



APPENDICES

Bibliography

Civil War Places to Visit in Vermont

Useful Civil War Websites

Timeline



Bibliography

All of these materials are available at the Vermont Historical Society bookstore.

Army Life in Virginia: The Civil War Letters of George G. Benedict, edited by Eric Ward

Medal of Honor recipient and editor/publisher of the *Burlington Free Press* after the Civil War, George Benedict's letters offer the reader a rare glimpse into the life of a Union soldier in the 12th Vermont Regiment. Eric Ward, editor, also provides a history of Benedict's regiment by detailing the 12th's actions and movements.

The Battered Stars: One State's Civil War Ordeal During Grant's Overland Campaign, by Howard Coffin

Coffin offers his readers this extraordinary account of General Grant's overland campaign of 1864-65, and the unique role played by the troops from Vermont, during which the 1st Vermont Brigade had a greater number of battle casualties than any other brigade in the Union army.

Battle of Gettysburg, by Col. Franklin Aretas Haskell

An eyewitness account of perhaps the most pivotal event in American history. Haskell, from Tunbridge, died a colonel in the 36th Wisconsin Volunteers at Cold Harbor, Virginia, a year after Gettysburg.

Diary of a Christian Soldier: Rufus Kinsley and the Civil War, edited by David C. Rankin

Rufus Kinsley was a farmer from rural Vermont who became an officer in one of the nation's first and most famous black Civil War regiments. Kinsley's diary reveals him as a dedicated abolitionist soldier who believed that the Civil War was not about saving the Union, but about freeing slaves.

Freedom and Unity: A History of Vermont, by Michael Sherman, Gene Sessions, and P. Jeffrey Potash

A synthesis of Vermont history from prehistoric times to the modern era.

****Full Duty: Vermonters in the Civil War**, by Howard Coffin

Coffin records the effects of the Civil War on Vermonters as well as the enormous effect Vermonters had in the Civil War. He creatively combines historical fact, personal letters and diary excerpts, and detailed descriptions of present-day battle sites to aid those who seek out historic places.

Hard Marching Every Day: The Civil War Letters of Private Wilbur Fisk, 1861-1865, edited by Emil and Ruth Rosenblatt

Wilbur Fisk, born 1839 in Sharon, tells of daily life with the Second Vermont Volunteers in letters written to a Montpelier newspaper throughout the war.

****Letters to Vermont, From Her Civil War Soldier Correspondents to the Home Press, Volume 1**, compiled and edited by Donald H. Wickman

Seven soldiers tell of their war service, including the flank attack on Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, scouting Lee's army in eastern Virginia, and garrisoning the defenses of Washington, D.C.

Letters to Vermont, From Her Civil War Soldier Correspondents to the Home Press, Volume 2, compiled and edited by Donald H. Wickman
Six individual stories of campaigns, bayou outposts, the defense of Washington, and riding with George Armstrong Custer.

Men of Color, to Arms: Vermont African-Americans in the Civil War, by James R. Fuller, Jr.

A history of African-American soldiers who served the Union from Vermont during the Civil War. Includes personal biographies and eyewitness accounts of military life and battle descriptions.

Nine Months to Gettysburg: Stannard's Vermonters and the Repulse of Pickett's Charge, by Howard Coffin

A story of the Second Vermont Brigade and its vital role at Gettysburg. It draws upon scores of soldiers' letters and journals to relate how and why young recruits from Vermont flocked to the Union colors in response to Lincoln's call in 1862.

A War of the People: Vermont Civil War Letters, edited by Jeffrey D. Marshall

More than 140 letters, carefully selected, convey in very personal terms the combat experience of Vermonters throughout the war.

****Yours in the Cause of the Slave: Vermont and the Underground Railroad**, edited by Sarah Rooker

This packet provides primary and secondary source materials for the study of Vermont's role in the antislavery movement. It contains explanatory essays on Underground Railroad activities and activists and helpful notes on the documents presented. This material is well laid out for the use of teachers in grades four through middle school and is a must for teaching Vermont history.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The Black Bonnet, by Louella Bryant

In the 1850s, fugitive slaves and their pursuers came to Vermont, along the so-called Underground Railroad. This is the story of two sisters who fled from Virginia and stayed in Burlington awaiting the final leg of their journey north. Ages 8-12.

****Mr. Lincoln's Drummer**, by G. Clifton Wisler

Based on the true story of a Vermont boy, too young to enlist, who became a drummer boy. His fortitude during the trying Peninsula Campaign attracted the attention of President Lincoln, who awarded him the Medal of Honor. Grades 5-8

ARTICLES

Nancy Boone and Michael Sherman, "Designed to Cure: Civil War Hospitals in Vermont," in *Vermont History* 69 (Winter/Spring 2001): 173-200.

**available through the Vermont Historical Society Lending Library



APPENDICES

Civil War Places to Visit in Vermont

Fairbanks Museum

www.fairbanksmuseum.org
Main & Prospect Streets
St. Johnsbury, VT 05819
802-748-2372

Civil War memorabilia on display includes Willie Johnston's photograph and drumsticks. Willie Johnston is featured in our kit and in *Mr. Lincoln's Drummer*. He was a drummer boy with the 3rd Vermont Infantry and received the Medal of Honor at age 13.

Hildene

www.hildene.org
Route 7A
Manchester Village, VT 05254
802-362-1788
Email: info@hildene.org

Abraham Lincoln's descendants lived until 1975 in this 24-room Georgian Revival mansion on 412 acres in the scenic Vermont village of Manchester. The interior of the home has been preserved intact with original furnishings and personal family effects.

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller

National Historic Park

www.nps.gov/mabi
Route 12 and River Road
Woodstock, VT 05091
802-457-3368

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park is the only national park that focuses on conservation history and the evolving nature of land stewardship in America. The park also provides walking tours of Woodstock's Civil War "home front" that include some of the most significant historic sites in Woodstock. Included are places associated with abolition meetings, the

town's free African-American community, and Woodstock's pivotal role in the Vermont effort. Much of what will be seen along the tour is largely unchanged from the day the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter in April, 1861.

Rokeby Museum

www.rokeby.org
4334 Route 7
Ferrisburgh, Vermont 05456
802-877-3406
rokeby@globalnetisp.net

Rokeby is the best documented stop on the Underground Railroad in Vermont. Rowland Thomas and Rachel Gilpin Robinson were devout Quakers and radical abolitionists, and they harbored many fugitive slaves at their family home and farm during the decades of the 1830s and 1840s. Among the hundreds of letters in the family's correspondence are several that mention fugitive slaves by name and in some detail.

St. Albans Historical Society Museum

www.stalbansmuseum.org
Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478
802-527-7933

The museum is located in a three-story, brick schoolhouse built in 1861. It contains Civil War memorabilia and information about the St. Albans Raid by Confederate soldiers in 1864.

Vermont Historical Society Museum

www.vermonthistory.org
Pavilion Building
109 State Street

Montpelier, Vermont 05609-0901
802-828-2291

The Historical Society's exhibit, *Freedom and Unity: One Ideal, Many Stories* features an important section on the Civil War in Vermont. A 15-minute film focuses on the abolition of slavery, women's suffrage, and civil unions.

The Research Library located in Barre, has a strong collection of Civil War materials.

The Vermont Statehouse

www.leg.state.vt.us/sthouse/sthouse.htm
State Street
Montpelier, VT 05601
802-828-2228

This third Vermont State House has been occupied since 1859. Much of it has been restored to its Civil War period. On exhibit are 65 flags used by Vermont units in the Civil War and 14 from other wars. The Governor's Reception Room is dominated by Julian Scott's Civil War painting of the Battle of Cedar Creek. There are also commemorative tablets of Civil War heroes, sculptures of Abraham Lincoln and Erastus Fairbanks, and portraits.

Waterbury Historical Society Museum

28 North Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05676
802-244-7036

The museum displays its collections of Civil War memorabilia and articles relating to the history of the area in rooms located above the town library. The building is the former home of Dr. Henry Janes, chief surgeon at Gettysburg.

Civil War Places to Visit in Vermont

Vermont's Civil War Monuments

In 1863 the Vermont General Assembly approved an act authorizing towns to erect monuments to the memory of deceased soldiers. Most, however, were placed years after the war. They adorn many village greens and cemeteries.

Many of Vermont's Civil War monuments are listed online at: www.vermontcivilwar.org/pw/monu/index.php

Vermont's Cemeteries

Cemeteries are an important part of Vermont's Civil War story. Here lie many of Vermont's soldiers. Often the graves are marked with iron Grand Army of the Republic markers (G.A.R.). The gravestones often contain information useful for beginning research on a community's role in the Civil War. On some stones are engraved moving epitaphs that reveal the emotions of the time. It is important to impress upon students that cemeteries are special places to be visited with reverence and respect. Many stones are in delicate condition and doing gravestone rubbings with your class can be harmful. Please consider taking digital photographs and recording information on worksheets instead. This cemetery information organizer may be helpful: <http://www.history.org/history/teaching/graveyard2.cfm>.

Civil War Historic Markers in Vermont

From the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation: www.dhca.state.vt.us/HistoricSites/html/markers.html

BRANDON

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: Opponent of Abraham Lincoln

U.S. Route 7, in village

The Little Giant of national politics, Douglas was born in Brandon in 1813, then moved to Middlebury where he learned cabinetmaking. Returning to Brandon, he attended the Academy. Abraham Lincoln ran against Douglas in 1858 for a U.S. Senate seat from Illinois, with the campaign producing the famed "Lincoln-Douglas Debates." Lincoln defeated Douglas to win the presidency in 1860.

DANVILLE

Thaddeus Stevens

U.S. Route 2, on the common

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Danville, April 4, 1792. After studying at Peacham Academy, he graduated from Dartmouth in 1814. As an abolitionist congressman from Pennsylvania, 1858-68, he led the radicals in shaping the Reconstruction of the South.

FERRISBURGH

The Great Convention

U.S. Route 7, near the Wesleyan Chapel

Frederick Douglass delivered a fiery abolitionist speech here in July 1843. Born in slavery in Maryland, Douglass freed himself by escaping to the North, where he became a crusader for African-American freedom and equality. He was among the greatest orators and black leaders of the 19th century. The Ferrisburgh meeting, organized by local activist Rowland T. Robinson, was one of the 100 Conventions sponsored by the American Antislavery Society.

JOHNSON

Julian Scott, 1846 -1901

Route 15, west end of village

Julian Scott, Vermont's most renowned Civil War artist, was born in this Johnson house in 1846. At the start of the Civil War, when only 15, he enlisted as a fifer in the Third Vermont Regiment. Scott was awarded a Medal of Honor for rescuing wounded under enemy fire at the Battle of Lee's Mills, Virginia. *The Battle of Cedar Creek*, his monu-

mental 1874 painting, was commissioned as a Civil War memorial for the Vermont State House. Scott's Civil War and Native American paintings are acclaimed for their authenticity, detail, and democratic viewpoint.

MANCHESTER

Hildene

On grounds of Lincoln's 'Hildene' estate

Summer home of son of Civil War president. Eastward on the hillside can be seen the Manchester estate of Robert Todd Lincoln, eldest son of President and Mary Lincoln. He became fond of Vermont and for over twenty years made this his summer home. He died here July 25, 1926.

RUTLAND

Martin Henry Freeman, 1826-1889

46 North Main Street

Martin Freeman, born in Rutland, became the first black college president in the United States and was a member of the second East Parish Congregational Church which stood on this site. He was prepared by Pastor William Mitchell for Middlebury College, graduating in 1849 as salutatorian. In 1850 Freeman was appointed professor at Allegheny Institute (later Avery College) near Pittsburgh, PA. Here he gained renown in the fields of science and mathematics. In 1856 Freeman advanced to the office of college president, the first black in the country to achieve this position. Freeman became active in the American emigration movement and moved his family to Africa in 1864. For many years he was professor at Liberia College and became its president shortly before his death in 1889.

ST. ALBANS

St. Albans Raid

U.S. Route 7, Taylor Park, in city

The Civil War entered Vermont on October 19, 1864, when 22 Confederates spread terror from the north, robbed 3 banks and shot up the town. Stealing horses, they fled back into Canada. There, after trial, they were freed and the banks partially reimbursed.

SHELDON

Site of Civil War Action

In village, two miles south of Sheldon Jct., off Route 105

On their retreat back to Canada from the attack on St. Albans, the 22-man Confederate detachment rode into Sheldon near dark. Crossing a covered bridge which stood on this site, they set it on fire, but alert village citizens saved the bridge.

Clarina Howard Nichols

West Townshend, at the post office on Route 30

Born in West Townshend in 1810, Clarina Howard became an early advocate of women's rights. After a divorce in 1843 she married George Nichols. As editor of the *Windham County Democrat* she strongly advocated women's property rights, child custody, temperance, and suffrage. In 1852 she became the first woman to address the Vermont Legislature, and lectured throughout New England and the Midwest. Nichols was a staunch abolitionist who seized the opportunity to move with her family to Kansas, where her views on slavery and women's rights were widely accepted. During the Civil War, she was director of a home for orphaned black children in Washington, D.C. She died at her son's home in Pomo, California, in 1885.

WATERBURY

Dr. Henry Janes

U.S. Route 2 at the northerly end of the village on the lawn of the Waterbury Public Library

Henry Janes, physician, soldier, farmer, and humanitarian, was born here January 24, 1832. As head of services at the Union Army hospital immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg, Dr. Janes faced the challenge of caring for more than 20,000 wounded Union and Confederate men. Without prejudice, he cared for the suffering and healed the wounded by practicing advanced medical procedures to hasten recovery of his patients. A small-town physician and scholar, he treated townspeople with equal care and compassion and was a generous benefactor to the Town of Waterbury. Upon his death in 1915, he bequeathed this house for use as the Waterbury Public Library.



Useful Civil War Websites

There are many websites about the Civil War. Listed below are just a sampling of what is available.

TO FIND OUT ABOUT A SOLDIER, BEGIN WITH:

The Best Site for Vermont in the Civil War	http://www.vermontcivilwar.org
National Park Service Sailors and Soldiers List	http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/
Civil War Manuscripts at Vermont Historical Society	http://www.vermonthistory.org/civilw.htm

TO PLACE A SOLDIER OR COMMUNITY IN THE CIVIL WAR (IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT), LOOK HERE:

Civil War Battles	http://americancivilwar.com/statepic/index.html
Andersonville Prison	http://www.censusdiggins.com/prison_andersonville.html
Civil War Women	http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/women/cwdocs.html
United States Sanitary Commission	http://www.netwalk.com/~jpr
U.S. Colored Troops	http://www.coax.net/people/lwf/data.htm http://www.civilwararchive.com/unioncol.htm
Civil War Medicine	http://www.civilwarhome.com/civilwarmedicineintro.htm http://www.library.vcu.edu/tml/bibs/cwmed.html#surgeons http://civilwarhome.com/medicaldirectors.htm
The Underground Railroad in Vermont	http://www.rokeby.org http://www.vermonthistory.org/educate/ugrr.htm
Camp Life	http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/gettex/index

TO FIND ADDITIONAL PRIMARY SOURCES, SEARCH HERE:

Maps	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html
Photographs	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/cwphome.html
Artifacts	http://civilwar.si.edu/home.html
Documents	
Louisiana State University Civil War Index	http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/
The American Civil War Homepage	http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/warweb.html

IN THE CLASSROOM:

In the Classroom with Ken Burns	http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/classroom/index.html
Civil War Website Model	http://www.hstg.org/SiteTree/index.cgi/231

Thanks to Jen Boeri-Boyce, Hartford Middle School, for helping to create this list.



Timeline

Vermont in the Civil War

This timeline focuses on Vermonters' experiences in the Civil War.

1860:	December 20	South Carolina secedes from the Union.
1861:	February 9	Confederate States of America is formed.
	March 4	Abraham Lincoln is sworn in as the 16th President of the United States.
	April 12	Confederates fire upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, S.C.
	April	Vermont appropriates \$1 million to a state war effort. Abraham Lincoln calls for 75,000 soldiers.
	May 9	1st Vermont Regiment enlists for 90 days. Their only engagement is at Big Bethel on June 9-10.
	June 20	2nd Vermont Regiment enlists for 3 years and becomes part of the Army of the Potomac. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th Vermont Regiments form the 1st Vermont Brigade. The 1st Vermont Cavalry is also assembled.
	July 21	2nd Vermont Infantry is at the battle of Bull Run in Manassas, Virginia, the war's first major battle and a Union defeat.
1862:	Winter	The 1st Vermont Brigade winters at Camp Griffin near Washington, DC. Many die of disease.
	March	7th Vermont Regiment sent to Mississippi.
	April 16	Lee's Mills battle on the peninsula of Virginia as McClellan moves his army against Richmond. Drummer Julian Scott receives the medal of honor for rescuing wounded under fire.
	May	8th Vermont Regiment sent to Louisiana.
	May 5	U.S. Marine Hospital in Burlington begins to take soldiers.
	June 29	Twelve-year-old drummer boy Willie Johnson receives Medal of Honor for keeping his drum throughout the Peninsula Campaign.
	Summer	Lincoln calls for 300,000 nine-months men and Vermont's quota is 4,898 men. The resulting 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th Regiments make up the 2nd Vermont Brigade, commanded by Edwin Stoughton of Bellows Falls.
	September	Lee invades the north with 50,000 Confederate soldiers.
	September 15	9th Vermont Regiment is forced to surrender at Harper's Ferry and spends the winter in a prison camp near Chicago until exchanged for a like number of Confederate prisoners.
	Fall	11th Vermont Regiment constructs rifle pits, trenches, and forts to protect Washington.
September 17	Battle of Antietam. The bloodiest single day of war with 24,000 men dead, wounded, or missing, prompts Lincoln to issue Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation that declared all slaves in the seceded states free.	



1863:	Winter	The 1st Vermont Brigade winters at Falmouth near Fredericksburg.
	January 1	Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect. A war to preserve the Union becomes a war to abolish slavery.
	March 3	U.S. Congress enacts a draft.
	March 8	After being kidnapped by Confederates, Vermont's General Edwin Stoughton is replaced by Brig. Gen. George Stannard.
	Spring	Lee marches for the northern states. The Army of the Potomac moves back north, keeping between the Confederates and Washington.
	June 1	U. S. General Hospital at Brattleboro opens to accommodate 2,000 patients.
	July 1-3	Battle of Gettysburg. The tide of war turns against the South.
	July 3	Stannard's 2nd Vermont Brigade repels Pickett's Charge and the Union wins. Vermont's Major Henry Janes supervises the care of more than 25,000 Gettysburg wounded.
	July 4	Vicksburg, the final Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, falls, splitting the Confederacy in two. Two days later the last Confederate bastion on the Mississippi, Port Hudson, surrenders to a besieging Union force that includes the 8th Vermont Regiment.
	July 13-16	Anti-draft riots in New York City and the Vermont Brigade is sent there to help restore order.
	July-August	2nd Vermont Brigade completes its 9 months service and musters out at Brattleboro.
	November 17	Abraham Lincoln dedicates the national cemetery at Gettysburg, delivering the "Gettysburg Address." Vermont's Henry Janes shares the speakers' platform with the president.
1864:	Winter	Many of Vermont's troops winter at Brandy Station, along the upper Rappahannock in northern Virginia.
	February 20	Black Vermonters in the 54th Massachusetts fight bravely in the Battle of Olustee in Florida, a Confederate victory.
	March	Lieutenant General Ulysses Grant becomes commander of all the Union armies.
	May	General Grant begins the Overland Campaign, moving against Lee's army and the Confederate capital of Richmond that will include battles at Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor.
	May 5-9	Battle of the Wilderness. Vermonters lose 1,234 men defending the Brock and Plank Road intersections, making sure Grant's army is not cut in two.
	May 10-12	At Spotsylvania Court House, Grant's army faces entrenched Confederates. Vermonters capture Confederate trenches on May 10 in Upton's Attack. On May 12, the Vermont Brigade fights at Bloody Angle, a 24-hour slaughter in the rain with the armies at some points separated only by a breastwork. Grant sends 8,000 wounded, a thousand of whom are Vermonters, to Fredericksburg where virtually every building becomes a Union hospital.



1864 *continued*

June	Sloan Hospital in Montpelier opens to accommodate 500 patients.
June 3	Battle of Cold Harbor—Grant attacks along a six-mile front and 7,000 soldiers fall in minutes. Many Vermonters who survive at Wilderness and Spotsylvania fall at Cold Harbor. Siege of Petersburg, 20 miles south of Richmond begins, lasting for nearly ten months.
June 23	401 Vermonters are captured at the Weldon Railroad, a rail line supplying Petersburg. More than half of the Vermonters die at Andersonville Prison within six months.
Summer	Mary Todd Lincoln and her son Robert vacation at the Equinox House in Manchester, VT.
September 21	Battle at Winchester—first major fight of Sheridan’s Shenandoah Valley campaign. The 8th Vermont is in the forefront of the victorious attack.
October 19	Jubal Early surprises Sheridan’s army at Cedar Creek. The Vermont Brigade makes a heroic stand to stop the Confederate advance, fighting in the center of the victorious Union counterattack. The Union triumph guarantees Abraham Lincoln’s reelection. Confederate soldiers raid St. Albans banks, raising fears that the incident could draw Great Britain into the war on the Southern side. It did not.
November	General Sherman, accompanied by 62,000 men, leaves Atlanta on his march to the sea.

1865	January 31	U.S. Congress approves the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery.
	March 6	Vermont Legislature meets in special session to ratify the 13th Amendment.
	April 2	The Vermont Brigade leads a 12,000-man attack on Petersburg. Lee’s defenses are overwhelmed and Petersburg is abandoned, leaving Richmond indefensible.
	April 3	Union troops enter the Confederate capital of Richmond.
	April 9	Lee surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House.
	April 14	Abraham Lincoln is shot by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth.
	May	Remaining Confederate forces surrender.
	December 6	The 13th Amendment is ratified. Slavery is abolished.