



10th CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE WAR ON THE JAMES

This event will feature over 1400 acres of pristine ground, public education as well as immersion, patrols and reconnaissance, civilian interaction and realistic unit actions along the Darbytown Road on October 13, 1864.



PRIVATE ERIC TIPTON

A BIOGRAPHY

Where I Was Born:

I was born August 17, 1830 in Springfield, Ohio.

Family:

My family moved to Centreville, Ohio, south of Dayton when I was four years old in 1834. My Father Richard is a land speculator in Dayton, Ohio and my mother Pamela works at a furniture store on Main Street and Franklin Street in downtown Centreville, Ohio. They both grew up in Springfield, Ohio.

My brother Ryan was born in 1832 and is an artist/writer living in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

My Father's side of the family is mostly located in Kentucky. My cousin Private George Tipton enlisted with the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry and was captured in March 1863. He re-enlisted with the 7th Kentucky Cavalry upon his release and fought with them until the end of the war. My other cousin Private Elijah Hull fights with the 40th Regiment Ohio Infantry Company "C".

My Mother's side of the family lives in Springfield, Ohio. Their name is Chamberlain. My Great Grandparents (Jensen) came over from Norway and that is where I got the name Eric. My middle name – Arthur comes from my Grandfather on my Mother's side.

Education:

I left Ohio in 1848 to attend Yale University. I was at Yale from 1848-1852 and studied education. After graduating from Yale, I stayed in New Haven, where I met my wife Sasha in 1858.

Marriage:

I was married July 17, 1859 to Alexandra Avenarius – A Russian Immigrant. We were married at my parent’s home in Centreville, Ohio.

My Wife Alexandra:

Alexandra was born on May 3, 1838 in Moscow. She came to the United States in 1857. She works for the Dancy family as their governess teaching the children Lauren, Megan and Abigail.

Career:

I am a professor at Yale. I teach ancient history and eastern religious study. I am paid \$2,690 per year and \$224 per month.

Home

My wife and I live in a house in the city of New Haven (New Haven County) in the East Rock neighborhood near the Yale campus. We live on Whitney Avenue. Our rent is \$44 per month.

Mustered in:

I mustered into U.S. service September 30th at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, Connecticut.

Why Did I Decide to Fight?

My Father was in the military and fought in the Mexican War. He volunteered and served as a Lieutenant. I was too young at the time to volunteer. I was only sixteen and wanted to go to college.

I believe that slavery is wrong. I also am a patriot and I think we should preserve the Union. I admire the South for it’s stance on the rights of states within the Union, but I feel that the foundation of their argument is rooted in slavery and this in itself is morally wrong. My family is much divided on this issue because of my roots in Kentucky.

Connecticut Information

1860 Census Data: Connecticut Population – 460,147

	<u>1830</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>
New Haven	10,678	14,390	20,345	39,267
Hartford	9,789	12,793	13,555	29,152

Money

- What cost \$**100** in 1850 would cost \$**2045.01** in 2001.
- Also, if you were to buy exactly the same products in 2001 and 1850, they would cost you \$**100** and \$**4.89** respectively.
- Prices today are **20.45 times the amount back then.**

New Haven, Connecticut Information

New Haven and its environs boast Colonial charm, a rich history, and a sophisticated, eclectic mix of arts and entertainment, cultural attractions and gastronomical delights. For a city of its size, New Haven offers some of the most interesting experiences in Connecticut, if not New England.

State Capital - Has Hartford always been Connecticut's capital?

The Connecticut Colony (Hartford) and the New Haven Colony were two separate colonies until 1662, when a charter from King Charles II united them. According to Guide to the History and Historic Sites of Connecticut by Florence S. M. Crofut (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937), Hartford was the one capital of the new unit, until 1701. From 1701 to 1874, there were two capitals in CT, New Haven and Hartford. (Pp. 577, 636) Each city had the responsibility for different parts of the government, though the General Assembly always met in Hartford. As Crofut states (p. 637):

"The 'single capital contest' began in 1866, when the General Assembly appointed commissioners to investigate the state houses in New Haven and in Hartford. New Haven offered a site, if the State would appropriate \$500,000 for the building. The more liberal offer of Hartford was accepted ... and, in 1873, it was voted by the General Assembly that there should be only one capital and that it should be located at Hartford. The vote was ratified by the people as a Constitutional Amendment to take effect in 1875."

It may be said, then, that Hartford has always been the capital of Connecticut, both as a colony and a state. However, New Haven was the capital concurrently with Hartford, from 1701-1874.

Yale

The first thing most people associate with New Haven is Yale, one of the worlds great universities and alma mater of the last three presidents of the United States (Bush, Clinton and Bush). It has a great presence in the city, and the city of New Haven grew up around the heart of the campus, which is a commanding display of classic colonial and modern gothic architecture. Several world-renowned museums and theatres are located on or near campus, making Yale the cultural bastion for New Haven and all of Connecticut. Although there is much of New Haven that is unrelated to this Ivy League fortress, it is difficult to separate the school from the city. If your time in the New Haven area is limited, a visit to Yale and at least a stroll on campus is a must, and try to squeeze in a visit to the well known a Center for British Art or the Yale University Art Gallery, or a quick peek into any of the libraries: the Sterling Memorial Library, the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library or the Yale University Collection of Musical Instruments. It is an aesthetic treat to visit the campus and an architectural pleasure. Don't miss it.

The Green and Downtown

New Haven was the first planned city in the country, and the New Haven Green was part of the original city plan. The Greens 16 acres are the center of downtown New Haven, as well as bordering the eastern edge of the Yale campus. The Green hosts a variety of local cultural, entertainment and social events during the course of the year. Impressive municipal buildings face the green, as well as three churches: Trinity Episcopal Church, First Congregational Church of Christ (also known locally as the Center Church), and United Congregational Church, all built around 1813, and wonderful examples of Gothic, Federal and Georgian architecture. The New Haven Crypt, a must for history buffs, is located under the Center Church.

The area to the northeast of the green is packed tightly with office building including City Hall, the Hall of Records and the Federal Office Building. City Hall, with its 135-year-old facade, faces the green on Church Street. Next door is the sculptural memorial to the heroes and victims of the Amistad, the country's only successful slave-led shipboard rebellion. Other buildings of note are the Art Deco SNET (Southern New England Telephone) building on Church and Wall Streets, and the Timothy Bishop House, which is the city's only surviving Federal-style mansion. Around the corner from the Bishop House is where Channel 8 TV has its studio and headquarters, on the corner of State and Elm Streets. The most recent development in the area is the Audubon Arts Center, on Audubon between Whitney and Orange Streets. Here you will find a brick-lined street lined with condominiums, restaurants, stores and the headquarters for the Greater New Haven Arts Council.

To the southeast of the Green is the section of downtown now known as Ninth Square, one of the nine squares that made up New Havens original layout. The area includes sections of Chapel Street, Church Street, George Street and State Street. Although this redeveloping area does not yet have much shopping and dining, some restaurants of note include the Malaysian favorite, Bentara, on Orange Street, and the popular and award winning gay hangout, Gotham Citi Cafe, on Church Street. The New Haven Coliseum, site of numerous sporting events, is close by.

Chapel and College streets bound the south and west sides of the Green, and these two streets are the center of the most vital and lively section of the downtown area. Most of the boutiques and restaurants of note are located in this area, as well as art museums and theatres, all within walking distance of each other. In warm weather, there are street festivals and sidewalk sales; in inclement weather, the numerous bookshops and cafes are cozy places to settle in and read or relax.

Church street runs along the east side of the Green. In its heyday not too long ago, the Church Street South area was the center of shopping in New Haven, with giant Macys and Malleys department stores. Now both buildings stand vacant, and many of the other stores are closed. The Knights of Columbus headquarters, a rather depressing-looking, rust colored, cylindrical building, makes a prominent statement in the Church Street area skyline, jutting into the sky. The most impressive building in this neighborhood is Union Station, opened in 1918. After years of deterioration, it has been restored to its former magnificence. Metro North and Amtrak railroads have depots here, as well as several bus lines.

Long Wharf

The Long Wharf area, on New Haven harbor, is disconnected from the rest of downtown, but nonetheless an integral part of New Haven. There is an industrial area, and a commercial harbor. The Long Wharf Theatre, one of the country's best-known and most-honored regional theatres, is located here, as is the enormous Sports Haven, offering telecast horse and dog racing. The two main restaurants here are the Rusty Scupper, offering views of Long Island Sound as well as a menu of seafood delights. At Brazis Italian restaurant, near the theatre, patrons can enjoy a meal before or after a show.

Residential Neighborhoods

Unfortunately, New Haven was hard hit by the flight to the suburbs that began after World War II, and large parts of the city, especially its residential areas, have been slow to recover and are considered unsafe for outsiders. Even though even New Havens worst neighborhoods are filled with honest, hardworking and friendly people, visitors should use common sense when traveling outside the downtown area. Here is a sampling of New Haven neighborhoods most often frequented by visitors:

East Rock

East Rock looks very similar to the way it did some odd 70 years ago, filled with a variety of homes in different styles and appealing to a variety of income levels. Many Yale graduates, faculty and staff live here, which makes it one of the safer and stable neighborhoods in New Haven. Residences range from mansions on Whitney Street to multi-family homes on Foster and Nicholl Streets. Nearby East Rock Park offers a fantastic view from its summit.

East Shore

The East Shore neighborhood is probably best known for Lighthouse Park, on the Sound. There is a landmark lighthouse, built in 1840, a beautifully restored carousel, and lovely views. The East Shore neighborhood has a colorful history. On July 5, 1779 the British landed on East Shore, overcame a small, colonial garrison at Black Rock Fort, and marched into New Haven for their one-day occupation of the city. East Shore is home to the Pardee-Morris House, built in 1680 and the survivor of the British Invasion and three centuries of waterfront storms. Another site worth noting include the Raynham House, built in 1804, and Fort Nathan Hale. Efforts are underway to restore this early-19th-century harbor fortification.

Fair Haven

Fair Haven is another neighborhood on the Sound, and its earliest history is connected to oystering. The first European settlers took up oystering from the native Quinnipiac Indians. Today, because of pollution, oysters harvested here are moved to cleaner waters for several weeks before being served in local restaurants, where they are considered quite safe to eat. Other Fair Haven highlights include the highly regarded New Haven Brewing Company, Fair Haven Woodworks, offering a remarkable collection of hand crafted furniture, and the small Riverside Park along the Quinnipiac River, where some gentrification has begun to occur.

Upper State Street

Upper State Street, running to the northeast of the Green, is one neighborhood that grows more prosperous each year. Over the past two decades, new retail shops, outstanding restaurants,

Gennaros Ristorante D'Amalfi, Christopher Martins and J.P Dempseys among them, and professional offices, along with a growing population, have moved into the neighborhood. Coffee shops, pizzerias and cute boutiques are springing up everywhere.

West Hills

The northwest neighborhood of West Hills is mainly comprised of the 625-acre West Rock Ridge State Park, offering beautiful vistas of the city. You can see all of New Haven and, if the air is really clear, all the way to Long Island, 30 miles away across the Sound. West Rock is famous for its Judges Cave, the hideout of three of the men accused of abetting the beheading of King Charles I. There is also a nature center at the park and numerous cemeteries in and around the area.

CityPoint/Oyster Point

Howard Avenue, along the water in Oyster Point, also known as City Point, reminds you of a small fishing village. Many grandiose homes built in the 1880s have been restored to their original beauty. Although there was a period of decay after the neighborhood was cut off from the rest of the city by Interstate 95, this quiet sea-side neighborhood has become one of the more pleasing areas to visit in New Haven. The Inn at Oyster Point is located near the water on one of the quaint streets. At one of the docks at the end of Howard Avenue is the Sage American Bar and Grill, formerly the Chart House, where you can enjoy a delicious meal while taking in the sights and sounds of the harbor. The 90-foot schooner Quinnipiac is docked here.

Prospect Hill

Prospect Hill is the most exclusive and elegant neighborhood in New Haven, close to downtown and home to the Yale Divinity School and the Peabody Museum. The neighborhood, in the northern part of the city, encompassing Science Hill, is also home to several small industries and the Grove Street Cemetery, where tire magnate Charles Goodyear, lexicographer Noah Webster, and inventor Eli Whitney are buried. Mark Twain was to have said that Hillhouse Avenue was the most beautiful street in America, and much of that stately beauty has been preserved, though many of the areas graceful and palatial homes have been acquired by Yale and Albertus Magnus College.

Westville

Settlers built homes in Westville, once a separate town to the northwest of downtown, as early as 1640, but it remained fairly underdeveloped until the mid-1800s when it underwent rapid expansion. Westville residents fought long and hard to keep their independence but the town was annexed in 1897 and incorporated into the city in 1923. The Yale Bowl and Connecticut Tennis Center are here, as well as Edgewood Park, a popular spot to shoot hoops, feed the ducks or just hang out and explore the tree lined paths. You might also run into one of the neighborhoods celebrity residents, such as Senator and former vice-presidential candidate Joe Lieberman, or long-time New Haven mayor Richard Lee. Westville boasts wide streets and elegant houses off Yale Avenue, as well as middle class, multi-family homes. There is a bustling retail sector on Whalley Avenue (named for one of the accused regicides who hid out in Judges Cave in East Park), with dozens of antique stores and upscale boutiques, salons and restaurants, making Westville one of the more popular residential neighborhoods in New Haven.

Wooster Square

Wooster Square was named after the New Haven Revolutionary War hero, David Wooster. It was once a neighborhood of elegant brownstones surrounding the square, but many of the houses were razed for factories and tenements for Irish workers in the mid 19th century. In the late 1800s, Italian immigrants replaced the Irish, creating the "Little Italy" we know today, commonly referred to simply as Wooster Street. Wooster Street and Wooster Square engender thoughts of New Havens famous pizzerias, Frank Pepes and Sallys, which vie each year for the title of best-in-the-world pizza. The first pizza in the country was served here, and it is still home to some of the best Italian food around; as such restaurants as Consiglios, Lucibellos, and Tre Scalini. Wooster Street itself is unassuming but, in the summer, the street is alive with festivals and celebrations when locals and everyone else come out to party. It is one of New Havens more lively and colorful neighborhoods.

History of New Haven

Some four hundred years ago, a small tribe of Native Americans, the Quinnipiacks, lived in the area of present day New Haven. They lived along Long Island Sound, catching seafood and local game and growing corn, the staple of their diet.

On April 24, 1638, 500 settlers arrived from England. They were led by Theophilus Eaton, a wealthy merchant, and his boyhood friend, the Rev. John Davenport, a British cleric who had left his pulpit and his country to more freely pursue his Puritanism. The settlers had two dreams: to create a Christian utopia and to establish a thriving commercial center. They thought they had found both when they sailed into New Havens natural harbor, and found a tribe of native Americans willing to sell their land in exchange for protection from raiding bands of Mohawks and Pequots.

The new colony was named Quinnipiac; Eaton became its first governor and Davenport its first pastor. In 1640, they changed the name to New Haven and laid out a town plan with a central green and nine squares, making New Haven the first planned community in the American colonies. By 1641, the growing town had 800 residents.

Boston and New Amsterdam (New York) proved stiff competitors in the contest to be the dominant port on the Atlantic seaboard. In 1646, in a dramatic attempt to build the image of the fledgling port, a large ship filled with local produce set sail from New Haven for England. The crew and vessel were never heard from again, and the disaster ended the dream of seafaring dominance.

One of New Havens most famous landmarks is Judges Cave in West Rock Ridge State Park. Here, in 1661, Davenport hid three of the signers of the death warrant that had led to the beheading of King Charles I of England. Edward Whalley, William Goffe and John Dixwell fled England and the vengeance of King Charles II. Not only did the three survive royal bounty hunters, they live on in the names of three New Haven streets.

Learning and Invention

Another of Davenport and Eatons dreams died in 1664, when New Haven relinquished its independence and became part of the Connecticut Colony. But if New Haven took several blows to its ego, other things were happening in these early years that would lead to later glory. One

was the relocation of the Collegiate School from Saybrook to New Haven in 1716; it would be renamed Yale two years later in exchange for a donation of books, a portrait of King George I, and assorted goods from wealthy London merchant Elihu Yale. The other portent of grander things to come was the fledgling growth of small workshops as craftsmen took advantage of the areas abundant water power.

By the time the Revolutionary War began, New Haven had a population of around 3,500. The town was raided and sacked by the British on July 5, 1779, but recovered quickly enough to incorporate as a city in 1784. Its first mayor was Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In the 19th century, New Havens small workshops developed into centers of entrepreneurial and technological innovation. This star of this movement was Eli Whitney; a graduate of Yale, the city's other major claim to fame. Whitney is best-remembered as the inventor of the cotton gin, a machine that revolutionized the cotton industry, but he also built the country's first factory, The Whitney Arms Company, based on principles of mass production. The factory would eventually become the Winchester Arms Company. Winchester and rival Colt would make New Haven one of the worlds centers of small arms manufacture. Other local developments included vulcanized rubber, sulfur matches, and, not to be sniffed at, model trains and erector sets.

By the Civil War, New Haven, with a population of 40,000 had become a center for the manufacture of carriages, rubber goods, clocks, beer, pianos and, of course, weapons.

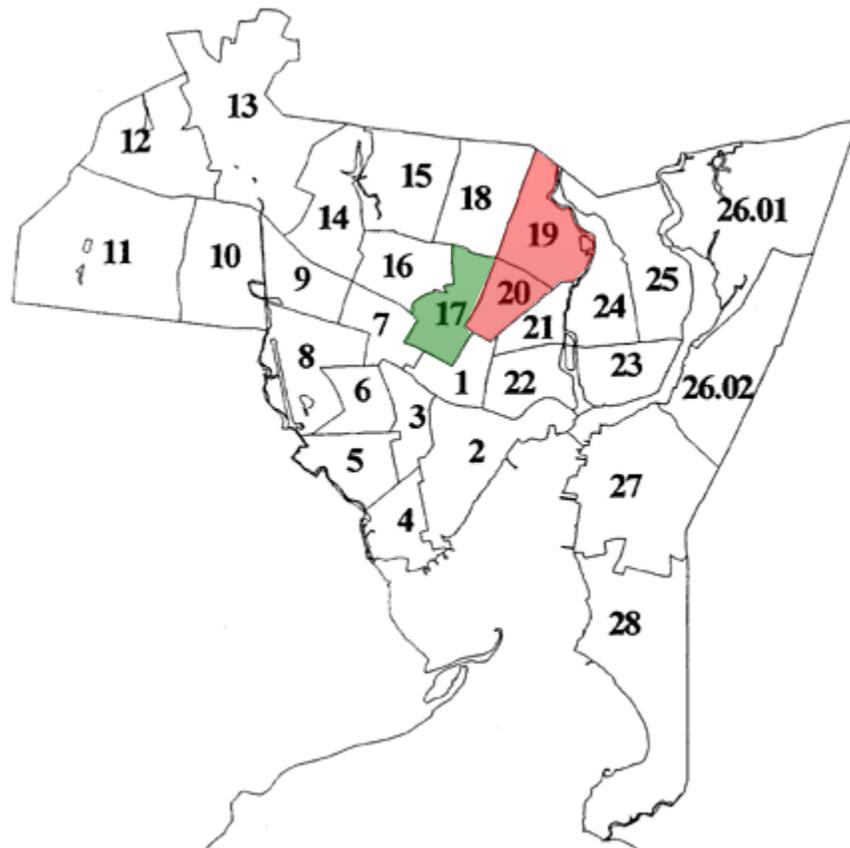
The Amistad

One of the most famous episodes in the city's history actually began thousands of miles to the south, in Cuba. On June 28, 1839, the Spanish ship Amistad left Havana with 53 Africans who had been kidnapped from their homeland. They were being sent to another part of the island, destined for a lifetime of slavery. Before the Amistad reached its new destination, the Africans, led by Sengbe Pieh (also known as Joseph Cinque), seized control of the ship and demanded that the surviving crew set sail for Africa, using the sun as their guide. But, at night, the navigator would sail northward, hoping to reach a Southern port where slavery was legal. Instead, the ship entered Long Island Sound and was taken into custody by the U.S. Navy.

The Africans were incarcerated in New Haven, but their cause was taken up by the nation's abolitionist movement. At trials in Hartford and New Haven, and eventually before the U.S. Supreme Court, former U.S. president John Quincy Adams argued that the Africans should be set free rather than returned to Cuba. The Africans were finally granted their freedom in February, 1841 and, in March, were sent to live in Farmington, Connecticut, while funds were raised by private benefactors to send them back to Africa. In November, the 37 surviving freed slaves set sail, arriving in what is now Sierra Leone in January, 1842.

The Amistad Memorial, dedicated in 1992, stands at the site in downtown New Haven of the jail in which the slave were held. A reconstruction of the Amistad can be seen at Mystic Seaport, not far from New Haven.

New Haven, Connecticut – Neighborhood Map



- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| 1. | CBD (Central Business District) | 16. | Dixwell |
| 2. | Long Wharf-Church St. South | 17. | Yale |
| 3.-6. | Hill (4 City Point) | 18. | Prospect Hill |
| 7. | Dwight | 19.-20. | East Rock |
| 8.-9. | Edgewood-West River | 21.-22. | Wooster Square |
| 10.-11. | Westville | 23.-24. | Fair Haven |
| 12.-13. | Westhills | 26. | Heights |
| 14. | Beaver Hills | 27.-28. | East Shore
(27. Annex)
(28. Morris Cove) |
| 15. | Newhallville | | |

10th CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

(September 30, 1861 – September 5, 1865)

1820 Recruits - 71 Killed, 7 Missing, 199 Died, 441 Wounded, 8 Wounded & Captured, 32 Captured

WRITTEN BY BVT. BRIG.-GEN. JOHN L. OTIS, LATE COLONEL OF THE TENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

The Tenth Regiment of Infantry was recruited late in the summer of 1861, mustered into the United States service September 30th, at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, left there for Annapolis, Md., October 31st, under command of Colonel Charles L. Russell of Derby, and was assigned to the First (General J. G. Foster's) Brigade of Burnside's Division. The regiment remained at Annapolis two months, during which it became noted for superior drill and discipline.

January 2d it took transports with the Burnside Expedition for North Carolina, remained on shipboard, miserably provided for, over five weeks, then landed February 7th, and on the 8th fought like a regiment of veterans in the battle Roanoke Island, losing fifty-six killed and wounded – the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment engaged. Colonel Russell was killed, and was succeeded by Colonel Albert W. Drake of Windsor.

February 11th the regiment re-embarked and remained on transports over a month longer, landing at Slocum's Creek March 13th and after a hard day's march and a night bivouac in the mud again distinguished itself for steadiness and efficiency under fire on the morning of the 14th, in the battle of Newbern, losing twenty-seven killed and wounded. Colonel Drake died June 5th, and was succeeded by Colonel Ira W. Pettibone of Winsted.

The Tenth remained in North Carolina during the summer of 1862, taking part in all the movements of the army. It was sent to Roanoke Island to suppress a mutiny, a battalion was sent to Plymouth to take part in capturing some rebel works on the Roanoke River, and the whole regiment took part in the Trenton and Tarboro' expeditions, meeting the enemy at Rawle's Mills, Hamilton, and Williamstown. July 22d all troops in North Carolina were organized into the Ninth Corps, under command of Major-General Burnside. November 15th Colonel Pettibone resigned, and the command of the regiment devolved for a short time upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pardee, and then on Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Leggett. December 14, 1862, during the Goldsboro' Expedition, there was a very sharp engagement at Kinston, N. C.

General French, of the rebel army, occupied the town with about 7,000 men; one of his brigades under Colonel Mallett occupied a strong position on the opposite side of the Neuse River, to defend the approach to the bridge. Several Union regiments had attempted to carry the enemy's position, but were all repulsed; the Tenth was then sent for from the rear, passing, on its way to the front, one entire brigade and three regiments of another. Arriving in position, it charged the enemy over three regiments lying down in line of battle, drove the enemy from their position, pursued them to the Neuse River, charged and carried the bridge, which was on fire, and, swept by four guns in a *tete-du-pont*, captured five hundred prisoners, a like number of small arms, and eleven pieces of artillery, with a loss of one hundred and six killed and wounded. From the time the Tenth commenced its charge, not a soldier of any other infantry regiment took part in the engagement. On the 16th the regiment took part in the engagement at Whitehall, and on the 18th that of Goldsboro'. At this time Colonel T. G. Stevenson, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, commanded the brigade; General Foster, the expedition and the department. December 24th

the troops then in North Carolina were, by order of the President, made to constitute the Eighteenth Corps, with Major-General J. G. Foster in command.

January 29, 1863, General Foster led a division of his troops (of which Stevenson's Brigade, including the Tenth, formed a part) to South Carolina, for the purpose of making an attack on Morris Island and Charleston. Foster's troops were landed on St. Helena Island, where on February 13th Major John L. Otis of Manchester, was commissioned Colonel and assumed command of the regiment. Before leaving the island the regiment established its well-earned reputation of being the best drilled and best disciplined of any troops in the service. While here General Foster, with thirty men from the Tenth, made a complete reconnaissance of Morris Island, and declared it in a condition to be easily captured by a small force. But difficulties with Hunter and his staff, arising from childish jealousies on their part, resulted in Foster's return to Newbern, leaving Stevenson's Brigade behind, which was soon after assigned to General O. S. Ferry's Division of the Tenth Corps. April 9, 1863, the brigade left St. Helena Island for Edisto Inlet, and on the next day the Tenth landed under the guns of Commodore Roger's monitor and drove the enemy from Seabrook Island, losing one killed and two wounded. While stationed on this island, the regiment was ordered to make a reconnaissance on John's Island, out of reach of support from the main body. The enemy had taken up the planking of the bridge connecting the two islands, and had a good force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry stationed so as to prevent relaying it. Colonel Otis, having but a single regiment of infantry with him, retired to a good position and sent back for another regiment of infantry and a section of artillery. Meantime, the enemy crossed to Seabrook Island with the hope of capturing the Tenth before re-enforcements could arrive; but they arrived in season and the enemy was attacked with such vigor that they were driven from the island in confusion, pulling up the bridge planking after them.

July 14th Stevenson's Brigade took transports for James Island, landed on the 16th, and became a part of Terry's Division, Tenth Corps. On the 17th the enemy drove the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts from its position, where it was holding one of the causeways, and marched five regiments of infantry, a battery, and a squadron of cavalry on to the island, and unwittingly formed their line of battle so that it left the Tenth on their right and rear. As our main line of battle outnumbered them two to one, and faced them at not more than two hundred and fifty yards distant, Colonel Otis begged permission to attack their right and rear while at this disadvantage, but permission was peremptorily refused. The two lines of battle faced each other for a few minutes without a shot being fired, and then the enemy faced to the right, marched deliberately past our front, and off over one of the causeways, without molestation.

Colonel Otis was ordered to "follow them up closely, but in no case to bring on an action." This he did, capturing several prisoners. There is no doubt that every rebel soldier who came on to the island would have been killed or captured had an attack been ordered. On the morning of the 18th Terry's Division marched across Coles Island to a position opposite Folly Island, and after several hours' delay took transports for Morris Island – the whole brigade arriving just in time to form in the third column of attack on Fort Wagner; but the order to charge was countermanded just as the brigade came under fire. Next morning Chaplain Trumbull and Adjutant Camp, understanding that a truce had been agreed upon, went out among the wounded, and inadvertently getting within the enemy's lines, were captured and taken to Charleston. Two weeks later Colonel Otis was detailed for special duty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett having been severely wounded, the command of the regiment devolved temporarily upon Major E. S. Greeley of New Haven. Although the regiment suffered little loss on Morris Island, its service there was arduous and trying. The courage and soldierly qualities of both officers and men were severely tested; they were constantly on duty, and at the front every third day, exposed to the fire

of all the rebel fortifications about Charleston. When ordered to St. Augustine, after the capture of Fort Wagner, sixty per cent. of the men were on the sick list.

In November Colonel Otis was relieved from special duty, resumed command of the regiment, and was placed in command of the Post and District of St. Augustine. While stationed here a force of the enemy's cavalry, one hundred and sixty strong, ambushed a detail of about thirty-five wood-choppers from the Tenth, commanded by an officer from another regiment; the officer and two men were killed and twenty-one captured.

April 18, 1864, the regiment took transports for Virginia, reported at Gloucester Point the 25th, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Terry's (First) Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James. This army was composed of the Tenth Corps under General Gillmore and the Eighteenth under General Smith, the whole under command of General B. F. Butler.

On May 7th, the regiment took a conspicuous part in the affair at Port Walthall Junction, driving the enemy away from the railroad and destroying telegraph, while other troops tore up the track. General Plaisted, the brigade commander, who had never before seen the Tenth under fire, expressed astonishment and admiration at its matchless steadiness in action. May 13th, 14th, and 15th the regiment took an active part in all the preliminary movements and skirmishing preceding the battle of Drewry's Bluff, and on the 16th was conspicuous throughout the day in that engagement. The right flank of the Eighteenth Corps should have rested on the James River, but "through somebody's blunder," it did not, and the enemy marched a large force between that flank and the river, capturing two brigades and leaving the right in such condition that the Tenth Corps, which was forcing back the enemy's right, was ordered to withdraw and send re-enforcements to the Eighteenth Corps. To the Tenth Regiment was assigned the duty of holding the enemy in check while Hawley's Brigade on its right and Pond's on the left withdrew from the front: a duty which rendered the regiment liable to be overwhelmed and captured by the heavy force sent against it. Here again it won the applause of many officers of rank who witnessed its conduct in holding the enemy in check until the other troops had gained a safe position, then retiring in perfect order, halting twice to drive back the pursuing forces. The brigade commander said of this affair in his official report:

"Of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers I need hardly say more than that they fully sustained the splendid reputation they have hitherto borne. For steady and soldierly behavior under most trying circumstances . . . they may have been equaled but never surpassed. Under a fire in which eighteen fell from the left of the regiment in almost as many seconds, not a man spoke a word or moved a heel from the alignment."

The moment this duty had been accomplished the regiment was sent to the front farther to the right, with orders to hold the enemy in check there until other troops could gain a safe position; this accomplished, Colonel Otis was ordered to take his own and another regiment of infantry, with a section of artillery, advance to the "Half-Way House," and hold a position there on the Richmond & Petersburg pike until last of the Eighteenth Corps had passed to the rear. The enemy, with both infantry and artillery, attempted to force the position, but failed completely.

The Tenth was then sent far out to the right of our retreating army to protect its flank, and remained there until all had passed to the rear, then became the rear-guard back to Bermuda Hundred. In these movements the regiment lost thirty-six killed and wounded – none missing, although at three different times during the 16th it had been in danger of capture through holding its ground so tenaciously while the corps was retiring.

Early in June the regiment took part in repelling the attack of Beauregard on the Bermuda Hundred lines, when Major-General Walker of the rebel army was wounded and captured; Beauregard himself barely escaped. June 15th the Tenth was on duty at the front near Wier Bottom Church, Major Greeley in command. About three in the morning signs of a movement on the part of the enemy were observed. A skirmish line soon demonstrated that the enemy was retiring, on which the main body of the regiment advanced so rapidly as to capture, without loss, the famous Howlett House Battery, with thirty men and two officers.

On the evening of June 20th a division under General Terry moved down to Jones's Landing, on the James River, with orders to cross by a pontoon bridge and capture Deep Bottom, a position north of the James and only nine miles from Richmond. There was so much delay with the pontoons that the General, fearing daylight would reveal and defeat the movement before the bridge could be completed, ordered Colonel Otis to select another infantry regiment in addition to his own, cross the river in boats, and capture the position. The Eleventh Maine was selected in addition to the Tenth, the movement promptly executed, and the position captured at two o'clock in the morning. At daylight the enemy appeared in force with infantry and artillery to retake it, but were promptly repulsed. From this time to the end of the war Deep Bottom was the base of operations against Richmond. A few days later two detachments were sent out from the regiment to go within the enemy's lines, capture and destroy a gristmill with a large amount of grain, and also capture a torpedo station and bring away the apparatus. Both expeditions were completely successful.

August 10th the regiment was on duty at the front. The enemy made determined attacks on the lines, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The Tenth being well protected, lost but one killed and three wounded. The following correspondence between General Butler and Foster relative to the affair speaks for itself – no other troops than the Tenth were engaged:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
TENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
DEEP BOTTOM, VA., August 1, 1864.

Colonel J. L. OTIS, Commanding Tenth Connecticut Volunteers:

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the following dispatch from Colonel J. W. Shaffer, Chief-of-Staff, in answer to a dispatch in relation to the affair in which your regiment was engaged this afternoon.

The dispatch by telegraph from General Butler's Headquarters, August 1, 1864:

General FOSTER:

Your dispatch is received. The Commanding General thanks you and your troops for the gallant manner in which you repulsed the attack on your lines this evening.

[Signed] J. W. SHAFFER, Colonel and Chief-of-Staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. A. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. G.

July 26th Colonel Otis was again ordered to take the Tenth Connecticut and Eleventh Maine, cross from Deep Bottom to Strawberry Plain, and retake a position from which a brigade of the Nineteenth Corps had been driven the evening before. The two regiments recovered the position, forced the enemy back into their entrenchments, and held a position within fifty yards of their works through the night. In the morning the two regiments joined a brigade of the Second Corps in charging the works; the Tenth Connecticut and Eleventh Maine carried an angle of the works, capturing three field guns. Loss of the Tenth, nine killed and wounded.

August 17th Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett, being too much disabled by wounds received on Morris Island to continue in the field, resigned and was succeeded by Major Greeley.

August 26th the regiment fought with its usual gallantry and steadiness in forcing the enemy's lines in front of Deep Bottom and Spring Hill, losing thirty-six killed and wounded.

Two days later, with the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and One Hundredth New York; all under command of Colonel Otis, it took the advance in moving against the enemy at Deep Gully and Fuzzells Mills, losing thirty-two killed and wounded. In short, the Tenth was in all of the nameless and almost numberless fights and skirmishes of the Army of the James during the summer of 1864. August 28th the regiment was ordered into the lines at Petersburg, where it remained thirty days, and although no serious engagement took place there during the time, it suffered a loss of nineteen killed and wounded, having been under fire night and day the whole time.

September 26th the regiment returned to the north bank of the James, and on the 27th took part in the engagement at Chapin's Farm which resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison and Newmarket Heights.

October 1st General Birney found that the enemy was moving in force northward across the front of the Tenth Corps, became alarmed for the safety of a body of troops under General Terry that had been moved so far to the right as to become disconnected from the main body, and ordered the Tenth Regiment to advance without support and attack the marching column of the enemy. The regiment advanced so promptly that it took a force of the enemy's cavalry by surprise and sent it flying from the field; then advancing rapidly, attacked the main body of the enemy in flank, compelling them to halt and form in line of battle facing the woods from which their cavalry and pickets had been driven. The Tenth, by changing position rapidly in the woods, gave the rebels the impression that they were attacked by a much heavier force, which kept them stationary until Terry's safety was assured. General Birney personally thanked the regiment for the pluck and coolness it had displayed in attacking and keeping inactive for two hours a force the out-numbered it ten to one.

September 30th the three years' term of the regiment expired. Losses in battle, by disease, and the muster-out of the non-re-enlisted men, reduced the command to but little more than one hundred men present for duty. October 7th, when Kautz's Cavalry was stampeded without making a fight, and Lee's army came down to drive the Army of the James back across the river, the regiment on the right of the Tenth broke and ran, leaving the Tenth on the extreme right of the army, where it was attacked by a rebel brigade pushed forward to turn our flank; the regiment stood its ground and drove back the entire brigade in confusion.

The enemy rallied and again advanced, and was driven back the second time with heavy loss, leaving their dead, including three regimental commanders, on the field. The loss of the Tenth

was eight killed and wounded. General Pasisted said of this affair in his official report: "In my opinion, the conduct of the Tenth Regiment, when the troops on its right broke and fled, saved the Army of the James from disaster."

October 13th the regiment, with but ninety men in the ranks, was ordered to join Pond's Brigade in charging a heavy and well-manned line of entrenchments on Darby Road, five miles from Richmond. The force sent in was entirely inadequate and met with a bloody repulse; the Tenth losing forty-six killed and wounded – just one more than half the number taken into the fight.

The enemy was not only thoroughly entrenched, but outnumbered the assaulting column five to one. During a service of more than three years, this was the first time the regiment had fallen back under fire.

October 18th Colonel Otis was mustered out by reason of "expiration of term of service," and the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel E. S. Greeley of New Haven. October 28th, the Tenth, under his command, had a sharp skirmish near the Gerhardt plantation with the loss of five wounded, and near the Johnson Place on the 29th with one wounded. The following week the Tenth was one of the regiments selected to go to New York city and preserve order there during the presidential election.

In November and December the regiment was recruited with substitutes up to about eight hundred men. March 28, 1865, Colonel Greeley being absent on leave, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. S. Goodyear, broke camp north of the James, with orders to march to the extreme left of the lines south of Petersburg. It reached Dinwiddie on the evening of the 29th; on the 31st took post at Hatcher's Run, and the next morning at four o'clock was attacked by a brigade of North Carolina troops, which it whipped handsomely, taking a number of prisoners. April 2d, four companies being on picket, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodyear was ordered to take the other six and join in the assault on Fort Gregg, a key to the inner defenses of Petersburg. After a march of over three hours he joined the assaulting column, which had to advance under the fire of Forts Gregg, Bradley, and Cemetery Hill. The fighting for a foothold on the parapet of the fort was desperate, and continued for more than half an hour with the bayonet and clubbed muskets. The Tenth carried the southern angle of the works, and its State flag, with twenty-three bullet holes through it and three through the staff, was the first banner planted on the parapet. The desperate character of the combat is shown by the losses sustained: out of thirteen officers and one hundred and eighty men of the Tenth that were engaged, eight officers and one hundred and eighteen men were killed or wounded. The corps commander, General Gibbons, presented the regiment a bronze eagle in recognition of its service on the occasion. General Grant himself gave the order for the charge, and in his "Memoirs" speaks in high terms of the conduct of the troops engaged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goodyear was severely wounded in the charge, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Hickerson, under whom it marched in the van of the infantry sent to the support of Sheridan. Lee's plan was to defeat the cavalry and escape around the flank of the Army of the Potomac. He had already broken through the cavalry when the infantry of the Twenty-fourth Corps, after a march of almost unprecedented hardship, formed across the line of march, barring effectually his further progress. Sabers alone, as Sheridan had foreseen, could not stop Lee's still strong infantry column, but the bayonets of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps (the old Army of the James), combined in the new Twenty-fourth, proved an impassable barrier.

The rebels advanced on the infantry and some sharp fighting took place, during which the Tenth had several men wounded and seven captured. The prisoners all escaped and got back during the day, but thoroughly cleaned out of everything valuable.

The regiment remained at Appomattox until the last rebel had been paroled, leaving there on the 15th of April. On the 16th Colonel Greeley resumed command of the regiment, which moved deliberately "On to Richmond," where it remained until August 26th, when it was ordered home, and was mustered out of service at Hartford, September 5th – four years, lacking twenty-five days.

10th CONNECTICUT - PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862.
Newbern, N. C., Mch. 14, 1862.
Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.
Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862.
Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 18, 1862.
Seabrook Island, S. C., Mch. 28, 1863.
Siege of Charleston, S. C., from July 28 to Oct. 25, 1863.
St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30, 1863.
Walthall Junction, Va., May 7, 1864.
Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13 to 17 (inclusive), 1864.
Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 16, 1864.
Deep Bottom, Va., June 20, 1864.
Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.
Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Deep Gully and Fuzzells Mills, Va., Aug. 28, 1864.
Siege of Petersburg, Va., Aug. 28 to Sep. 29, 1864.
Fort Harrison, Va., Sep. 27, 1864.
Laurel Hill Church, Va., Oct. 1, 1864.
Newmarket Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.
Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Johnson's Plantation, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Va., Mch. 29 and 30, and April 1, 1865.
Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.