

## CIVIL WAR CHRONOLOGY

1861

April 13--News of the attack on Ft. Sumter, S. C. reaches Danbury. Citizens assemble at the court house in large numbers in the daytime and resolve that the administration must be supportive in suppressing the Rebellion.

April 15--President Lincoln issues a call for 75,000 volunteers for the Union Army.

Governor Buckingham of Connecticut calls for a rendezvous of state volunteers in Hartford.

April 19--The Wooster Guards, a local company of state militia, volunteers for the Union Army.

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### THE WOOSTER GUARDS (This Unit Became Co. E of the 1st Conn. Vols)

In 1853 an old Continental Army soldier advertised in the Danbury Jeffersonian for a meeting of Danbury men "for the purposes" of forming a local military company. From this initial effort emerged the Wooster Guards. When the Civil War erupted the Guards, under the command of Captain E. E. Wildman, left for New Haven and became attached to the First Connecticut Volunteers. During the first Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, this unit was situated on the Warren-town Road. The First Conn. suffered eight wounded and nine men captured, including Alfred H. Hoddinott, and Isaac N. Jennings of the Guards, both of whom were later paroled. The Guards, all three-month enlistees, were mustered out in August of 1861. Many later enlisted in other Connecticut regiments.

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April 22--During a special town meeting it is voted to appropriate sufficient funds to support the families of the volunteers during their terms of enlistment. The wife of each volunteer will receive \$3 per week and each child \$1 per week.

A second company of volunteers is organized, called the Union Reserved Guards, and the town votes to equip the three-month volunteers with the necessary uniforms and overcoats.

April 29--The Union Reserved Guards depart for New Haven.

THE UNION RESERVED GUARDS  
(Also known as the Danbury Rifles, this unit became  
Co. C of the 3rd Conn. Vols.)

Comprised of 30 men, this company, under the command of Lt. Samuel Bailey, also participated in the first Battle of Bull Run on July 21. Killed in the battle was Sgt. John Marsh of the Guards, reportedly the first Connecticut man to die in the war. Lt. Bailey was wounded as was Sgt. Augustus Bronson. This unit was mustered out August 14.

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A third company, the Danbury Zouaves, composed of three-year enlistees, makes its first public appearance.

May 15--The Danbury Zouaves are called into service under the command of Captain Henry Stone, and designated as Co. D of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment. Capt. White, a prominent lawyer, actually entered the ranks as a private but his men elected him captain and later Governor Buckingham promoted him to be major of the Third Regiment and thence to lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Regiment, which eventually became the First Conn. Heavy Artillery. At the Regimental rendezvous May 15 in Hartford, the Zouaves are furnished quarters on the floor of the freight depot at the extremity of a dike at the junction of Little or Park River and the Connecticut River. On July 21 the regiment leaves Hartford for Pennsylvania and the war zone. The regimental colonel is Orris Ferry, a Bethel native, who is promoted to brigadier general April 2, 1862 and assigned to Gen. Shields' command.

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THE ZOUAVES

There were many regiments of both the Union and Confederate armies that modeled themselves on the original Zouaves of the French Colonial armies. The latter were Algerian light infantry troops, famous for their drill and characteristic gaudy uniforms featuring bright colors, baggy trousers, gaiters, short and open jackets, and a turban or fez. The original Zouaves were also famous for their ability to fire and reload the musket from the prone position. American militia units were attracted to the Zouave drill and uniform and copied them, often down to the detail of shaving their heads like the North Africans. Largely responsible for the wide spread of the Zouave motif among American militia was Elmer Ellsworth. Born in New York in 1837, he was

famous for organizing the Chicago Zouaves and staging spectacular drill exhibitions throughout the country. In August 1860 he had performed on the White House lawn for the inauguration and after attempting to secure a War Department post, he raised the Fire Zouaves (11th New York Reg.), and returned at their head to Washington in May of 1861. He was killed by James T. Jackson, proprietor of the Marshall House Tavern in Alexandria, Va. May 24, 1861, after removing a Confederate flag from the roof of that building.

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May 22--A town resolution is passed to forego further financial assistance to Danbury volunteers except for those men in the companies already in service.

August 19--A new company, the fourth, is recruited in Danbury to serve with the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. Thirty men enlist for three years. On Sept. 28 this company leaves Danbury and becomes Co. D of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment instead of the Sixth. The company is under the command of Captain Benjamin F. Skinner and William F. Moegling of Danbury is a staff lieutenant colonel. Moegling is later killed at Chancellorsville, Va.

Sept. 24--A fifth company of volunteers is recruited and leaves this date for active duty as Co. A of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers. The term of duty is for three years. Mustered into service on Nov. 27, this unit is also known as Averill's Rifles, in honor of Lt. Governor Roger Averill of Danbury.

December 3--There is another campaign for volunteers and a company of 45 men, all three-year enlistees, is secured and departs for Hartford. On Jan. 14, 1862, these men are assigned to Co. B of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The First Heavy Artillery was originally designated as the Fourth Connecticut Infantry. Nelson K. White of Danbury is a lieutenant colonel in this artillery regiment composed of 12 companies of 150 men each.

During the year the Fahquoque bank and the Danbury Bank each loan the State of Connecticut \$50,000 for the war effort.

The town on occasion is infested with so-called "peacemakers," although no serious trouble is reported.

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## THE 23RD REGIMENT

This regiment was stationed basically at Ship Island, Camp Parapet, LaFourche and Brashear City in Louisiana. It was also involved in the Battle of Port Hudson, a Confederate stronghold guarding the Mississippi River approximately 25 miles north of Baton Rouge. The first action here took place March 14, 1863 when Admiral Farragut bombarded the place during his passage up the river to Vicksburg. The USS Mississippi was lost in the action. During the period May 8-10, Federal gunboats again bombarded the place and silenced the Confederate batteries. Bank's Army of the Gulf (XIX Corps), advanced to capture Fort Hudson and had its first engagement May 26 on the Bayou Sara Road, four miles away. The position was unsuccessfully assaulted May 27; June 11; and June 14. A siege was conducted May 27 to July 9, 1863 when Port Hudson finally surrendered. Vicksburg had surrendered July 3, 1863. The siege, one of the worst recorded during the war, cost the Federals 3,000 men. Confederate losses were over 7,200.

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October, 1863--President Lincoln issues another call for 300,000 men in addition to those obtained through a draft.

November, 1863--Governor William A. Buckingham calls for volunteers to form the 29th Connecticut Colored Regiment.

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## THE 29th REGIMENT (Colored)

Twenty-six men from Danbury enlisted in this regiment which became part of the Army on the James River in Virginia and participated in action at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12-Sept. 24, 1864; at Chaffin's Bluff (Chapin's Farm), Sept. 29, 1864; Richmond, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1864; Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; and Kell House, Va., Oct. 27-28, 1864. One man was killed, two wounded in action, one died from battle wounds and three died of other causes. The Regimental casualties were 24 men killed in action, 18 fatally wounded, 175 wounded, 178 dead of disease.

1862

January 22--Town officials establish a local draft for service in the state militia. A total of 90 men are considered eligible. Within a week, Governor Buckingham calls a halt to the draft, declaring it illegal.

July 1--President Lincoln issues a call for 300,000 more men and Governor Buckingham asks for six more state regiments. He comes to Danbury and participates in a drive for recruits.

July 18--During a recruiting program at Concert Hall, a new company of three-year enlistees is organized, called Wildman's Guards. This unit is designated as Co. C of the 17th Connecticut Regiment.

July 28--The first detachment of Wildman's Guards, a group of 50 men, departs for Bridgeport. Other squads of area enlistees soon follow.

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#### THE WILDMAN'S GUARDS

(This Unit becomes Co. C of the 17th Conn. Vols)

Composed mainly of men from Fairfield County, the Guards and the 17th Reg. was one of the most illustrious units from Connecticut during its service with the Army of the Potomac. The regiment played a prominent role in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

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August 4--A national draft is instituted but the state decides to continue with volunteer enlistments.

Sept. 3--Captain James H. Jenkins organizes a new company of nine-month enlistees who are designated as Co. B of the 23rd. Connecticut Regiment.

Sept. 12--Another company of nine-month enlistees is secured and designated as Co. K of the 23rd. Connecticut Regiment with Lt. Col. Samuel Gregory of the state militia, as adjutant.

This is Danbury's final volunteer contribution to the Union Army with company units.

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1863

August 9--The 23rd Regiment, which has seen service in New Orleans, La., completes its nine-month tour of duty and returns to New Haven. Companies B and K return to Danbury on Aug. 25.

Fall of 1863--A national draft is started and Danbury's number of eligible men enrolled is listed at 712. The number required is 215. A total of 120 men are excused because of physical infirmities or being the support of parents or young children or obtaining a substitute. Jan. 5, 1864 is set as the date for fulfilling the draft quotas.

December 15--A total of \$3,670 is raised by public contributions to provide bounties for men who enlist instead of being drafted. By Jan. 5, 1864, only 30 volunteers had come forward. Connecticut offers each enlistee a bounty of \$300 while neighboring New York state is offering \$1,000 to each enlistee. The local market suffers, naturally.

Dec. 30, 1863--A complimentary dinner is held in the Concert Hall to honor the colored men from Danbury who have enlisted in the Union Army.

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1864

In March it is disclosed that Connecticut is entitled to 1,000 more men in its units than for that which it had been previously credited. This not only makes up its deficiency under the last draft calls but leaves a small surplus to be credited in those towns that had filled their quotas. Danbury is one of those towns.

A draft call in March reveals Danbury needs only 16 men to fill its quota, since the overall quota of 176 men had been filled by recruits in the previous draft.

On June 13, a meeting is held to devise means to secure more local volunteers. Re-enlistees in each town are credited toward draft quotas, therefore Danbury has an excess of 46 men.

On July 4, another draft call is issued and Danbury's quota this time is 215 men. The town votes to pay \$300 to the family of each volunteer or substitute, or to the man himself if he has no family. On Aug. 22 another town meeting is held and this time it is decided to pay every man who enlists for one year the sum of \$500; to every man who enlists for two years, \$600; and to every three-year volunteer, \$700. The selectmen are empowered to borrow a sum not to exceed \$100,000 to pay these bounties and it is further voted to appropriate \$10 for the expense of conveying each recruit to the place of rendezvous. By Sept. 12, the quota is filled and the draft averted.

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1865

In February, federal agents, appointed by the town, are about seeking more volunteers.

This time Danbury's quota is 130 men. The agents report they had secured 40 recruits and 10 substitutes. Added to this total are 12 men as surplus from the previous call. Before any further conclusive action is taken, the war ends with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomatox in April.

July 5, 1865--The Adjutant General Office reports Connecticut furnished 54,468 men for the war.

Short term and re-enlistments may be reduced to a standard of three years, giving the state a total of 47,572 men.

One-half of all substitutes reportedly deserted.

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July 12, 1865--Civil War figures for Connecticut are released as follows:

Organization	Total Men
One squadron cavalry	162
One battalion cavalry	324
Three batteries of artillery	446
28 Infantry regiments	25,503
14 companies of colored (black) troops	1,459
Recruits (white)	10,940
Recruits (black)	173
Totals	33,016
Drafted men held to service	248
Furnished substitutes	2,218
Paid commutation	1,459
Veteran re-enlistments in the field	3,647
Navy enlistees	2,143
Enlistments Army and veteran reserve corps	969
Subs for enrolled men not drafted	3,849
Drafted (1864)	14
Substitutes drafted (1864)	87
Recruits obtained in rebel states	623
Grand total	54,468

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# COST OF THE WAR TO THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES

Danbury	\$134,816.00
Bethel	18,839.00
Brookfield	15,950.00
New Fairfield	16,910.00
Newtown	44,600.00
New Milford	57,790.00
Redding	+
Ridgefield	45,684.63

Estimated amounts paid by individuals for bounties to volunteers and substitutes:

Danbury	\$19,750.00
Bethel	9,150.00
Brookfield	3,000.00
New Fairfield	3,625.00
Newtown	18,000.00
New Milford	8,000.00
Redding	3,000.00
Ridgefield	+

Estimated amounts paid by individuals for commutation.

Danbury	None
Bethel	\$ 500.00
Brookfield	2,100.00
New Fairfield	3,300.00
Newtown	12,900.00
New Milford	500.00
Redding	+
Ridgefield	+

Grand List totals (1964):

Danbury	\$4,140,217.00
Bethel	671,826.00
Brookfield	691,388.00
New Fairfield	470,066.00
New Milford	2,017,306.00
Newtown	1,863,965.00
Redding	1,200,907.00
Ridgefield	1,224,898.00

Homer was born in New Fairfield, May 12, 1809, son of Ebenezer Barnum and Betsy Nash, daughter of Captain Eliakim Nash of Wilton, Ct.

Homer married Eliza Foote, a native of Newtown, Ct. on Sept. 8, 1830. The daughter of Philo and Phoebe Foote, Eliza was born Feb. 27, 1812. She died Oct. 12, 1867.

After his marriage, Homer settled in New Fairfield and worked as a stone mason and comb maker.

Homer and Eliza had six sons:

William A., born Aug. 24, 1834.  
Theodore H., born June 16, 1837.  
Eben L., born Aug. 13, 1839.  
George W., born Mar. 7, 1842.  
Frederick C., born Oct. 14, 1843.  
Edwin H., born Oct. 28, 1847.

Concerning the Barnum family and the Civil War, the following was printed in the Providence, R.I. Press in October of 1862.

"The patriotic zeal of Homer Barnum and his sons was well described in the National Review of Washington, D. C., entitled, "A fighting Family, a father and five sons in the Army."

"Among the numerous volunteers from Danbury, Ct. is an old man named Homer B. Barnum and his five sons.

"A more patriotic family is not found in this region.

"If the sons fight as well as the father, they will do their share toward crushing out the rebellion.

"The father, who is nearly 60 years of age, passed himself off to the mustering officer as 44 and was mustered in over a year ago and as a member of Co. A of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, has since followed in the division of the brave Burnside.

"At the Battle of Antietam, he (Homer), was on the skirmish line at the stone bridge and was stationed behind a post and did not leave his position until he had emptied his Sharp's rifle 59 times.

"As he is an older experienced fox hunter, it may be presumed that few, if any, of his shots was wasted.

"He had one narrow escape. Soon after seating himself, he

outside the post, he put in a stone and went to work again.

"In a few minutes the stone covering the hole was shattered by a ball from a Rebel sharpshooter, pieces of the stone and ball falling through his lap. But the old hero's time had not come, yet. He coolly closed up as before and resumed his labors. A number of gentlemen learning the facts of the devotion of the family to our cause, yesterday quietly made a donation visit to the mother and remaining son and left goods and money to the amount of over \$50 as a slight token of their appreciation of thre sacrifice of this household.

"It was well deserved. May all the worthy heroes of our grand, noble army be remembered and rewarded."

Homer enlisted Oct. 25, 1861 in Co. A of the 11th Regiment and was in all the battles of the regiment until July 12, 1864 when he was shot through the head by a sharpshooter and instantly killed in the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va.

His time in service would have expired the October following.

The eldest son, William A., was rejected as a soldier, being subjected to epileptic seizures, but served as a steward for two years on various government transports.

Theodore H. enlisted for three years in Co. B of the 13th United States Infantry, Second Battalion. He contracted inflammatory rheumatism and chronic diarrhea and from the effects died several years later. He was in several engagements including the first Battle of Bull Run in July of 1851.

Eben L. enlisted Apr. 25, 1861 in Co. C Third Regiment for three months, and re-enlisted on Oct. 29, 1861 in Co. A of the 11th Regiment and became a corporal. He was later reduced to ranks. Hhe again re-enlisted in Co. G of the 23rd Reg. on Nov. 13, 1863 and was discharged Nov. 18, 1864. After the war he operated a meat market in Danbury.

George W. enlisted apr. 25, 1861 for three months in Co. C of the Third Regiment. He re-enlisted Oct. 25, 1862 in Co. G of the 23rd Reg.

Frederick C. enlisted for nine months in Co. K of the 23rd Reg. in August of 1862 and was shot and instantly killed in the battle of LaFourche Crossing, La. June 21, 1863, where he is buried.

This left the sixth and youngest son, Edwin, 14 years of age, lwho stayed a home with hismother until the 11th Reg. came home on furlough in 1863 and he returned with them to the war as

a suttler's clerk.

CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS IN THE CIVIL WAR  
(Including Danbury Units)

First Infantry:

Composed of three-month volunteers from Danbury (Wooster Guards), New Haven, Hartford, Meriden and other state militia.

This regiment went into camp April 22, 1861 and included the Hartford Rifles, the Bridgeport Rifles and others from Windsor Locks, Enfield, Stafford, Simsbury, Waterbury, New Britain and Farmington. The regiment arrived in Washington, D. C. on May 13, 1861, and participated in the first Battle of Bull Run July 21, situated in the vicinity of the Warrentown Rd.

It was mustered out on August 1.

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Connecticut casualties in the first Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, were as follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
First Regiment	0	8	9	17
Second Regiment	2	5	9	16
Third Regiment	4	13	18	35
Totals	14	26	36	68

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Second Infantry:

Composed of men from New Haven, Norwich, Griswold, Putnam, Pomfret, Killingly, Woodstock, Lisbon, Sprague, Thompson, New London, New Hartford, Winsted, Canton, Norfolk, Rocky Hill, New Britain, Middletown and Derby.

Located in Washington, D. C. on May 13, 1861.

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Third Infantry:

Composed of men from Danbury (Union Reserved Guards), New Haven, Norwalk, Bridgeport, Wethersfield, Glastonbury, East and West Hartford and East Windsor, Norwich, Darien and New Canaan.

This regiment arrived in Washington, D. C. May 13, 1861, and also participated in the first Battle of Bull Run.

It was mustered out of service Aug. 14.

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Mainly from Hartford, Manchester, Farmington, East and West Hartford, Derby, Seymour, Canton, Suffield, Granby, Enfield and the Windsors, New London, Thompson, Middletown, Killingly, Berlin, Plainfield, Putnam, Torrington, Cromwell, East Haddam, Plymouth, Litchfield, Waterbury, Goshen and Meriden.

On Jan. 2, 1862 this regiment became known as the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

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#### Fifth Infantry:

Composed of men from Danbury (Zouaves, 20), Bethel, Redding and Ridgefield (15), all with Co. A.; Southington, Farmington, New Haven, Norwalk, Waterbury, Seymour, Hartford, Bristol, Windham, Griswold, Westport, Weston, Woodbury, Naugatuck, Vernon, Groton, Stonington, Putnam, Woodstock, Cornwall, Sharon, Norfolk, News London and Norwich.

Orris S. Ferry, a Bethel native, was a colonel in this regiment.

The regiment camped in Hartford May 15, 1861 and on July 21 departed for Pennsylvania.

It participated in the following battles:

August, 1861, Harper's Ferry; March-June 1862, Winchester, Va.; August 1862, Cedar Mountain, Va.; April 1863, Chancellorsville; July 1-3, Gettysburg; May 1864, Resaca, Ga.; July 1864, Peach Tree Creek, Ga. and then with Sherman's March to the Sea.

During the Winchester campaign Captain James A. Betts of Company A was severely wounded when a shell struck a kiln in which he was passing. He was later captured. Also wounded was Col. Stone during a charge across a wheat field and when he was last seen was leaning against a tree. Eventually captured and taken to Charlottesville, he died there in January, 1863.

Also captured at Winchester were Isaac B. Rogers and George Scott. Later paroled, Rogers re-enlisted in Co. B of the 23rd Regiment and earned the nickname of "Jolly Roger."

At Winchester, Col. Stone, Captain Betts and William A. Daniels were regimental adjutants; Edward F. Carley, quartermaster; William C. Bennett, surgeon; and Theodore H. Dibble and George N. Raymond, sergeants-at-arms.

Following the war the Regiment participated in the Grand Review in Washington, D. C. in May, 1865.

The originaly regiment had 2,061 men of whom 107 deserted; there were 628 replacements or whom 315 deserted. Many men were discharged from hospitals and allowed to go home, therefore their discharges were not recorded and they were considered deserters. In June and July of 1865, conditions in Washington were so bad men simply left and went home.

Known as the Bulldog Regiment, this unit also participated in the battles of Marietta, Ga. and Kulp's Farm.

#### Sixth Infantry (3-year enlistees):

Composed of men from Windham County, Hartford and New Haven Counties, Stamford, Greenwich, Bridgeport and Trumbull.

Killed in action 43, wounded 46, died of disease 119, missing 23, discharged 663.

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#### Seventh Infantry (3-year enlistees):

Composed of men from every county in the state.

Co. D included men from Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk, commanded by Captain Benjamin F. Skinner and Lt. Col. William Moegling.

This regiment was in action in 21 battles, including James Island near Charleston, S. C.; Drewry's Bluff, Va.; Hilton Head, S. C.; Chancellorsville, Va.; and Antietam.

Col. Moegling was killed at Chancellorsville, Jan. 20, 1863.

A total of 2,090 men served with the regiment. Of those, 90 were killed in action, 44 died of wounds; 179 died of disease; 40 were reported missing in action; and 587 eventually discharged.

The Sixth and Seventh Regiments often fought side-by-side.

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#### Eighth Infantry (3-year enlistees):

Composed of men from throughout the state, including Danbury, Ridgefield, Wilton and Redding.

Co. I included 29 men from New Milford; 17 from Brookfield, Newtown and Washington; and 20 from Danbury.

Following the war the regiment served on police duty in Lynchburg, Va.

During the war the regiment lost 71 killed in action; four wounded; 132 dead of disease; and 610 discharged; and one missing. Tours of duty included war zones from Annapolis, Md. to Cape Hattaras and Roanoke Island in early 1862; to Antietam, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and in the trenches before Richmond.

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#### Ninth Infantry:

Recruited in New Haven and composed primarily of men of Irish birth or parentage. Co. A included four men from Danbury. Others from Meriden, Cheshire, Middletown, Norwich, Derby, Waterbury and Hartford. Mustered out in Savannah, Ga. in 1865. Killed in action, 5; wounded 1; died of disease 240; discharged 176.

Island, Miss., then to Biloxi March 4, 1862 and was involved in the capture of New Orleans, La. May 1, 1862. It was located near Vicksburg June 26, 1863, then Baton Rouge before winding up at Deep Bottom, Va. and the Shenandoah Valley in July 1864.

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#### 10th Infantry:

Composed of men from New Haven, Derby, Hartford county, New Canaan, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich and New London county. Mustered out in August, 1865. Had a total of 2,124 men. Killed in action, 57; wounded, 59; died of disease, 152; discharged, 692.

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#### 11th Infantry:

Composed of men from Fairfield County, Tolland County and New Haven County.

Company A, commanded by Captain George M. Southmayd, included 16 men from Danbury and New Fairfield.

Co. C was commanded by Captain William Moegling of Danbury; Co. G included 13 men from Newtown; and Co. K had 10 men from Danbury. Moegling later transferred to the Seventh Regiment.

This regiment participated in the campaigns at Bermuda Hundred, Drewry's Bluff, Petersburg, Cedar Mountain, Deep Bottom, Proctor's Creek, Deep Run, James Island, Goldsboro, Ft. Fisher, Peach Tree Creek, Marietta, Morris Island, Olustee, New Bern, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Suffolk.

During the war the regiment suffered the loss of 35 killed in action, 41 dead from wounds, 41 dead from disease and discharged 579.

In the late summer and fall of 1865 the 11th remained on police duty in Lynchburg, Va. The men were eventually mustered out in December of 1865.

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#### 12th Infantry:

Composed of men state-wide including 10 men from Danbury (Averill's Rifles) and six from Brookfield in Co. E and New Canaan.

Participated in the Grand Review in May 1865 and was then sent to Savannah, Ga. Mustered out in August, 1865. Had total of 1,865 men. Killed in action, 50; wounded 16; died of disease 88; discharged 501.

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Co. B included men from nearly all the towns in Fairfield County; Co. C included men from New Milford; the remainder were from the central part of the state.

After the war this regiment stayed in service in Georgia.

The men were mustered out April 25, 1866 at Ft. Pulaski.

During the war it lost 32 killed in action, 13 wounded, 129 dead of disease, 6 missing; and discharged 705.

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#### 14th Infantry:

Composed of men from throughout the state including Bridgeport, Stratford, Norwalk and Trumbull in Fairfield County. Had a total of 1,015 men.

Following the war participated in the Grand Review in Washington in May, 1865. Mustered out in June 1865.

During the war was lost 132 killed in action, 65 wounded, 196 dead of disease, missing 6; and discharged 416.

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#### 15th Infantry:

Composed of men mostly from New Haven County.

Mustered out at New Bern, N. C. Killed in action, 15; wounded, 15; dead of disease, 143; missing, 57; discharged, 327.

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#### 16th Infantry:

Composed of men mostly from Hartford County.

Mustered out at New Bern, N. C. June, 1865. Killed in action, 46; Wounded 24; died of disease, 204; missing, 27; discharged, 386.

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#### 17th Infantry:

Composed of men from Fairfield County.

Co. C, (Willdman Guards), commanded by Captain James E. Moore included 58 men from Danbury; 16 from Bethel and 12 from Ridgefield.

Co. E included 15 men from Newtown.

Co. G, under the command of Captain James E. Dunham of Ridgefield, included 53 men from Ridgefield and 20 from Redding.

This regiment served most of the war with the Army of the Potomac.

attained outstanding recognition during the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

The 17th was attached to the 11th Corps, under the command of General Howard and had made an extended march from Frederick, Md. to Gettysburg June 30 and on July 1 was in position north of Gettysburg when attacked by Confederate forces.

Four companies were located northeast of Gettysburg but Co. C and the other five companies bore the brunt of the Confederate attack in the area known as Barlow Knoll.

The 17th was forced to withdraw but the night of July 2 was involved in heavy fighting in the vicinity of Culp's Hill, on the north side of Cemetery Hill.

The 11th Corps included the following units: 27th and 153rd Pennsylvanians; 107th Ohio; 154th and 157th New York; 82nd Illinois; and 19th Maine.

From March through June 1865, the regiment remained at St. Augustine, Fla. Companies C, F and H were at Lake City near Olustee with Lt. William L. Daniels of Danbury in command.

Later Cos. A, C and D were on garrison duty in Pensacola.

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#### 18th Infantry:

Composed mostly of men from Windham County and eastern Connecticut.

Following the war had provost duty at Harper's Ferry, Va. Mustered out in June, 1865. Killed in action, 52; wounded, 14; died of disease, 72; missing 12; discharged 323.

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#### 19th Infantry:

Composed mostly of men from Litchfield county including 37 men from New Milford of Co. H commanded by Captain George S. Williams.

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#### 20th Infantry:

Included 14 men from Newtown in Co. F. Regiment had a total of 980 men.

Participated in the Grand Review in May, 1865. Mustered out in June 1865. Killed in action 50; wounded 37; died of disease, 77; missing 2; discharged 269.

Fought at Peach Tree Creek in Georgia.

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Men from eastern and central Connecticut towns.

After the war served on provost duty in Virginia. Mustered out June, 1865. Killed in action, 26; wounded 33; died of disease 108; missing 2; discharged 313.

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22nd Infantry (nine-month enlistees):

Men from Hartford and Tolland counties.

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23rd Infantry (nine-month enlistees):

Men from Fairfield and New Haven counties.

Co. B, commanded by Capt. James H. Jenkins of Danbury.

Co. C included 40 men from Newtown.

Co. E included 36 men from Redding.

Co. G included 20 men from Bethel; 12 from Danbury; 6 from Newtown and 5 from Ridgefield under the command of Capt. George E. Crofutt.

Co. K included 17 men from New Fairfield under the command of Capt. Samuel G. Bailey of Danbury.

Most of this regiment's battle activity was in the Louisiana zone, including LaFrouche Bayour and Brashear City.

The regiment sailed from Brooklyn, N. Y. in November, 1862, aboard the steamer Che Kiang for Ship Island in the Mississippi Sound. In December 1862 the regiment went to New Orleans and Camp Parapet to join W. Sherman's indigent command and activated with the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the 19th Army Corps.

Bayou LaFrouche is located 20 miles from the Mississippi River Gulf and Connecticut regiments were deployed on both sides of the Bayour.

By July 19, 1865 the regiment was stationed at Hilton Head, S.C. and on Aug. 3 of that year returned to New Haven.

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24th Infantry:

Men from Middlesex County.

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25th Infantry:

Men from Hartford County.

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Men from New London County.

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27th Infantry:

Men from New Haven County.

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28th. Infantry:

Men from Fairfield and Litchfield counties.

Co. D, Capt. David Hoag of New Milford in command, had 34 men from New Milford, 15 from Bridgewater and 2 from Sherman.

Hoag was killed in action in Louisiana, June 14, 1863.

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29th and 30th Infantry (colored):

In 1963-64 the 30th was consolidated with another battalion to form the 31st in June, 1864.

During the war the 29th and 30th lost 38 men killed in action; 26 dead of wounds; 200 dead of disease; 13 missing; and discharged 182.

The 29th was recruited in November, 1863 and entered the war at Chaffin's Bluff (Chapin's Farm) in Virginia in August of 1864. Its first recruit was obtained on Aug. 11, 1863 but because of the lack of officers the unit was not mustered into Federal Service until March 8, 1864. It was sent to Annapolis, Md., then to Hilton Head, S. C. before being moved to the Richmond area of Virginia. It fought at Petersburg Aug. 12-Sept. 24 and assisted in the capture of Fort Harrison. Following the end of the war in April 1865 it was sent to the Mexican border at Brazo de Santiago, then to Brownsville, Tex. in July that year. The regiment returned to Hartford Nov. 24, 1865 and mustered out of service. the 29th lost 24 men killed in action and a total of 470 casualties during its time of service.

Following the war some of the men became members of the Ninth and 10th Cavalry units on the Indian frontier.

When the Indian wars ended the cavalry units were transferred east and closed out their careers with Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Rider in the Spanish-American War.

The cavalry units were called Buffalo Soldiers because their hair was similar to that of buffalo hides.

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First Connecticut Heavy Artillery:

(originally formed at Fourth Conn. Infantry).  
Participated in the Peninsular Campaign and the Yorktown  
siege. In 1864 it was at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Fort Fisher and  
at the end of the war at Petersburg and Richmond, Va. Mustered  
out of service December 1865.

Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 23; died of disease,  
161, discharged 1071.

Bermuda Hundred on the James River was a small cluster of  
houses on the extremities of the peninsula formed by the James  
and Appomattox Rivers. It was an early slave settlement of people  
from Bermuda, hence the name (word 100 is affixed to the slave  
gang).

Co. B of this unit was recruited by Sgt. Andrew Knox,  
formerly of the Wooster Guards.

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#### Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery:

Included two batteries of state militia from Bridgeport.

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#### First Cavalry Regiment:

Comprised of 346 men from throughout the state, including  
some from Fairfield County.

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#### first Cavalry Battalion:

Had total of 2,611 men. Mustered out in August 1865 in  
Washington, D. C. Killed in action, 24; wounded, 8; died of  
disease, 125; missing, 59; discharged 436.

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#### First Connecticut Light Artillery:

Mustered out June 1865. Wounded 1; died of disease 21;  
discharged 98.

#### Second Connecticut Light Artillery:

Mustered out July 1865 in New Orleans. Killed in action 1;  
wounded 1; died of disease 18; discharged 37.

#### Second heavy artillery:

Mustered out in August 1865. Killed in action, 143; wounded  
80; died of disease, 188; discharged 907.

Third light artillery:

Mustered out June 1865.

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#### DANBURY MEN IN THE NAVY

Those who served aboard ship were classified as landsmen.

A landsman was paid \$12 a month whereas a regular seaman received \$18 a month and an ordinary seaman, \$14 a month.

Landsmen were permitted to be promoted and served as armorers, armorer's mates, carpenter's mates, sailmakers' mates, painters and coopers.

They enlisted for one year.

BATTLE SITES ETC. WHERE DANBURY AND AREA MEN  
IN MILITARY WERE INVOLVED.

Bermuda Hundred: Area of James River where Union General Butler withdrew his X and XVIII Corps May 12-14, 1864 after his failure at Drewry's Bluff. it was also known as the Bermuda Line.

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Ship Island: Guards approach to Lake Pontchartrain in vicinity of New Orleans.

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Bull Run: Scene of first major battle of Civil War, approximately 25 miles south of Alexandria, Va. and Washington, D. C.

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Petersburg, Va.: Major point in confederate defenses of Richmond. Union forces besieged this area for two years before finally breaking through in late summer, early fall of 1864 and in spring of 1865 leading to surrender of Lee at Appotomax.

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Drewry's Bluff (Drury's Bluff): Strategic Confederate strong point on James River between Petersburg and Richmond.

\*\*\*\*\*

Tyler, Tex.: Scene of Confederate prison camp where Union prisoners in western theater were taken.

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Dry Tortugas: Where Fort Jefferson is located. Used to house Union Army prisoners. Located off coast of Florida.

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Fort Fisher, M. C.: Scene of two Union efforts, Dec. 7-27, 1864 and Jan. 6-15, 1865. Capture of this fort closed the port of Wilmington to the South.

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Winchester, Va.: Scene of many war battles and reportedly changed hands four times during the war.

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Cedar Mountain, Va.: Involved in Second Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 9, 1862.

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Cedar Creek, Va.: Major battle of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of General Phillip Sheriden, Oct. 19, 1864.

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Helena Island:

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Olustee, Fla.: Major battle in vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla. Feb. 20, 1864. Involved Union X Corps division under command of Truman Seymour. After the operations around Pensacola bay, Olustee was the only important battle fought in the state. Its ports and coast line were blockaded during the entire conflict. The state re-entered the Union on June 25, 1868.

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Kinston, N. C.: Part of Carolina campaign following Sherman's march to the sea in early 1865.

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Bay St. Louis, Mo.:

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Brandywine Creek, Va.:

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James Island, S. C.:

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Antietam: (Also known as Sharpsburg, Md.): Major battle of Civil War, September, 1862, following the second Battle of Bull Run.

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Burkesville, Va.:

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Hampton, Pa. Battalion:

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FortWagner, S. C.: Scene of Federalassaults July 10 and 18, 1863  
to capture Charleston.

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Goldsboro, N. C.: Part of Carolinas Campaign 1865 following  
Sherman's March to the Sea.

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Chester station, Va.: area involved in Petersburg battle zone.

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New Bern, N. C.: Captured by Federals during Burnside expdeition  
to North Carolina, Mar. 14, 1862.

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Harper's Ferry: Scene of capture of John Brown in 1859.

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Atlanta, Ga.: Scene ofmajor battles May-August, 1864. alsoscene  
of start of Sherman's March to the Sea in 1864=65.

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Neal Bow Station, Ga.:

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Gloucester Point (Yorktown), Va.: Part of the Peninsular Campaign  
of General McLellan Aprl 4, 1862.

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Osborne Pike, Va.:

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Deep Bottom, Va.: (includes Darbytown, Malvern Hill, New Market  
Road and Strawberry Plains): July 27-29, 1864 as part of the  
Petersburg Campaign, to aid the mineassault (July 30); This area  
is all in the vicinity of the JamesRiver, southeast of Petersburg.

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Mobile Bay: Naval Battle Aug. 5, 1864.

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Point of Rocks Hospital, Va.:

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St. Augustine, Fla.:

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Beaufort, N. C.: Besieged and captured by Federals in Burnside's Expedition, Apr. 11-26, 1862.

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Hilton Head, S.C.: DuPont's naval action at Fort Royal Sound, Nov. 7, 1861.

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Darbytown Road, Va.: See Deep Bottom, Va.

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Camp Terry, N. H.:

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Camp Parapet, La.:

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Craig's Church, Va.:

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Florence, S. C. Prison:

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Ashland, Va.:

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Fort Mahore, Va.:

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Camp Sigel, Md.:

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Kell House, Va.:

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Cuyler's House (Kuyler's) Ga.: Involved in battle of Kennesaw Mountain  
June 22, 1864. (in Marietta, Ga. locale).

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