many freight cars were filled with the baggage, which included fifteen or twenty company and officers' chests, and a regimental library of 200 volumes presented by Captain Frost. At New Haven the regiment took steamer for New York where the officers were taken to the Astor House and the men to the barracks at City Hall Park. The journey was continued the same forenoon, and as the men marched through the city, wearing the green sprig, the badge of their Green Mountain State, their fine appearance attracted much attention. The regiment went by boat to Perth Amboy, and there took train on the Camden and Amboy railroad for Philadelphia, where they had supper, served by the generous citizens, whose hospitality was unstinted, though the Tenth Vermont was the twenty-eighth regiment which had enjoyed it within a week. At Baltimore the regiment was welcomed next morning by the Union citizens, and the evening of September 8th saw it in Washington.

The next morning the regiment moved across Long Bridge, and had a hot and dusty march to Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights, where it remained for a week, in a widening circle of camps of new regiments constantly arriving. It was an anxious and a stirring time. The Army of the Potomac was then on the march to resist Lee's first invasion of Maryland, and the boom of cannon came distinctly from Harper's Ferry, where the Ninth Vermont was besieged.

The regiment broke camp on the evening of the 14th, and started it knew not whither. Marching was new busi-

ness for the troops, and it was a foot-sore and weary column that halted on the third day at Seneca Lock, on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, where it was to guard the Maryland bank of the Potomac. The left wing remained there under Major Henry, while the right wing, under Lieut. Colonel Edson, established itself at Edwards Ferry. The line of pickets extended ten miles from Edwards Ferry to Muddy Branch. Regimental headquarters were established half way between the two wings, at Pleasant's Meadows, with company C as headquarters guard. On the 11th of October the regiment was concentrated at Seneca Creek, near the spot previously occupied by the left wing. Here it was brigaded with the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, Twenty-third Maine and Fourteenth New Hampshire regiments,² and Tenth Massachusetts battery, under command of Brigadier General Cuvier Grover. General Grover was soon assigned to more important duties elsewhere, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Davis of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts. The regiments were placed at different points along the river, with detachments thrown back into the country to guard the cross roads. The camp of the Tenth was near the river, on a strip of sloping ground bordered by a swamp. Owing to the unhealthful location and the inevitable process of acclimation, the health of the regiment began at once to suffer. The first death in the regiment occurred here on the 26th of September,³ and the mortality soon became serious. Five men died in a single night. The surgeons were capable and attentive; but the hospital accommodations were insufficient and many sick men remained in quarters, for want of rooms in the regimental hospital.

² To this brigade the New York cavalry regiment called "Scott's Nine Hundred," was subsequently attached.

³ Charles C. Dayton of company C, who died after an illness of five days.

On the morning of the 5th of October, the regiment was roused by the long roll, which was sounded in consequence of a report that the enemy was crossing the river in force; but it proved to be a false alarm.

On the 13th of November, Colonel Davis assembled the regiments of his brigade at Offut's Cross Roads, fifteen miles from Washington, on the road between Great Falls and Rockville, Md. Here the Tenth camped on high ground in the open field. The weather was cold and wet; snow fell on the 7th of November and again on the 15th; and the sick-list continued large. Twenty-five men died of typhoid fever in five weeks, and nearly half of the officers were sick. The men, having plenty of time to think of their trials, became despondent, and it was a gloomy time. Yet Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with good cheer and open-air games, and December brought a change for the better, and the healthy of the regiment steadily improved.

Lieut. Colonel Edson resigned in October, and was succeeded by Major Henry; and Captain C. G. Chandler of company A was appointed major.

On the 21st of December, the Tenth Vermont and Twenty-third Maine were moved to Poolesville. The Maine regiment was stationed below the town, and the Tenth Vermont was posted in three detachments along the river. Companies C, E, H and I, with Colonel Jewett, were stationed at White's Ford; companies A, F, and D, under Lieut. Colonel Henry, at the mouth of the Monocacy river, to guard the canal aqueduct; and companies B, G, and K, under Major Chandler, at Conrad's Ferry. Here the regiment held during the winter the right of the outer line of the defences of Washington, which swept around the Capital, the extreme left being held by the Thirteenth Vermont regiment at the mouth of the Occoquan river. The winter passed with little to vary the monotony of camp life. Guerrillas were prowling about, but made no attempt to cross the Potomac after the

first night after the arrival of the regiment, when about fifty of them undertook to surprise some of the new-comers, but were discovered when half across the river, and driven back. A number of the officers and men went home on furlough. A regimental church was organized, with which nearly a hundred men united, and religious meetings were well attended.

On the 6th of January 1863, Colonel Davis, having discovered that Colonel Jewett outranked him, relinquished the command of the brigade to Colonel Jewett, much to the satisfaction of the Vermonters and others,⁴ and the command of the Tenth Vermont devolved on Lieut. Colonel Henry.

Several changes of line officers took place in January. Captain Appleton of company D resigned and was succeeded by First Lieutenant Samuel Darrah; Second Lieutenant George E. Davis was promoted to be first lieutenant, and Sergeant L. A. Abbott was appointed second lieutenant; Lieutenant W. H. H. Sabin of company C resigned; Second Lieutenant C. D. Bogue was promoted to his place, and Sergeant George W. Burnell was appointed second lieutenant; Second Lieutenant S. E. Perham was promoted first lieutenant of company H, vice Lieutenant J. C. Dow, resigned, and commissary Sergeant Daniel G. Hill was appointed second lieutenant; Sergeant Justin Carter was appointed second lieutenant of company I, vice Lieutenant E. C. Colby resigned; Second Lieutenant S. D. Soule of company E resigned.

Drills, details, parades and the incidents of camp life, filled up the time; the rations were abundant, and fresh provisions easily obtained from the farmers; and the health of the regiment gradually improved.

On the 19th of April the brigade was again for the most part concentrated at Poolesville, two companies of the Tenth being still left at White's Ford, under Captain Sheldon;

⁴ "Colonel Jewett was a genial, popular officer, and the change was welcomed."—History of the Fourteenth New Hampshire.

two at the mouth of the Monocacy, under Captain Platt, and one at Conrad's Ferry, under Captain Salisbury. The Massachusetts and New Hampshire regiments were soon ordered elsewhere. The rest of the brigade remained for four months near Poolesville. The camp was a little outside of the village and was named "Camp Heintzelman," in honor of the general commanding the Twenty-second Corps.

In the night of the 11th of June, the regiment turned out to meet a party of Stuart's cavalry which crossed the river and drove in a cavalry picket, but did not care to meet infantry. Stuart's presence was explained when a day or two later the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac made their appearance in force, on their way to Pennsylvania, bringing the exciting news that Lee was again north of the Potomac.

General Halleck was anxious for the safety of Harper's Ferry, and the Tenth was sent thither, with other troops, to reinforce the garrison. The regiment broke camp at Poolesville in the evening of June 24th and reached Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 26th. Here it camped for four days of continuous rain, on Maryland Heights, where the ground was so steep that the men had to cling to the bushes to keep from rolling down the mountain.

Had General Hooker's request for the 10,000 men at Harper's Ferry been granted, the Tenth would have now joined the Army of the Potomac, and Hooker, instead of Meade, would have fought the battle of Gettysburg. But that was not to be. General Meade, on assuming command, took the permission to withdraw the garrison of Harper's Ferry which had been denied to Hooker, and on the 30th of June Harper's Ferry was evacuated, and the Tenth was ordered, with 6,000 or 7,000 other troops, under General French, to Frederick, Md. As the regiment stood waiting for the order to march, the magazine of one of the forts on Maryland Heights, which was being dismantled, exploded, showering pieces of

timber, stone and iron in the ranks, and enveloping the regiment in a cloud of smoke and cinders. No man of the Tenth, however, was seriously injured, though a score of men of a Maryland regiment, not far away, were hurled from the cliffs and a number fatally injured.

At Frederick the regiment was brigaded with the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, and Fourteenth New Jersey, under command of Brigadier General William H. Morris. On the 2d of July, it was temporarily detached, and with the Tenth Massachusetts Battery and a battalion of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, all under command of Colonel Jewett, went to Monocacy Junction to guard the railroad bridge. The remainder of the brigade went to Boonesboro Gap on the 4th, the day after the battle of Gettysburg. Here four companies of the regiment were detailed to guard Confederate prisoners on their way to Baltimore.

On the 8th of July, Morris's brigade was assigned to the Third division (General Elliott's) of the Third Army Corps, under Major General French, who succeeded General Sickles in command of the corps. On the 9th, the regiment marched with the brigade to join the Army of the Potomac, which was now moving to cut off Lee's retreat. Marching from Turner's Gap on the 10th, it joined the Third Corps at Antietam Creek, near Jones's Cross Roads, where half of Meade's army lay within striking distance of Lee's right wing, now preparing to re-cross the Potomac. On the 12th the Third and other corps were pressed close upon the enemy, and the Tenth Vermont stood in line for hours; expecting momentarily orders to advance and attack the enemy, but Lee's position presented no vulnerable points, and Meade did not attack that day or the next. On the night of the 13th, Lee crossed into Virginia, and next day the Third Corps advanced to within four miles of Williamsport. On the 15th it

marched thence to Sharpsburg. The division marched fifteen miles in four hours. The heat was terrible. Many men were sun-struck and stragglers were numerous. At two o'clock the brigade came to a halt beyond Sharpsburg with but a battalion accompanying the headquarters' colors. The Tenth crossed the Potomac and the Shenandoah, with the army, in the night of the 17th; passed into the Loudon Valley, and marched by way of Snickersville, Lovettsville, Upperville and Salem to the beautiful old town of Warrenton. At Piedmont Station the regiment was detailed to guard an ammunition train, on the 23^d, and had a plain view of the fight between Spinola's brigade, leading the advance of the Third corps, and the head of Ewell's division, which met in Chester Gap. During a portion of this march the rations were short, and the men suffered from hunger. Marching through Warrenton on the 26th, with the bands playing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the brigade halted two miles beyond the town and pitched camp in a pine wood. The army here rested around Warrenton, and the hard-marched and foot-sore troops enjoyed the rest, after nearly a month of continual marching.

Here the Gettysburg campaign ended. When, on the 1st of August, the army moved to the Rappahannock, the Tenth was stationed at Rout's Hill, two miles from Sulphur Springs, and about the same distance from Bealton Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Here it remained for five weeks, while the army was preparing for the fall campaign. Convalescents, crowded out from the hospitals in Washington by the wounded from Gettysburg, took their places in the ranks in large numbers. Recruiting was now active throughout the North, and Colonel Jewett, Captains Hunt and Sheldon, Adjutant Lyman, and a number of enlisted men left the regiment the last of July, and spent two months gathering recruits in Vermont, and forwarding them to the field. Many officers of other regiments were

also absent during this time, and for some days the brigade was under command of Lieut. Colonel Henry. The regiment was paid off here, and the men drew a new supply of clothing and blankets.

On the 6th of August the troops observed as best they could the special day of Thanksgiving ordered by President Lincoln for the victories of Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. On the 14th Sergeant Martin of company G, while on picket, shot a guerrilla who was aiming his gun at one of the Union pickets. This was the first shot fired at the enemy by a member of the regiment, but not the last. On the 7th of September the regiment participated in the review of the Third Corps by General Meade. In this the full ranks and new uniforms of the regiments of Elliott's division attracted much notice and the older troops of the corps gave the division the nickname of "French's Pets."

Lee having withdrawn across the Rapidan, on the 15th of September Meade moved across the Rappahannock. Morris's brigade, after losing direction and wandering about for several hours that night, crossed the river at Freeman's Ford, and the next day advanced to within two miles of Culpeper, on the Springville and Culpeper turnpike. Here it remained, with the army, for twenty-three days; and the men built shanties of boards, with fire-places of stone and sod, thinking they might remain here for the winter.

But on the 8th of October General Lee assumed the offensive, and on the 11th the race for the possession of Centreville Heights began. The Third Corps formed the rear guard of the infantry, and Elliott's division brought up the rear of the corps and had several skirmishes with the enemy. Once the whole corps was formed in line of battle, while Pleasanton's cavalry was engaging Stuart's in front. Marching with the brigade and division, the regiment marched near Warrenton, through Greenwich, past Bristoe Station and so on across the plains of Manassas to Centreville,

making one day a forced march of thirty miles between 4 o'clock in the morning and midnight. Near Warrenton a troop of Confederate cavalry dashed up close to where General French, with his staff, was riding at the head of the column, and fired upon them, killing some of the orderlies. The Tenth Vermont, with some other troops, was ordered up at once, but were not needed, as a few rounds from Sleeper's battery soon dispersed the Confederate troopers. On the 14th, after marching from Greenwich to beyond Broad Run, which the men forded waist-deep, the regiment was going into camp for the night, when the heavy firing between the Second Corps and that of A. P. Hill, which came in contact at Bristoe Station, called the Third Corps back. Morris's brigade faced about and moved at double-quick toward the scene of action; but before it reached the ground, Warren had repulsed Hill's greatly superior force and taken 450 prisoners. Next day a brigade of Stuart's cavalry appeared in front of Morris's brigade near Union Mills, and a battery burst a few shells over Morris's lines. This was the last seen of the enemy at this time. As he retired Lee destroyed the Orange and Alexandria railroad from Bristoe to the Rappahannock, and the Tenth had to furnish heavy details for fatigue duty in reconstructing it. The weather was cold; the army moved frequently, and no quarters could be made comfortable before orders came to leave them. In nineteen days thirty miles of railroad had been rebuilt, and on the 7th of November Meade was ready to cross the Rappahannock.

During the battle of Rappahannock Station, on that date, the Tenth was part of a column under General French which crossed at Kelly's Ford, Colonel Homer R. Stoughton's sharpshooters leading the way. The brigade supported the Union batteries on the left bank, the regiment lying behind the Second Connecticut battery, which shelled the enemy on the opposite bank, over the head of the advancing

column. After dark it crossed the river on the ponton bridge with the Third Corps, and bivouacked on the south side, the men stumbling over the bodies of the Confederate dead, as they sought places to rest. Next day it moved up to Rappahannock Station, where the Sixth Corps had taken 1,400 prisoners the evening before, and joined the army in the pursuit of Lee to the Rapidan.

Morris's brigade camped on John Minor Botts's farm, near Brandy Station, till the 14th, when it was sent out four miles toward Culpeper. The regiment started on a dark and rainy night, marched twelve miles to advance four, and after stumbling over half-corduoyed roads and through deep mud for four hours, the men dropped to rest on the wet leaves, supperless and drenched to the skin. The regiment remained a week in that vicinity without discovering any reason for the movement, changing its camp three times meantime, and then returned to Brandy Station.

ORANGE GROVE.

On Thanksgiving Day, the 26th of November, the whole army advanced once more, on the Mine Run campaign. The Tenth Vermont started with Morris's brigade at seven o'clock A.M., crossed the Rapidan at sun-down, near Jacob's Ford, and bivouacked on the bank of the river. In the fighting of Ewell's Corps, near the Widow Morris's, at Orange Grove, the Tenth made its first charge in battle. General French, after allowing his corps to be held back by a third of its number for five hours, had at last undertaken to force his way through to Robertson's Tavern, where Warren had been expecting and needing him all day. Carr's division took the brunt of this fight. The division was formed with Morris's brigade on the right, Keifer's next, and Smith's on the left. Morris formed his brigade in the woods at the foot of a hill, with the One

Hundred and Fifty-first New York on the right, the Tenth Vermont, Colonel Jewett, in the centre, and the Fourteenth New Jersey on the left. Colonel Jewett threw company D, Captain Darrah, forward as skirmishers. These were sharply pressed by the enemy's skirmishers for an hour, but held their ground. At three o'clock in the afternoon Morris was ordered to charge the enemy, strongly posted in his front behind some fences at the crest of the hill. In this charge, the Tenth pushed rapidly up the hill; received a heavy volley from the enemy's lines, and dashing squarely at them, drove them from behind the fence and advanced some distance beyond; when, finding that it was alone, the other two regiments having halted at the fence, it fell back through a cross-fire, by which it suffered a large part of its loss in this engagement. It was under fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, posted behind breastworks, till after sundown, when Carr's division, having almost exhausted its ammunition, was relieved by Birney's division. The Third Corps lost nearly a thousand men in this affair, and the enemy about half the number. General French's irresolution and delay cost the success of the Mine Run campaign; but his troops did their duty, and the Tenth Vermont was especially complimented. In his report of the action, its brigade commander, General Morris, said:

The enemy was holding a fence on the crest of the hill in our front, and I ordered the Tenth Vermont to charge and take it. While making preparations to execute this daring duty, I received the same orders from General Carr. The regiment advanced in gallant style and took the crest. The left wing in its enthusiasm having advanced too far beyond the fence, it was necessary to recall it. The colonel's order not being distinctly understood on account of the noise, the regiment fell back to its first position. It formed rapidly and again advanced to the fence, which it held until the Third was relieved by the First division about sundown. I cannot speak of the conduct of the officers and men with too much praise. It was necessary to form the line of battle in a thick wood at the base of a hill, whose summit the enemy

held, protected by a breastwork. Though the regiment had never before been under sharp fire, they behaved with the determined bravery and steadiness of veterans.

General Morris commends for courage and efficiency Colonel Jewett, Major Chandler, Captain Darrah, and Lieutenants Gale, Hicks, and Hill, of his staff, who having been detailed as aids by Colonel Jewett when he commanded the brigade, had been retained by General Morris.

The Tenth took about 600 bayonets into this action, and lost 12 killed, 58 wounded (five of whom died of their wounds), and one missing—a total of 71.⁵ Captain Dillingham, acting on General Morris's staff, while carrying an order, ran upon a line of the enemy, had his horse shot under him, was captured, and spent four months in Libby Prison. Lieutenant Henry W. Kingsley was severely wounded in the thigh; and as the stretcher-bearers were removing him from the field one of them was wounded by a shell.

After nightfall Lee withdrew to the west side of Mine Run, and at two o'clock next morning the Tenth started with

⁵ The killed were as follows: Company A, George Batten; company B, Gilman D. Storrs; company C, Marcus Atwood and John S. Ford; company F, S J. Peacock; company G, Corp. Levi N. Fullam and Charles V. Haynes; company H, R. E. Whitney; company I, Gardner Fay, Romeo Smith and Freeman E. Norris; company K, David F. Marston. The wounded were: Company A, G. M. D. Douse and A. t. Martin; company B, Sergeant H. M. Pierce, corporal Q. A. Greene, John Blanchard, Peter Bovar, E. W. Conant, H. W. Crossett, J. M. Mather, W. H. Nelson, L. g. Ripley and W. M. Thayer; company C, A. Falk, J. L. Shannon, George R. Streeter, I. E. Sawyer and Edward Yarton; company D, Sergeant M. Kehoe, George Burnett and W. Z. Burdick; company E, Sergeant Thomas Reed, S. H. Coburn, Alfred Sears, A. V. Turner, H. C. Youngs and J. L. Waters; company F, M. B. Aseltyne, A. M. Aseltyne, M. Greene, A. R. Doyon and F. W. Howard; company G, J. A. Bullard, J. Densmore, Julius Freeman, D. B. Freeman, J. A. Griswold, J. N. Hosford, L. G. Kidder, J. J. Phelps, A. H. Porter and corporal S. A. Paige; company H., O. Gasset and W. N. Cobb; company I, Wm. Bates, John Wheelock; company K, A. O. Dane, C. Drown, M. Foss, I. S. Goodwin, J. B. hart, J. B. McCoy and George H. Lawrence. Henry W. Crossett, Sergeant Michael Koeho, Isaac E. Sawyer, Merrit B. Aseltyne and George H. Lawrence died of their wounds.

the Third Corps and moved with it to the southwest to Verdiersville, where the corps was to support an attack on Lee's centre. It remained here on the 29th, during which day the regiment supported the Fourth Maine battery; but the assault was delayed till the enemy had made his works in front too strong to be assaulted with success and was then abandoned. At two o'clock in the bitterly cold morning of the 30th the regiment moved to the left with Carr's division, which was to support General Warren's corps in the general assault which Meade had ordered for eight o'clock that morning. It was well for the Tenth and for Morris's brigade that this did not come off; for the brigade was the front line and would have had to move up a hill-side obstructed with felled timber, and bristling at the summit with hostile artillery. At noon the division was brought back to its former position, to attack works which were every hour growing stronger. But this assault, like the others, was indefinitely postponed. Next day, December 1st, the Tenth Vermont picketed the division front, near Verdiersville, within musket shot of the enemy's breastworks, and almost in contact with his pickets. Lee had now decided to assume the offensive, and attack Meade next morning; but when morning came Meade was not there. At nightfall he began to withdraw his troops. The orders to the pickets were to hold their line till three o'clock in the morning and then to fall back noiselessly. At the hour Jewett called in his pickets, and the regiment noiselessly crept away. Orders were whispered or given in pantomime; the very horses trod softly along the wooded roads. The spot where two days before the regiment had supported the Maine battery, now replaced by some quaker guns, was quietly passed, and the regiment moved on in the morning twilight to Germanna Ford, being the last detachment of the army to cross the river. Following the retiring column of the army it reached Brandy Station at three o'clock P.M., after a march of

twenty-three miles, with but one man missing, save those who were left sleeping their log sleep in shallow graves at Orange Grove.

At Brandy Station the army went into winter quarters, the Tenth occupying a camp near the house of John Minor Botts, where the rebels had constructed winter quarters for themselves a few weeks before, on a smooth stretch of ground sloping southward, sheltered on the north by a fine grove of oaks, which was left undisturbed, in part for protection and in part from regard for its loyal owner, Mr. Botts. A brook near the camp supplied an abundance of not over sweet or very clear water. The sick list was large, at times, numbering 153 on the 15th of January. The quarters of the men were comfortable; many articles of food and clothing not furnished by the Government were easily obtainable; the camp was graced by the presence of a number of ladies, wives and friends of the officers; Christmas and New Years were celebrated with games and festivities, and on the 25th of January many of the officers and ladies in camp attended a grand ball given by the officers of the Third Corps at General Carr's headquarters. A long chapel, with canvas roof, was built, and consecrated in February with appropriate exercises, and was not only used for Sunday services, but for numerous evening meetings for singing classes, debating clubs and literary entertainments, sustained by the clergymen, lawyers, doctors and others, who carried muskets in the ranks.

On the 6th of February, the regiment took part in a demonstration which was to occupy the attention of Lee's army, while an expedition organized by General Butler should push into Richmond from the Peninsula. For the purposes of this demonstration the First and Second Corps marched to Raccoon and Morton's Fords on the Rapidan. Morris's brigade was to support the First Corps, and followed it nearly to Raccoon Ford. In this movement, the Tenth, which had just returned to camp after three days on picket, did not start

till four P.M., when it marched seven miles to the south in a drizzling rain, and at ten o'clock bivouacked in a piece of woods. Next morning it moved to within two or three miles of the Ford, where the First Corps did some skirmishing with the Confederate outposts. The regiment stood almost all of the day in line of battle. At night, the demonstration having ended, the brigade was ordered to return, and the regiments pushed back to camp. In the rivalry to see which should get back first, the Tenth marched twelve miles in the deep mud and darkness without stopping, passed the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, which was in advance, before it got to Culpeper; and about half the regiment led the brigade into camp that night, the rest coming in in the morning.

On the 27th of February, the regiment received a visit from Governor John Gregory Smith, who was looking after the Vermont troops and spent a day in camp.

In March, 1864, the preparations for General Grant's great campaign began. In the reorganization of the army, the Third corps was broken up, and Morris's brigade, enlarged by the addition of the One Hundred and Sixth New York and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, became the First brigade of the Third division of the Sixth Corps, commanded by General James B. Ricketts. While there were some heart-burnings at the breaking up of the Third corps, the Tenth was glad to join the Sixth Corps, and it never had occasion to be ashamed of its membership of Ricketts's fighting division. The division at this time exchanged camps with Birney's division, which had been farther to the left. The men did not relish the exchange of their comfortable camp for the dirty cabins into which they moved; but they only occupied them till they could lay out a better camp 300 yards away. This they occupied for only a month, before the army moved into the Wilderness.

A change took place in the command of the regiment

about this time. Colonel Jewett's health had become impaired, and he resigned on the 25th of April, and was succeeded as colonel by Lieut. Colonel Henry.⁶ Major Charles G. Chandler was promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and Captain Edwin Dillingham of company B, on his return to the regiment after his release from Libby Prison, was appointed major.

THE WILDERNESS.

On the night of May 3d the sick men, visitors and surplus baggage having been previously sent to the rear, the regiment broke camp and started next morning, with the brigade and division, which were the rear guard of the long column of the Fifth and Sixth Corps; marched fifteen miles to the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, crossed the river, and camped near it, to hold the crossing till the Ninth Corps should arrive. When the head of the column of that corps appeared on the other side of the river, in the morning of the 5th, Ricketts's division moved off by the Plank road toward the Old Wilderness tavern. Just before reaching Wilderness Run, it filed off to the right and took position north of the Orange turnpike. In the afternoon Morris's brigade was moved to the south of the pike, where it could support either the left of Sedgwick's line, or the right of the Fifth Corps. As it crossed the pike it came under sharp artillery fire, by which some twenty men fell; but the brigade was not called into action. The men stood in line during the afternoon and evening, while the sounds of the tre-

⁶ Colonel Henry was the oldest son of the late James Henry of Waterbury. He had seen over two years of active service; was 33 years old, of tall and commanding figure and genial spirit; and was a popular and capable commander. He was subsequently brevetted as brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service, and after the close of the war became prominent in civil life, representing in turn the counties of Washington and Chittenden in the State Senate, and holding for six years the office of United States Marshal of Vermont.

mendous fighting of Getty's division, in which the First Vermont brigade had such a bloody share, and of the fight of Seymour's brigade on the right, in which Colonel Keifer was severely wounded, at times came to their ears through the thickets of the Wilderness; but they could see little of the enemy or of the progress of the battle. They lay on their arms that night. In the morning the brigade was moved back to the north of the pike, and was held in reserve during most of the day. The shells from the enemy's artillery, during the fighting in front, whistled over their heads and sometimes burst around them. The tide of battle once swept so near to them that several men of the brigade were killed, and twenty-one, including Captain Judson of the One Hundred and Sixth New York, acting on General Morris's staff, were captured; but the Tenth Vermont and the rest of the brigade had nothing to do but to stand still and await events—often as severe a test of courage as fighting. Just before sunset the assault of Early's division on Shaler's and Seymour's brigades, the rout of Shaler and the capture of Seymour, took place. The brigade of the latter was flanked and fell back in disorder; and the enemy was pushing through the gap to the rear of the line of the Sixth Corps, when Morris's brigade was ordered forward. Only two of Morris's regiments, the Tenth Vermont and One Hundred and Sixth New York, got the order. These, moving by the flank on the double-quick, across the ground over which Seymour's brigade had retreated, halted and formed line of battle between the latter and Gordon's Georgia brigade. As his regiment faced to the front, Colonel Henry ordered the men to cheer. Gordon's men halted beyond a ravine in front, and Seymour's brigade rallied in the rear. General Wright was thus enabled to restore the line of his division, and the fighting ceased in that quarter. During the night the corps took up and intrenched a new line, facing northwardly; but Lee had withdrawn behind his entrench-

ments, and the grapple of the armies in the Wilderness was not renewed. The loss of the Tenth in this battle was surprisingly small considering how much it was under fire. It had two men killed and nine wounded, one of whom died of his wounds.⁷

Starting about midnight of the 7th the regiment moved with the Sixth Corps towards Spottsylvania. It crossed on its way the field of Chancellorsville, still covered by the debris of the battle of a year before, and the men kicked human skulls from their path, as they marched on to new scenes of carnage.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

At Aldrich's house, next day, the brigade left the Chancellorsville pike, and moving southwardly went into position a mile east of Alsop's farm, where Ricketts's division occupied the crest of a hill on the right of the Sixth Corps, its line extending into a valley. In front Hancock and Warren were supported by the Sixth Corps; but the day was almost spent, the men were tired, and the assault was not pressed. That night Ricketts's division was drawn back to the left, and intrenched its line. The breastwork was strengthened next day under heavy artillery fire, by which many men were wounded. This day General Sedgwick was killed, and General Morris wounded by a fragment of a shell. On the 11th the Tenth Vermont was on the skirmish line; and next day it moved to the left with the corps, to support the famous assault upon the salient. Ricketts's division was held as a support to the others and was but slightly engaged, losing 150 men killed and wounded. The Tenth Vermont suffered no loss.

⁷ Killed-Jay Washburn of company D, and Thomas Alfred of company K. Hiram W. Hicks died on the 7th of his wounds.

On the 13th of May the division went back to the right and on the 14th moved with the corps six miles, around the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps, to the extreme left of the army. Ricketts's division, just at dusk, forded the Ny river, the water up to the men's arm-pits, and relieved Upton's brigade of the First division, which had been trying to gain a hill held by the enemy. The hill was carried, and the division threw up entrenchments in which it remained till the 21st, when the army moved to the North Anna. After moving out of its works about dusk that evening, the division was attacked in the rear by Wilcox's Confederate brigade, which was beaten off, with the loss of a number of its men, taken prisoners.

At eight o'clock A.M. on the 24th of May, the regiment, having marched from Mount Carmel Church the day before, crossed the north Anna at Jericho Mills, with the Sixth Corps, following in the path which the Fifth Corps had opened. It lay there all day till six o'clock p.m., when it started and marched in a terrific rain storm to Quarle's Mills, where the enemy's picket lines were struck and there was some skirmishing. Next morning the march was continued to Nolan's Station, on the Virginia Central railroad, which was burned and the track was destroyed for eight miles. That night the Tenth went on picket south of the station, in a place so wet that the men had to pile up fence rails in order to sleep above water.

On the 26th, the Sixth Corps led another flank movement toward Richmond, re-crossing the river at Jericho Mills, and arriving at Chesterfield Station at midnight. The Tenth Vermont held the picket line till three next morning; then followed and joined the division at seven a.m., and camped that evening in sight of the Pamunkey river. At noon the following day the river was crossed on pontoons at Widow Nolan's, and the whole corps took a position on the farther bank, and threw up entrenchments to cover the crossing of

the rest of the army. Morris's brigade occupied a position near Dr. Pollard's house, in an orchard and an adjoining field on his magnificent estate. By next morning the whole army was over the river. The brigade then followed the First division on a reconnoissance toward Hanover Court House. When approaching Atlee's Station, about midday on the 30th, the brigade was ordered back to support the Second Corps, which was fighting near Tolopotomoy Creek. Hastening back across fields and swamps and through a dense forest of oaks, the brigade arrived on the field about three o'clock in the afternoon, and went into line of battle on the left of Birney's division. No advance, however, was made that night, and at one o'clock in the morning the Sixth Corps was withdrawn and marched fifteen miles to Cold Harbor. A detail from the Tenth Vermont was left on picket till daybreak. They then drew out, in such a way as to lead the enemy to suppose that they were being relieved by another detail, and started after the division, overtaking it at Cold Harbor.

COLD HARBOR.

Custer's brigade band was playing, "Hail Columbia" out on the skirmish line in front of Cold Harbor when the column of Ricketts's division came upon the ground, which Custer had been holding against Kershaw's infantry. The division marched in over fields on which there had been heavy skirmishing and on which lay blackened corpses, burned to a crisp by the fires which had run over them that hot afternoon, and took position in an open field behind a belt of woods, west of the old tavern at Cold Harbor. Here before sundown it assumed the offensive with heavy fighting.

In this assault and that of the 3d of June, which was part of the prolonged battle of Cold Harbor, the Tenth lost more men killed and wounded than on any other field. The brigade, now commanded by Colonel Truex of the Fourteenth

New Jersey, was the left of Ricketts's division, which was the right division of the Sixth corps. Shortly before sundown the order to advance came and the corps started forward with the Eighteenth Corps on its right. The brigade advanced with the division through a belt of woods, then across a ploughed field in which the enemy had piled some breastworks of rails; then over a shallow ravine, and through a swamp to the woods in the edge of which were the main Confederate intrenchments, defended by Hoke's and Kershaw's divisions. The works here were carried and 500 prisoners captured, a number of whom were taken by the Tenth Vermont. Private E. W. Skeels of company I, who was among the first to mount the works, saw a Confederate major and two lieutenants leaving an underground shelter, almost at his feet, as he sprang inside the breastworks, and ordered them to surrender. They gave him their arms, and were sent to the rear, while he remained and emptied the major's revolvers at the retreating enemy.⁸ These, it is supposed, were officers of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina, whose commander delivered his sword to Captain Frost, acting major of the regiment. A considerable portion of this regiment was taken by the Tenth, which greeted the surrender with cheers. The prisoners were passed to the rear, and the credit of their capture was given to other troops. The enemy, who had fallen back to their second line, returned about an hour later, and made several earnest attempts to regain the lost works, each attack being repulsed with loss. The fighting lasted into the night.

In this battle of June 1st Lieutenant Stetson of company B was instantly killed by a minie ball which entered below his left eye. He was the first commissioned officer of the Tenth killed in action. A little later Lieutenant New-

⁸ Statement of O. E. Wait of company I.

ton of company G was killed by a ball in the throat.⁹ Colonel Henry was wounded, losing a finger of his right hand, and Captain P. D. Blodgett of company E, received a severe wound which occasioned his discharge four months later. The Tenth lost more heavily in officers and men than any other regiment of the brigade, its flank being exposed by the failure of the troops on its left to keep up.

The command of the Tenth, after Colonel Henry was wounded, devolved on Lieut. Colonel Chandler. There was heavy skirmishing and artillery fire the next day. In the grand assault of the morning of the 3d, by the Second, Sixth and Eighteenth Corps, Ricketts's division was in the centre of the Sixth Corps line, and was repulsed with heavy loss, though it gained and held positions within forty yards of the enemy's works. In the charge Captain Frost fell with two ghastly wounds, and died five hours later,¹⁰ and Captain Hunt was

⁹ Lieutenant Ezra Stetson was born in Boston, but removed to Troy, Vt., in childhood, with his parents. He had been a millwright in Burlington and a miner in California; and was in mercantile business in Montpelier when the war broke out. He assisted in recruiting Captain Dillingham's company, was elected its first lieutenant, and commanded it most of the time for two years in the absence of Captain Dillingham on staff duty. He was 39 years old and a brave and worthy officer. Lieutenant Newton was a native of Rochester, Vt., and was a student in Middlebury College, when, in July, '62, he enlisted. He assisted in recruiting company G, and was elected the second lieutenant. He was a worthy Christian gentleman, and a good soldier, often entrusted with duties of especial responsibility. He was buried on the field near where he fell, under a mulberry and sassafras tree which had grown together in a single trunk. His remains were subsequently disinterred and taken to Vermont for burial.

¹⁰ Captain Edwin B. Frost, of Thetford, was one of the best officers in the line. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and when the war broke out was studying medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. C. P. Frost of St. Johnsbury. He enlisted a company for the Ninth regiment, but it was a little too late to be received for that regiment and became company A of the Tenth. He was a brave and capable officer, and a man of high patriotism and principle. He met his death with fortitude and cheerfulness, declaring with almost his last breath that he was "happy to die for his country and his God."

wounded. Lieutenant J. S. Thompson of company I was taken prisoner and carried to Columbia, S. C., whence he escaped, four months after, by bribing the guard.

During the twelve days of continuous contact with the enemy at Cold Harbor, the regiment was almost constantly under fire. On the 6th Captain Samuel Darrah of company D, as he was standing with his company in front of the regimental headquarters, was shot through the head by a Confederate sharp-shooter, and fell dead on the spot.¹¹

On the 7th Lieut. Colonel Chandler, commanding, issued a complimentary order, in which he thanks the officers and soldiers of the regiment for their brave and soldierly conduct in the bloody battles of the past six days, and added: "One hundred and eighty-six of our number have been made to fill an unmarked soldier's grave, or lie, wounded, upon the scanty cot of an army field hospital. Yet nobly have those died who have gone. Heroically do our wounded suffer who live. As a regiment, you have earned an honorable name, that will proudly live in the future history of our country.

On the 11th, in the movements preparatory to the general movement of the army to the James, the division moved to the left, relieving troops of the Second Corps in the trenches, close up to the enemy's lines. About dark of the 12th, the Tenth was withdrawn with the brigade. It helped to hold a second line, a short distance back, till the roads were clear, and then started, with the division, for the James river.

¹¹ Captain Darrah was a native of Poultney. He enlisted in July, 1862, at Burlington, was chosen first lieutenant of company D and promoted captain in January, 1863. He was a bright and efficient young officer, cool in battle, and competent in every position. His generous nature, genial spirit and his ready adaptation to the exigencies of military life, made him a general favorite, and many warm friends mourned his death. A letter written by him on the 20th of May, 1864, is full of loyalty and devotion to the great cause for which he gave his life, and of pride in the heroism of his comrades. His remains were taken to Vermont for final interment.

The casualties of the regiment at Cold Harbor, most of them incurred on the 1st and 3d of June, were 30 killed, 147 wounded, and four missing—total, 181. Of the wounded, 17 died of their wounds. Of the missing, two were known to be captured and two were never heard of after.¹²

The regiment left Cold Harbor with 12 officers and 352 effective men. It crossed the Chickahominy at Jones's Bridge on the 13th, and marched to Wilcox's Landing; and there taking transports on the 16th, arrived at Bermuda Hundred at midnight, and moved with the brigade and division up behind General Butler's fortified line midway between the James and the Appomattox. The Tenth moved out with other troops, towards evening of the 17th, to assault the enemy's line in front; but the order for the attack was countermanded, and the troops returned to their positions, the Tenth having several men wounded by shells. On the 19th, the regiment started with the corps for the lines of Petersburg, crossed the Appomattox on pontoons at Point of Rocks, and moved to the left of the Union lines to the south of Petersburg.

The Tenth participated in the movement against the Weldon railroad, which proved so disastrous to a portion of

¹² The rank and file killed at Cold Harbor were as follows: Company A, Edwin C. Clement, T. J. Drew, Daniel Morse and Oliver Morse; company B, Tuffield Cayne, Alva Rowell and Abner Smith; company C, Jos. Ayers and J. N. Buell; company D, Jos. Joslin; company E, Corporal Myron Lillie, E. W. Niles, F. Reynolds and Thomas Rafter; company F, F. W. Howard, Alanson Watson, Matthew Quinn and John Cosgrove; company G, A. H. Luce and J. F. Pearson; company H, Nelson O. Cook, Corporal J. W. Fletcher and J. H. Webster; company I, Andrew Stevens, L. L. Fisher, Corporal P. C. O'Neal, Jos. Theburge and John Shaw; company K, Corporal Lucian C. Piper and C. F. Martin. Those who died of wounds received at Cold Harbor were: Company A, Sergeant Jonathan Hoyt; company B, Corporal Allen Greeley, Hamilton Glines and J. M. Mather; company C, John Salger; company E, L. D. Axtell; company F, George C. Himes; company G, Corporal D. L. Hopkins, Leander Decamp, C. L. Reed and J. K. Williams; company I, Sergeant J. W. Carpenter and A. W. Hale; company K, J. A. Braynard, P. A. Smith and Lewis Wood.

the First Vermont brigade. Starting with the rest of the division on the 22d, it moved to the west and halted in a field. There was firing on the picket line in front. The men piled rails and threw up earth with their tin cups, and soon made a protection from the bullets which were coming back with unpleasant frequency. Toward night it advanced a short distance and bivouacked. Next day, the regiment lay to the right of the Second division, and heard plainly, at nightfall, the yell with which the enemy greeted the surrender of the men of the Fourth and Eleventh Vermont. The Tenth was not engaged, though two regiments of the brigade, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania and Fourteenth New Jersey, lost 123 men killed, wounded and captured on the skirmish line.

The regiment went with the Sixth Corps on the 29th to Reams's Station. On this expedition Ricketts's division led the column, marching all night with a halt of only two hours. Next day it was posted across the railroad track at Reams's; threw up rifle-pits on each side of the road, facing Petersburg, and took part in destroying the railroad track. Returning to its former position on the 2d of July, the division remained on the left of Grant's line till the 6th, when under an order from Grant to Meade to send "one good division" to Maryland, it was detached from the army to oppose Early's raid against Washington. The men at this time were exhausted by incessant marching, intrenching and fighting. For sixty-two days and nights they had not been for an hour out of range of hostile shot; and they welcomed any change.

Starting at dawn on the 6th of July, the regiment marched with the brigade to City Point, reaching there at ten a.m. At five p.m. it took transport and steamed down the James. It passed Fortress Monroe at midnight and arrived at Baltimore at 5 p.m. of the 7th, being the first regi-

ment of the division to arrive. About midnight it was loaded, with the Fourteenth New Jersey, into cattle-cars, crowded to their utmost, and was taken to Frederick City, where it arrived at nine o'clock next morning, after a wearisome ride, and reported to General Lew Wallace, who was glad enough to have his militia reinforced by some veteran troops.

The situation was as follows: General Early, with a force of something over 15,000 men,¹³ comprising Stonewall Jackson's old corps, of 12,000 men, with other infantry and cavalry and forty guns, had pushed through the gateway of the valley, left open by the retirement of Hunter and Sigel, into Maryland; had burned part of Williamsport and put Hagerstown under contribution. His main force on the 7th of July was at Middletown, Md., a few miles west of Frederick City and separated from it by the Catoctin Mountains. General Wallace, commanding the middle department, had pushed out to Frederick City from Baltimore with a force of 3,000 home guards, militia and hundred-day troops who had never been under fire, and had taken a position where he could intercept Early whether he was aiming at Washington or Baltimore, hoping at most to delay his advance till veteran troops could be brought for the defence of the capital. Early was preparing to brush Wallace out of his path, and there was sharp skirmishing between his advance and Wallace's out-posts, a little west of the city, in the afternoon of the 7th. The next morning, the Tenth Vermont,

¹³ The exact strength of Early's column is not easily determined. General Early states that he moved down the valley with 12,000 muskets, which is evidence he had more, as he always under-states his force. General Badeau, collating the statements of Early's subordinate generals, estimates that Early's army exceeded 20,000 men, after he had detached a force to operate in West Virginia. Colonel Cutts, of General Halleck's staff, made a careful computation of Early's force, which footed up 22,420 and 60 guns. Among the wounded men left by Early at Monocacy were members of 57 different regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry and three batteries.

the advance of the First brigade of Ricketts's division, arrived. General Wallace disclosed the situation to Colonel Henry on his arrival, and the regiment was occupied during the day in marching and countermarching over various knolls east of the city and throwing up mock breastworks to make a show of strength and deceive the eyes which were watching the Union movements from the slopes of the Catoctin mountain. The whole region was now in great alarm and citizens were streaming through Frederick City from the west, with horses, cattle and other property, which they were removing beyond the reach of the enemy. Scouts and despatches from General Sigel estimated Early's force at 20,000 and upward. On the 8th Early's cavalry appeared on various roads leading into the city and word was brought in to General Wallace of the movement of a heavy column of rebel infantry to the south, towards Buckeystown, indicating a purpose to seize the Monocacy bridges and to gain the Washington pike.

As this evidently meant a movement against Washington, General Wallace decided to withdraw to the east side of the Monocacy at Monocacy Junction, where he could guard for a time the crossing; secure a better position for a fight; and have a choice of two lines of retreat—either to Baltimore or Washington—when driven from the ground. Had he remained at Frederick City that night, he would have been surrounded and captured next day. As it was, he withdrew after night-fall by the Baltimore pike, the only road left open to him. It was four miles in a straight line to Monocacy Junction, but Early's cavalry occupied the direct road, and most of Wallace's command could reach the Junction only by a detour of ten or twelve miles—part of the way by the Baltimore pike, and the rest across the fields and through tangled woods, which made the march a hard scramble for the men. Arriving at Monocacy Junction about midnight, Wallace was joined there by General Rick-

etts with half of the Second brigade of his division—the rest of the brigade, under Colonel McClennan, being reported as on the way by rail from Baltimore.

The march of the Tenth Vermont that night from Frederick City, ended at the Monocacy Bridge about one o'clock in the morning, when a picket line under Lieut. Colonel Chandler was posted on the west bank of the river, and the rest dropped to sleep for an hour or two. Before daylight they were aroused, and the lines were formed for battle. Wallace's line extended for three miles and a half along the eastern bank of the river, from the stone bridge by which

the Baltimore pike crosses the Monocacy, south across the railroad and the Washington pike to a point about a mile below the railroad bridge. The river in front of this line was crossed by three bridges, the stone bridge on the extreme right, the iron railroad bridge two miles and a half below, and a wood bridge on the Washington pike a short distance to the left of the railroad bridge. A rude earthwork, armed with a howitzer, guarded the railroad bridge, and at the west end of the wood bridge stood a block-house, build a year or two before for the protection of a bridge guard. The right wing of Wallace's command, consisting of the Maryland "Home brigade" and Ohio militia, under Brigadier General E. B. Tyler, held the line from the stone bridge to the railroad. The left wing, composed of Ricketts's veterans, extended a mile to the south across the Washington pike and along the river, with the half of the Second brigade that was on the ground posted on the right of the division line, its right resting on Gamble's mill race, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the railroad, and the First (Truex's) brigade on the left, stretching down parallel with the river through the corn-fields and meadows. Of this brigade the Tenth Vermont was the left regiment, and thus held the extreme left of the line. A squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieut. Colonel Clendennin, was posted at a ford farther down the river.¹⁴

Wallace did not have enough men to form a continuous line on his right, and on his left he had but a single line. His right wing was but scantily supported and his left wing

¹⁴ Of the Union generals, General Wallace, of Indiana, had commanded a division which took an important part at Shiloh; General Tyler, of Ohio, had fought and rendered eminent service at Port Republic, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; General Ricketts had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, at the first Bull Run, and in the Army of the Potomac. Early's division commanders were Breckenridge, Gordon, Ramseur and Rodes. "Robber McCausland" and General Johnson commanded his cavalry.

had no reserves. He had a single battery, Alexander's Baltimore Light Artillery, of six guns, never before in action. This he divided, giving Tyler and Ricketts each three guns. On the west side of the river a skirmish line of 200 men of the First regiment Maryland Home Brigade was deployed, which was strengthened later by a detail of 75 men of the Tenth Vermont, under First Lieutenant George E. Davis of company D. At the request of Captain Brown, commanding the Maryland detachment, Lieutenant Davis took command of the skirmish line.

Indications of the approach of the enemy began to appear about seven o'clock in the morning. Soon after that hour, Surgeon Barr, the medical director of the division, Surgeon Rutherford of the Tenth, and Chaplain Haynes were leisurely riding toward Frederick, where they had engaged breakfast, when they were met and fired on by a party of Early's cavalry. They wheeled and beat a hasty retreat, fortunately unharmed. A few minutes later the cavalry outpost was driven in, and about 8 o'clock Early's column appeared. He halted on the pike, half a mile back from the river, threw forward a line of skirmishers, advanced three batteries and opened a brisk artillery fire. The Tenth Vermont had stacked arms in a meadow, and some of the men at the time were washing themselves at the river's brink. At the sound of the guns the men fell in promptly; and the regiment was drawn back a short distance to the edge of a corn-field, on higher ground, where it awaited developments.

Early's plan of attack was a good one. Learning that the Monocacy was fordable at a point a mile and a half below the bridges, he made no effort to force a crossing by these; but, keeping up his artillery fire and the skirmishing near the bridge-heads to occupy his enemy, he ordered Gordon to take his division across the river by the ford, and to attack Wallace's left from below, and drive it back from the bridges, when Ramseur's division, held back behind the batteries,

was to cross by the bridges and aid in accomplishing the total discomfiture of his opponent.

Skirmishing began on the west side of the river about nine o'clock. Many of Early's skirmishers were dressed in the blue clothing which Sigel had left for them at Martinsburg, and the Maryland hundred-day men could not be persuaded to fire at them and begged the Vermonters to stop firing, till the humming of minie balls about their ears and the wounding of some of their men satisfied them that they were facing foes. Early gave his immediate opponents just enough to attend to to keep them where they were, while Gordon moved to the ford. Here McCausland's cavalry had driven away the company of Illinois cavalry posted to guard the ford. Then, crossing the stream, McCausland dismounted two of his regiments, and without waiting for the infantry, moved up against the left of Ricketts's line. He was, however, easily repulsed, with the aid of a section of the Baltimore battery. In this repulse, a portion of the Tenth took part. Meantime Gordon crossed at the ford, and moving up on the east side deployed his column under cover of the woods. The character and object of his movement had become plain to General Ricketts and he changed his front to meet it, swinging back his left and advancing the right of his line, till it stood nearly at right angles with the river. His right rested on the river. He left extended to the junction of the Buckeystown road with the Washington pike, and his left regiment was the Tenth Vermont. Here, a short distance back from the pike, stood the brick house of Mr. Thomas, the owner of the farm on which the opposing lines were formed, and from behind the fences to the right and left of this house the Tenth resisted for a time the first advance of the enemy.¹⁵ South of the Thomas house stretched

¹⁵ At the sudden opening of the artillery firing in the morning Mr. Thomas and his family fled to the cellar of his house, where they remained all day. Some wounded men of the Tenth Vermont were taken into the cellar. During the fighting in the afternoon the walls of the house were pierced with solid shot and shell; and later in the day the house was filled with Confederate wounded.

a piece of open and nearly level ground, some 700 yards wide, ending at the skirt of timber, in and behind which Gordon formed his lines. General Gordon formed his division in three lines, partly *en echelon*. Evans's brigade of Georgia Troops¹⁶ formed his first line and advanced on his right. His second line comprised Hays's and Stafford's brigades of Louisiana troops, under General York; his third line was the "Stonewall brigade" and Jones's brigade, of Virginia troops, under General William Terry. Several guns, of King's Virginia artillery, were also brought across by the ford and were disposed in Gordon's line.

To oppose this formidable array General Wallace relied on his left wing. He dared not bring troops from his right to support his left, for he was momentarily expecting an attempt to force a crossing by the stone bridge, upon successful resistance to which depended his own possession of the Baltimore pike, to relinquish which would be to allow himself to be pinched between two bodies, each stronger than his own. He, however, sent to Ricketts two more guns of Alexander's battery; called in the skirmishers from across the river, though only a portion of them got the order to come in; and burned the wooden bridge, to prevent the throwing of a force across the river by that means upon Ricketts's right flank.

To resist Gordon's five brigade, Ricketts had a brigade and a half, and was at a like heavy disadvantage as regarded artillery, the Confederate batteries across the river continuing active, and enfilading his line after his change of front, without any reply from his guns.

The movements and dispositions of forced occupied the

¹⁶ The Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Georgia.

forenoon and two hours after noon. In General Ricketts's final re-arrangement of his line, the Tenth was drawn back from the Thomas house to the Washington pike. This at that point ran through a cut, which afforded protection from the front fire, though shells still dropped into it from across the river. To guard his left flank, which was the extreme left of Ricketts's line, Colonel Henry detached Major Dillingham with three companies, and sent him a short distance down the Buckeystown road, where he took position behind a fence and fringe of bushes. About three o'clock Gordon's skirmishers emerged from the woods and advanced, followed by the battle line of Evans's brigade, which faced the line of the One Hundred and Sixth New York and Tenth Vermont, extending beyond the latter to its left. Alexander's guns opened on the advancing line, and it halted and lay down till the second line had closed up in its rear, when the men of Evans's brigade sprang up and advanced in excellent order, with colors flying. Awaiting them was a line of bare-headed men along the sunken road, tearing cartridges and putting them in little convenient piles, or dropping buckshot into guns already loaded with ball. "Aim low and wait for the order to fire," was the word passed along the line, and the butternut ranks were permitted to approach till the "C.S.A." on their equipments was almost visible, when Colonel Henry gave the order, and a sheet of fire burst from the road-side and a shower of lead beat against their front. They halted and opened fire, but with comparatively little effect, so far at least as the Tenth Vermont was concerned; and they soon fell back in disorder. General Gordon, in his report, kindly suggests that Evans's alignment was broken by the wheat-stacks in the field through which he charged; but the official statements of the loss of his brigade show that it encountered some shocks that were not of wheat. General Evans was wounded, and Colonel Lamar and the lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first Georgia were killed.

“Several other regimental commanders of this brigade,” says Gordon, “were wounded, some it is feared, mortally,” and the brigade lost heavily both in officers and men.

Gordon now advanced his second and third lines, and a continuous fight of an hour or more followed. A portion of Evans's line passed the Thomas house, only to be raked and driven back by the fire of Dillingham's detachment. A Confederate officer appears, flag in hand, to lead a charge against the Union line; but as he shouts to his men to follow, he goes down with the colors, and the line he was to lead melts and scatters back to shelter. The contest here becomes one of sharpshooting between the lines, about twenty rods apart. But Gordon is steadily extending his lines beyond Ricketts's flank, while the latter desperately held his position, in hopes that the arrival of the other half of his Second brigade, which was momentarily expected, would turn the scale in his favor. But Colonel McClennan, for some unexplained reason, never came. He stopped at Monrovia Station, eight miles to the rear; and, though thus within hearing of the battle, he there remained, with his command. Despairing at last of help from this or any other quarter, General Wallace was brought face to face with the question of retreat; but inspired, as he says, "by the splendid behavior of Ricketts and his men," he held on till the gathering strength of the enemy on both flanks of the latter, showed that to longer hold his ground was certain capture. General Wallace accordingly ordered Ricketts to fall back to the Baltimore pike, along which the hundred-day men were already retreating, and to make his way by that route to New Market, Md.

The sudden starting of Alexander's guns to the rear and the yells of the enemy from the direction of the river, as they followed up the departure of the right of Ricketts's line, told the officers of the Tenth that something was happening in that quarter; but having no orders to leave, Colonel Henry held on with his regiment and the One Hundred and Sixth

New York till after all the rest of the division had retreated. At last an order reached him to "for God's sake" get his command out as soon as possible. This was easier said than done. The enemy already blocked the way to the cross-road along which the rest of the division had retired, and had occupied the pike on the left. Behind the regimental line was a high fence and corn-field. This was on rising ground, which would expose the men to the enemy's fire; but it was the only way out. Sending word to Dillingham to follow, Henry ordered his men to start for the rear, and stay not on the order of their going. They rushed for the fence; threaded the corn-field, their flight hastened by the zip of bullets among the corn and the yells of the pursuing enemy; took a circuit around a hill and through an orchard; reached the railroad track beyond; and made their way along this to the east to a country road leading across to the Baltimore pike. They went a short distance on this road, till Colonel Henry, from the top of a hill, perceived that their retreat by that way was likely to be cut off. He accordingly turned back; rallied a short line of fugitives and drove back a party of the enemy who were approaching through a railroad cut; and then took his regiment, now reduced to about 150 muskets, together with a few men of the One Hundred and Sixth New York who had fought and retreated with the Tenth Vermont, by way of the railroad track to Monrovia Station.

So much for the main body of the regiment. The experiences of Lieutenant Davis and the skirmishers under his command, across the river, can best be told in his own words.

He says:

About 10:30 a.m., during the first charge, the long wooden bridge at my left, over the river, was burned by order of General Wallace, to guard against a flank attack upon General Ricketts's line from the enemy. Previous to firing the bridge, the picket line from the hill to the bridge had been withdrawn without notice to us. This was a queer predicament; nothing upon my left; raw recruits upon my

right; the enemy advancing upon our front; the Monocacy river behind us. My orders in the morning were "to hold the bridge over the railroad at all hazards." I sent a soldier to wade or swim the river, and ask for instructions from Lieut. Colonel C. G. Chandler, in charge of the division skirmish detail. My soldier brought back no instructions, but the comforting intelligence that Lieut. Colonel Chandler supposed that we had retreated over the bridge before it was burned. The enemy presses us so hard at one time that for a few moments we sought refuge in a railroad cut a few rods to the rear, but quickly regained our position and held it. It was now noon. No orders had been received from any source since the first charge in the morning. We knew not the plan or situation, only as apparent to the eye. Not many of the 100-day men were injured, unless by the weight of their heavy knapsacks, for most of them left us in season to have reached a place of safety. When the last attack was made by the enemy at 3:30 p.m., and during the severe fighting in the hour or more that followed, our skirmish line was actively engaged. A sharp watch of the enemy before us and of our two exposed flanks—posts vacated by the withdrawal of the picket at our left when the bridge was burned, and by the retreat of the recruits at our right—rendered our situation very exciting. Apprehending an advance of the enemy at my left, I sent a man to examine and report. He was shot at once. Immediately the enemy was seen passing around our left to cut us off from retreat by the iron bridge. While this was going on we saw our division falling back, and the division headquarters flag was crossing the railroad in our rear. It was now time for us to leave or be taken prisoners. We crossed the iron bridge, stepping upon the ties, there being no floor. The enemy came in upon us, upon both flanks, firing at our backs at a range of ten to 20 rods, and calling upon us to surrender. Some of our men were killed; others were wounded and fell through the bridge to the Monocacy river, 40 feet below. Five of my own company marching near me were taken prisoners upon or near the bridge, one of whom died in Andersonville prison. One-third of my picket detail was killed, wounded or captured. It has always been a mystery how any of us escaped the bullet or capture. We soon came up with our division, and in due time turned from the cross road into the pike, pursued by the Confederate cavalry, who harassed our rear.

At Monrovia Station Colonel Henry found that the portion of the Second brigade which had waited there during

the battle, had moved back to New Market. He was fortunate enough also to find on the track an engine and train of empty cars, upon which he at once placed his men and took them back to the intersection of the railroad and Baltimore pike, near New Market. Here he stopped, posted outposts on the cross roads and awaited the arrival of General Wallace; who was marching thither by the pike. Wallace arrived about dark, and was glad to find there the Tenth, which he supposed had been captured.

The battle of the Monocacy, it will be perceived, was fought by Ricketts's division, or rather by a portion thereof. Of the behavior of the division General Wallace says: "It would be a difficult task to say enough in praise of the veterans who made this fight. For the truth's sake, I wish it distinctly understood that though the appearance of the enemy's fourth line of battle made their ultimate defeat certain, they were not whipped; on the contrary, they were fighting steadily with unbroken front when I ordered their retirement." The division suffered heavily, losing 84 killed, 511 wounded and 1,054 reported missing, about half of whom were cut off and captured—the rest scattering into the woods, and soon rejoining their commands. This was the loss of about every other man of those engaged. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded largely exceeded the Union loss in killed and wounded. Early, in his "Memoir," says his loss was "about 700" killed and wounded. This is a heavy under-statement. General Gordon, in his report, admits a loss of 698 in his division alone;¹⁷ but though this

¹⁷ I desire to state a fact of which I was an eye witness, and which for its rare occurrence and the evidence it affords of the sanguinary character of this struggle, I consider worthy of official mention. One portion of the enemy's line extended along a branch, from which he was driven, leaving many dead and wounded in the water and upon its banks. The position was in turn occupied by a portion of Evans's brigade. * * * So profuse was the flow of blood from the killed and wounded of both these forces that it reddened the stream for more than a hundred yards below. I regret to state that my loss was heavy in both officers and men."—Report of Major General John B. Gordon.

did most of the fighting on the confederate side, Early's loss was by no means confined to this division. His cavalry must have lost a number of men, and the skirmishing on the west side of the river was not without loss to the enemy. Early left in Frederick City over 400 men too severely wounded to be moved; and this number was evidently but a fraction of his total loss, which probably exceeded 1,000.

The casualties in the Tenth Vermont were astonishingly small. They were three killed and 26 wounded—of whom four died of their wounds—and 32 missing.¹⁸ Of the latter, nine died in Confederate prisons. Among the men at first reported missing, who came in later, was Oscar E. Wait of company I, who after being captured near Monrovia by the Confederate cavalry, made his escape by knocking down a guard. He was recaptured three days later near Clarksburg, and while on the way to Richmond with 300 other prisoners, he picked up a discarded gray jacket, slipped it over his blouse, and taking a musket which one of the guard had left leaning against a tree for a moment, during a halt at night, took his place among the guard, instead of with the prisoners. Watching his opportunity he then made his escape, accompanied by a comrade, and the two reached the Union lines in safety, bringing with them a Confederate officer with his horse and arms, whom they met and captured on the road at some distance from his command.

The battle of the Monocacy was overshadowed by other less important events attending Early's raid against Washington; and so made less stir at the time and occupies much less space in the histories than it deserves. It was a stout

¹⁸ The killed were Sergeant Lyman B. Pike and Corporal J. G. Wright of company E, and Wm. H. Dutton of company I. Sergeant W. Peabody and Dennis Lochlin of company C, Albert Bellows of company F and Albert M. Smith died of wounds. Martin Cane of company B, L. B. Vincent of company F, L. G. Woodbury of company G, Rufus Noyes of company H, H. D. Batchley and E. W. Skeels of company I, and Leander Davis of company K, died in prison at Danville, Va., and Robert Rankin of company D, died at Savannah, Ga.

and most creditable fight on the part of the veteran troops engaged; and, though a defeat in name and fact, it accomplished as much as many a victory; for it delayed Early's advance on Washington for two days. The time thus gained enabled the rest of the Sixth Corps to reach Washington about as soon as he did, as has been elsewhere narrated, and in all human probability saved the national capital from capture. To have had a gallant share in this achievement, is a distinction of which the Tenth Vermont had a right to be proud.

Wallace bivouacked that night, with his shattered command, near New Market, about twelve miles from the field, and next day continued his retreat to Ellicot's Mills, fifteen miles west of Baltimore. There the exhausted men were supplied with food by the loyal citizens; but the Tenth Vermont had but short time for rest; being ordered on six miles, farther, to the Relay House. It arrived there that night, with 12 officers and 69 men fit for duty.¹⁹ This number however, was trebled when the stragglers came in. The regiment had been continually under arms for seventy hours. It was marching about Frederick City all day Friday; marched most of Friday night; stood in line all day and fought for eight hours on Saturday; and marched over forty miles, in retreat, with scant rations, during the next twenty-four hours—all this in the hot July weather! Under such circumstances, straggling was no crime.

On the 11th the regiment went by train to Baltimore. The loyal population of that city had been in great alarm, occasioned by the defeat of Wallace and by Harry Gilmor's cavalry raid on the Baltimore and Philadelphia road, in which he captured Major General Franklin and some civilians, among the latter being D. W. C. Clarke, of Burlington.²⁰

¹⁹ Statement of Chaplain Haynes.

²⁰ General Franklin soon made his escape, and the civilians were released by Gilmor.

This and other incidents of Gilmor's raid, such as the burning of Governor Bradford's suburban residence near the city, created much excitement in Baltimore, which, however, was in a measure relieved by the arrival of Ricketts's veterans.

On the 14th, the division took cars for Washington, and next day marched through Georgetown to Tenallytown, and on towards Edwards Ferry, following the other divisions of the Sixth and Nineteen Corps, which had gone in pursuit of Early. On the 16th the division forded the Potomac two miles below Edwards Ferry, and at Leesburg next day overtook the Nineteenth Corps and found Colonel Thomas of the Eighth Vermont in command of the troops doing guard duty in the town, and that nest of guerrillas perfectly quiet under his firm rule. Near Leesburg, on the evening of the 17th, the division joined the rest of the Sixth Corps. The Tenth, with the division, shared the hard marching of the next two weeks, back and forth in Maryland. On the 28th it was again at Monocacy Junction, where some of the Vermonters found some of the bodies of both the Union and Confederate dead still unburied in the field, and buried them.

IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, under Sheridan, began on the 8th of August. In the march to Winchester on the 10th, the Tenth Vermont **Error! Bookmark not defined.** guarded the wagon train. About this time Colonel Henry was taken sick and obliged to leave his command. During the engagement at Charlestown, Va., on the 21st, the regiment stood to arms with the Third division; but no serious fighting took place at that end of the line.

On the 6th of September the regiment voted for Vermont State officers. The marching and experiences of the last few weeks told heavily on the health of the officers

and men. Colonel Henry, Lieut. Colonel Chandler, Captain Salsbury and others went home on sick-leave, and the sick list of the regiment exceeded 300.

In the battle of the Opequon on the 19th of September, the regiment was commanded by Major Dillingham, who took about 350 men into the fight. In the first deployment of the Sixth Corps on that field Ricketts's division was formed in two lines on the right of the Berryville pike, facing Ramseur's division, the Nineteenth Corps being on its right. About noon, in the advance of the brigade and division to the assault, under the severe fire of Braxton's artillery, Major Dillingham was struck in the left thigh by a solid shot which almost tore off the leg. He was borne bleeding to the rear and died in three hours. About the same time Lieutenant Hill of company H had his thigh-bone splintered by a grapeshot, inflicting a wound from which he died. After the fall of Major Dillingham, the command of the Tenth devolved upon Captain Lucius T. Hunt of company H, who handled the regiment efficiently, assisted by Adjutant Lyman. The regiment advanced through a piece of woods and across an open field, when it came under musketry fire from the enemy's line, a short distance beyond. The first line halted and began firing; the second line closed upon it, and lines and commands became considerably mixed for a time. Under the charge of Battles's brigade, or Rodes's division, which beat back the left of the Nineteenth Corps and the right of Ricketts's division, the Tenth fell back with the brigade; was re-formed, advanced again and lay down till ordered forward in the last grand charge and rout of the enemy, in which the regiment participated with spirit.

The rejoicing among the men of the Tenth over the punishment inflicted in this battle on Gordon's and Ramseur's divisions, which had so roughly handled Ricketts's division in the battle of the Monocacy, was sadly tempered by sorrow

over the loss of their gallant young major,²¹ and of other good officers and men.

The Tenth lost in this battle 11 killed and 52 wounded. Four men were reported missing, all of whom soon after rejoined the regiment. Among the wounded were First Lieutenant L. A. Abbott, of company E, who was shot in the

²¹ Edwin Dillingham was born in Waterbury, on the 13th of May, 1839, being the second son of Hon. Paul Dillingham and his wife, Julia C. Carpenter. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native town. In 1858 he began the study of law in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, and afterwards pursued his studies in the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated with honor in the autumn of 1859. In 1860 he was admitted to the Washington county bar, and was his father's law partner when, in the summer of 1862, he decided to enlist. He recruited a company, of which he was elected captain, which became company B of the Tenth regiment. Soon after the regiment took the field, Captain Dillingham was detailed for duty on the staff of General Morris, the brigade commander, and acted as aid to this officer at the battle of Orange Grove, November 27th 1863. While carrying an order to his own regiment, during this battle, his horse was shot under him and he was taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby Prison for four months; was paroled in March following, and soon afterwards exchanged. During the Wilderness campaign he took a battalion of exchanged prisoners to the front and rejoined his regiment at Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June. Colonel Henry had been wounded on the 1st, and Captain Frost, the ranking line officer, mortally wounded. Lieut. Colonel Chandler was soon taken sick, and the command of the Tenth devolved for a time upon Captain Dillingham. He was commissioned major on the 17th of June, and from this time until his death he was constantly with the regiment. He was second in command and distinguished himself at the battle of the Monocacy. He commanded the regiment at Charlestown on the 21st of August, and from this time on until he fell. Among his last words were these: "I am willing to give my life for my country, and I am not afraid to die." A comrade described him as "young, handsome, brilliant, brave amid trials, cheerful under discouragements, upright, and with the kindness of heart which characterizes the true gentleman, combined with firmness and energy as a commander; respected by all of his command, and loved by all his companions." His remains were taken for internment to his home in Waterbury. Daniel Gilbert Hill was born in Hubbardton in 1844. His parents moved to Wallingford, where he was reared upon his father's farm. At the opening of the war he was a druggist's clerk, at Rutland. He enlisted in the summer of 1862 in Captain Sheldon's company, and on the organization of the regiment he was appointed commissary sergeant. He was commissioned second lieutenant of company H, in January, 1863, when he was less than 19 years old, and five months later was promoted to be first lieutenant of company G. He served as aid to General Morris, during the year 1863, and in the battles of Kelley's Ford and Orange Grove. In March, 1864, he returned to his company. He fought in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until he fell at the Opequon. He sank under two successive amputations of the thigh, in the hospital at Winchester, and died there a few weeks after. His body was taken to his home in Wallingford for burial.

face, First Lieutenant George E. Davis of company D, who was stunned by the explosion of a shell (which took off the head of a man at his side) and was slightly wounded in the ear by a fragment, and Lieutenant Hill.²²

At Fisher's Hill on the 21st, the Tenth was with the First brigade of the Third division of the Sixth Corps, which formed the right of Sheridan's line, on the west slope of Flint's Hill. It took part in the rush upon the enemy's works on the afternoon of the 22d, the men crazy with excitement as they dashed over abatis and breastwork and seized gun after gun, from which Gordon's men had fled. In this battle, Lieutenant John A. Hicks of the Tenth, aid on

²² The rank and file killed were: Company F, Sergeant Orcemer R. McGowan and Corporal John Louiselle; company G, Ira J. Bager, Edwin S. Battles, Peter Bingham and Josiah Clark; company H, Owen Barley, Duncan Carron, Aaron P. Knight and Simon Lesage. The wounded were: Company A, corporal J. B. Berthiaume, Corporal C. A. Conelly and Joseph Tyler; company B, Sergeant Jerome Ayers, I. I. Johnson, W. H. Crossett and John Rublee; company C, Henry Minor, Edward P. Kimberly, John Lewis, H. D. Bates, Joseph White, F. H. Hoadley, Allen Rogers, M. Hubbard and N. King; company D, Sergeant H. C. Irish, Sergeant G. P. Shedd, Emerson Fay, Alfred Boucher, George Burnett and Charles Cushman; company E, George W. Bennett and B. C. Gilder; company F, Sergeant L. H. Robinson, Corporal Thomas Phelps, W. S. Dingham, L. Shepard, John Larose and George A. Parker; company G, corporal d. B. Freeman, N. F. Doton, D. B. Fuller and D. M. Gilson; company H, Sergeant E. J. Herrick, S. H. Parker, Corporal I. M. Dunbar, D J. Keating, John Daily, W. A. Sloan and F. J. Hale; company I, David Gochey; company K, Sergeant B. B. Clark, Sergeant Haschil Hunt, Corporal Zopher M. Mansur, Ambrose Allard, Dawson Burt, Frederick Root and William Law. Of the wounded Emerson C. Fay of company C, and Dan B. Fuller of company G, died of their wounds.

the staff of the brigade commander, was severely wounded in the thigh, and Lieutenant Foster, of company B, received a slight wound in the shoulder. The casualties in the rank and file were one man killed, Plummer B. Hall, who was shot while detailed as a sharpshooter on the skirmish line, and six men wounded.²³

At Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, Colonel Henry was in command, having rejoined his regiment at Harrisonburg, but was hardly convalescent from his fever. The Third division of the Sixth Corps was nearer to the point of attack of the enemy than the other divisions of the corps, and at the sound of the first volley, at its left, the Tenth fell promptly into line in the early morning. Soon the division headquarters flag flew along the line, and Colonel Keifer, commanding, (General Ricketts being in command of the corps), took the division to the left and rear, to the crest where the First and Third divisions formed a line a little west of the pike and parallel with it, facing east. Gordon and Kershaw had overborne the resistance offered by Thomas's brigade and other troops of the Nineteenth Corps, and were pressing forward. The fog and smoke hid all movements at any distance; but the crowd of fugitives streaming by to the rear betokened serious trouble in front. The Third division was soon engaged, taking the brunt of the assault of Pegram's division, which had joined Gordon and Kershaw. Under a heavy fire from the front and an enfilading fire from a hill on the right, the line of the division fell back to a low ridge 400 yards farther west. Three pieces of McKnight's battery (M, Fifth U.S.) had been left behind in this retrograde movement, and the enemy had advanced to seize them, when General Ricketts rode up to the First brigade. "My God, boys," he

²³ The men wounded were Leroy Dodge and George Tatro of company B; Thomas Maguire of company D; Sergeant A. N. Nye of company F; Corporal A. Litchfield and Colby Rogers of company K. Norton Danforth of company K, received a severe sabre cut on the head, August 24th.

shouted, "you are not going to leave McKnight's guns there? About face, and draw them off!" The brigade faced about, and sprang toward the guns, the Tenth Vermont a little in advance. The enemy were gathering thickly around the guns; but were dispersed by several volleys, and the battery was saved, though before the regiment retired from the crest with the pieces, the enemy were in force on three sides, and a number of brave men of its number had fallen. Captain Thompson was here killed, Lieutenant Davis received a scalp wound, and Adjutant Lyman was shot through both legs. Of the action of the regiment in this and the subsequent portions of the battle, Colonel Henry says in his report:

When our line fell back, three pieces of Captain McKnight's battery (M, 5th U.S.) had been left, and the rebels advanced to these guns. Seeing this, a charge was ordered, and the regiment, with the colors in advance, charged up to the guns and recovered them. Sergeant William Mahoney, of company E, color-bearer of the regiment, was the first to reach the guns, planting the colors upon one of them. The rebels gave way in confusion, and fled across the valley and over the ridge beyond. The re-captured guns were drawn off, it being necessary to draw two of them some distance by hand.

The rebels, having rallied, poured in a heavy fire from the front and right, a heavy column advancing up the valley from that direction. The troops on the left falling back beyond our line, we were soon exposed to a fire from that flank also. The loss at this point was very severe, and the line fell back to the second ridge. Here a stand was made, and the rebels were again driven from the crest in front, which they attempted to carry. But pursuing their advantage on the left, they soon flanked us in such force as to compel a retreat of the whole line. Although broken and somewhat scattered in places, the line fell back slowly, the men constantly turning and firing. In this way we retired about a mile, the enemy having all the time a cross-fire of musketry upon us, as well as a sharp fire from several guns commanding the whole plain. Captain L. D. Thompson, commanding company D, was killed while thus retreating, and the loss was very heavy. Reaching a cross road, the line was halted, and re-formed about nine a.m. The enemy forebore to press

us further on this point, but as they advanced on our left, our line was withdrawn some distance further.

At this time General Sheridan arrived on the field. The line was immediately re-formed. Breastworks of rails and logs were thrown up, in which we lay until about half-past three p.m., when a general advance was ordered. The regiment, with the general line of the division, moved forward through woods into an open field, where the advance was checked for a few minutes, until the remainder of the line coming up, we again pushed on and drove the rebels from a strong position behind a stone wall, forcing them back about half a mile. Here they took up a very strong position on a continuous ridge, along the crest of which ran a stone wall, and made a determined stand. The fire was incessant and very heavy for about half an hour, but the enemy finally gave way before our fire. A general charge was ordered, and the troops advancing on the run, the rebels gave way in complete disorder. The cavalry took up the pursuit, and little resistance was attempted after this time. In this last charge Sergeant Mahoney, color-bearer, was shot dead while gallantly advancing with the colors at the front of the regiment. We advanced over the battle-ground of the morning, and soon after dark took possession of our old camp.

It is impossible to particularize any officers or men, where all so fully performed their duty and behaved so nobly. Adjutant Lyman was wounded while falling back from the first position, while encouraging the men by voice and example, and most gallantly performing the duties of his position. Captain Dewey, company A, commanded the regiment during the last charge, and led it through that severe engagement in a manner calling for high commendation.

Colonel Henry led the regiment in the charge which rescued McKnight's battery; but his strength gave out as the regiment fell back through the meadow, before the second stand was made, north of Middletown, and he would have been left in the hands of the enemy if Sergeant Green and Corporal Crown of company D had not assisted him, each taking him by an arm, and leading him out of the line of fire. He was able to resume command again, for a time, but again yielded to fatigue and exhaustion, and Captain Dewey, as above related, took command, and led the regiment in the final charge. Captain Salsbury, who had been tem-

porarily in command of the Tenth, was detailed in the afternoon to command the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, which had lost all of its officers above the rank of first lieutenant.²⁴

The Tenth Vermont lost nearly one-third of the 297 officers and men who stood in its line this day. Of the seventeen officers who went into the battle only seven came out unharmed. The loss of the regiment was 15 killed, 66 wounded, nine of whom died of their wounds, and four missing.²⁵ Captain Lucian D. Thompson, whose death had been mentioned, was slain by a musket ball which passed through

²⁴ Captain Salsbury commanded the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania for the six weeks following. He was complimented by the brigade commander in a formal order and was brevetted major for his gallantry at Cedar Creek.

²⁵ The rank and file killed were: Company B, Sergeant Leonard J. Foster, Jr.; company E, Color-Sergeant Mahoney and Luther Moffit; company F, Corporal John M. Aseltyne and William Proctor; company G, Sergeant Henry F. Freeman, Henry P. Burnham, Charles H. Crocker and George G. Edson; company H, Sergeant Sylvester H. Parker, Corporal James Hale, Norman B. Read and Franklin B. Whitcomb; company K, Chauncey C. Meacham. The rank and file wounded were: Company A, Corporal G. C. Walter, G. H. Conly and R. C. Cole; company B, Sergeant A. H. Hoyt, George Brown, Isaac Godfrey, Robert Patterson and E. C. Crossett; company C, Sergeant William Schollar, Sergeant E. R. Buxton, Sergeant Samuel Green, Corporal C. C. Churchill, C. R. Dyon, Peter Avery, James Burns, John Carroll, J. D. Hall, Francis Bedell, Michael Naylon, Thomas Hennessy and Christopher George; company D, Sergeant O. G. Brown, Corporal Alexander Scott, Martin L. Currier, James H. Cain, Stephen Lajoie, John Mayo and Patrick Gilhooly; company E, Sergeant Lucian A. Foot and A. J. Mattison; company F, Sergeant R. H. Rice, Corporal W. A. Jewett, Corporal J. B. Roubillard, L. M. Rice, Lyman Kenney, Peter Shova and Michael Green; company G, John Clough, Moses C. Bacon, B. G. Chatfield, Alfred Clark, C. A. Kelley, C. E. Porter and H. T. Smith; company H, C. L. Corbin, C. E. Ware, J. F. Baldwin, Patrick Finegan, H. M. Holmes and E. A. Pease; company I, Corporal Charles Paine, A. S. Ormsby and Philander Allen; company K, Corporal Ezra L. Litchfield, B. F. Brown, John Heath and B. A. Hunt. Of the above, Sergeant Lucian A. Foot of company E, James H. Cain and John Mayo of company D, Lyman Henry and Loren M. Rice of company F, James F. Baldwin of company H, Benjamin F. Brown and Bradbury A. Hunt of company K, died of their wounds.

his head from ear to ear—being the second captain of this company thus shot through the head, and the last of the three original commissioned officers of this company to die in battle.²⁶

Among the wounded were Adjutant Wyllys Lyman, severely wounded in the thigh; Captain Chester F. Nye of company F, who received a wound in the arm, which occasioned his discharge two months after; Second Lieutenant B. Brooks Clark, of company E, who received wounds in the abdomen and leg, from which he died two weeks later²⁷; Lieutenant George E. Davis of company E, wounded in the head and shoulder; Lieutenant James M. Read, severe contusion; Lieutenant William Clark of company I, contusion; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Wheeler of company I, leg; First Lieutenant George P. Welch of company K, severe wound in the head; and Second Lieutenant Austin W. Fuller, severely wounded in the arm and side; the two last named receiving injuries which occasioned their discharge in the following December. The behavior of the regiment won very high praise from its superior officers.

The regiment remained with the Sixth Corps in the valley a little more than two months, but had no more fighting to do. On the 8th of November it voted for president, casting 195 votes for Lincoln and 12 for McClellan. On the 9th it moved back to Kernstown with the army; and on the 10th a picket detail drove back a party of Rosser's cavalry.

²⁶ Captain Thompson was a native of Waterbury. He assisted in the recruiting of Captain Dillingham's company and was elected its second lieutenant. In December, 1862, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in company G. His modesty made him hesitate to accept promotion, but the tests of a dozen battles showed him deserving of further advancement, and in June, 1864, upon the death of Captain Darrah, he was promoted to the captaincy of company D. He participated in all the engagements in which the regiment subsequently took part. His body lay on the field for several hours, and was partially stripped by the enemy; but was recovered after the battle and was sent to Waterbury for burial.

²⁷ Lieutenant Clark had been commissioned but not mustered.

On the 21st it took part in the review of the Sixth Corps by General Sheridan, and on the 24th it celebrated Thanksgiving Day, dining on turkey sent to the army by the citizens of New York city. The men built winter quarters, but did not occupy them long. In the last week in November the movement of the Sixth Corps to rejoin the Army of the Potomac began. Following the First division, which started November 29th, the Third division, on the 3d of December, marched to Stevenson's Station and was packed into freight cars, and bade a final adieu to the valley. Arriving at Washington in the morning of the 4th, the troops took steamer to City Point, where the regiment arrived at ten a.m. of the 4th. There taking the military railroad the regiment was landed at Parke Station, and the next day moved into the entrenchments near Warren Station recently occupied by Ayres's division of the Fifth Corps, on the left of the Weldon railroad. Here the men found good quarters already built, and all was quiet in front.

On the 9th the regiment moved out with the division in a storm of snow and rain, to man the lines near Hatcher's Run, in place of troops which had gone to destroy the Weldon railroad, thirty miles below. Next day the men stood in line for six hours, in half frozen mud, and then the division moved back to its camp. A day or two later the regiment was moved to Fort Dushane, the southernmost fort on the Union lines, near the Weldon road. Here it remained till the 23d. During their two weeks' stay at this point, the men managed, in spite of the scanty supply of lumber, to build some rough cabins, which served as a partial protection against the severity of the wintry weather. About this time General Truman Seymour, the former commander of the Second brigade, assumed command of the division and it was moved forward on December 23d to the front line of defences. The camp of the regiment was close to the military railroad, near Fort Keene, half a mile west of the Wel-

don railroad, and about a mile east of the position of the First Vermont brigade. It was within a few rods of the Union front line, and a little more than a mile from the rebel lines. The weather was stormy, wood was scarce and the men suffered much from cold and exposure until they built huts on the slippery clay soil, after which the remainder of the winter was passed in comparative comfort, for soldiers facing the enemy. Picket duty was especially severe and the men did their share of work on the entrenchments. Thanks to the watchfulness and care of the officers and surgeons and the excellent discipline of the men, the health of the regiment was excellent throughout the winter, and the men of the Tenth were complimented in special orders by Colonel Scriver, medical inspector of the army, for cleanliness of person and of quarters and for the orderly arrangements of their camp.

During the month of December, several important changes occurred among the field and line officers. Captain Nye, of company F, and Lieutenants Welch and Fuller²⁸ of company K, were honorably discharged on account of wounds received at Cedar Creek. Major Hunt was compelled to resign by the outbreak of his wound received at Cold Harbor. His departure took from the command an officer of mature years, of large experience, in part in the U.S. Army, in which he had served several years in the cavalry before the civil war, and of unfailing courage. Lieut. Colonel Chandler had been court-martialled and dismissed—the only field officer of a Vermont regiment ever so disciplined.²⁹ Colonel

²⁸ Lieutenant Fuller received an appointment in the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

²⁹ Lieut. Colonel Chandler was tried November 1st, 1864, upon a charge of cowardice in the battle of Cedar Creek; was found guilty by the court, and on the 24th of December was discharged in accordance with the sentence. In 1868, the Regimental Association of the Tenth Vermont adopted a resolution requesting that the record against him be changed to an honorable discharge. In 1875, after Lieut. Colonel Chandler's death, a resolution appealing to Congress to remove the record of disgrace, "which," says the resolution, "we believe to have been brought about by the too precipitate action of the court-martial," was presented to the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers, and was at a subsequent meeting unanimously adopted, on the strength of a report presented by General W. W. Henry, which stated that previous to the battle of Cedar Creek, Lieut. Colonel Chandler had borne an excellent reputation for courage; that he had shown himself on previous occasions a brave and efficient officer; that in the earlier hours of the battle of Cedar Creek he assisted in the recapture of the guns of McKnight's battery; that when tried, he had but a day's notice of the charges and insufficient time to prepare for the trial, that the action of the court was precipitate; and that in the opinion of the committee the finding of the court would have been disapproved by the Judge Advocate General if all the facts, and especially Lieut. Colonel Chandler's previous good character for courage and fidelity, had been brought out. No action upon the subject was taken by Congress.

Henry, who had long suffered from a tendency to pulmonary disease, was obliged by the condition of his health to resign. His departure was greatly regretted by the officers and men, and their personal regard and regret found expression in a highly complimentary parting testimonial, signed by all but two of the officers of the regiment. In this paper they also requested Colonel Henry to carry home with him and present to the Legislature of Vermont the tattered colors of the regiment, under which no less than twenty of the color-guard had been killed or wounded. A new and beautiful State flag was thereupon purchased and presented to the regiment by citizens of Rutland, Burlington and Montpelier. In recognition of Colonel Henry's services, he was also recommended by his superior officers for the brevet rank of brigadier general, which he received in the following March.

The regiment, after the departure of its field officers, was commanded by Captain George B. Damon, of company G, who was at once promoted to be major, and a month later was further promoted to be lieutenant colonel. Adjutant Wyllys Lyman was thereupon appointed major, and Lieutenant James M. Read succeeded him as adjutant of the regiment.

At the opening of the year 1865, the Tenth had an aggregate of 789 officers and men, with 418 for duty—325 being on the sick list, and 27 prisoners of war.

In the assault upon and capture of the enemy's entrenched picket line in front of Petersburg on the 25th of March, the Tenth took an important part. As has been shown in previous pages, this affair had almost the proportions of a pitched battle, half of the Sixth corps and a large portion of the Second Corps being engaged, and losing over 800 men in killed and wounded, while Hill's corps on the other side lost as many or more killed and wounded, besides nearly a thousand men captured.

The Tenth stood to arms that morning with the rest of the corps, during the capture and re-capture of Fort Steadman; and half of the regiment was among the first troops of the Sixth Corps sent to feel of the enemy's lines in the counter assault of the afternoon. The picket line of General Seymour's division that day consisted of 230 men of the Tenth Vermont and 160 of the Fourteenth New Jersey. Directions having been received from General Wright to push out the skirmish lines, in order to see if the enemy had depleted his force at that point to reinforce his left, General Seymour sent Lieut. Colonel Damon to temporarily relieve the division field-officer of the day, and take command of the pickets. The One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio regiments, of Keifer's brigade, were sent to him to support his line. At three o'clock Damon ordered forward his men, in the general advance of the skirmishers. They were received with a brisk fire of musketry from the rifle-pits in front, and of artillery from the enemy's batteries farther back, to which the Union batteries replied with effect. The men of the Tenth had advanced about half way across the open ground in their front, when they perceived that the skirmishers on their right had halted and some of them were retreating, followed by the enemy's skirmishers. They accordingly halted and lay down. Elsewhere the pickets and their supports fell back to the original line. A stronger assault was now organized.

General Keifer brought forward the other four regiments of his brigade to support those before employed, which were now put into the skirmish line, and himself took charge of the movement. The detachment of the Tenth Vermont, as before, was the left of the division skirmish line. It had held its advanced position, and as soon as the rest of the skirmishers came up with it, the men started forward on the double-quick, with loud cheering, and without firing a shot till the breastwork was reached and surmounted. They then began firing. A few of the Confederates behind the works ran for their main line; but a larger portion threw down their arms. One hundred and sixty Confederates, including several officers, were captured by the Tenth in the trenches. Having no men to spare, Damon sent the prisoners to the rear without guards, and as the fire from the main line of the Confederate works was still hot, they needed no second bidding, but started at a lively pace for the Union main line, where they were soon joined by 700 of their comrades who had been taken on right and left. The Tenth Vermont held the portion of the entrenched line which it had carried, till the next morning, when it was relieved. The Tenth lost two men killed³⁰ and four wounded in this charge.

STORMING THE LINES OF PETERSBURG.

In the final assault upon the lines of Petersburg, on the 2d of April, 1865, the Tenth Vermont took a truly brilliant part. The Sixth Corps, it will be remembered, was formed for this assault with the Second division in the centre and the First and Third divisions on right and left. The Third division took position in front of Fort Welch, Truex's brigade being the left of the division. The brigade was formed in three lines of battle—the front line consisting of the Tenth Vermont, Lieut. Colonel Damon, (on the right) and the One

³⁰ Killed, John Smith and Joseph A. Smith of company H.

Hundred and Sixth New York; the second of the Fourteenth New Jersey and One Hundred and Fifty-first New York; and the third line of the eighty-seventh Pennsylvania. Coffee was served to the troops at midnight, and as the moon went down, the regiments, in light marching order, filed outside the breastworks, and moved silently into position without attracting the attention of the enemy's pickets, 200 yards in front. The position of the Tenth was a short distance in rear of the entrenched picket line, and about half a mile to the left of that of the First Vermont brigade. The men lay shivering in the darkness for three hours. In the musketry firing which commenced before light on the part of the enemy, five or six men of the Tenth were wounded; but all lay still as before. As the earliest streak of approaching daylight crept along the horizon, the parapets of a Confederate earthwork became dimly visible a few hundred yards in front of them. At half-past four o'clock, upon the firing of the signal-gun from Fort Fisher, the men sprang up and started forward, took the fire of the rebel pickets, and, without replying, followed closely upon their heels through the openings in the abatis, and without waiting to re-form, rushed in a mass to the Confederate works. The Tenth, leading all the other troops in the division, struck squarely the front of a strong earthwork mounting six guns, with a deep ditch in front. The men leaped into the ditch, and while some climbed the parapet, others sprang over the breastworks on right and left. On the left of this work little opposition was met; but on the right the Confederates stood their ground, met the intruders with a volley; and then fought with clubbed muskets, as with shouts of "Pile in, boys!" "don't give them time to load!" the Vermonters swarmed into the redoubt,³¹ capturing there a number of pris-

³¹ "A scar over the writer's eye from a clubbed musket in the hands of a stalwart rebel, certifies that the part we struck was not evacuated."—Statement of Sergeant O. W. Wait.

oners, who were sent to the rear. The rest of the garrison fled toward a two-gun battery on the left of the work, followed by some shots from a field-piece which some men of the Tenth had turned upon them. Soon the guns in the two-gun battery were trained upon the captured fort, and were making things warm in that vicinity, when a line of battle was formed by Colonel Damon, of men of the Tenth and other troops of the brigade, which, advancing inside the works, drove the artillerymen from the battery. After a short halt to reorganize and strengthen his battalion, Damon pushed on across a ravine and piece of swampy ground, against a stronger work still held in force by the enemy. The brigade captured this, taking 100 prisoners, the rest of its defenders taking shelter in some woods to the left of the fort, and outside of the line of works. From the edge of the woods they kept up a rattling musketry fire, by which, among other casualties, Adjutant Read received his fatal wound. Soon the enemy took the offensive in this quarter. Two strong bodies, of Wilcox's division, moving on both sides of their line of works, enveloped and re-took the fort; and Truex's division, after suffering serious loss, fell back to the two-gun battery. Then one of the Sixth Corps batteries was brought forward and the Confederates were shelled out of the fort. Meantime, the brigade was reorganized, and together with some regiments of General Keifer's brigade which had come up, advanced again down the line to the left, taking a four-gun battery, and proceeding till they met Harris's brigade of the Twenty-fourth Corps coming up from the left, inside the now wholly abandoned line of works.

After a halt of half an hour to rest the men, the brigade countermarched with Keifer's brigade, and joined the rest of the Sixth Corps in the march towards Petersburg. Passing outside of the Confederate line of works, at a point a little north of where it entered in the early morning, the division moved back slowly with the advancing lines, till

they halted within about two miles of the city. At four p.m. Truex's brigade was sent forward to occupy a line which had been held by the enemy's pickets in the morning, in front of their line between Fort Lee and the lead-works. Here, on the left of the Vaughn road, the men threw up a line of breastworks, and bivouacked for the night. Lieut. Colonel Damon says in his report:

I am happy to be able to state that the Tenth Vermont was the first regiment in the division to plant a stand of colors within the enemy's works,—that it bravely performed its entire duty throughout the day, and kept up so perfect an organization as to elicit the highest commendations of the brigade and division commanders.

While I cannot speak in too high praise of the conduct of both officers and men, I desire to mention as deserving of especial consideration, Major Wyllys Lyman, who was among the first to enter the rebel works with the color-bearer, and performed the most efficient service during the day, using every exertion to keep the regiment together, and leading the men forward to their duty; Adjutant James M. Read, who not only performed his own special duties with the utmost skill, but contributed materially to the success of the day, by fighting with great gallantry and courage, until he fell, wounded, at the extreme front; and Corporal Ira F. Varney of company K, color-bearer, who was first to plant his colors within the enemy's works, on our front, and throughout the day combined dash with coolness and steadiness, to a remarkable degree.

The claim that the Tenth Vermont was the first regiment inside the works taken by the Third division in the morning, is sustained by its brigade commander, Colonel Truex, who says in his report: "The first colors inside the works were those of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, followed immediately by those of the One Hundred and Sixth new York and Fourteenth New Jersey. * * * I have every reason to be proud of the regiments comprising my brigade, the Tenth Vermont, One Hundred and Sixth New York, Fourteenth New Jersey, Fifteenth New York and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, and of the coolness, judgment and

gallantry of their commanding officers, Lieut. Colonel George B. Damon, Lieut. Colonel A. W. Briggs, Lieut. Colonel J. J. Janeway, Lieut. Colonel Charles Bogardus and Captain James Tearney.” The one named first of these, we may be sure was not last in order of merit.

Among the wounded on the 2d of April were Adjutant James M. Read, who received a ball through the right instep, and never rallied from the amputation which followed,³²

³² James Marsh Read was the son of Hon. David Read, of Burlington, and nephew of Professor and President James Marsh of the University of Vermont. He graduated from that University, in the class of 1853, with high rank as a scholar and as an able writer. After leaving college he taught in Canton, Miss., and then was engaged for a time in the office for the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. When, in 1855, the second Government expedition across Texas and New Mexico, under General Pope, was organized, he was appointed chief of the barometrical and astronomical department of the expedition, and on its return assisted in preparing the report of the survey. Upon the first call for troops, Mr. Read enlisted in the First Vermont Regiment, and served in its ranks through its term of service. He re-enlisted in the Tenth, was appointed sergeant of company D; and was detailed for duty in the office of the adjutant general of the Third division of the Sixth Corps. In June, 1864, he was commissioned as second lieutenant of company D, and returned to his regiment. On the wounding of Adjutant Lyman at Cedar Creek, Lieutenant Read was appointed acting adjutant, and having meantime been promoted to a first lieutenancy, he was, in February, 1865, on Adjutant Lyman's promotion, appointed adjutant. He was in nearly all the engagements in which the regiment took part; at the battle of the Opequon he had charge of a skirmish line; at Cedar Creek he commanded the color company, and was the last man to withdraw when the regiment fell back in the morning, remaining, compass in hand, in order to note the direction of the movements of the enemy, till after all the rest had gone. He was struck in the leg by a spent ball, but remained with his company till the close of the battle. He distinguished himself in the final attack on the lines of Petersburg, though suffering at the time from a serious bowel trouble. After he was wounded he was taken into an army cabin in the third fort captured by the brigade, and when the fort was retaken, fell into the hands of the enemy, and during the short time that he was their prisoners, was robbed by them of his arms and money. His foot was amputated in the division field hospital. In the last letter he ever wrote, to his parents, he said: "I can give my foot in such a cause with good will." He was removed to the general hospital at City Point, and died there at midnight of the 5th of April. His body was embalmed and sent to Burlington for burial. He was deeply mourned by his brother officers and by the entire regiment.

and Lieutenant James H. Thompson of company H. The regiment lost this day 42 men—one killed, 39 wounded, nine of whom died of wounds, and two missing.³³

Next morning at daylight the division marched through the evacuated works, and after a short halt started with the army in pursuit of Lee, and bivouacked that night near Sutherland Station. On the 6th, at Sailor's Creek, Ewell's and Anderson's corps, headed off by the cavalry, turned to fight the pursuing infantry. Seymour's division was leading the advance of the Sixth Corps, and as soon as it could be formed, charged the enemy, who was posted on a crest a short distance north of the creek. In this assault Truex's brigade forded the creek under sharp fire; drove the force in front of them from the crest and was pressing Ewell's left flank, when a flag of truce was displayed by the enemy, and Ewell's corps, with half of Anderson's, in all 6,000 men, laid down their arms. The personal surrender of General Ewell and his staff was made to Colonel Truex. In this brilliant battle the Tenth Vermont did its last fighting. After the surrender of Lee on the 9th, the division moved to Burkesville, where it remained in camp until the 23d, when it marched with the Sixth Corps to Danville, Va.

On the 16th of May, after the surrender of Johnston's army, the regiment returned by rail to Richmond with the Sixth Corps, camped for a week at Manchester, and on the 24th started for Washington, and arrived at Ball's Cross Roads June 2d. Here the regiment participated in the review of the Vermont troops by Governor Smith, and in the review of the Sixth Corps by the President. On the 22d of June the original members of the regiment and the recruits

³³ Killed, David Dwire of company K. The rank and file who died of their wounds were: Sergeant Martin Honan and Ezekiel S. Waldron of company B, Peter Avery of company C, Joseph Riley of company D, Samuel D. Parker of company G, George A. Bucklin and Timothy B. Messer of company H, and Alanson J. Tinker of company K.

whose term of service would expire before October 1st—being 23 officers and 451 men—were mustered out of the service of the United States. The remainder, comprising 13 officers and 136 men, were transferred to the Fifth regiment, and were mustered out with that regiment on the 29th of June. The regiment, with the exception of 110 men on the sick list, started for home on the 23d, under command of Major Salsbury. Marching through Washington that day, the Tenth, with the One Hundred and Sixth New York, halted in front of the residence of General James B. Ricketts, their old commander, and gave him nine rousing cheers. Arriving in New York the next evening, they were quartered at the Battery, and leaving there on the 25th, arrived at Burlington at two a.m. on the 27th. They found the people waiting in the rain and darkness to receive them. They were greeted with an artillery salute, and escorted to the City Hall, where George H. Bigelow, Esq., bade them welcome. Major Salsbury briefly responded, and a supper was served by the ladies and citizens, whose courtesy was acknowledged by the customary cheering. Next morning they marched to the quarters at the hospital, where they were furloughed for six days. Then assembling for their final rendezvous, they were paid off by Major Wadleigh, and dispersed to their homes.

The officers mustered out in the last ten days in June, were: Colonel George B. Damon, Lieut. Colonel Wyllys Lyman, Brevet Major John A. Salsbury, Surgeon Willard A. Child, Adjutant George P. Welch, Quartermaster Charles W. Wheeler; Captains H. H. Dewey, George E. Davis, L. A. Abbott, S. E. Perham, A. W. Chilton, William White, Daniel Foster, R. K. Tabor, H. G. Stiles, and James S. Thompson; and Lieutenants S. H. Lewis, Jr., I. L. Powers, Almon Ingram, Samuel Greer, W. R. Hoyt, E. J. Stickney, Charles D. Bogue, A. H. Wheeler, E. Vinclette, Thomas H. White, Ezekiel T. Johnson, Darwin K. Gilson, Jerome Ayers,

George P. Shedd, Walter Graham, Albert N. Nye, Andrew J. Clogston, Henry H. Adams, George Church, and C. P. Hadlock. Chaplain John B. Perry, who joined the regiment in March, 1865, remained for a few days with the sick men, and was mustered out on the 7th of July.

The promotions to higher rank in the army, or to positions in the regular army, from the Tenth, were numerous. Lieut. Colonel Lyman and Major Merritt Barber received commissions in the regular army, the former as captain in the Fourth Infantry, and the latter as first lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Infantry; Quartermasters Valentine and Reynolds were promoted, the former to be captain and commissary of subsistence, and the later to be captain and A.Q.M. of volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Rutherford was promoted to be surgeon of the Seventeenth Vermont, and Assistant Surgeon Clark to be surgeon of the First Vermont Cavalry; Captains Sheldon, Kingsley, and Steele were appointed captains and commissaries of subsistence, U.S. Volunteers; and Lieutenant Farr was promoted to be captain and A.Q.M. of Volunteers. One officer and 16 of the rank and file received commissions in the U.S. colored regiments—a larger number than from any other Vermont regiment except the Eighth.

These were as follows:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Company.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Sergeant Moses W. Sawyer	A,	First lieut. 43d U.S.C.T.
Sergeant B. Franklin Quimby *	“	Captain 30 th U.S.C.T.
Corporal Ira H. Evans,	B,	Capt. and bvt maj. 116 th U.S.C.T.
Lieut. George W. Burnell,	C,	Captain 19 th U.S.C.T.
Sergeant Charles M. Edgerton, †	C,	Second lieut. 25 th U.S.C.T.
Corporal Ogden B. Read,	D,	Capt. and bvt. maj. 39 th U.S.C.T.
Sergeant Edward H. Powell,	F,	Lieut.-colonel 10 th U.S.C.T.
Sergeant Levi H. Robinson,	“	Second lieut. 119 th U.S.C.T.
Corporal Albert Janes,	“	Lieut.-colonel 31 st U.S.C.T.
Charles A. Powell	“	First lieut. 10 th U.S.C.T.
Sergeant Alpheus H. Cheney,	G,	Major 41 st U.S.T.
Alonzo B. Whitney, ‡	“	Captain 26 th U.S.T.

* died in prison at Danville, Va. †Died of disease. ‡ Died of wounds received at Gregory's Farm, S.C.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Company.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Robert D. Winter, §	G,	First lieut. 32d U.S.T.
Sergeant Frank B. Davis,	H,	First lieut. 25 th U.S.T.
Ezra S. Dean,	“	Adjutant 43d U.S.T.
Leander C. Leavens	I,	First lieut. 32d U.S.T.
Joseph N. Daggett,	K,	R.Q.M. 43d U.S.C.T.

§Died of wounds in action at Honey Hill, S.C.

Of these, Sergeant E. H. Powell was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 10th U.S.C.T., from the ranks, as the result of a competitive examination, and commanded his regiment with credit during a considerable portion of its term of service. Corporal Albert Janes reached the same rank by promotion.

The battles in which the regiment took part were as follows:

THE BATTLES OF THE TENTH VERMONT.

Orange Grove,	Nov. 27, 1863.
Wilderness,	May 5 to 8, 1864.
Spottsylvania,	May 10 to 18, 1864.
Tolopotomoy,	May 31, 1864.
Cold Harbor,	June 1 to 12, 1864.
Weldon Railroad,	June 22 and 23, 1864.
Monocacy	July 9, 1864.
Winchester,	Sept. 19, 1864.
Fisher's Hill,	Sept. 21 and 22, 1864.
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19, 1864.
Petersburg,	March 25, 1865.
Petersburg,	April 2, 1865.
Sailor's Creek,	April 6, 1865.

The final statement of the regiment is as follows:

FINAL STATEMENT.

Original members—com. officers, 38; enlisted men, 977; total	.....1015
Gains.	
Recruits, 286; transfers from other regiments, 3; total	.....289
Aggregate	.....1034
Losses.	
Killed in action—com. officers, 7; enlisted men 76; total	.....83
Died of wounds—com. officers, 2; enlisted men, 56; total	.....58
Died of disease—enlisted men	.....153
Died (unwounded) in Confederate prisons, 36; from accident, 2; total	.....38
Total of deaths	.....332

Honorably discharged—com. Officers, 13; for wounds and disability, 10; -- enlisted men, for wounds, 70; for disability, 131; total	.....224
Dishonorably discharged—com. officers, 2; enlisted men, 2; total	.....<u>4</u>
Total discharged	.....228
Promoted to U.S.A. and other regiments—officers, 10; enlisted men, 20; total	.....30
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, signal service, regular army, etc.	.....99
Deserted, 66; unaccounted for, 3; total	.....69
Mustered out—com. officers, 37; enlisted men, 509; total	.....<u>546</u>
Aggregate	.....1034
Total wounded.	.....356