

tered as independent companies, and their places in the regiment will be supplied by other companies."

This clause was interpolated to do justice to Captain Kennedy, who, when detached on recruiting service as theretofore related, had raised a battery of artillery that had been mustered into the United States service on November 23d, as the 1st Independent N. Y. Battery.

This gave a new and strong impulse to recruiting, in which all heartily joined. On December 18th, Captain Angel reported with a full company, K, William Richardson, First, and T. J. Messereau, Second Lieutenants.

The autumnal rains and the heavy traffic over the roads, rendered them so heavy as to compel Gen. Banks, on December 1st, to change his base of supplies from Muddy Brook to Frederick. Here they established winter quarters. The march of thirty miles to this point over horribly muddy and half frozen roads, was extremely fatiguing, but it was accomplished in two days. A camp was here selected in a piece of woods, through which ran a fine stream. Substantial huts were built, with a base of logs three to four feet high, the crevices filled with mud, surmounted with tents, and then floored and supplied with fire-places. Here the regiment remained in comfortable quarters, until January 6th, when the threatening movements of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, in the vicinity of Hancock, demanded attention. That village, where was stationed a Union brigade, was shelled on the 13th of December, and the attack vigorously repelled by our artillery. Jackson had concentrated along the Upper Potomac a force of some 20,000 men, and to strengthen our lines there, it was decided to forward thither the 3d Brigade, then consisting of the 10th and 28th New York, 5th Connecticut and 46th Pennsylvania Regiments, Gen. Williams, commanding. The march was through snow several inches deep, and the first night, while under the temporary command of Col. Donnelly, it was compelled to encamp in the open fields without the protection of tents, and suffered intensely. The cruel commander was severely reprimanded by Gen. Williams for his harsh treatment of the men. The third night the regiment found quarters in Hancock.

Here they were subjected to all the privations and hardships incident to a winter campaign, until February 18th, 1862. Heavy patrol, picket

and engineer duties were required of the men. The village was small, and its accommodations insignificant. Exposure brought on colds and fevers, including the dreaded typhus, attended with many fatal results. As a sanitary measure the camp was removed to the open fields, and the men supplied with Sibley tents, holding fifteen men each, warmed with the Sibley stoves, and well ventilated.

At the date mentioned, pursuant to the order of the War Department, the regiment started on its return march to Washington, in furtherance of Special Order No. 584, issued on the 30th of December, reciting that "the 19th Regiment of New York State Volunteers is hereby organized into an artillery regiment, to be known and designated as the 3d Regiment of New York Volunteer Artillery." Before leaving, the Brigadier-General commanding complimented the regiment, officers and men, for their good order, discipline and their marked improvement in drill. A three days toilsome march over very bad roads brought them to Frederick, where cars awaited them, and in which they reached Washington on the 22d.

Here closed the career of the "Old Nineteenth" without a battle, after much toil and many sacrifices on the part of both officers and men, and with little of that *eclat* usually attaching to successful military achievements. Subsequently, in another organization, and under a new name, the same officers and men won many laurels upon sharply contested fields, and earned the undying gratitude of the country.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION—(CONTINUED.)

THE THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY—ORGANIZATION—IN FORT CORCORAN—CHANGED TO LIGHT ARTILLERY—SERVICE IN NEW BERNE—EXPEDITION TO GOLDSBORO—BATTLE OF WHITEHALL—ATTACK ON NEW BERNE—IRON CLAD ALBERMARLE—VARIOUS MILITARY OPERATIONS—SERVICES OF THE SEVERAL BATTERIES—MEMBERSHIP AND LOSSES.

THE Special Order, No. 584, directing the formation of the 3d New York Heavy Artillery, bore date December 11, 1861. At

that time the efforts which had been made to recruit for the 19th Regiment by Captains Kennedy, Giles and Angel were supplemented by the personal efforts of Colonel Ledlie and others.

Recruiting for the 3d Artillery was not, however, confined to the 21st Military District. Accessions were obtained from various sources. Captain Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, raised in his vicinity one hundred and forty-two men; Battery H of the regiment was formed from skeleton companies from Utica and Rome; Battery M came from Cortland and Battery B from New York City, and all these recruits concentrated at the latter point, and were clothed in heavy artillery uniforms and supplied with, and drilled in the use of rifles, a requirement of the arm of the service for which they were destined. They numbered five hundred and thirty men and were accompanied to Washington by Major Giles, where they arrived on the 21st of February, joined the camp of the "Old Nineteenth." They were assigned by General William F. Barry, commanding the defences of Washington, to Fort Corcoran, on Arlington Heights. This was one of the series of five forts, on the west side of the Potomac, intended for the protection of the Capital. It was on the plantation of the Rebel General Lee, whose elegant and costly mansion was occupied for his headquarters by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. It was an elevated, healthy, and in every way, a very pleasant location for an army. With the Sibley tents well floored, warmed and ventilated, the camp well laid out and supplied, the men of the 3d Artillery began a very agreeable military experience.

At this time the official organization and numerical force of the regiment were reported as follows: Colonel, James H. Ledlie, November 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Stewart, December 23, 1861; Majors, Henry M. Stone, December 23, 1861, Solomon Giles, January 23, 1862, T. J. Kennedy, January 23, 1862; Adjutant, J. Fred. Dennis, December 23, 1861; Quartermaster, John H. Chedell, May 29, 1861; Surgeon, Theodore Dimon, May 20, 1861; Assistant Surgeon, William H. Knight, October 17, 1861; Chaplain, William Hart, November 14, 1861; Commissary Sergeant, George E. Ashby; Sergeant-Major, Frank G. Smith.

Company A—Captain, Charles White, 35 men;

Company B—Captain, J. J. Morrison, 101 men; Company C—Captain, James E. Ashcroft, 63 men; Company D—Captain, Owen Gavigan, 95 men; Company E—Captain, Theodore H. Schenck, 64 men; Company F—Captain, Edwin S. Jenney, 142 men; Company G—Captain, John Wall, 89 men; Company H—Captain, William J. Riggs, 102 men; Company I—Captain, John H. Ammon, 96 men; Company K—Captain, James R. Angel, 96 men; Company M—Captain, James V. White, 145 men; a total of 1,091.

On the 23d of the previous November, Captain Kennedy's Independent Battery had been mustered into the United States service and had up to this time been attached to the army of the Potomac, rendering important service. Colonel Ledlie desired to attach it to the 3d Artillery and to secure the revocation of the order constituting it an independent command, in which he succeeded, and it was entered on the rolls as Company L, and as such a few reports were made by Captain Kennedy, but when he was elected Major in the 3d Artillery the command of the battery devolved upon Captain Cowan, who, for reasons never fully explained, maintained its independent existence to the end of the war.

In Fort Corcoran the 3d Artillery were thoroughly instructed in the heavy artillery exercise in all its parts, the men being divided and drilled in the different forts. They were nearly all raw recruits in this arm of the service, and its very alphabet had to be taught them, but they had intelligent and thorough commanding officers, and rapid progress was made. Accessions were, from time to time, made to the regiment, so that by April it numbered 1,350 men. So many new men brought together during the inclement season, subject to heavy guard and patrol duty, was attended by much sickness, the veterans of the old 19th mostly escaping.

The old aqueduct bridge over the Potomac was strictly guarded and no one permitted to pass unchallenged. One night, however, an attempt was made to do so by the driver of a heavy carriage from the Maryland side, on the plea that it contained distinguished official persons, a probable ruse to test the fidelity of the guards; but their pretensions were useless. The carriage and its inmates were promptly arrested and brought into the presence of Lieutenant Stewart, who

found he had as prisoners, President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and General McClellan who, having sufficiently assured themselves of the vigilance of the watch, retired, proceeding to General Porter's headquarters.

The cruel and blundering heartlessness with which men in authority sometimes treated our soldiers, was exemplified at Fort Corcoran. Doctor Lyman, medical director of Porter's division, ordered all the sick to report to Surgeon Dimon without previous notice, and for whose comfort no proper accommodations existed. In a few days five hundred invalids were thrust upon his care without any reports of their previous treatment, without nurses, sufficient medicines, or any suitable place for them, and this in the inclement month of March, with good hospitals one and a half miles distant. As soon as possible tents were erected in which to shelter the sick, and all the aid administered which was possible by the daily and nightly attendance of the Surgeon. Here the suffering men remained until the 24th of March, notwithstanding the continued efforts of the Surgeon to secure their transfer to hospitals. They were then transferred to the hospital at Georgetown.

The regiment was now to be changed to light artillery, for which purpose, on the 22d of March, they drew new uniforms, and on the 24th received marching orders. They had been selected as one of four regiments destined to reinforce General Burnside, then successfully operating on the coast of North Carolina. On the 25th they broke camp at Arlington and proceeded to Annapolis, whence, with three other artillery regiments, they embarked in transports for Hatteras Inlet, on the 28th. They were accompanied by the 2d Maryland, 17th Massachusetts, and 3d New York, the whole under command of Col. T. C. Amory, of the 17th Massachusetts. The entire 3d Artillery Regiment with its 1,300 men, its 700 horses, and several companies of the 103d New York, were stowed away in the capacious steamer *Fulton*, which proceeded with its consorts bearing the other regiments to the place of destination. After an experience of sea-sickness rarely equalled, the expedition arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 30th of March. They were here transferred to lighter vessels and ascended the river Neuse about one hundred miles to New Berne, which had on March 14th, been

captured by General Burnside, and which lies above the confluence of the rivers Trent and Neuse and contains about 8,000 inhabitants. Camp was formed on the western bounds of the city, where they were visited by General Burnside, who was very much delighted with the fine *personnel* of the regiment and its complete equipment, which he highly complimented. Burnside arranged to fortify New Berne strongly on its western side by the erection of forts; the strongest was named Fort Totten, and became identified afterwards with the heroic achievements of the regiment.

Captain Ammon, at his own request, was permitted with his company armed as infantry, to participate in the siege of Fort Macon, which guarded the entrance to Beaufort harbor, then proceeding under General Parke. His company was landed eighteen miles below New Berne, whence they marched to their destination and joined the forces operating against the fort. Fort Macon was a very strong fortress and had been early occupied by the rebels. It mounted sixty ten-inch columbiads and was garrisoned by a force of four hundred and fifty men.

Captain Ammon, with Company I, were now to put into practice some of the lessons in the use of heavy artillery which they had learned at Fort Corcoran. They proceeded to Bogue Island opposite the fort, under fire of its batteries, but fortunately, owing to the imperfections of their range, no casualties occurred. At night they moved over to the side of the island nearest the fort, and began the erection of a battery within four hundred yards of it, an earthwork on which to mount ten-inch mortars. They raised the loose sand eight feet high and kept it in place on the inside by sand bags wired together. Lieutenants Kelsey and Thomas erected another battery in the vicinity and there was erected in front and in advance of the others another earthwork on which were mounted four parrot guns. Nearly two weeks were spent in the erection of these works and mounting the guns and mortars; eight mortars and four parrot guns. The latter were brought up and placed in position at night; a fusilade of shot and shell was kept up from the fort while the work was proceeding, yet the men learned to listen to the reports of the enemy's guns and to watch and dodge the approaching missiles.

The fort was summoned to surrender on the 24th, and our batteries opened upon it the 25th, the blockading fleet cooperating. General Parke had posted a strong picket line to protect the batteries from assault. At five o'clock A. M., the parrot battery opened on the fort followed instantly by all the eight mortars. After about twenty minutes the fort responded vigorously with eighteen guns, one of them a 128 pounder columbiad.

Such an armament industriously handled would hurl an immense amount of metal at the works of the besiegers, and it did so, casting up immense clouds of sand, which would sometimes nearly bury the men without materially interfering with the operation of the batteries, which soon obtained an accurate range and maintained a very destructive fire. About nine o'clock four of our gunboats steamed up and commenced an enfilading fire; but the water was too rough for effective work and they were compelled to retire.

The effect of the fire upon Captain Ammon's works finally began to tell, and, pending repairs, it was for a short time silent; but the mortars were soon again at work with their former accuracy of range and destructive effect, manifest in the growing weakness of the fire from the fort, whose guns, one after another, had been dismounted until at three o'clock, P. M., all but one had been disabled and silenced. The end was close at hand.

At four o'clock a white flag was displayed from the fort and after a parley, an armistice was agreed upon until the following day, when the fort surrendered with all it contained. In the fort eight men were killed and twenty wounded, and four hundred and thirty prisoners were captured, also four hundred stands of arms, twenty horses, and one ton of powder. One man only of the besiegers was killed, William Dart, of Ammon's Battery, who had imprudently exposed himself and was struck by a solid shot.

The success of the siege and the freedom of our men from casualties was certainly marvelous. The fort was reputed second in strength only to Fort Sumter, was heavily armed and sufficiently garrisoned, while it was assailed and carried by hastily erected sand batteries, made under the direct fire of the fort. That men in such a position, under the fire of such a fort, should escape

with a single fatal casualty and yet capture the fortress, was so signal an instance of military success as to crown the participants in it with deserved renown. General Burnside gratefully acknowledged the service in a special order, and Captain Ammon received from the field and staff of his regiment a rich and beautiful flag, inscribed "Fort Macon, April 16, 1862," with a very complimentary note.

During April, work on Fort Totten was continued and several acres were enclosed by a sand wall eight feet high and from 12 to 15 feet thick, in which 28 heavy guns were mounted, comprising 32, 60 and 100 pounders. These were all in position and the fort in a good defensive state by the first of June.

The 3d Artillery hitherto had been unsupplied with field guns. General Burnside had with him but one other field battery, the First Rhode Island, and was therefore anxious to complete the armament of the 3rd Artillery at the earliest possible moment. Major Kennedy had come on from the Army of the Potomac and been placed in command of one of the three battalions into which the regiment was now divided, the other commanders being Majors Giles and Stone. The batteries were but slowly supplied, and, at first, with guns of various calibres, entailing much trouble to supply them with the requisite ammunition, as they ranged from 12 to 24-pounders. The full complement of a battery is six guns, six limbers, six caissons, forge, baggage-wagon and one hundred horses. In the work of supplying and drilling the several batteries both in light and heavy artillery practice, the summer and autumn of 1862 was mainly spent. Several details were made however. Battery G, Captain Wall, on the 28th of May, was sent to garrison the fort at Washington, North Carolina; Battery K was sent to General Reno; and Battery M, Captain White, was sent to garrison Fort Reno, on Roanoke Island, but was soon transferred to Fort Hatteras.

General Burnside's Coast Division, aggregating nearly 15,000 men, was now in a condition, it was believed, to strike effective blows by advancing into the interior of North Carolina and cutting the rebel communications between that State and Virginia, supplementing the advance of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. Orders were accordingly given on July 1st for an

advance in the direction of Kinston, for which full preparations were made, but the disasters which had befallen the Northern army in the Chickahominy caused a sudden change of plan. The advance was arrested by telegraph from Washington, and orders given to General Burnside to forward the brigades of Generals Parke and Reno to Fortress Monroe, to provide against threatened disaster from that quarter. They were speedily sent, General Burnside following on the 4th of July. Thus was withdrawn fully two-thirds of the forces operating in North Carolina, and the small force left to hold our various positions there was put on the defensive. General Foster was entrusted with the command of the Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart was made Chief-Engineer of the Department on General Foster's Staff, on the 10th of August, and was especially entrusted with the defenses of New Berne, which, with its diminished garrison and the offensive demonstrations of the rebels, required close and intelligent care. Strong defensive works were being erected about the town, which in January, had been so far completed as, it was believed, to secure the place from capture. The work was mainly done by contrabands, hundreds of whom were employed.

As illustrating one of the thousand forms of swindling to which the temptations of the war gave birth, it should here be noticed that these contrabands knew nothing of the value of the money in which they were paid and a trifling part only of what was their due was paid to them, while their marks were affixed to vouchers for the full aggregate, the balance going to enrich the miserable swindlers. This practice was continued for months, before it became known and was arrested.

On June 27th, Capt. John Wall, of the 3d Artillery, with ninety men, had been sent, armed as infantry, to strengthen the garrison of Washington, North Carolina, a town of three thousand inhabitants, situated on the north bank of the Tar River. Here they were employed in perfecting, through the months of July and August, the defenses of the place, and in drilling. The swamps surrounding them produced so much sickness in August, as to bring into the hospital, an old academy building in the town, nearly two-thirds of Captain Wall's men.

At four A. M., August 6th, a cavalry force of four companies and a battery of four guns of the 3d New York Artillery, Captain William J. Riggs, marched through Washington, on a reconnoitering expedition to Rainbow Bluff. At this time a dense fog prevented the rebels from discovering this movement. Just at this time a raiding party of the enemy, five hundred strong, and two companies of cavalry, came suddenly into the town through a corn-field, the fog obscuring all observation, capturing our sentinels. Two regiments from their barracks were promptly on hand, and, hearing the firing, Captain Riggs and the four cavalry companies returned and joined in the defense of the town. The rebels, with dogged obstinacy maintained a street fight for hours, the obscurity of the dense fog aiding their operations. The four guns of battery G, stored in the hospital grounds, the men being too sick to use them, were the first object of attack and capture, showing that the party was posted as to the enfeebled condition of the garrison. They had horses ready harnessed to hitch to the captured guns, which were speedily turned upon our men. The gun-boats Picket and Louisiana steamed up and rendered what aid they could; but the former exploded her magazine and retired, an accident by which nineteen men were killed. The assailants, after a loss in killed and wounded of nearly one-fourth their number, fled the town pursued by the cavalry. The 3d Artillery lost four killed, eight wounded, nine prisoners and four guns.

Both batteries engaged in this affair, B and H, inscribed "Washington, North Carolina, September 6th, 1862," upon their flags.

Captain Kennedy, with four batteries and twenty guns, was sent with an expedition ten thousand strong, designed to cut the Weldon Railroad. It started on the 3d day of November, but on reaching Tarboro, so strong a force of the enemy was found concentrated in their front, that the expedition returned, leaving the batteries at Plymouth to protect the town.

The next important movement in which the 3d Artillery participated was the expedition to Goldsboro, twelve thousand strong, intended to engage the enemy in that quarter and prevent his concentrating against General Burnside, who was then moving upon Fredericksburgh, Va. Lieut.-Colonel Stewart accompanied the expedi-

tion, with several contrabands, ready for rough engineering, and they found ample employment in removing fallen trees and other obstructions from the path of the army. On the 12th, slight skirmishes with the enemy took place with no damage to us. On the 13th, at the passage of South West Creek, opposition was met, but it was speedily dispersed. On the 14th the army had neared Kinston, and, two miles in advance of the town, the enemy six thousand strong was encountered, strongly fortified, holding the route of our advance. The position was assaulted and a severe action followed, in which the 3d Artillery played a conspicuous part. After a persistent defense in which they received and inflicted severe losses, the enemy fell back to Kinston, which was abandoned as our forces proceeded. Our loss was thirty-eight killed and one hundred and eighty-five wounded. The 3d Artillery had no killed and only ten wounded. The rebel loss was 250 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, 500 small arms, 11 cannon and other stores. Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburgh left a large rebel force free to resist Foster's contemplated advance to Goldsboro. He decided, nevertheless to proceed, and at Whitehall next day he met a force of the enemy, 10,000 strong with ten pieces of artillery. A brisk artillery and infantry fight ensued. Our batteries of thirty guns were brought to bear on the enemy's position for over two hours, by which his guns were silenced. General Foster had no time to lose, and hastened on his march to Goldsboro. Our loss in this engagement was 75 killed and wounded. The 3d Artillery had but two killed and thirteen wounded.

That day the army came within two miles of the railroad bridge, over the Neuse, to destroy which was one of the objects of the expedition. The bridge was sharply defended, but fired and burned, and the railroad torn up, thus severing the main line of rebel communication in this quarter. The purpose of the expedition being accomplished, a return march began. The rebels had already massed a large force in the vicinity, and the army was, at first, threatened with an attack, but it safely returned to New Berne.

Colonel Ledlie was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General on December 24th, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, who, in 1863, was promoted to

the Colonelcy. Major Stone was made Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Jenney became Major. The forces in North Carolina were increased to an army corps and Major-General Foster placed in command.

The Confederate government was greatly annoyed by General Foster's energetic movements, and resolved to drive him from the State, sending for this purpose General D. H. Hill with fully 20,000 men. The first demonstrations of this force were against New Berne, on March 13th, at three different points; an actual attack being made only on Fort Anderson, an unfinished earthwork. This was vigorously assailed by General Pettigrew, but was so resolutely and skillfully defended that the assailants retired. They could not capture the weakest of our defenses and therefore abandoned the hope of capturing New-Berne.

But Washington was less strongly fortified, and that town, General Hill believed, could be regained. He proceeded thither, planted his batteries, and bombarded it for ten consecutive days, wasting an immense amount of Confederate ammunition.

The Tar river, on which the town is situated, is three-fourths of a mile wide and navigable. The enemy erected heavy batteries below the town on the river, intended to prevent communication with New Berne; but General Foster nevertheless cast himself into the fort and directed its defense. As ammunition or provisions grew short they were supplied by running the batteries at night. In the fort were 2,200 men, assailed by 20,000 commanded by an able General, well supplied with artillery and every means of offense. The persistence of the siege, induced General Foster to raise it, and running the batteries, he proceeded to New Berne to prepare for it; but General Hill, anticipating his purpose, retired, abandoning the siege.

In May the two years' limit of the enlistment of the members of the old 19th would expire, and on the 20th of that month they sailed for home, reaching Auburn on the 26th. They were received at the depot by military and civic escort, conducted to the Western Exchange, where they were welcomed by a patriotic address by John N. Knapp, the provost-marshal, and supplied with a bountiful collation. They were mustered out the 2d of June and paid off on the 6th.



The companies that returned and the number in each were as follows :

*Battery A*—Captain White, and Lieutenants Tomlinson and Potter ; 75 men.

*Battery C*—Lieutenant Randolph ; 83 men.

*Battery D*—Captain Gavigan and Lieutenants Boyle, Brannick and Dwyer ; 63 men.

*Battery E*—Lieutenant Dennis ; 80 men.

*Battery G*—Captain Wall and Lieutenant Thompson ; 56 men.

*Battery I*—78 men.

*Battery K*—78 men.

A total of 524 men. Surgeon Dimon returned with this section of the regiment. On the withdrawal of these two years' men, the 3d Artillery was reduced to 889 men, comprising the following companies :

*Battery B*—Captain Ashcroft ; 142 men.

*Battery E*—Captain Schenck ; 105 men.

*Battery F*—Captain Taylor ; 133 men.

*Battery H*—Captain Riggs ; 133 men.

*Battery I*—Captain Ammon ; 113 men.

*Battery M*—Captain Howell ; 131 men.

Colonel Stewart's request to recruit for the regiment was granted, being cordially endorsed by General Foster, who added that from the 3d Artillery had been drawn "all the excellent light artillery batteries we have formed in this department, \* \* \* nine in number."

The enlistments added about 300 recruits to the regiment. The two departments of Virginia and North Carolina were, on July 18th, placed in command of General Foster, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, General John J. Peck commanding the District of North Carolina. General Peck made a careful inspection of his effective forces, and of the difficulties and dangers of his position, and became fully convinced that it was the resolute purpose of the enemy to drive him from North Carolina and rescue the State from Federal control. He therefore diligently strengthened his defenses, and prepared for the expected attack, which came on February 1st, 1864, when, about two o'clock A. M., in a thick fog, the rebels, 12,000 strong, attacked one of the outposts of New Berne, nine miles from the city. The garrison defended themselves bravely, and fell back in good order, reinforcements being sent to their support. Beach Grove, another outpost, one and a half miles distant from the position first attacked, was occupied by Lieutenant Kirby and a strong force of the enemy was interposed between him and our main works, rendering his

position untenable, and obliging the garrison to surrender. The officers were sent to Libby Prison and the men to Belle Isle, where the latter nearly all died. The former were successively transferred to Macon, Charleston and Columbia. While engaged in cutting wood at the latter place Lieutenant Kirby, Colonel Sidney Meade and Lieutenant Oliphant made their escape and safely reached our lines at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The assailants, after two days' vigorous efforts, became convinced that New Berne was too strongly fortified for successful assault, and retired, having lost 35 killed, 100 wounded and 1,000 deserters. Our loss was 100 killed and wounded, and 280 prisoners.

This raid upon New Berne was a warning which led General Peck to immediately erect more and stronger defensive works. The enemy remained in the vicinity, threatening every assailable point, inciting constant alarm, and compelling unceasing vigilance.

The rebel iron-clad *Albermarle* was at length ready and came forth to aid in the rescue of the State. It drove our wooden vessels out of the Roanoke, and, acting in concert with General Hoke with 7,000 men, on April 20th captured Plymouth and 2,000 prisoners.

General C. N. Palmer succeeded General Peck on April 25th, the latter being called to Virginia. Washington was evacuated, fearing that the fate of Plymouth would, otherwise, befall it, as we had then at this point, no vessels which could resist the formidable *Albermarle*.

On the 4th of May, New Berne was assailed by the rebel General Hoke, who drove in our pickets toward night, and demonstrated strongly the next day, waiting for his formidable ally, the *Albermarle*; but that craft was so severely handled by our war vessels at the entrance of the sound that she withdrew altogether from the fight, and in October was sunk by a torpedo. General Hoke, relying upon that vessel, summoned the city to surrender on the 6th, but was sternly refused, and, learning the fate of the *Albermarle*, retired from New Berne.

The Confederate necessities at this time in Virginia caused the withdrawal from North Carolina of its forces, and left it open to new inroads by our troops, which were frequently made.

The forces which General Foster had collected for a contemplated attack upon Wilmington were

diverted to aid in the reduction of Charleston, and sailed for Hilton Head, arriving there at different dates during the first week in February, 1864. They numbered about 11,000 men. Accompanying the force was a brigade of light and heavy artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General Ledlie, a large battalion of which, from the 3d Artillery, was commanded by Major Kennedy, comprising 400 men, 22 guns, and 400 horses.

On the 9th of February, the artillery had encamped on the Island of St. Helena, on the north side of Port Royal harbor. General Hunter was then in command at Charleston, and to him General Foster reported. The latter was coldly received, and, on communicating with Commodore Dupont, found him not ready to cooperate, and that there was an evident "hitch" in the plan of operations. General Foster left for Fortress Monroe ostensibly for siege guns, but he did not return. General Hunter embodied the entire corps as reinforcements, against which many of its officers protested. General Ledlie, at his request, was permitted to return to New Berne. Major Kennedy's battalion of the 3d Artillery was retained and lay in comparative idleness for nearly two months; but on April 3d set sail with the fleet, bearing the troops from St. Helena, destined for Stono Inlet, to aid in the contemplated attack upon Charleston.

During the attack of the fleet upon Fort Sumter on the 7th, Batteries B and F of the 3d Artillery and 4,000 troops, were landed on Folly Island, commanded by General Seymour, ready at the proper time with pontoons, to seize Morris Island.

The attack upon Charleston failed of success, and on the 12th of April the fleet, with the 10th Army Corps, returned to Port Royal. The 3d Artillery, excepting Batteries B and F, was retained at Beaufort and St. Helena until near the end of May, when it was ordered to New Berne. Batteries B and F were retained by General Hunter, and by his successor in command, General Gilmore. These two batteries participated actively in the several operations of the army on Folly Island, in the capture of Morris Island and Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg, and in the long continued bombardment of Fort Sumter. The batteries led the advance of the army, supporting the pickets, and were much exposed in the erec-

tion and working of batteries covered by the enemy's guns. They performed much valiant and efficient work.

On the 10th of July, the attack on Morris Island was made, in which about fifty guns were brought to bear upon the enemy's works. The batteries had been so quietly placed and so thoroughly covered that their position and force were a surprise to the enemy, who soon replied vigorously. The iron-clad fleet, consisting of five monitors, steamed up and so effectively seconded the land batteries that, after a contest of three hours, the rebel works were assaulted and carried by the infantry, capturing nine cannon, two mortars, a variety of stores, and many prisoners. The victory was promptly won and with trifling loss, placing our forces within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. In the attack, Batteries B and F were distinguished for their rapid and accurate firing.

On the following day an attempt was made to storm Fort Wagner by the brigade under command of General Strong. It was resolutely and bravely made, but repulsed with the loss of 150 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The work was found to be stronger than was anticipated, and Gen. Gilmore resolved to silence it by heavy bombardment and then assail it with an overwhelming force. Seven days were spent in the erection and mounting of batteries, and on the 18th of July the fleet in the harbor and the batteries on the island opened upon the fort a furious cannonade, which had few parallels during the war. This was continued for twelve hours, when, at evening our troops gathered on the beach for the terrible assault. It was made in force, pushed with fruitless bravery and failed; the assailants, in their approach to the fort were exposed to a terrific fire and the enemy came out of their strong bomb-proofs, uninjured by the heavy bombardment. For three terrible hours the assailing column persevered in the desperate work and was finally compelled to retire with a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 1,530.

A siege followed; twenty-nine days and nights were spent in incessant toil, and formidable batteries were completed. Batteries B and F of the 3d Artillery occupied the right of the line. The wall of Fort Sumter facing our batteries was strengthened by sand bags to the height of forty-five feet, and fifteen feet thick, which, with the



brick wall made a total thickness of thirty-six feet. The fort was in range of our batteries over two miles distant, and the purpose of our preparations was thought by the enemy to be a probable attack upon it, and they judged rightly; on the 16th of August experimental shots were discharged at the fort, and an effective range secured. The iron-clad fleet joined in the bombardment of Sumter. The batteries for seven days, gave their undivided attention to the rear wall, which was pierced and crumbled into ruins, and the fort practically disabled. Its surrender and that of the works on Morris Island were demanded and refused, and notice given that the bombardment of the city of Charleston would speedily follow, which, although five miles distant, was found to be within effective range of Gilmore's heaviest guns, the missiles from which reached the heart of the city.

Coincident with the preparations for the bombardment of Sumter, General Gilmore had vigorously prosecuted the work of his approaches to Fort Wagner, on which he was employed from the 18th of July to the 6th of September, when the long and difficult work was completed and orders given for the assault on the following morning. The enemy, however, evacuated both Wagner and Gregg during the night, leaving in our hands nineteen heavy guns, a large supply of ammunition and seventy prisoners. This placed the city and harbor of Charleston directly within the sweep of our guns.

The fame of the 3d Artillery had become so noted, that it was the great rallying point for recruits. It had upon its rolls in June, 1,700 and in October, 2,500 men and 11 full batteries, forty guns and 1,000 horses.

In October the dreaded and fatal typhus fever prevailed to an alarming extent and several officers of the 3d Artillery were attacked and two died, Lieut.-Colonel Stone and Lieut. Hilles, and also sixty men. The death of Colonel Stone was deeply lamented and was a serious loss to the regiment. He was a very active and efficient officer and his many excellent qualities of head and heart, greatly endeared him to his comrades in the army, and his friends at home.

Various and relatively unimportant details from the 3d Artillery were sent out during December and January, whose contests and captures were mainly with and of pigs and poultry, which we cannot take the space to chronicle.

Battery F, Captain Day, had been sent on September 5th, with an expedition to Jacksonville, Florida, where it remained over two months. Captain Day, in October, returned home on a furlough, when the command of the Battery devolved upon Lieutenant Titus, who, with Captain Messereau of Battery B, was ordered to join, under General Foster, an expedition intended to cooperate with General Sherman in his great march to the sea. The final point of destination was Grahamsville, ten miles inland from Boyd's Neck, where General Foster's forces were landed. The object was to blockade the railroad there. The force comprised 5,000 men, largely composed of colored troops. A brisk skirmish with the enemy took place within a few miles of Grahamsville, in which both of the Batteries actively participated, and in which Lieutenant Wildt of Battery B was killed. The Confederates fell back to Honey Hill, where strong fortifications had been erected. They were here attacked, and, for the rest of the day a desperate and bloody battle was maintained with great bravery and at a fearful sacrifice of life by our troops. The two Batteries, B and F, were engaged in the fight and were more exposed to the fire of the infantry and sharpshooters than is usual with artillery, and suffered correspondingly. Lieut. Crocker was wounded in the right eye, but kept his place for a full hour after receiving his wound; many of the men were also wounded, but none killed. Our efforts to open the way to Grahamsville failed. The rebels held the Hill, and our army, sadly depleted, fell back toward the Landing, having lost in killed and wounded 746 men.

On the 6th of December a new and successful attempt was made to reach the railroad at another point, this time from Devaux's Neck, whither they proceeded in gun-boats. The railroad was ten miles distant from the Landing. The advance of the army was resisted by a strong force of the enemy, and on the 7th a four hours' engagement was maintained, in which we lost 80 killed and wounded, Battery F, one wounded. The railroad was reached and carefully guarded, preventing the passage of trains.

Here news was received that General Sherman had reached Savannah, and General Foster opened communication with him by sea, strongly fortifying the railroad with heavy guns to prevent the rebel General Hardy from escaping

over it from Savannah ; but he fled the city in another direction. Sherman's and Foster's forces now took the necessary rest and made preparations for further movements. Savannah was placed under the command of General Foster, who was also to cooperate in the movement upon Charleston, while General Sherman was to continue his triumphal march until its final close at Spottsylvania Court House.

General Foster's movements began on the 1st of February, with four army corps, and with them were the fighting Batteries, B and F. But they had little else to do than march, watch the movements of the enemy, stop, or advance, as the general events of the campaign required. The fall of Savannah on the 21st of December, and the combined movements of Sherman and Foster, led also to the fall of Charleston on the 18th of February, after as gallant, successful and protracted resistance against the mightiest engineering of modern warfare, as was ever made by a beleaguered town.

Little else now remained for the army in this quarter to do, except to "hold, occupy and possess the places and the property belonging to the Government," and this it proceeded to do. Batteries B and F, after their long and arduous service, accepted with gladness the order "to help occupy, hold and possess," the city of Charleston, where they remained until the conclusion of peace.

While Batteries B and F, and those at New Berne, had been employed as we have related, other portions of the 3rd Artillery had been employed in other and equally important fields of duty, for the several batteries composing the regiment were, as necessity demanded, detached on special service. Battery H, Captain Riggs, and Battery M, Captain Howell, were, in October, 1863, ordered to Fortress Monroe, in which vicinity they were chiefly employed in guard duty, until General Butler's plan of proceeding to Richmond had been matured. In April, 1864, those batteries were attached to Butler's forces in the attempt to capture the rebel city, as were also two other batteries drawn from New Berne, Battery E, Captain Ashby, and Battery K, Captain Angel. The four batteries were under command of Major Schenck.

Battery E proceeded to Bermuda Hundreds and participated in the bloody battles at Drury's

Bluff on May 13th and 14th, and was in the hottest of the fight. Captain Ashby displayed great coolness and bravery under the most trying circumstances, his battery contributing largely to the escape of our army from capture in the battles of the 14th. By some blunder his battery was left without infantry supports, and the enemy charged upon it. Two charges were repulsed by the rapid volleys of the artillery, protected by the obscurity of a dense fog, which prevented the contestants from seeing the position or judging the number of their foes.

At the third and most furious assault, the battery was overcome and three of its guns captured, the horses being shot. Captain Ashby and Lieutenant Fuller were wounded and one of his men was killed and several wounded. Under the circumstances, the small number of casualties was a marvel. Our losses in these terrible battles were 4,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; and the rebel loss was 3,000. Battery E, during the battle, fired 419 rounds. For the next two weeks there were almost daily battles between Butler's forces and the enemy. While Battery E had been winning laurels in the Peninsula, Battery M had been in garrison at Fort Powhatan, resisting rebel attacks; in an expedition to Spring Hill, resulting in the capture of the place; at Wilson's Landing, repulsing a desperate rebel charge; after which they came to the front and shared in the toils, conflicts and dangers of the long and bloody siege of Petersburg. Battery K joined in the siege on May 16th, building, garrisoning and defending a fort at Spring Hill, from repeated rebel attacks. The battery participated in the attack upon Petersburg June 14, 1864, opening the first fire upon the enemy's line of defenses, resulting in its capture, including its material, and 300 prisoners. But the city was not captured; like Richmond and Charleston, it was destined to be one of the "last ditches" wherein the rebellion was to die, and for ten long and fearfully tragic months it successfully resisted all our efforts to capture it, and surrendered only on the collapse of the rebellion.

We have not the space to chronicle in detail the varied services of Batteries B, K, M and H, in the numerous and important parts borne by them in that long siege. The thorough experience of both the officers and men, their expertness in handling and firing their batteries, and

their coolness and good judgment under the most trying circumstances, were so well known and so highly appreciated in the army that they were actively engaged in responsible positions during nearly the whole progress of the siege, attended by almost daily battles, suspended only during the inclement winter weather. On the night of April 2d, both Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated, and the several batteries of the 3rd Artillery, which so long had lain before and about the latter city, proceeded to and occupied Richmond, whence they were ordered home for final muster out.

It now only remains for us to trace the operations of Batteries A, Captain Russell; C, Captain Mercer; D, Captain Van Heusen; G, Captain William H. Kelsey; and I, Lieutenant Richardson, each having about 180 men. These several Batteries on March 3d, 1865, accompanied an expedition from New Berne, 6,000 strong, under the command of General Cox, destined for Goldsboro, which place in the then condition of our military affairs, it was important to take and hold; and this expedition was but a cooperative force acting in concert with Major-General Schofield, then commandant of the department, having under his command an aggregate force of 21,000 men.

Colonel Stewart had been so fortunate, as to have found a map of the region over which they were to go, carefully drawn by rebel engineers from accurate surveys, and so minute in its data that he could and did prepare, in advance, suitable bridges for the several streams over which they were to pass, in anticipation of their destruction. This enabled the army to advance with less delay at the streams, though the roads were blocked by fallen trees. At a tributary of the Neuse, its passage was on the 7th, strongly contested, both by infantry and artillery, holding a fortified position. After feeling the position of the enemy, and believing it to be a strong one, General Cox decided to entrench and await reinforcements, which were soon to arrive. The position was in a heavy and dense wood, and the entire night was industriously and, events showed, very wisely spent in perfecting defensive works by felling the trees, lopping the branches and throwing up breast-works of earth and timber.

In the morning, the enemy appearing quiet, a reconnoissance was made by two regiments of

infantry, a squad of cavalry and a section of Battery I, Lieutenant Seymour. The artillery opened on the enemy, and eliciting no response the firing was kept up at intervals for nearly three hours without any reply, when they suddenly found themselves flanked and enveloped by three rebel brigades, that had made a wide detour. Our force was overpowered and one of its guns and seven hundred prisoners captured; including five from Battery I. One man from the latter was killed.

General Hoke, commanding the rebels, then attacked our position with great violence; but the men had so thoroughly protected themselves by fallen trees and earthworks that they held their ground and kept the enemy at bay, though they outnumbered us two to one. Pending the fight, General Ruger arrived from New Berne with a division of infantry, and, joining in the battle, quickly drove the enemy from our front. Our men were so well protected that notwithstanding the large force of the enemy and the fury and persistence of the attack, our losses in killed and wounded were small. The 3d Artillery lost but one man killed, William A. Foster, of Battery I, and five wounded. Batteries C and D did very effective work in this engagement, and though much exposed, they fired their discharges so rapidly upon the assailing columns as to check and repel them. Batteries G and I were also briskly engaged in the work of repelling the eager assaults of the enemy.

The next day it rained incessantly and it was spent in comparative quiet; the enemy had been reinforced and occupied a carefully entrenched position, which we did not care at that time to assail, as we were waiting the arrival of General Couch with reinforcements. On the morning of the 10th, Hoke, relying on his superior numbers, threw a heavy force suddenly upon our rear, but he found us prepared to receive him. Here the batteries again displayed their effective skill and, united to the destructive infantry fire, after a short, but to the enemy a very destructive contest, they fled in disorder. After a short interval, heavy masses of men were again rushing upon our works determined to take them, this time entering the heavy abatis by which our position was defended, but it was useless, they only came into the "jaws of death," and after a half-hour's effort, retired. Our loss was less than two

hundred; that of the Confederates, over two thousand; four hundred of their dead and wounded were found in the abatis after the fight. As illustrating the comparative safety of artillerists in action, it may be stated that the 3rd Artillery had but two men wounded in this hotly contested battle.

On the 11th General Couch arrived, swelling Schofield's army 20,000 men. When Hoke decamped to reinforce Johnston in his final struggles with Grant and Sherman, Schofield was in communication with the latter, and they were to combine their forces at or near Goldsboro. Schofield proceeded by the way of Kinston, leaving a brigade and Batteries A and B, 3rd New York Artillery, to hold the town, he proceeded with the balance of his forces, including Batteries C, D and I, on his way to Goldsboro, living upon the country, as Sherman's policy was: "If anybody must suffer let the rebels suffer." The army made the first day eighteen miles, more than half the distance to Goldsboro. The next day, March 21st, heavy skirmishing was maintained and a large force of negroes employed in repairing roads and bridges; but Goldsboro was reached and the army commenced entrenchment at once. Signal guns were fired by Battery I to advise Sherman of their arrival, until responses were received, when a courier was sent to Sherman. The latter reached Goldsboro on the 23d of March, and was received with a Major-General's salute from Battery I. He proceeded on the 25th, to City Point, and held a conference with General Grant, returning on the 30th to Goldsboro.

On the 22d, the army of the Ohio had been reinforced. General Schofield appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy his chief of artillery, comprising thirteen batteries. General Sherman's army, after its terribly exhausting march of over six hundred miles perpetually harrassed by the enemy, sadly needed rest and refitting. Most of the men had worn out their shoes, were barefooted, and their clothing tattered. To rest and refit this army, the time from the 1st to the 10th of April, was spent. On the latter day, the whole army, 70,000 strong, set out for Smithfield, in pursuit of Johnston, who had about 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. Smithfield was entered on the 11th, and here the news was received of Lee's surrender, and especial efforts

were to be made to arrest the further retreat of Johnston; but that officer had also received the news, and seeing the folly of any further effusion of blood, made overtures of surrender. Terms were finally agreed upon, ending the great rebellion and the toils and sacrifices, not only of the 3rd Artillery, but of all our soldiers in the field.

**FINAL REVIEW.**—The light batteries encamped at Raleigh until early in June. Here the whole army was reviewed, and the splendid artillery brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, especially attracted the attention of the commanding General, and the 3rd New York Artillery received his particular commendation. In the latter part of June they were paid off, mustered out, and returned to their several homes.

**MEMBERSHIP OF THE THIRD ARTILLERY.**—When mustered out the 3rd Artillery numbered 2,200 men. The lowest number at any time had been 600 men, and its highest, 2,550, and it had connected with it in the aggregate, at different times, 4,408 men.

**LOSSES.**—The losses by disease were 247, in battle, 15, in rebel prisons, 70, wounded, 233, by desertion, 347; ten guns were lost in action. The number killed and wounded was, therefore, less than one in ten of the average number of the regiment, while the number that died of disease, independent of the prisoners, was nearly equal to the killed and wounded.

When we know that the regiment engaged in sixty-four battles, sieges and skirmishes, the foregoing list of casualties seems surprisingly small. It is, however, due to causes that fully explain the reason. Artillery generally engages its enemy at long range, and its guns and gunners are usually protected by natural or artificial hills, or works of their own erection. Unlike infantry, they occupy a small space; to shell a position successfully, test shots are required and a change of position prevents the enemy from obtaining an accurate range. It is with artillery the same as with general officers; it occupies positions remote from the center of conflict and, except when flanked, surprised, or in the confusion of defeat, is much less exposed than infantry, as the very instructive experience of the 3d Artillery repeatedly and abundantly proved. For the most part they had an excellent equipment; they had been most thoroughly drilled by officers who

knew and conscientiously performed their duty, and the men therefore knew how to handle their guns with telling effect; and when a body of grays came within the sweep of their guns, they suddenly bit the dust or retired before them. Their exceptional freedom from casualties was, therefore, due to their less exposure, to the skill and efficiency of the officers and men of the regiment, and to the further fact, that on very few occasions, were they engaged where our forces were defeated, and where, in the confusion of retreat and the swoop of cavalry, artillerymen often greatly suffered.

## CHAPTER XX.

### CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION, (CONTINUED.)

THE 75TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—ORGANIZATION—SERVICE ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND—IN NEW ORLEANS—LA FOURCHE EXPEDITION—ATTAKAPAS EXPEDITION—SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON—EXPEDITION TO TEXAS—ITS VARIOUS MILITARY SERVICES IN THE SOUTHWEST—ORDERED TO WASHINGTON—IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—MUSTERED OUT.

THE organization of this regiment has been given in a previous chapter; its camp and field operations were as follows: The regiment was destined for the defense of Fort Pickens, Florida, where they arrived on the 14th of December, 1861, and encamped on Santa Rosa Island, in "Camp Seward."

Opposite to their camp, across the channel, and a little over a mile distant, stood Fort Mc Rae, which, with the navy yard and all the other government property in that vicinity excepting Fort Pickens, had been seized by the rebels. The latter fort had been defended and held by a loyal and brave officer, Lieutenant Slemmer, until reinforced in July by the 6th New York regiment, the Billy Wilson Zouaves. Colonel Harvey Brown, of the regular army, at this time commanded the post.

This position of the 75th was, in many respects, a very trying one. The island on which they encamped was composed of barren sand, without

any vegetation whatever. From its white surface the glaring rays of the sun were reflected as from a field of snow, and the ocean winds which swept over it, would carry its fine sharp particles into the nostrils and eyes and cover the bodies of the men. Its loose and yielding particles made the traveling through it very laborious and it was besides the abode of innumerable and very large fleas hungering and thirsting for Yankee blood, which they drew as eagerly as the hot-headed rebels themselves. Water could be obtained only by sinking barrels a few feet in the sand, when the sea water that filtered in, could be used for a few days, when it would become brackish and new pits were sunk.

In the vicinity, occupying Fort Mc Rae, in and on the adjacent mainland, lay General Bragg, with a force more than double our own. While, therefore, we had a strong fortress for our protection we could only act on the defensive, and keep ourselves in close proximity thereto. The health of the regiment suffered greatly from the change of climate and of habits, giving the surgeons active employment in attentions to the sick, and many deaths occurred.

The command lay quietly in the camp for about two weeks, when a rebel flag on a passing steamer, presented a too tempting target not to be fired upon, and a salute from battery Lincoln was given it and a shot thrown into the navy yard. This provoked a return fire both upon the fort and the camp. One of the earliest shots had struck so closely to the head-quarters of the 75th as to compel the removal of the regiment farther back. The two forts and all the batteries, on both sides, kept up an artillery duel until 4 o'clock A. M. of the next day. Fort Mc Rae was seriously damaged by our fire, and several buildings in the navy yard set on fire. Very little injury was inflicted on Fort Pickens, and but one man seriously hurt. The abandoned camp even remained uninjured. The night following the "long roll" was sounded and the line quickly formed, but it was a false alarm. The regiments were called out repeatedly in that way, and kept in constant preparation to resist night attacks which were feared from the superior force of the enemy lying near. Frequent reconnoissances were made up the island to be assured that all was right, and great vigilance was maintained.

In January regular and thorough company and battalion drills were instituted and maintained, and the regiment soon became as expert as regulars. Here the regiment lay through the winter. On the 9th of May 1862, the rebels evacuated and burned Pensacola, including the navy yard. New Orleans had been captured, and General Butler could now easily obtain forcible possession of Pensacola, with its valuable stores. These, so far as possible, the enemy removed, the balance was abandoned and burned. The main force from Santa Rosa then moved over to Pensacola and established themselves there in comfortable quarters, without opposition, gladly exchanging the Sahara-like island, for the cheerful inland verdure. Here they found solid earth to tread upon, welcome shade to exclude the fierce rays of the sun and, as regarded physical comforts, the men were well provided for. Here they remained nearly four months. Major Babcock was provost-marshal and Captain Dwight served on General Arnold's staff, as Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Inspector-General; and Chaplain Hudson took possession of the Episcopal church edifice in which to hold the regimental services.

With a wily General in his vicinity, having a force superior to his own, General Arnold knew the hazards of his position and took the precaution to fortify it carefully. He sent out frequent reconnoitering parties in search of information, and foragers for whatever would contribute to the sustenance of the army. He acted on the conviction that he was in an enemy's country and that it was all right to sustain his men upon its available resources. Cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and the fruits of the region were therefore liberally appropriated. The various expeditions sent out from Pensacola during the four months of encampment there, though successful in capturing supplies, did not encounter the enemy.

Lieutenants Stevenson and Miles, who had been home on recruiting service, returned on the 24th of June with forty-one recruits, who were organized as Company K, placed under the command of Captain Stevenson and sent over to garrison Fort Pickens, relieving Company I, which, with a Company of regulars, had formed the previous garrison. Here their discipline and drill were thorough, being instructed by officers of the regular army.

The climate, as the hot season came on, began

to tell on the health of both officers and men, producing much debility and sickness. Chaplain Hudson resigned in July, and Sergeant Powers obtained leave of absence. Colonel Dodge was also so severely affected by the climate as to ask leave of absence, for recovery, but General Hunter denied it. The Colonel was therefore compelled to offer his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned home. Captain Mc Dougal, who had received a flesh wound in the thigh, by the carelessness of a picket, returned home for recovery and there accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 111th New York Volunteers. On the 31st of August, the 75th embarked for New Orleans, where they arrived on the 3d of September, and were placed under command of General Butler, who mustered out the regimental band. Here Captain Dwight took formal leave of the regiment to return and assume command of the 160th New York Volunteers, much to the regret of his associates of the 75th, to whom he was greatly endeared. Illness compelled Captain Choate to resign. Lieutenant Corning succeeded Captain Dwight. Lieutenant Miles became Captain of Company H, and Lieutenant Stanford of Company K.

On the 28th of September, General Butler organized a reserve brigade, the 25th, comprising four regiments, of which the 75th was one, two batteries and several companies of cavalry, intended for the celebrated "La Fourche expedition" into the interior of Louisiana to secure control of the railroads in that section, and of the large supply of sugar and cotton there produced.

The brigade was under the command of General Godfrey Weitzel, a competent and gentlemanly officer; Major Lewis E. Carpenter acted as Brigade Quartermaster.

On the 25th of October the brigade landed a few miles below, and marched to Donisonville, occupying the town which, the night before, had been abandoned by the rebels. Here a levy was made by Quartermaster Carpenter on what horses and mules could be found, and the men on such poultry and pigs as came in their way.

On the next day the army was put in motion down the eastern side of the Bayou La Fourche, between which and the river was the levee or artificial embankment. Abundant stock was secured and crowds of slaves came within the lines, the planters generally retiring, as our



soldiers advanced. In the afternoon they were advised by a negro that there was a large force of the enemy down the Bayou and scouts confirmed the report. They did not however make a stand until the next day, when in a favorable position for them, near Labadieville, they disputed our passage; but after a sharp action of an hour's duration, they were flanked and put to flight, losing 60 killed and wounded and 150 prisoners. The 75th was so posted in this action as to lose but a single man, Abram Terwilliger, yet the brigade lost 18 killed and 74 wounded. After the action the dead were buried, and the wounded cared for, when the army encamped near the field.

Next day the march was renewed and, excepting slight skirmishing, met no opposition, and in the afternoon the army entered and occupied Thibodeaux, a village of about 3,000 inhabitants.

The 75th went into camp, with the Brigade, one mile below, and remained here for more than three months. Here was the center of the sugar producing region, and Captain T. K. Fuller of the 75th was especially charged by General Butler with the duty of securing it for the government. Very large quantities were taken; liberated negroes, confiscated mules, and wagons being used for the purpose. It is stated that General Butler confiscated over a million dollars worth of sugar while at New Orleans. He believed in the war maxim "that to the victors belong the spoils" and he took them without stint.

While in camp here scenes of not unusual occurrence elsewhere during the war were daily presented. The masters had left, and the slaves, for the time, had taken their places, and were greatly elated at the eminence so suddenly attained. The mansions were deserted by their owners and many things about them were appropriated by the darkies and brought into camp, including every variety of clothing and provisions, and even personal and household ornaments.

Three miles from the camp was the residence of General Braxton Bragg, commanding the rebel forces in that quarter. His mansion and the grounds had been extremely elegant, but the vandalism of the soldiers had made a wreck of the mirrors, pictures, carpets, and costly furniture, and transferred its useful articles as chairs, stoves, &c., to the Quartermaster's department.

Early in November, Chaplain Q. S. S. Goss

arrived to supply the place made vacant by Chaplain Hudson's resignation.

On December 7th, commissions were received for Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, who was made Colonel; Major Babcock, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Quartermaster Carpenter, Major. Lieutenant J. H. Hinman was made Captain of Company I. Camp rest was soon to be broken and an active campaign begun.

On December 16th, 1862, General Banks assumed command of the Department of the Gulf and, receiving large reinforcements, formed the 19th Army Corps. Among the reinforcements, was the 160th New York, which was brigaded with the 75th, and was included in the First Division, Second Brigade.

On the 10th of January, General Weitzel, with the Second Brigade, was sent on an expedition designed to capture the rebel iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, then in Bayou Teche. Four small gunboats, *Calloun*, *Kingsman*, *Estella* and *Diana*, were to cooperate in the attack. The troops reached on the afternoon of the 13th the hamlet of Pattersonville, on the bank of the Atchafalaya.

Here the brigade was formed in order of battle, and advancing two miles, reached the Teche, when skirmishing commenced with the cavalry posted here, ending in a volley of musketry, and a few shells, which dispersed the enemy. Our army encamped here for the night. In the morning, Captain Fitch was detailed by General Weitzel, with sharpshooters, to pick off the gunners on the *Cotton*, and Captain Savery, with Company G, and Lieutenant Thurber, Company A, were sent out on the picket line to push the enemy lying in the earthworks.

The gunboats now came up as near the *Cotton* as the obstructions in the river would permit, and opened on the vessel and the rebel batteries further up. The foremost of the boats ran upon a torpedo and was disabled, and Commodore Buchanan was killed. The boats took no further part in the action. Captain Fitch, with sixty sharpshooters, now came up on a run and poured such a fire upon the gunners on the *Cotton* as to kill or drive them all below. The boat tried to escape, and finally cut the hawser and proceeded up the stream. Our soldiers followed closely. In this service, Lieutenant Whiteside, a brave and noble young officer, fell mortally

wounded, urging on his boys to finish their work and not to mind him as he was past help. The gunboat *Cotton* finally came under the protection of an artillery redoubt which drove off our sharpshooters. Further effective work at that point was discontinued; but between the rebel infantry and Captain Savery's skirmishers during the forenoon, a brisk affair occurred in which the Captain and his men drove the rebel line from ditch to ditch across the cane field, for over two hours, occupying in succession the ditches from which they drove the foe when, the latter being reinforced, our boys retired.

We lost in this day's engagement in killed, Lieutenant James E. Whiteside, and private John Noble; wounded, 16. The brigade encamped on the field expecting further work in the morning, but before daylight the enemy set fire to the gunboat and retreated. The object of the expedition, the destruction of that vessel, was thus accomplished, and the expedition returned to camp where, for the next three weeks, little of interest occurred.

Early in February, the 75th and the 160th, were sent to Brashear, and were here joined by the 114th New York. The post was called Camp Reno, and commanded by Colonel Smith of the 114th. The time was here spent in drills and reconnoissances, in guarding the gunboats at night, and various expeditions in the boats to look after the movements of the enemy in that quarter. On one of these expeditions, a party from the 160th New York, on the *Diana*, were captured with their vessel.

Learning from deserters that the rebels from the vicinity of the Teche, 5,000 strong, were arranging to attack Camp Reno, Colonel Smith called for reinforcements, and two regiments and a battery were added to his force.

Major Carpenter was assigned to the Quartermaster's department in New Orleans; Colonel Merritt was made Brigade Inspector. Their places were supplied by Captains Cray and Savery. Surgeon Benedict had been promoted to chief medical officer of the brigade. Assistant Surgeon Powers was Surgeon of the 160th, and Doctor D. M. Root was his successor. Captain Fitch, on the 9th of March, was detailed as provost marshal at Brashear, and afterwards as acting Commissary of Subsistence. Lieut. Fitch was made acting ordnance officer on Weitzel's staff.

Negro troops were now being rapidly enlisted. Captain Luther Goodrich was made Colonel of a colored regiment, the 17th, and Lieutenant Francis A. Hopping succeeded to the command of Company E. Willis G. Goodrich, Silas R. Barber and C. S. Bentley, held commands in the 17th colored regiment.

Chaplain Goss, who had been very sick, resigned his commission early in March, unable to endure the effects of the climate. Captains Miles and Porter, for the same reasons, resigned their commissions; the former was succeeded by Lieutenant George H. Curtice, and the latter by Lieutenant Frank Silsby.

No event of especial importance in which the 75th was engaged, occurred until General Banks began his famous expedition for the conquest of what was called the Attakapas country, one preparation for which had been the destruction of the gunboat *Cotton*, as we have related. This country was the garden of Louisiana. Its planters were rich and rabid secessionists. It was a flat region, filled with bayous, and sluggish though navigable streams.

General Banks' forces exceeded 12,000 men, including Weitzel's brigade, in which was the 75th and 160th New York. The forces reached Burdick on the 9th and 10th of April, and on the 11th an advance was ordered to Pattersonville, nine miles above, skirmishing continuing nearly all the way, the 75th being deployed. The next morning, April 12th, General Banks made a careful reconnoissance and then moved forward in force, General Weitzel's brigade in the advance. The enemy soon appeared in numbers and drew up in line of battle in front of a large sugar house. The Union cavalry was sent forward to attack them, but on their approach the rebels fled across the Teche.

The enemy had constructed a strong line of earthworks, extending on both sides of the river, some three-fourths of a mile, in which were mounted about thirty guns, defended by a strong rebel force, commanded by Dick Taylor, son of the ex-president. The river had been obstructed by an old bridge, and the now rebel *Diana*, with her powerful armament, patrolled it above the obstructions. One brigade, Goodwin's, crossed the river on pontoons and were to operate in the rear of the works. Four of our gunboats on the river cooperated.

During the afternoon of the 12th, from three o'clock till dark, there was heavy firing on both sides, the commanding General having advanced his men sufficiently near the enemy's works to draw their fire, and thus learn their position and the strength of their batteries, the *Diana* also joining on the rebel side.

On the 13th the battle was renewed and reinforcements crossed to the opposite side of the river. The contest was mainly with the artillery. The charges which had been made by the enemy met so valiant and strong resistance as each time to repel them. The *Diana* was soon disabled and compelled to withdraw, and our strong and sustained fire began to tell upon the works of the enemy, many of whose guns were dismounted, and the fire of their batteries lessened.

General Banks had learned that General Grover was advancing on Franklin, but ten miles above them on Bayou Teche, and that, therefore, his plan of attacking the rebel front and rear would be likely to succeed. He was by no means inclined to abandon it. The severe results to the enemy's works of the firing on the 13th had assured them of the extreme doubt of their withstanding another day's siege, so they quietly withdrew during the night and escaped.

The casualties in these series of contests were not large, when the exposure of the men and the duration of the fight are considered; it did not exceed 250 killed and wounded, and the 75th lost but 3 killed and 15 wounded.

On the 14th the army advanced to Franklin with no other interruption than slight cavalry skirmishing, and encamped a mile beyond the town. The main reliance of the enemy, in this quarter, had been their defensive works and their gunboats on the river, all of which were now destroyed. Little other opposition here was therefore expected.

On the morning of the 14th of April the march was resumed and continued for eighteen miles, and on the 15th extended to twenty miles, passing two miles beyond the town of New Iberia, a few miles to the west of which were salt works of great value to the Confederacy. These the cavalry destroyed. Here Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Seward brought dispatches to General Banks from Washington, and he was a very welcome guest in the camp.

The army had now reached a rolling region

away from the swamps and morasses over which they had been so long marching, and large fields of cane and herds of cattle abounded.

The advance continued on the 17th until two o'clock, when they found the bridge over the Bayou Tortue destroyed; but in two hours it was repaired and passed, and the march continued without much interruption to Opelousas, which was reached on the 20th of April, coincidentally with the capture of Butte la Rose by the navy. General Weitzel's brigade was posted in the vicinity of Opelousas. Here some two weeks were spent in gathering together and shipping the vast amount of cotton stored in the vicinity. Some had been burned, but the amount collected was large; all the transportation and negroes that could be found were impressed into the service of collecting and shipping it.

On Monday, May 14th, the march was renewed and, after four days of continuous and toilsome tramping in the heat, but without opposition from the enemy, the army reached Alexandria, and rested until Saturday, when Generals Weitzel's and Dwight's brigades were sent in pursuit of the enemy who had fled up the Red River. After a two days' march, during which the enemy fled before our advance, orders were received from General Banks to return to Alexandria, as the decision had been made to attack Port Hudson, abandoning for that purpose the Red River expedition. The movement upon Port Hudson was in cooperation with General Grant's operations against Vicksburg; Generals Weitzel and Dwight therefore returned to Alexandria.

On Sunday, May 17th, Gen. Weitzel's brigade began its march for Port Hudson, and Gen. Banks' entire forces had concentrated in its vicinity by the 25th and were so disposed as to make upon the place a simultaneous attack. On the 27th General Weitzel's brigade, which included the two Cayuga regiments, was on the right of the army, General Grover commanding.

At the appointed time Gen. Weitzel's brigade was in position, but the time of attack had been changed from five to six o'clock, A. M. Between our lines and the enemy's work, lay a line of woods. Through this screen, promptly at the appointed hour, General Weitzel advanced, meeting, as he emerged from the woods, a fierce fire from the rifle pits, and a storm of grape and cannister

from the enemy's batteries, on a hill beyond. This checked his advance for a time, when the second line advanced and stormed and captured the first line of rifle pits; but there now appeared before them a deep gorge or valley, 100 rods wide, broken by numerous ravines and obstructed by trees, forming a nearly impenetrable abatis hidden in which were two regiments of sharpshooters. Beyond this, rose an eminence, on which were the nearly finished works of the enemy, in which batteries were placed. Into such a terrible jungle the 75th Regiment, led by Col. Babcock, plunged on the run. The color-bearer was the first to fall, but his place was quickly filled. Lieutenant Avery was killed, and many of the men wounded. In this valley, for hours a contest was maintained with the sharpshooters, many of whom were killed and hundreds captured. The ravine was wooded and a sort of Indian combat was maintained from tree to tree and from stump to stump. Gradually and in scattered groups, they ascend the slope toward the main work of the enemy, maintaining throughout the day their position, and keeping by their accurate firing, the heads of their enemies behind their parapets, and the gunners from their batteries. Heavy batteries were, during the forenoon, placed in position, and these maintained a furious and effective bombardment upon the forts of the enemy; and from the river flats a simultaneous bombardment was kept up upon the town into which were dropped hundreds of 13 and 15-inch shells.

At nightfall the army held the positions it had gained during the day. In this encounter, the 75th bore the brunt of the battle and suffered severely, having 15 killed, including four officers, Lieutenant William E. Avery, First Sergeant, William H. Storke, Color-Sergeant, Lyman Hill, and Sergeant A. H. Earll, and 86 wounded.

From this time until the 14th of June, Port Hudson was closely invested; the 75th was relieved from duty at the front in consideration of its valor and sacrifices on the 27th. Heavy siege guns and mortars were brought round from the river flotilla and placed in commanding positions; in all 103 pieces of ordnance were brought to bear upon the enemy. These, with the coöperative fire of the fleet, kept up a nearly incessant roar, and cast into the enemy's works a vast number of shot and shell.

It was believed that the enemy was short of artillery ammunition as, for some time past, their artillery fire had greatly slackened. To test this, General Banks ordered and maintained for thirty-six hours a continuous bombardment, but nothing was developed by it. A feigned attack was then made along the entire front about midnight on the 9th of June, and a fire of infantry and artillery was delivered, to which the besieged replied vigorously with their infantry, but feebly with their artillery. This done, the infantry was ordered to lie down and the fight was continued over them by sharpshooters in the rifle pits, and by the artillery. A rain began and the advance withdrew. Few casualties resulted from this night attack; none in the 75th.

On the night of Saturday, June 13th, another attempt was made to take the works by assault, and in this, as in the first assault, the 75th were assigned a responsible and dangerous part; they executed it bravely but without success, and after an entire day of resolute and fierce combat, which fully convinced the commanding General that the works in his front were too strong to be taken by assault, he withdrew his men.

Our losses were severe, numbering in the 75th, 11 killed and 74 wounded, amongst whom were Lieutenant Hutchinson, Sergeants Orville W. Munroe, P. D. Olmsted, and Corporals Albert O. Remington and Charles Hilliard, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Babcock, severely wounded in the thigh; also Captain John E. Savery in the arm and knee, severely; First Lieutenant Benjamin E. Thurber, in the knee, seriously; First Lieutenant Anson Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Crocker.

After this repulse little effective work was done, except to keep up at intervals the bombardment and the duel of sharpshooters, driving saps, and talking of a third assault, to which the army, in view of recent experience, were not much inclined. But news came on the 7th of July that Vicksburg had surrendered, with its 27,000 men and 125 guns. Port Hudson followed as soon as the terms could be settled, and over 6,000 prisoners were secured.

The 75th led the column into the captured town, a post of honor, won by its distinguished gallantry and purchased by the blood of so many of its comrades. At night the troops were put aboard transports in the river.

While our army had been engaged before Port Hudson, the enemy had regained Alexandria, Opelousas, Thibodeaux, Berwick and Brashear. Donaldsonville had been attacked, but successfully defended. The next movement was to regain the lost ground, no longer tenable to the rebels since Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen and the Mississippi was opened for its entire length.

The army proceeded with no important opposition to Donaldsonville, which it occupied on the 10th of July. In the absence of General Weitzel in New Orleans the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Merritt, whose Acting Assistant Aid-de-Camp and Provost-Marshal was Lieutenant Lansing, whose place as Adjutant was filled by Lieutenant Hosmer. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock was called to New Orleans to act as Provost Judge.

Three weeks were spent here with but a single feeble effort of the enemy, on the 13th, upon two of our brigades, Dudley's and Morgan's, which was promptly repelled and with small loss. On the 30th of July, the 2d brigade, Weitzel's, was placed in charge of La Fourche district as far as Brashear, and moved its camp thirty miles to Thibodeaux, on the 3d of August.

Furloughs and leaves of absence were here granted many of the men and officers under the belief that active operations would during the intensely hot weather be suspended. But on the 31st of August they were started on an expedition, the object of which was to regain at least possession of the seaports of Texas. The Sabine Pass, at or near the mouth of that river, was to be the first point of attack.

The force sent on this expedition was about 4,000 men from the 19th corps, and General Weitzel's brigade; the force to be under the command of Major-General Franklin. Commodore Bell, commanding the West Gulf Squadron, was to reduce the fort, when the troops were at once to occupy the town. But in attempting to land, the troops were barred by an impassable swamp, the *Granite City* protecting them in their attempts to find solid ground. The other three steamboats drew up towards the fort and threw into it their huge shells, without eliciting any response. They finally opened on the gun-boats with eight heavy guns. The *Sachem*, the lightest draft of the four gun-boats, was gradually working into a position where she could attack

the fort in a weaker part when she had her steam chest penetrated by a shot, completely disabling her, and compelling her to surrender. The *Clifton*, approaching the Battery to deliver her broadsides with more effect, ran aground directly under the guns of the fort, of which she became a still target, and her boiler was pierced when Captain Crocker fired a nine inch shell through the vessel from stem to stern, so disabling her as to render her of no value to the enemy. The other two vessels retired from the now fierce contest. Our killed, wounded and prisoners in this engagement were 250; in the 75th, 92 men, including six killed. The expedition was an utter failure, and the 75th returned to Algiers.

A land expedition to Texas was next attempted, and a force of about 20,000 men was placed under command of General C. C. Washburn. The 75th formed a part of this command, and left for Brashear on the 15th of September, whence, by easy marches, the army proceeded to New Iberia, where it arrived on the 6th of October, the enemy retiring as we advanced with but little skirmishing. During the 7th and 8th the army moved on to the crossing of the Vermillion River, where the enemy had erected some defenses, which, when flanked by the cavalry, were quickly abandoned by them, and the command reached the Bayou Carrion-crow, where ten days were spent in refitting the army with new shoes, clothing and blankets. While here, an effort was made to mount the 75th Regiment by levying horses, saddles, &c., upon the planters, and with partial success. It required all the ingenuity of the Yankee boys to find the hidden animals and equipments which were concealed with all possible care. Many pathetic appeals were made by the plundered inhabitants to spare the much needed family horse, but the boys, anxious to be relieved from the toils of the long marches before them, did not heed the appeals, but took all they could find which would possibly answer the purpose.

Not only were horses and their equipments thus taken from the rebels, but army supplies of all descriptions, forage, flour, sugar, groceries, cattle, pork, etc., so far as the region afforded them; but the supply obtainable was small. Two large armies had already traversed this region and another was now a third time gleaning from its scanty supplies. The vigorous men, both white

and black, were in or with the rebel army, and only the women, old men, and a few slaves were left; and the latter, as our army advanced, followed it. The people were generally helpless and could only plead for the protection of their property.

The rainy season had set in; the roads became nearly impassable; and the question of supplying so large an army became a very serious one, so serious as to lead to the abandonment of the campaign, and the army fell back to New Iberia.

The 75th, being now mounted, was detached from General Weitzel's brigade and ordered to report to General Lee of the cavalry, at New Iberia. They were here brigaded with two other cavalry regiments, the brigade being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield, and the 75th by Captain Thurber. Adjutant Lansing had resigned and returned home.

Foraging expeditions, a few brushes with the scattered rebel forces without loss to the regiment, the reenlistment for three years of most of its members, about eighty only excepted, and supplying themselves with cavalry uniforms, formed the principal incidents during its stay at New Iberia.

On the 8th of January, 1864, the regiment started on its return home on a furlough of thirty days, granted as one of the conditions of their reenlistment.

The prisoners from the 75th, about eighty in number, who had been captured at the unfortunate attack upon the Sabine Pass, were confined about three months in a stockaded prison near the town of Hempstead, fifty miles north-west of Houston. Their fare and treatment here were much better than had been accorded to our men in the more northern prisons. They were paroled on the 18th of November, 1863, and escorted by a guard over a march of three hundred miles, occupying nineteen days, and lodged in a camp nine miles from Shreveport. Here they passed three very disagreeable months, often tantalized with the hope of exchange, which Colonel Dwight, the exchange commissioner, finally effected, and the men relieved from a captivity of ten months' duration.

Upon the expiration of their furloughs the 75th, numbering about 400 men, started for the front and reached Washington on the 5th. Here a great disappointment awaited them. The con-

dition of being mounted, on which they had enlisted, was to be denied them. They were remanded to the infantry service under the command of Colonel Merritt.

On the 19th of May, in the steamer *Daniel Webster*, they again set sail for the Department of the Gulf, reaching the mouth of the Mississippi on the 30th. At Morganza Bend they were brigaded with five other regiments, as the 1st brigade, 2d division, and 19th corps, under the command of General Franklin. The division was commanded by General Grover, and the brigade, temporarily, by Colonel Merritt. At Morganza Bend were about 15,000 troops. Here they lay, comparatively inactive, from the 4th of June to the 3d of July, when, with their division, they embarked for New Orleans, destined to reinforce the army of Virginia. The command of the brigade was transferred to Brigadier-General Birge. On June 11th Major Carpenter resigned and returned home, much to the regret of his associates. On July 13th they sailed for Bermuda Hundreds, reaching their destination on the 22d and encamping in close proximity to the rebels. Here they were held in various defensive duties, without engaging the enemy, until the 31st, when with their own and another brigade, they were ordered to Washington, to protect it from raids with which it was threatened. They remained in its vicinity for two weeks. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock here joined and assumed command of the regiment. Colonel Merritt, owing to ill health, had been transferred to hospital duties at Washington.

On the 14th of August, the 2d division was ordered to join the army operating in the Shenandoah Valley. After a week's march the army reached Charlestown and encamped in its vicinity, where, expecting an attack, earth-works were constructed; but the camp was changed nearer Harper's Ferry during the night, encamping on Bolivar Heights. The 75th was sent out on a reconnoissance the next day, the 23d, and skirmished the entire day with the enemy's pickets. Colonel Babcock on the 24th, was sent out with three regiments, and skirmished briskly with the enemy. On the 28th the 75th moved to its old camp near Charlestown, resting two or three days to strengthen its old defenses. On the 29th, in a cavalry skirmish, 500 of the enemy were captured. The camp was next moved to



Berryville, twelve miles distant, and fortifications constructed. Here the troops remained for two weeks, with an active and close watch over the wily rebel General Early, by his equally vigilant foe, General Sheridan, who, when the proper time should come, was prepared to "send him flying through Winchester."

Winchester was eleven miles from our camp at Berryville, and here and in the vicinity General Early's force lay, the pickets of the two armies being not far apart. On the morning of September 19th, the two armies came in collision and the furious and bloody battle of Winchester was fought. By a stratagem, Early at first succeeded in routing and stampeding a portion of our army, which indicated its complete defeat; but, stimulated by the magnetic presence of General Sheridan, the escaping fugitives were reformed and returned to their work with such bravery and persistence as to transform what threatened to be a rout, into a complete victory for our troops, and Early was thrown into even greater disorder than were our own forces earlier in the day. He fled through Winchester to a defensive and fortified position, at Fisher's Hill, three miles south-east of Strasburg, pursued on the following morning by our army. Here we flanked the enemy's position and by a concerted and simultaneous charge drove him from his position in great disorder and pursued his shattered forces for several miles, inflicting a loss from the 19th to the 25th of fully 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our losses were severe, numbering in the 75th a total of 81, of whom 16 were killed, 51 wounded and 14 prisoners. Colonel Willoughby Babcock was mortally wounded.

The Valley of the Shenandoah is an exceedingly fertile region, producing wheat of excellent quality and in great abundance, as well as other grains, hay, vegetables, &c. Its productions went to supply the hordes of guerrillas that preyed upon our sick and wounded or any of our men on whom they could pounce and carry off. The rebel army were largely fed and supplied from this "Garden of Virginia," therefore, after Early's defeat, General Sheridan's army was instructed to destroy the barns, stacks and stores of hay and grain, wherever found, reserving only what was necessary to supply our own forces. The rich valley of the Shenandoah and its

affluents were swept as with a devouring fire, and became, in the track of the army, a scene of desolation.

The Confederates were unwilling to see their fair fields thus desolated and their supplies cut off, and were determined to drive General Sheridan from the valley. General Lee, therefore, sent Early a reinforcement of 16,000 veterans to accomplish that object. General Early's forces on the 18th of October were concentrated near the base of Fisher's Hill; General Sheridan occupied an entrenched position on Cedar Creek. The night of the 18th was foggy and dark and by taking a wide detour, General Early enveloped the left flank of our army by three full divisions, captured our pickets and suddenly and fiercely fell upon our camp before the men could be formed. It was utterly dark, and our unformed lines were swept back in confusion and disorder. The surprise was so complete that many of our men left their tents hatless and shoeless. The 8th Corps was thoroughly routed, their artillery and camp captured, their guns turned upon the disordered fugitives that rushed in wild disorder upon the 19th Corps, which also gave way. The 6th Corps was also forced back, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, and twenty cannon. The Army of the Shenandoah was thus driven back nearly three miles, forced off the turnpike, and stragglers were scattered along the way to Winchester, twelve miles distant, where General Sheridan had staid the night before. He was quickly in his saddle and dashed forward to the scene of the disaster. Facing the stragglers he rallied them with the encouraging words: "We are going back to our camp. We will lick them out of their boots." And he did it.

The enemy, supposing the foe completely routed, had made no disposition for defense, but were occupied in plundering our camp. General Sheridan gathered his scattered forces in order with magic celerity, returned, fell furiously upon Early's forces, and completely routed them, following them with his cavalry sixteen miles. He compelled them to abandon everything that would impede their flight—cannon, small-arms, knapsacks and clothing. Forty cannon, including the twenty captured from us in the morning, sixteen hundred small-arms, fifteen hundred prisoners and two thousand of the enemy's killed and wounded, were left in our hands,

Our losses in the morning had been heavy, but were trifling in the evening, aggregating altogether 3,000 killed and wounded and 800 prisoners. The 75th had three killed, sixteen wounded and thirty-one missing.

History records no more remarkable instance of the retrieval of a lost battle, without reinforcements, solely by the energy and ability of the commanding general. General Grant, in communicating the intelligence of the victory to the War Department said, "It stamps Sheridan, what I always thought him, one of the ablest of Generals."

For the next six weeks there was some skirmishing with Early's cavalry, but he carefully avoided a general engagement. General Sheridan fulfilled his instructions in a further and most thorough destruction of supplies in the Blue Ridge valley. On the 9th of November camp was moved to Winchester, where the now veterans were mustered out, including Surgeon Benedict, Chaplain Worth, Major Thurber, and Captains Fuller and Silsby, and a consolidation of the regiment into five companies followed with many changes in the company officers.

The battle of Cedar Creek was the last engagement in which the 75th participated, and here really closed their active military history, but not their military organization. That battle was fought on the 19th of October, 1864, and the regiment did not reach home until September 24th, 1865. Meanwhile they were ordered to various points and changed as the demands of the service required; to Stephenson's Depot on the 19th of December; to Baltimore on the 6th of January, 1865; and to Savannah on the 11th of January, where they remained six months, acting chiefly as police to maintain order in the city. The regiment was sent on July 24th, 1865, to Hawkinsville, 200 miles west of Savannah, but ordered back to be mustered out on the 9th of August following.

The regiment very gladly received the intelligence. The war had really closed four months before, and both officers and men were very anxious to bid adieu to the sunny, suffocating and malarial South, and to breathe once more the peaceful and pure atmosphere of their native latitude. They longed for home with its affections, its freedom, its peace and quiet. Four full years in camp and field, had given them a satia-

ting experience of war, its discomforts, toils, sacrifices and horrors; but they had the satisfying conviction that the land which they had helped to save was now "all ours,"

"Ours from the North Lake's crystal waves,  
To the silver Southern foam;  
Ours by the changeless right of graves,  
Ours by the lives to come."

## CHAPTER XXI.

### CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION, (CONTINUED.)

#### CAPTAIN KENNEDY'S BATTERY—WAR EXPENSES—BOUNTIES PAID BY CAYUGA COUNTY FROM 1862 TO 1865, INCLUSIVE—CAYUGA COUNTY WAR LOAN BONDS—AMOUNTS PAID BY THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

CAPTAIN Kennedy, it will be remembered, first raised an independent battery of artillery, but, for want of guns and equipments, was compelled to change it to an infantry company. He still cherished his first idea and sought to realize it. He had, while absent on a recruiting service, been supplanted in the line of promotion by junior officers, and felt a strong desire to disconnect himself from a regiment in which he believed his just claims had been disregarded. Through the influence of the Secretary of State, he finally secured an order authorizing him to raise a battery of artillery, to be attached, "until otherwise ordered," to the 19th Regiment; one condition of which was that it was to be completed in 30 days. By very energetic efforts it was completed in 28 days. Col. Nichols, of the regular army, one of the staff of Governor Morgan, being at this time in Auburn to muster in the 75th New York Volunteer Infantry, was consulted by Captain Kennedy, who made known to the Colonel his military grievances and expressed his wishes to be organized into an independent command. Colonel Nichols admitted the justice of Captain Kennedy's claims and instructed him as to the course to be pursued to be mustered out of the 19th Regiment and into an independent battery, which was carried out. The commissions were forwarded to the company officers and Captain Stevenson, of the regular

army, then recruiting at Seneca Falls, duly mustered the company as an independent battery of artillery. This is a concise, and is believed to be a correct account of the organization of Kennedy's Battery.

On the 2d day of December, 1861, orders were received by Captain Kennedy to report with his battery at Washington, D. C., which was promptly executed. The battery was here inspected by Major-General Barry and Staff, and orders given for mustering it. General Barry became and continued a warm friend of the battery. It was ordered to Camp Barry near Washington, for instruction. The battery while here was honored by a visit of the Secretary of State and also with an invitation to visit the White House, which was accepted. President Lincoln, and Secretaries Seward and Chase, each addressed the members of the battery, to which Captain Kennedy responded.

Major-General Doubleday, a native of Auburn and an artillery officer of distinction, rendered the battery kindly assistance. The first battery of Rodman guns distributed to our army was to Captain Benson of the regulars, and the second, to Captain Kennedy's Battery. There was a great deficiency of guns at this time, and to receive their equipment, while even the batteries of the regular army were unsupplied, was a flattering compliment.

Being fully equipped, Captain Kennedy applied for marching orders to General Barry, and was directed to report at Baltimore, to Captain Ayers of the Regular Army, then commanding a battalion of light artillery attached to the 6th army corps, commanded by General W. F. Smith. At this time the battery was in perfect trim in every respect, supplied with every needed requisite and the men and animals in fine condition. The battery was reviewed on its departure by General Barry. In Camp Griffin, at Baltimore, the time was passed in routine camp duties, company and battalion drills and in target firing. The 6th corps was composed of veterans and the men of the battery found their position here very pleasant.

Orders were given to march some fifteen miles to join the head of General Hancock's command. The day was rainy and the marching very heavy. The battery encamped on Flint Hill, near Fairfax Court House. Here the army remained sev-

eral days and was reviewed by General McClellan. The next movement was toward Fall's Church, six miles distant. There were eleven of the battery then on the sick list, and these were left behind in a hospital tent, with a nurse to care for them. They could not be moved for want of proper transportation. The distance was rapidly made over a very muddy road and through the rain. The army encamped at Fall's Church at night and the following day advanced to near Fairfax Seminary and encamped. The soil here was a quicksand, thoroughly saturated by the protracted rain, which continued to fall in torrents, accompanied by a fierce wind, which blew down the soldiers' tents, and compelled them to pass a night of extreme discomfort. In the morning the stream over which the army was to pass was found to be greatly swollen by the rains. The attempt to ford it was made, but the ambulances were capsized and many sick and wounded men were drowned. The camp on the following day was changed to a more favorable locality, where the soil was firmer. In sight of the camp were quartered one hundred thousand soldiers. Here the battery was drilled in the manual of the piece and saw a review of the "Grand Army" by Generals McClellan and McDowell.

Here Captain Kennedy was offered the commission of Major in the 3d Artillery, and Colonel Ledlie and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, through whom the offer was made, claimed the battery as part of the 3d Artillery. Captain Kennedy denied the claim and refused to be sworn as Major, and for the time remained with his battery, participating in the varied movements, at that time being made by our army, to Alexandria City, Fortress Monroe, Hampton City, Newport News, Youngstown and Warwick River, where the battery fired upon the rebel gunboat *Teaser*, and where an artillery duel was for two days maintained with the enemy, the nights being devoted to the construction of earthworks, in which service both officers and men were greatly exhausted. The third day, after a march of six miles through deep mud, the battery was posted at Lee's Mills, in front of the enemy's works, and were held in reserve, exposed to the enemy's fire for six hours, when they were ordered forward to join the battle. They were ordered to fire upon certain works of the enemy, preparatory to their assault, which was gallantly and effectively done. As a mark

of honor, Captain Kennedy was directed to hold his ground and discharge half-hourly guns through the night. The battery remained in the trenches several days, and moved forward with the army from before Yorktown.

While lying before Yorktown, which is not far from Lee's Mills, Captain Kennedy, acting under the advice of Major-General Sumner, accepted the proffered commission of Major in the 3d Artillery, on the 16th day of April, 1862. The battery was then formally turned over to Lieutenant Andrew J. Cowan, who was its commander during the remainder of the war. Captain Kennedy left his battery with much reluctance; between him and his command the relations were mutually pleasant. A striking evidence of the attachment of the men to their commander is found in the fact that a petition to Secretary Seward to use his influence to secure the transfer of the battery to the 3d Artillery, was signed by all the officers and men then connected with it, excepting two lieutenants.

The battle of Williamsburgh was about to take place and Major Kennedy applied to Major-General Smith for permission to remain until it was over, which was granted. He was placed upon the General's staff, and during the three days of that desperate battle he rode along the lines collecting and reporting information at headquarters. In that battle his Battery did effective work. After the battle the Major bade adieu to his old command, and left for his new field of duty. His old Battery remained with and shared the varied fortunes of the army of the Potomac, and won for itself imperishable honors.

WAR EXPENSES.

It will be seen from the following tables and statistics that Cayuga County's part in the war of the Rebellion was one of which she has just reason to be proud, one to which her sons in future ages will recur with pride and satisfaction. Her commendable promptitude and generous responses to the successive calls for men and her lavish expenditure of means, alike evince a high order of patriotism and a keen appreciation of the merits of the question which that fearful and desperately sustained contest settled forever; forever, because in the interest of truth and justice, which, though "crushed to earth will rise

again." She aided not more by her contributions of men and means to the successful issue of the war than by the statesmanship and sagacity of her Seward, whose voice in the highest councils of the nation, and whose shrewd diplomacy, holding at bay the hostile armies of unfriendly nations, made easier and more certain the victories gained by our armies in the field.

The following three tables, for which we are indebted to Horace F. Cook, Esq., the very careful and accurate County Treasurer, will show the sources and amounts of the "war taxes" paid by our citizens for bounties to volunteers, during the Rebellion; to which should be added the large sums paid by individuals for substitutes, and also the immense "Internal Revenue taxes," imposed upon the various objects and industries, and for which large sums are still paid, fully equalling, it is believed, the bounties paid to volunteers. The startling aggregate of these various "war taxes and expenses" sufficiently explain where the resources of the people have been expended.

Bounties paid by the County, from 1862 to 1865, inclusive:

TWO CALLS OF 1862 FOR 600,000 MEN.

In 1862 the bounties paid were \$50 and \$100, and in the following proportions:

Number of men paid \$50 each	196,	amount	\$ 9,800 00
" " " 100 "	267,	"	26,700 00

CALLS FOR 1863 AND 1864 AGGREGATED 800,000 MEN,

To whom bounties, on our quotas were paid as follows:

Number of men in 1863 paid \$100 each	48,	amount	\$ 4,800 00
" " 1864 " 300 "	1144,	"	343,200 00
" " " 600 "	928,	"	556,800 00
" " " 650 "	5,	"	3,250 00
" " " 700 "	127,	"	88,900 00

CALL OF 1864 FOR 300,000 MEN.

In the year 1865, \$500 and \$300 were paid to one year men, \$400 to two years' men, and \$600 to three years' men; the number in each class was as follows:

Number paid \$500 each	1,	amount	\$ 500 00
" " 300 "	39,	"	11,700 00
" " 400 "	5,	"	2,000 00
" " 600 "	665,	"	399,000 00
			\$1,446,650 00

There was paid in 1864 for procuring recruits	\$1,005 00	
In 1865 "hand money"	68,025 00	
Incidentals	11,310 13	80,340 13

Thus making the total number of men receiving bounties 3,425, and the total amount paid, \$1,526,990 13.

CAYUGA COUNTY WAR-LOAN BONDS.  
Principal and interest which have been paid thereon :

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
First series.....	\$ 9,100 00	\$ 238 63	\$ 3,600 00	\$ 402 89	\$ 4,200 00	\$ 120 54	\$ 105,785 00	\$ 3,677 63	\$ 120,000 00	\$ 4,191 75
Second series.....		546 00	23,500 00	1,239 86	800 00	49 50	8,383 50	100,000 00	36,835 58	10,654 00
Third series.....							100,000 00	43,785 82	100,000 00	36,835 58
Fourth series merged in fifth							88,000 00	14,542 53	10,654 00	10,654 00
Fifth series.....							67,825 00	4,355 05		
Sixth series.....										
Seventh series.....										
Eighth series.....										
Hand-money bonds.....										
Interest.....	\$ 9,100 00	\$ 784 63	\$ 27,100 00	\$ 13,611 26	\$ 280,615 00	\$ 77,456 80	\$ 361,610 00	\$ 74,744 53	\$ 220,000 00	\$ 51,681 33
Totals.....	\$ 9,884 63		\$ 40,711 26		\$ 358,071 80		\$ 436,354 53		\$ 271,681 33	
	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		Totals.	
Principal.										
Interest.										
Totals.....	\$ 296,469 49		\$ 130,396 57		\$ 123,019 07		\$ 156,062 80		\$ 1,822,651 48	

The money for the payment of the foregoing sums has been received from the following sources, namely :

From the State of New York in bonds and money and reimbursement of bounties.....	\$ 500,800 00
Interest received on State bonds.....	30,577 63
Premium received on State bonds sold.....	11,263 75
	\$ 542,641 38
Loss on State bond of \$87,000, sold by direction of Supervisors.....	1,740 00
	\$ 540,901 38
Interest on deposits and other items.....	3,638 39
Bonds charged to towns.....	31,400 00
	\$ 575,939 77
Direct tax.....	1,246,711 73
Total war expenses of the County.....	\$ 1,822,651 50
Total war expenses of the towns.....	384,134 97
	\$ 2,206,786 47

Amounts paid by the several Towns in the County of Cayuga, by taxation, (independent of County war loans) for bounties and payment of bonds issued for money borrowed to pay bounties :

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		Totals.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
Auburn.....			\$ 8,343 00		\$ 22,741 94		\$ 7,115 50		\$ 2,189 54		\$ 4,657 06									
Aurelius.....			400 00		10,000 00		8,592 00		1,511 77		6,161 10									
Brutus.....			682 61		8,592 00		1,511 77		6,161 10		14,642 64									
Cato.....					1,441 06		1,931 19		989 25		2,719 54									
Conquest.....					1,931 19		989 25		2,719 54		901 34									
Fleming.....					989 25		2,719 54		901 34											
Genoa.....					1,710 00		361 22													
Ira.....					1,710 00		361 22													
Ledyard.....					1,137 68		2,654 59		1,516 91		3,727 17									
Locke.....					2,654 59		1,516 91		3,727 17		910 14									
Montezuma.....					1,516 91		3,727 17		910 14		1,320 29									
Moravia.....					1,516 91		3,727 17		910 14		5,875 12									
Niles.....					900 00															
Owasco.....																				
Scipio.....																				
Sempronius.....																				
Sennett.....																				
Springport.....																				
Sterling.....																				
Summer Hill.....																				
Throop.....																				
Venice.....																				
Victory.....																				
Totals.....	\$ 7,517 92		\$ 44,878 21		\$ 229,802 50		\$ 69,064 76		\$ 7,646 60		\$ 9,790 12		\$ 332 64		\$ 4,133 28		\$ 2,088 64		\$ 370,254 67	

## CHAPTER XXII.

## AURELIUS AND HARDENBERGH'S CORNERS.

FAVORING CIRCUMSTANCES—CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS—FORMATION AND CHANGES OF THE TOWN—TERRITORIAL DESCRIPTION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HARDENBERGH'S CORNERS—COL. HARDENBERGH—HIS HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS—WHY THE INDIANS DISPERSED—THE FIRST MILL—ROADS—EARLY COLONIES—THE FIRST SERMON—BURIAL-GROUND—FIRST INN—JEHIAL CLARK—FIRST TANNERY—TOWN GOVERNMENT—THE "CORNERS" IN 1800—SLAVES—FIRST POST-OFFICE—PROGRESS—WILD ANIMALS—COUNTY SEAT—NAME CHANGED—CLINTON'S DESCRIPTION OF AUBURN—WAR OF 1812-'15.

UNTIL June, 1803, Hardenbergh's Corners had been the name of the hamlet out of which grew the village and city of Auburn. The settlement formed a part of the town of Aurelius and was under its government.

The circumstances attending the settlement of Aurelius, of the County of Cayuga, and of western New York, were peculiarly favorable as compared with those attending the settlement of the eastern portions of the State, and of the country generally. Sullivan, in his famous campaign against the Six Nations in 1779, had whipped them into such thorough submission that they had left, or were about leaving their lands, which, for the most part, they had ceded to the State.

The settlers, therefore, could safely penetrate the wilderness and establish their homes "with no one to molest or to make them afraid;" without any dread of the tomahawk, gun and scalping-knife of the savage, which in the East, the South and the West had been the terror of the settlers, whose cabins were often consumed and their families slain by the lurking foe. We, happily, had no Indian wars to fight, and the settlement and development of this part of the State was thus exceptionally favored.

The difficulties, toils and dangers which our early ancestors in this region encountered, were those only which are common to a densely wooded region and a rigorous climate, where abounded numerous and ferocious wild beasts, and where, for nearly a generation, few of the comforts of

civilization could be enjoyed. But the men and women who first peopled this region were equal to the task before them. They were brave of heart and strong of hand. They were hopeful, vigorous and enterprising. Present self-denials were cheerfully borne as the price of future good, and one of the most interesting facts in the lives of the pioneers of this region is the admission made by nearly all of them, that those early years, notwithstanding their hardships and privations, were, nevertheless, the happiest of their lives.

In 1789 the territory of Cayuga County was divided into townships, and opened for settlement. Aurelius and Milton, the latter changed to Genoa, were formed Jan. 27th, 1789. Aurelius was then in the county of Montgomery, which, at that time, included all the western part of the State, from a line drawn north and south through the center of Schoharie county. Its name had been changed from Tryon after the Revolution. Herkimer county was formed from Montgomery, February 16th, 1791; Onondaga, from Herkimer, March 5th, 1794, and Cayuga, from Onondaga, March 8th, 1799.

Aurelius was at first a military township, but was so enlarged as to include several townships.\* That part of Aurelius which became the village of Auburn, comprised six town lots, viz: thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-six, forty-seven, fifty-six and fifty-seven. Lot number thirty-seven lies in the north-west section of the plot and became the property of Robert Dill, who held and improved it, though before his purchase it had passed through several hands from the soldier to whom it had been awarded. His title is dated December 12th, 1791; he sold in 1796 to Amos and Gideon Tyler, one hundred acres to each from this lot, Amos paying 40£ and Gideon 86£ for their respective purchases.

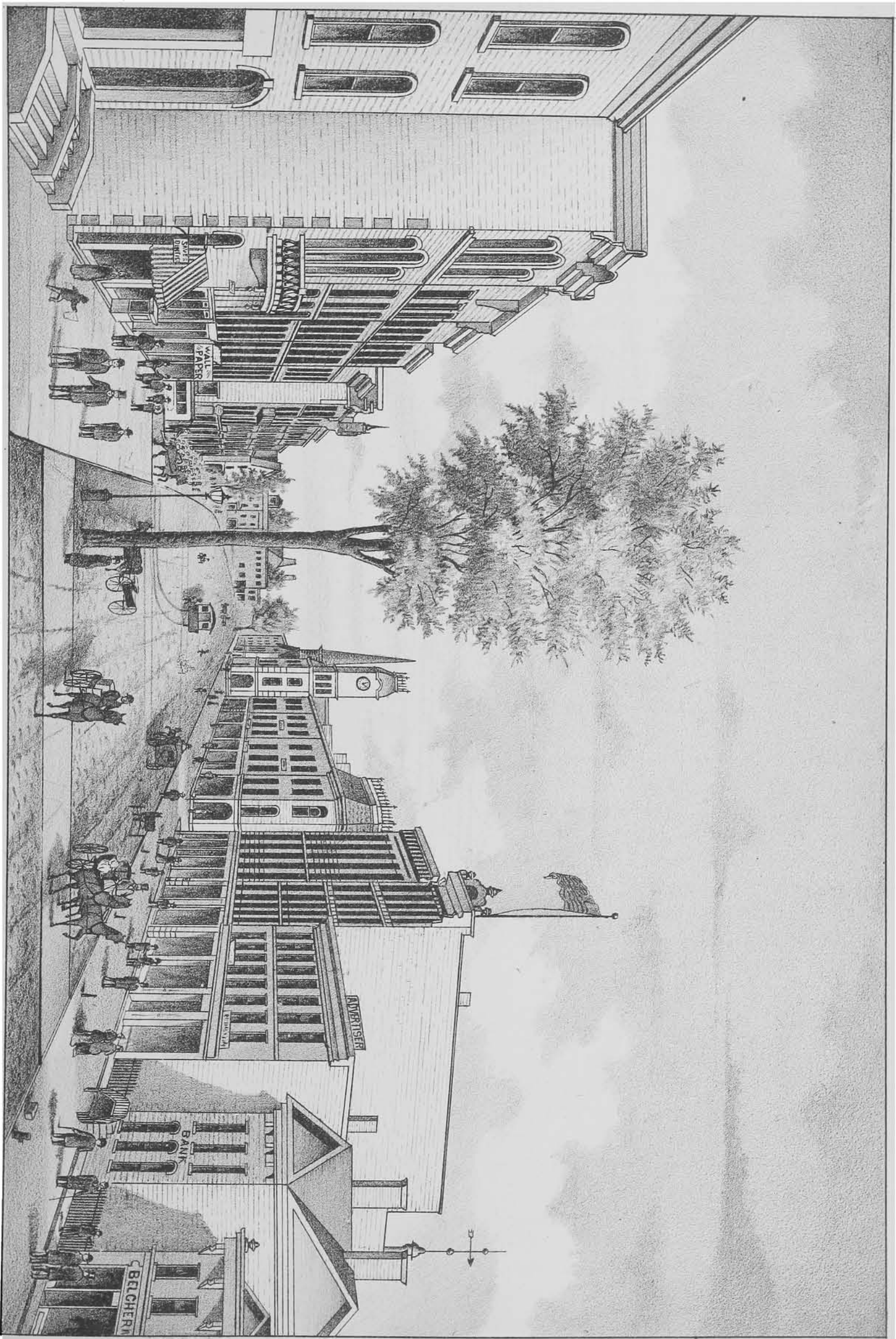
Lot number thirty-eight, in the north-east corner of the city, was purchased after the completion of the survey, on February 27th, 1789, by Garrett Van Wagener, and the sum paid for it is not stated, the title having also previously passed through several hands.

Noah Olmstead, Jr., bought the south half of this lot in December, 1794, paying for it 120£, about \$2 per acre, a part of which is now the beautiful farm of Charles Standart, Esq.

Lot number forty-six lies in the west part of

\* See "formation of towns," page 36.





GENESEE ST., AUBURN. LOOKING EAST.



the city. Five hundred acres became the property of Robert Dill, for \$1,200, and 100 acres lying in the south-east corner of the lot, in what is now the heart of the city of Auburn, was bought by William Bostwick for \$750, in 1794.

Lot number forty-seven embraced the south-eastern section of the city, and on it was the main water-power of this locality. It was purchased by John L. Hardenbergh. He paid 90£—about 75 cents per acre—for his purchase. The bond he gave for the purchase money is dated February 20th, 1792, and a receipt of its full payment, is dated July 17th, following. This bond is on file in the collection of the Cayuga County Historical Society.

Mr. Hardenbergh had been one of the surveyors of the military lands. He had marked this lot in his field notes as "a good mill site," and had evidently fixed his mind upon its acquisition. Captain John Doughty, had drawn the lot, and sold it to Martin and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Hardenbergh.

Lot number fifty-seven was awarded to Peter Gansevoort, who, rightly estimating its prospective value, held it until 1805, when he sold it for about six dollars per acre to Samuel Swift.

COLONEL JOHN L. HARDENBERGH, the founder of the settlement which bore his name, was of Dutch descent and a native of Ulster county, in this State. He had more than the ordinary culture of the times, was a good practical surveyor and engineer and a captain in the Revolutionary army. In the latter capacity he accompanied General Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations, and when the military tract was surveyed he was employed in that work. He wrote up a daily journal of the movements of the army, as did many of the officers of the expedition.\*

The Owasco Outlet particularly attracted his attention as furnishing ample water-power; also the beautiful and fertile regions bordering upon it. Hence his efforts to secure lot 57, in which he succeeded.

He came on to improve his property in 1793. The records which he left behind him, show him to have been systematic and methodical in his habits. His "Journal," "Orderly Book," and the "Field Notes," and other books and papers, now

\* General John S. Clark, of Auburn, by diligent and careful research, has gathered together and copied some twenty of these military journals, which throw much light upon the previous account of General Sullivan's campaign.

carefully preserved by the Cayuga County Historical Society, attest this.

In his "Field Notes" of the surveys of the towns of Aurelius, Brutus, Cato, Scipio, Locke and Sempronius, he carefully notes the size, density and quality of the timber, the kind of soil, the rivers and streams, and the general topography of the region surveyed.

His had been just the experience to fit him for being the founder of a new settlement. He was capable, hardy, and enterprising. He had long dwelt in, and traversed the woods, and was so inured to their hardships and discomforts that for him, a new country had no terrors.

When he came, the old Indian trail from Utica to Canandaigua had been widened, and upon this rude way the first settlers of Auburn built their cabins.\*

Colonel Hardenbergh built his cabin in the rear of the present City Hall. The first tree felled on the site of Auburn was chopped by the competent and faithful slave of the Colonel, Harry Freeman, and the first acres were cleared by him and Gilbert Goodrich.

His cabin was strongly built to resist the ingress of wild beasts, which were then bold and abundant, and was without a fire-place, or chimney. A "Dutch back," against which the fire was kindled, and a large opening in the roof for the discharge of smoke, comprised the simple arrangements for warmth and cooking.

But rude as was the home of the first settler of Auburn, it was, nevertheless, the seat of a wide and generous hospitality, dispensed alike to the native Indian and the hardy emigrant. A few red men yet lingered here, without disturbances, either among themselves, or between them and the whites.

But an enemy soon appeared which quickly and effectually gained a complete mastery over them and drove them from their village. Stores were started at the "Corners" about 1797, at which the Indians procured such articles as they desired, and among them was strong drink, the deadly foe of the savage, as it is also of the civilized man. Its effects upon them were quickly manifest in repeated brawls and fights, which, for a time, the friendly influence of the whites so restrained as to avoid serious results. But on

\* The Indian trails, it has been shown by careful investigation, passed over the most feasible routes, and were generally followed in laying out the earlier roads.

one occasion, their village was the scene of a severe and terrible combat. So drunk and crazed were the Indians, that the whites could not appease them and they were left to fight off their debauch. In the morning, it was found that they had nearly all deserted their village; the great body of them, it so proved, had left the region altogether, and of the remaining few nearly all went upon their reservation near Union Springs. Those that remained here dwelt in their village on the site of the Auburn Prison.

The great western trail led through the "Corners" and crossed the outlet just below North street. Large stones at proper distances had been placed in the stream, and these tradition represents to have been once so connected by bark as to form a bridge.

**THE FIRST MILL.**—One of the greatest disadvantages to which the earliest settlers were exposed, was the want of mills for grinding grain and sawing lumber. The more thrifty and enterprising pioneers early directed their attention to supplying this imperious want. Colonel Hardenbergh had located his lot with the special aim of supplying that demand. As soon as possible he began the work of building a grist-mill. He threw across the Outlet a log dam just above the present stone dam of the Lewis mill. Edward Wheeler and Eldad Steel were the builders of the mill, which was made of logs and covered with boughs. When finished the mill would grind with its single run of stones about one bushel an hour.

Hitherto the nearest mill had been at Seneca Falls, or at Ludlowville, the latter now in Tompkins county, and the journey to either place over the forest roads by plodding ox teams, was long and toilsome in the extreme. Many of the settlers had extemporized domestic and very simple mills, consisting of huge mortars, formed by hollowing out large stumps with fire and gouges, and suspending from spring-poles huge pestles, by which the grain was reduced to coarse flour, nutritious and healthy.

The erection of Colonel Hardenbergh's mill was, therefore, the great event of the settlement. It drew hither most of the settlers in the vicinity, whom it relieved from long journeys, or laborious poundings of their own grain. They came not only to the Corners to mill, but for general supplies and general business purposes as well. It

brought his property into immediate notice and greatly increased its value. It was the center of business of a large bordering area.

**ROADS,** as a means of access to the country and as aiding or retarding its settlement, as they were good or bad, form a proper subject of inquiry. The old Genesee road from Utica to Canandaigua, was the first one built and the most used. It had been so improved in 1793, when the first settler came to the Corners, as to be passable with sleighs and wagons. This improvement had been made by the State. The "old Chenango road" leading from Chenango county along the east side of Owasco Lake to the "Corners," is believed to have been the next road built. A road was also constructed to Montezuma as early as 1794, and after 1797 was much used by the settlers in procuring salt from that place.

All these early roads were necessarily very rude. They ran through dense woods, the swamps and sloughs but little improved and most of the streams unbridged. In summer streams were forded, and in winter they were bridged with ice. In the latter season the families and goods of the early settlers were mostly transported over such roads; and into a densely wooded region our first settlers came, literally hewing for themselves a pathway to success.

The vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., supplied an early colony consisting of ten families, amongst whom were Roeliff, Jacob and Luke Brinkerhoff, Charles and James VanTyne, Philip O'Brien, Thomas and Abraham Johnson, and Albert Demaree. They left their homes in 1791, destined for what is now the town of Owasco, but were detained at Ludlowville in perfecting their land titles for two years, not reaching their contemplated home until 1793. Another party from the same place, consisting of David, Isaac and John Parsell and two sisters, came on the same year and settled in the same town.

Solomon Tibbles came on in 1794. Jacob Van Doran settled upon the lot on which is now the residence of Peter Sittser, and Mrs. Van Doran planted the poplars in front of this dwelling in 1800. She lived to the remarkable age of 103 years.

**THE FIRST SERMON.**—Elder David Irish is said to have preached the first sermon to white men in the County of Cayuga, in 1794. In 1795,

Major Noah Olmstead, Jr., Zenas Huggins, Gideon Tyler and his sons Elliot, Warren, Salmon and Gideon, settled here.

THE FIRST BURIAL GROUND was on the lot on which is now the residence of C. M. Howlett, and for a time was the only burial place. In 1795, three-fourths of an acre was cleared in the north-west corner of the North Street Cemetery and fenced with logs. Gideon Tyler, Jr., was the first person buried there.

THE FIRST STORE at Hardenbergh's Corners, was opened in a log building on the site of the town hall, by James O'Brien, in 1795. Dr. Samuel Crossett soon after opened another store, also in a log building, on the site of the First Church chapel.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Samuel Crossett was the first physician, and Dr. Ellis the second, Dr. Burt read medicine with Dr. Crossett in 1796.

THE FIRST INN.—Samuel Bristol opened the first Inn in 1796, on the corner of North and Genesee streets, where is now the store of H. J. Brown. It was a small log cabin in which a store was also kept. A framed addition to it was built, and it was retained for many years as a public house. Nehemiah Smith built in 1796, a log house where is now the residence of James Seymour, on North street. Mr. Smith planted the poplars which were last year (1878) removed by Mr. Seymour and which, therefore, had stood there over eighty years. St. Clair Smith settled the same year in Aurelius, and Jehial Clark in Clarksville, the year before; the latter engaged largely in milling in opposition to Colonel Hardenbergh, in the eastern part of the settlement. They were both vigorous and enterprising men and between them there was a sharp rivalry as to which should draw to his locality the greatest number of settlers and secure the most business. Clark's Village was the name which first designated the western settlement. It was afterwards changed to Clarksville.

Mr. Clark had a fine water power on the stream, which he utilized by the erection of a substantial saw and grist mill, the latter with two run of stones. He also opened and improved the roads leading to his mills and the prospective village, of which he regarded his property as the center. His mill is yet standing and forms a part of the Mayflower Mills.

William Bostwick and Dan Hyde, arrived in 1798. The former was a builder and erected a large double log house on the north side of Genesee street where now stands the Beach block. Here he opened a tavern. The building was made conspicuous by a coat of whitewash both inside and out. A stump in the rear yard supported the family oven.

THE FIRST TANNERY.—Mr. Hyde built a tannery on the site of the Knight block, which in 1805, became the property of Elijah Esty; the former engaging in the mercantile business with Dr. Burt. The latter, two years later, became the sole owner of the business, and the former engaged in milling.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.—The town government of Aurelius was first formed in 1794. The town meeting was held at the house of Col. Hardenbergh. The voters that attended that meeting were an honest, hardy, and weather-beaten band, in strong contrast with similar gatherings of to-day. They selected their supervisor, town clerk, school committee, overseers of the poor, highway commissioners, and all the other town officers.

These elections were held annually for nine years at the house of Colonel Hardenbergh, and afterwards at some tavern or school-house in the town, at the "Corners," or the "Openings," as the light timbered lands to the west of the Corners were called.

EARLY TOWN CLERKS.—The early town clerks of Aurelius were as follows: Colonel John L. Hardenbergh, from 1794 to 1802; Samuel Crossett, M. D., from 1802 to 1803; John Haring, from 1803 to 1807; Dr. Hackaliah Burt, from 1807 to 1810; John Haring, from 1810 to 1811; David Brinkerhoff, from 1811 to 1813; Nathaniel Garrow, from 1813 to 1814; David Brinkerhoff, from 1814 to 1822; and David Calkins, from 1822 to 1823.

In 1800, the "Corners" were really yet "in the woods;" there were only about 150 acres of cleared land, and the general appearance of the place was far from inviting. Large and dense hemlock, covered all the lower parts of the hamlet, and bogs, ponds and small streams covered large areas. The roads through the place were generally wet, very muddy and difficult of passage.

Through the hamlet passed the great flood of



western emigration and its appearance rather repelled than invited settlers; other sections presented to the emigrants more inviting prospects. The "Openings" or light timbered lands in the western part of the town, and the fertile and apparently more favored regions bordering on Cayuga Lake, were strong rivals.

SLAVES.—Slaves were at this time held by such of our citizens as could afford their cost, and slavery was tolerated by law and upheld by public opinion. One of Colonel Hardenbergh's slaves purchased his freedom by clearing for his master eighty acres of heavily timbered land; and two slaves of Peter Hughes purchased their freedom in the same way. Liberty, to those who paid for it so great a price, must have been highly prized. Slaves were then advertised and sold as other chattels. Such advertisements may be seen in the early newspapers of the village.

THE FIRST BIRTH of a white child at the "Corners," was that of John H., son of Colonel Hardenbergh, in 1798. The Colonel is said to have made the acquaintance of the lady he married, a daughter of Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Owasco, while she was waiting for a grist to be ground, which she had brought on horseback several miles through the forest. Harriet and Polly, daughters of William Bostwick, were the first girls born at the Corners, of white parents.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE was established in 1800, at which time a mail was received once in two weeks. Stages were run over the Genesee road the same year, traveling only in the day time and making exceedingly slow progress. As late as 1817, four days were required to reach Albany. In 1804 stages ran twice a week, and four years later, three times per week. Isaac, father of the late Colonel John M. Sherwood, and Jason Parker, were the first mail carriers, the mail being borne on horseback.

The first bridge across the outlet was built of logs, in 1800. Teams had previously forded it, and footmen had passed over it on the trunks of trees felled across the stream.

A broad and substantially built plank bridge was thrown across the outlet in 1802 and was a favorite place of resort of the citizens for various athletic sports. Hard as they toiled, they yet had sufficient vigor to enjoy physical sports.

In 1800, Daniel Grant, Zenas Goodrich, Francis Hunter and Elijah Esty became residents.

The latter, in 1805, bought the tannery on North street, of David Hyde. The large elm now in front of the property was soon after planted when a mere shrub, by his daughter, the late Sally Wood. This tree has now had a growth of over 70 years, and is a conspicuous monument of the past. Abner Beach, John Kellogg, Moses Sawyer, Bradley Tuttle, and Richard L. Smith, all prominent and useful citizens, took up their residence here in 1801. Messrs. Kellogg, Sawyer and Smith were lawyers of distinction. Bradley Tuttle bought and conducted the Goodrich tavern for many years; but subsequently followed his trade as a builder, in which he became conspicuous.

THE FIRST HATTER in the place was Seth Burgess, in 1803. Nathaniel Garrow came the same year, and Lyman Payne and Henry Ammerman in 1804. The latter, for about twelve years, kept the leading hotel of the place, the Centre House, in the long room of which for several years public and religious meetings were held; dancing parties, mountebank shows and religious meetings succeeding each other.

The brothers Robert and John Patty began business here in 1805. They had been traveling peddlers. They first opened a general store and afterwards engaged also in tanning, carrying on a large and prosperous business.

WILD ANIMALS.—The early settlers of Auburn and of the County at large, were both favored and annoyed by the great abundance of wild game. They were annoyed by foxes destroying their poultry and lambs; wolves were destructive to sheep, lambs, calves and other small domestic animals, and children and even adults were not safe from their ferocity, when they roamed in packs. Deer, bears, squirrels, and raccoons were great plunderers of the growing crops; yet the flesh of many of these animals served a valuable purpose for food and their skins were utilized for various domestic purposes, those of the deer, bear and wolf serving the double purpose of bedding and clothing.

To guard against the entrance to their houses of the voracious wolves and the bold and greedy bears, some of their cabins were entered through high windows by means of ladders, and their domestic animals corralled in high log pens at night.

The township of Aurelius, in 1797, voted a





[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

## HENRY SILAS DUNNING.

HENRY SILAS DUNNING, was born in Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, September 6th, 1816, on the farm where his grandfather Silas Dunning settled in 1796. When a young man he learned the machinist's trade which he followed some eight or ten years, becoming very expert and was often sent away to the Southern States and other distant places to superintend the erection of machinery. His health failing through overwork on one of these expeditions, he was obliged to resort to the out-door life of farming, and commenced in the year 1842, on the farm then owned by his father-in-law, Joseph Wadsworth, on Genesee street, near the western limits of the city of Auburn.

He soon after purchased other lands adjoining this farm and afterwards from time to time other adjoining farms until he finally acquired a farm of some 300 acres, which became through his careful and successful management one of the finest in New York State. He was always foremost among farmers in introducing and employing labor-saving machinery in farming operations, and in improving his farm by a thorough system of tile draining (which at that time had few supporters,) and in improving his cattle and horses by the introduction of improved breeds. He was very successful in introducing and growing the best varieties of apples, in some years selling one thousand barrels from his orchard of twenty-five acres. His views were often sought by other farmers and he was an occasional contributor to the agricultural press on various topics. Mr. Dunning was prominent in many connections outside of his farm. He was the first alderman elected to represent the new territory known as the 7th ward

after its annexation to the city. He was connected with the Cayuga County Agricultural Society from its organization, and during most of the time in official capacity.

He was elected a Director in the Auburn Gas Light Company in 1863 and in 1865 was elected its Superintendent and Treasurer. Through his enterprise and activity the business of the company was largely extended and improved. Not possessing a strong constitution the excessive labor again told upon his health and he was obliged to relinquish the charge of the company in 1869 to one of his sons. The death of his wife August 7th, 1869 was a severe blow from which he never recovered, and his health gradually failed from that time until his death April 22d, 1871.

Mr. Dunning was married October 7th, 1840, to Jane Wadsworth, daughter of Joseph Wadsworth, then a prominent manufacturer of agricultural hand implements in the western part of Auburn. She was a person of extraordinary energy, yet of quiet and unassuming character; her influence was felt far and wide through the Church, the Orphan Asylum, towards the poor, always in the cause of charity and humanity, and toward the improvement of her fellow-beings. They both became members of the Baptist Church at Auburn, at an early period, and were always afterward among the most active and influential members thereof, contributing liberally towards its support. Mr. Dunning was a life member of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. They both died at a comparatively early age and left a large family of children, six sons and one daughter, to mourn their untimely loss.



bounty of "three pounds for the head of every full grown wolf" taken in the town. This bounty was continued until those terrible and destructive beasts were exterminated, to accomplish which required nearly a generation. The town bounties were, for many years, supplemented by County bounties. The hand and purse of every settler were enlisted in this work, and large sums were expended for their destruction.

Long after the settlement was made at the Corners, the bears and wolves would enter the hamlet in search of food, and the houses were not secure from their depredations. For years the settlers went armed in the woods for self-protection. Venison was a common article of food, for deer were so abundant as to be easily taken. Corn and wheat fields were generally seriously damaged by squirrels, a pest which continued much longer than the larger animals, and they are yet abundant in our more wooded towns. They long furnished very interesting sport to gunners in the trial of skill in what was called "squirrel hunts;" a neighborhood, and sometimes an entire town, engaging in the sport for a fixed period. Competing sides were chosen, comprising equal numbers, and numerical scales agreed upon for the heads or scalps of the different kinds of game. This done, the hunters entered the woods in pursuit of game. The grand aggregate of the scalps were counted by the captains of the contesting companies, at a time and place agreed upon, and the defeated party supplied refreshments to the entire company. The quantity of game thus obtained was often very large, extending to several thousand squirrels, with large numbers of hawks, owls, crows, foxes, &c.

It was very fine sport for the hunters and greatly reduced the number of depredating birds and animals. Fish in the lakes, rivers, and brooks were also very abundant, and were easily taken in large quantities, largely supplying with food the tables of the early settlers.

The early pasture grounds were the unbroken forests, and the animals fed on the succulent branches of young trees and such herbage as the woods afforded. Cattle of the same herd would usually keep together and take wide ranges in search of food. The bells which were attached to nearly every cow had each its peculiar tone, and every owner could distinguish the sound of his own bells, which could be heard for long

distances. They guided the search of the owner of the herd, whose milch cows would generally return to the cabins at evening, though long rambles were frequently necessary to find them. Along the Seneca River were the best natural pastures and here the young animals were driven in the spring and remained until autumn.

The tavern long known as the Western Exchange, was continued as such for over 60 years. It was first erected by William Bostwick, in 1803. It was two stories high and had in its second story a ball or long room, as it was generally called, which was used for all kinds of public assemblages. Canfield Coe became the owner in 1816, and made an addition to the eastern side. E. D. Hudson succeeded Mr. Coe, and added a third story and a rear wing, greatly enlarging its accommodations. It yielded in 1863 to the march of improvement and an elegant block of buildings was erected on its site.

In this tavern was held the first public ball of the village, the great feature of which was the time at which it opened and closed. It was held in the daytime, opening at three o'clock P. M., and closing at night-fall.

The first celebration of the anniversary of the nation's birth was on July 4th, 1804. A liberty-pole was raised, and red silk substituted for a banner. The "red" was regarded as symbolizing England, and gave great offense; an effort was made to shoot it down, and the excitement ran so high as to break up the celebration. The following year the effort was successfully renewed, and the day celebrated in a manner common to the period, by reading the Declaration of Independence, an oration, a public dinner, toasts and firing of cannon.

In June, 1803, the "Corners" were given the shorter and more euphonious name of "Auburn." The place had been designated as the county seat, and a more dignified name than "Corners" was desired, which, after considerable discussion they found in that of Auburn.

COUNTY SEAT.—The selection of the county seat was attended with difficulties and delays. Until 1803 the courts had been held at Cayuga and Aurora, but efforts were made to establish the county seat elsewhere. It was first changed to Sherwood Corners, but so earnest and decided was the opposition, that the local commissioners to whom was confided the erection of the court

house, withheld action, and a new commission of disinterested men, resident in other parts of the State, was appointed to settle its location, and by them Hardenbergh's Corners was designated as the site, much to the gratification of its residents and to the disgust of rival claimants. The funds for the erection of the County buildings were refused by a majority of the Supervisors, and the erection of the buildings delayed. A law was then passed imposing a fine of \$250 upon each Supervisor refusing to vote the tax, which was effective. The tax was raised, and a wooden court house and jail erected—the latter on the first floor of the building, the court room on the second floor. The court house was located in 1803, but not finished until 1809.

**RAPID SETTLEMENTS, TAVERNS.**—The population of the County at this time was increasing at a rate exceeding 1,200 a year, and the central and western counties were also rapidly settling. The main line of travel was the old Genesee turnpike, which was constantly lined with emigrants, for whose accommodation inns or taverns were greatly multiplied. At one period there were fifteen of these public houses between Cayuga village and Skaneateles, one to a mile, and they were all liberally patronized. The canal and railroads of a later day destroyed the business of these country "taverns," and the patronage of the traveling public was crowded into the more imposing city and village "hotels." In 1805 there were four taverns in Auburn and the "Centre House" was building, on the site of the store now occupied by Kerr & Devitt. It was built by David Horner, and, for the time, was an elegant structure. Its ball room was used for various public assemblies. It was occupied by the First Presbyterian Society as a place of worship for several years.

The County records were brought to Auburn in 1807, by the County Clerk, Peter Hughes, and kept at his residence, a Clerk's office not being erected until 1814.

In 1810 there were in operation in Auburn, five saw-mills, four grist-mills, two carding and fulling-mills, two distilleries and one oil-mill. D. M. Hyde built a dam and grist-mill in 1808 on the site of the present "big dam," and Robert Dill the next year erected a dam, saw-mill and forge on the site of Barber's factory. The latter were built in a thick wood. Jehial Clark

had in operation at this time, in Clarksville, a saw and grist-mill.

In 1810 Auburn contained about 100 houses and was a very active business place. There were very few idlers; industrial pursuits engaged the active attention of nearly all the people, who were ambitious and hopeful.

The following very interesting and minute description of Auburn is from the pen of DeWitt Clinton, who, in that year, visited the village, while making the tour of the State. We give it, as a very interesting description in itself, and as showing the inquisitive and careful habits of that distinguished statesman:

"Auburn derives its name from Goldsmith. It contains three tanneries, three distilleries, one coach maker, two watch makers, four taverns, two tailors, six merchants, three shoemakers, two asheries, two wagon makers, three blacksmiths, two chair makers, three saddlers, three physicians, a Presbyterian clergyman and an incorporated library of 220 volumes. It is the County town, and has about ninety houses, three law offices, a post-office, a Court house and the County Clerk's office. It is a fine growing place, and is indebted to its hydraulic works and the Court house for its prosperity. There are sixteen lawyers in Cayuga County. Auburn has no church. The Court house is used for divine worship.

"It is situated on the Outlet of Owasco Lake, on Nos. 46 and 47, Aurelius. One hundred acres of 46 belong to William Bostwick, inn-keeper, and the remainder to Robert Dill. The former has asked \$150 for half-acre lots, the Court house, being on his land; and the latter has asked \$300 for a water lot on the Outlet, which is not navigable. No. 47 belongs to the heirs of John L. Hardenbergh, and covers the best waters of the Outlet, a fine rapid stream. Auburn is eight miles from Cayuga Lake, three from Owasco Lake, and not seventy-five from Utica. Owasco Lake is twelve miles long and one wide. The Outlet is fourteen miles long, and on it are the following hydraulic establishments: nine saw-mills, two carding machines, two turner shops, one trip-hammer and blacksmith shop, two oil-mills, five grist-mills, three fulling mills, one bark-mill and several tanneries. At the lower falls Mr. Dill has a furnace, in which he uses old iron, there being no iron ore.

"At this place there is a federal newspaper published by Pace, the former partner of James Thompson Callender. Pace settled first at Aurora, being attracted there by Walter Wood, and being starved out, came here and is principally supported by advertisements of mortgages, which must, if there be a newspaper in the county