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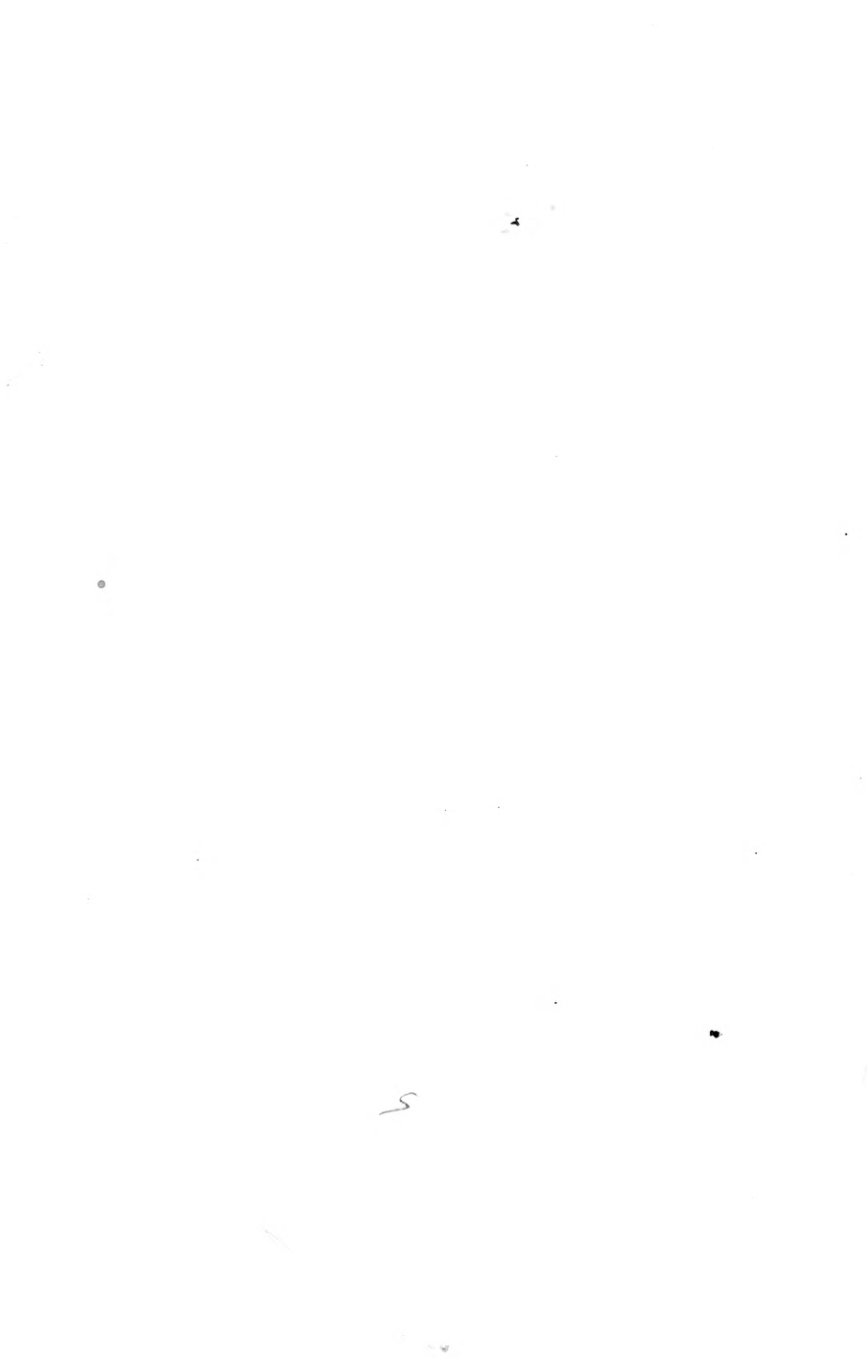
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GENERAL BRYAN GRIMES.

THE CONFEDERATE REVEILLE

MEMORIAL EDITION.

PUBLISHED BY

THE PAMLICO CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,

WASHINGTON, N. C., MAY 10, 1898.

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1898.

TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT AND FELL
UNDER THE
WAVE OF ROBERT E. LEE'S SWORD,
AND ARE
SLEEPING IN UNBROKEN RANKS
WITH THE
DEW ON THEIR BROWS AND THE RUST ON THEIR MAIL.

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INTRODUCTORY.



TO PERPETUATE the memory of our heroes who wore the Gray, we, the Pamlico Chapter U. D. C., issue this tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, a memorial edition of "The Reveille," a paper published at Washington twelve years ago, for the purpose of aiding the ex-Confederate and Ladies Memorial Association of Beaufort, in removing the remains of the Confederate dead, in different portions of Beaufort County, to some appropriate spot and erect to their memory a monument worthy of the Banner we adore and of the "cold dead hands who bore it." When o'er the Southland echoed the call to action, these sons of dear old Carolina, without wavering, without faltering, responded to the bugle call.

"On, where swords were clanging, clashing,

On, where balls were crushing, crashing,"

"On to victory or death."

And shall not their deeds go sounding down the ages? With hearts filled with reverence and tears, we have gathered from records of the past, and from the pens of our living, a few accounts of that brave band who now await the reveille of the resurrection morn. What greater honor could Carolina's daughters wish than to tell in song and story of her sons who died for her. Voices of her waters echo as they flow, voices of her pines sighing their requiem to the dead, tell of the pride and love that the bivouac fire of memory keeps burning ever of the

"Valiant hosts now scattered."

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THE CONFEDERATE REVEILLE.



WASHINGTON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

On March 14th, 1862, New Berne was captured by the Federal forces under General Burnside. The cannonade could be distinctly heard at Washington. Just before the battle at New Berne the bridge over Pamlico River at Washington was partially destroyed by incendiary fire, at night, to prevent the Confederates from uniting with the command of General Branch defending New Berne. Upon the fall of New Berne the town of Washington was evacuated by the Confederate forces, which included a Georgia regiment, commanded by Colonel McMillan. All that part of Eastern North Carolina adjacent to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and the rivers emptying into them passed under Federal control, and remained until the capture of Plymouth by the Confederates under General Hoke, a period of two years. The limits of Federal occupation, however, were closely confined to the sounds and navigable streams and to the garrisoned towns upon them.

THE ENTRANCE OF FEDERALS.

On March 20th, 1862, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Stevenson, was sent from New Berne to Washington on the transport Guide, accompanied by the gunboats, Delaware, Louisiana and Commodore Bar-

ney. This expedition was stopped the next morning six miles below the town by the blockade which the Confederates had placed across the river at Hill's Point. This blockade consisted of rows of piling driven into the bed of the river and sawed off about three feet below the surface of the water. The gunboat, Delaware, with two companies, passed the blockade and landed at the wharves of the town. The transport and other gunboats remained at the blockade. At this time Washington had been entirely evacuated by the Confederates, and no resistance was encountered. The two companies, preceded by the regimental band, marched from the wharf to the court-house and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The band played national airs and the men cheered. They then marched through the principal streets to the gunboat, and the fleet returned to New Berne. These were the first Federal soldiers to enter the town. The Colonel in his report states that he saw some evidences of Union sentiment among the citizens of the town. It was probably confined to few individuals. Soon after the return of the expedition to New Berne a permanent garrison, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery occupied the town and held it until the spring of 1864. Gunboats were anchored in the river in front of the town. After the occupation of the town there were a number of affairs between outposts, including a spirited action at Tranter's Creek, on June 5th, 1862, between the Forty-fourth North Carolina, Colonel George B. Singeltary, and eight companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Osborn, one company of the Third New York

Cavalry, Captain Jocknick, and two pieces of Marine Artillery, Lieutenant Avery.

The gunboat, Picket, Captain Nicoll, went up the river shelling the woods between the river and the Greenville road. She was too far distant from the scene of action at Hardison's Mill, upon Tranter's Creek, to take part in it. Colonel Singeltary was killed and several wounded on the part of the Confederates. Unfortunately there are no official Confederate reports of this action published in the War Records. The Federals lost 4 killed and 11 wounded, three of them mortally. From all accounts the Federals returned to Washington much demoralized. After the death of Colonel Singeltary, fearing a landing of troops in the rear from the gunboat, the Confederates also retreated.

THE SEPTEMBER ATTACK.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of September 6th, 1862, a Confederate force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and a battery of artillery, under the command of General J. G. Martin, attacked the town. The Federal garrison then consisted of five companies of the Third New York Cavalry, Colonel Mix, two companies (G and H) of the Third New York Artillery, two companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and two companies of the First North Carolina (Union). Two gunboats, the Picket, Captain Nicoll, and the Louisiana, Captain Renshaw, were anchored in front of the town. The Picket was just above the bridge, near the blockade, and the Louisiana just below the bridge, opposite the Havens' warehouse. The Federal garrison, including the crews

of the two gunboats, numbered about 1,000 men. The Confederates had about the same number of men. There are no official Confederate reports of the engagement published in the War Records, and their strength, composition and losses are not given. The battery of artillery was the Adams battery, raised in Beaufort County. Among the cavalry was the company commanded by Captain Rufus S. Tucker, raised in Wake and Johnston counties and recruited in Pitt county. There were detachments from the Seventeenth North Carolina and other infantry regiments. A number of citizens, who had moved away when the town was occupied by the Federals, accompanied the attacking force and acted as guides. The Confederates surprised the outer line of pickets, killing and wounding them, and, dashing into the town, surprised a company of artillery, in barracks at the Academy, capturing 4 brass 6-pounders and some prisoners. These guns had been captured from A. C. Latham's battery by the Federals at New Berne. The Confederate infantry approached the town through the Grist field and entered at the west end. The cavalry and artillery entered by the Greenville road. Just before the cavalry turned into Bridge Street from the Greenville road, Captain Booth, commanding the cavalry, was shot by one of the Federal pickets and was dangerously wounded. The command of the cavalry then devolved upon Captain Tucker. The attack was made with great spirit before daylight. There was considerable fog in the early morning which, together with the darkness, made it difficult to distinguish friend from foe. At the time of the attack there were some field

works and blockhouses, but the formidable chain of forts and intrenchments around the town were constructed later in the war. The Federals were surprised, but still were not unprepared. As the Confederates entered the town from the west, four companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery from the garrison had formed and were marching from town at the east end for Plymouth to co-operate with the Federal gunboats upon Roanoke River in attacking Hamilton. This column was just emerging from the town as the firing began at the west end. The column counter-marched at a gallop, and one company charged up Main Street, encountering some squads of Confederate cavalry near Market Street, driving them back upon the infantry, which by this time had advanced to Bridge Street. The Federal cavalry were then repulsed with loss. Two companies of Federal cavalry charged up Second and Third Streets, but were driven back by the Confederates. Upon Second Street the Confederates planted a piece of artillery in front of the Methodist church and opened fire upon a Federal gun at the intersection of Second and Respass streets. The elms were in full leaf and the street between the two guns was filled with branches shot from the trees. On Main Street squads of Confederate cavalry and infantry advanced as far east as Market Street. Just after the fight opened the Picket blew up, killing her captain and 19 of the crew and wounding 6 others. The cause of the explosion was not clearly ascertained, but was probably due to carelessness or accident in opening the magazine when her men were ordered to quarters. The wreck still lies in the river

near the blockade. When Burnside's expedition entered Hatteras Inlet he had his headquarters upon this gunboat Picket. Colonel Potter, the commandant of the post, planted at the intersection of Main and Bridge streets a 12-pounder, supported by his entire infantry force, and opened fire upon the Confederates between Main and Second streets and around the Academy. The firing in this part of the town was very sharp and continued for nearly three hours, the combatants approaching within fifty or sixty yards of each other and firing across lots from behind houses and fences. A number of men were here killed and wounded upon both sides and two sets of gunners were shot down at the Federal gun. Both sides held on with great tenacity. The Federal infantry were driven back to the warehouses upon the wharves under the cover of the guns of the Louisiana, but still kept up a hot fire. The Louisiana then turned her guns upon the town and threw shot and shell through that part from the Havens' residence westward. Few houses in the line of her fire escaped and after the fight that part of the town presented a shattered and wrecked appearance. What is now the Satchwell residence was completely riddled. ✓At times the fire of the gunboat was silenced by the fire of the Confederate infantry. Cavalry fighting in the meantime was going on in the outskirts and different streets of the town, extending as far east as Market Street. The Federal cavalry made a dash down Bridge Street and a hand to hand fight occurred in front of the James W. Redding and the DeMille residences. Several men were killed and wounded at this point and the Federal squad-

ron was driven back with loss. Mrs. Redding, in the front room of her house, was wounded. The marks of this fight are still to be seen upon the porch in front of the house. Failing to surprise the garrison by reason of the detachment for Plymouth being already formed and upon the march and unable to silence the fire of the gunboat, the Confederates withdrew, carrying with them the four captured guns. It was a well contested action and creditable to the gallantry of both sides. The Federals lost 27 killed, 53 wounded and 4 missing, according to their report. They claimed to have found 12 dead and 12 wounded Confederates upon the streets and to have captured 20 prisoners. The Confederates carried off a part of their dead and wounded. It is probable that the loss on each side was about equal. Wm. O. Respass was severely wounded upon the porch of the Carraway residence, on the west side of Bridge Street, between Main and Second streets, while firing upon the Federal gunners serving the gun at the foot of Bridge Street.

THE SIEGE.

The Confederate forces under General D. H. Hill began the siege of the town on March 30th, 1863. The object of General Hill's movement in Eastern North Carolina was to collect supplies of corn, meat and forage for the Confederate armies and to capture the town of Washington and its garrison. Unfortunately, the Confederates had no gunboats or ironclads, as at Plymouth the next year, to effectually close and command the river. This was the weak point in the investment of the town and permitted the passage at night of vessels and transports carrying ammunition, commissary stores

and reinforcements to the garrison. The besieging force consisted of the brigades of Daniel and Pettigrew, on the south side of Pamlico River, and the brigade of Garnett of Pickett's division, upon the north side. There were a number of batteries of artillery and some cavalry. In all the force under General Hill engaged in the siege, numbered about 9,000 men. The Confederates seized Hill's Point, occupied the old fort constructed by them at the beginning of the war and held in check the large fleet of Federal gunboats and transports endeavoring to force the passage of the river and relieve the garrison of the town. Rodman's Quarter was also seized by the Confederates and a battery of Whitworth guns placed in position. The brigades of Daniel and Pettigrew, extending from Chocowinity Cross-roads to Blount's Creek, covered the rear of the forts and prevented the relief of the garrison by the Federal forces at New Berne. The Federal garrison consisted of eight companies each of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Massachusetts, two companies of the First North Carolina (Union), one company of the Third New York cavalry and one company of the Third New York Artillery. The gunboats, Louisiana, Commodore Hull, Eagle and Ceres were in front of the town. The garrison, at the beginning of the siege, numbered about 1,500 men. On the night of April 13th, the transport Escort ran the batteries with the Fifth Rhode Island, raising the strength of the garrison to about 2,000 men. The fortifications around the town were well constructed and were of great strength. A deep moat, for the greater part filled with water, ran along the front of the works.

The woods had been felled around the town for a half mile or more in front of the fortifications to allow the play of the guns and to render attack difficult. During the progress of the siege the Federals continued at night to strengthen their works. A fort was constructed inside the town at the foot of the bridge to command the river road and the streets of the town. The fort was levelled after the war. They built forts upon the river front, above the bridge, and upon the Castle Island, situated in the river opposite the town. The Confederates did not attempt to assault the works, hoping to reduce the town by siege. The fleet of gunboats below Hill's Point daily engaged the Confederate batteries without effect. Fearing to land and to attempt the capture of the fort by assault on account of the strength of the position and the supporting force under Pettigrew, the transports with the troops returned to New Berne. The Federals marched overland from New Berne under the command of General Spinola. The forces of Spinola, numbering over 8,000 men, were met by General Pettigrew on April 9th, at Ruff's Mill, upon Blount's Creek, and were driven back. The Confederates constructed a battery in the swamp at the foot of the Old Ferry road, just opposite the town, and opened fire upon the gunboats, but were unable to hold the position. Every day during the continuance of the siege the Confederate batteries engaged the Federal forts and gunboats. Many shot and shell fell in the town especially from the battery of Whitworth guns at Rodman's Quarter. Some of the citizens constructed bombproofs upon their lots, and when the firing became hot would seek their pro-

tection. Unable to effectually blockade the river, and in consequence of orders to despatch a large part of the besieging force to reinforce the army of Northern Virginia, the Confederates, on April 15th, raised the siege of the town. The capture of the town by assault would not have justified the sacrifice of life required. To judge of the severity of the artillery fire, the Commodore Hull was hit in the first four days of the siege by ninety-eight shots from the battery of Whitworth guns. An act of great gallantry was performed by the Federal commander, General Foster. After the reinforcement of the garrison by the Fifth Rhode Island, General Foster, at daylight, on April 15th, ran the Confederate batteries in the steamer Escort. The steamer was hit forty times and the pilot at the wheel was killed by a rifle shot. The losses on both sides during the siege were small. The brigades of Garnett, Daniel and Pettigrew were soon transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia. They formed a part of Lee's army in the invasion of Pennsylvania and sustained great losses at Gettysburg.

THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.

The Confederates under General Hoke, on April 20th, 1864, captured the town of Plymouth with its garrison of nearly 3,000 men. It was a brilliant operation and reflected great credit upon General Hoke and his command. The ram Albemarle soon after the surrender of Plymouth was sunk by Lieutenant Cushing with a torpedo. Had it not been for this misfortune, it is highly probable that Washington and New Berne would have shared the fate of Plymouth and all Eastern North

Carolina been restored to the Confederacy. Immediately upon the fall of Plymouth General Harland, in command at Washington, was ordered to evacuate the town. On April 30th, the last Federal troops, after firing different portions of the town, embarked. For the three preceding days the town was given up to sack and pillage. The plundering was not confined to the public stores and supplies, but was general and indiscriminate. General I. N. Palmer, who is still pleasantly remembered by the citizens of Eastern North Carolina for his kindness and consideration as well as for his soldierly qualities, at that time commanded the District of North Carolina. He was an honorable foe. In the general orders issued after the evacuation, he thus characterizes these outrages: "It is also well known that the army vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions, but bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, pillaged them both and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels.

It is also well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered, and that devastation and destruction ruled the hour.

The commanding general had until this time believed it impossible that any troops in his command could have committed so disgraceful an act as this, which now blackens the fair fame of the Army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken, and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment can be too severe."

A board of investigation, presided over by Colonel James W. Savage, Twelfth New York Cavalry, among other things, reported as follows: "At about 11 p. m. on 26th of April, 1864, Brigadier-General Harland, in command at Washington, N. C., received orders to evacuate that place, and in pursuance of his instructions the post was finally abandoned about 4 p. m. on the 30th. The intended evacuation seems to have become known, or to have been generally suspected, on Wednesday the 27th of April. During the afternoon of that day there appears to have been instances of theft, and before morning of Thursday pillaging commenced, at first in the Quartermaster's store of the First North Carolina (Union) Volunteers, which during the day became general. Government stores, sutlers' establishments, dwelling houses, private shops and stables, suffered alike. Gangs of men patrolled the city, breaking into houses and wantonly destroying such goods as they could not carry away. The occupants and owners were insulted and defied in their feeble endeavors to protect their property. The influence and authority of officers, though sufficient to restrain these excesses when they were personally present, was forgotten or set at naught as soon as they were out of sight, and the sack was checked only by the lack of material to pillage, and ceased only with the final abandonment of the town. It is claimed, and may be true, that some portion of these outrages arose from a general impression that a large amount of stores and property would, upon the abandonment of the place, either be destroyed or left to fall into the hands of the enemy, but this is probably

not seriously regarded by any one as a justification, or even palliation, of the utterly lawless and wanton character of the plundering."

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 30th, as the last Federal troops were embarking. It burned from the river through to the northern limits of the town, extending from VanNorden nearly to Respass streets, and spreading both to the east and west as the flames advanced. The bridge was fired and destroyed and the fire extended to that portion of the town. Quite one third of the town was consumed. Other fires were kindled, but extinguished by the citizens. No military necessity required the burning of the town. It was not necessary to cover the evacuation or to aid the escape of the garrison. No hostile force was then investing the town. The Confederates took possession in a few days and an accidental fire broke out and the flames, fanned by a high wind, consumed a large part of the town east of Market Street. After this baptism of fire the town was desolate and ruined. There were scarcely five hundred inhabitants remaining of what had been an enterprising and prosperous town of thirty-five hundred three years before. Many of its citizens left before the Federal occupation and sought refuge in the interior towns of the State and elsewhere. They remained where the chances of war carried them, as their property and homes were destroyed. The entire colored population departed at the evacuation. The streets were deserted and the stores and most of the private residences were unoccupied. No work or business of any kind went on in the town.

The work of restoration has been slow. For many years the chimneys stood to mark the path of the conflagration, and, even now, after the lapse of a third of a century, the waste places have not all been built up. No town gave more freely of its men and means, and no town suffered more for the cause of the Confederacy.

CHARLES F. WARREN.

Major-General BRYAN GRIMES.*

Bryan Grimes, a Major General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America, was born November 2, 1828, at Grimesland; assassinated August 14, 1880.

He received an academic education at Bingham School, N. C., and graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1848. On his return from Europe, 1860, he became a member of the "Secession Convention." The ordinance of secession being signed May 20, 1861, he resigned his seat in the Convention and offered his services to Governor Ellis, who commissioned him Major of Fourth North Carolina State Troops, then organizing at Garysburg. On May 1st he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment.

At Seven Pines Lieutenant Colonel Grimes led his regiment into battle with twenty-five officers and five hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and men; out of that number four hundred and sixty-two men and every officer except himself were either killed or

* Extracts from Peele's "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians," and H. A. London's Memorial Address.

wounded. Such carnage is almost unparalleled in the annals of war and seems incredible. * * * In attacking the enemy's fortifications his horse's head was blown off by a cannon ball; the horse fell so suddenly as to catch his foot and leg under it. The regiment, thinking him killed, began to falter, when he waved his sword and shouted, "Forward! Forward!" Whereupon, some of his men coming to his assistance, pulled the horse off, and he sprang to his feet, seized the flag of the regiment, that was lying on the ground (the color-bearer and all color-guard having been killed or wounded), and rushing forward, captured the fortifications.

He was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, June 19, 1862. After the battle of Mechanicsville, General Anderson complimented the Fourth Regiment, saying: "That, although small in numbers, Colonel Grimes and his regiment is the keystone of my brigade." In November, 1862, he was assigned to the temporary command of Anderson's Brigade, which he commanded at Fredericksburg and until February, 1863.

At the battle of Boonsboro Colonel Grimes had another horse killed under him; and just here it may be proper to mention, that altogether, during the war, he had seven horses killed under him in battle.

The first and second days at Chancellorsville Colonel Grimes fought his regiment with desperate valor, and on the third day charged over troops who refused to go forward, and crossed bayonets with the enemy. In this charge Colonel Grimes' sword was severed by a ball, his clothing perforated in many places—a ball imbedded in his sword belt and scabbard, and he received a severe

contusion on the foot. The regiment here had forty-six killed and one hundred and fifty-seven wounded, out of three hundred and twenty-seven officers and men carried into action. Truly, may we claim that this charge was as gallant, daring and self-sacrificing as the world-renowned charge of "the immortal six hundred" at Balaklava.

On the advance into Pennsylvania Colonel Grimes with his regiment dispersed the Pennsylvania militia, and went on picket duty eight miles from Harrisburg. At Gettysburg he and his regiment were the first to enter the town, and drove the enemy through Gettysburg to the heights beyond, capturing more prisoners than there were men in his command. Had this temporary success been followed promptly by Lee's army, Gettysburg would not have sounded the death knell of the Southern Confederacy. In the retreat from Pennsylvania Colonel Grimes was placed in the rear guard and assisted efficiently in protecting the retreating army. It seems always to have been the fate of this officer to occupy the post of honor and danger—in the front in every advance, and in the rear in every retreat, beginning with Yorktown in '62, and ending at Appomattox in '65. This fact speaks louder than any words, the great confidence placed in him by his superior officers. He declined to represent the Second District of North Carolina in October, 1863, "preferring to remain in active service in the field until peace and independence was secured."

On May 12, 1864, the enemy captured the Confederate breastworks at the Horse Shoe, also many guns and

two thousand of General Edward Johnson's men. The gallant Ramseur being wounded in attempting to retake the breastworks, Colonel Grimes, on his own responsibility, ordered a second charge, himself leading it, and recovered the entire works and all the guns, capturing many prisoners and killing more of the enemy than the brigade numbered men. General Lee himself rode down and thanked them, telling them they deserved the thanks of the country—they had saved his army.

On May 12th, General Daniel, being mortally wounded, requested that Colonel Grimes be assigned to his command. On June 5th Colonel Grimes received his commission as Brigadier General. The commission bearing the date, May 19th, on which day he handled the brigade with such efficiency that the Division Commander, General Rodes (between whom and Colonel Grimes there had been an estrangement), approached him soon after the battle and shaking his hand, said, "You have saved Ewell's corps, and shall be promoted, and your commission shall bear date from this day." The Fourth Regiment made application to be transferred to the brigade of its old commander, in which Colonel Grimes most heartily joined, but their request was not granted.

In the summer of 1864, General Grimes was with Early's forces in the valley; Early's forces were generally victorious until September 19th. Here General Grimes had his horse killed under him and nearly every member of his staff severely wounded. Early was again defeated October 19th, at Cedar Creek, by overwhelming numbers. General Grimes made desperate efforts to stem the tide, exposing himself with an utter indif-

ference to danger in his efforts to rally the panic-stricken troops, and having two horses killed under him at this battle. Here the heroic Ramseur was mortally wounded and General Grimes placed in command of his Division, and retained that command until Lee's surrender, his commission as Major General being issued the following February.

On November 22, 1864, Grimes' attenuated Division by itself routed four thousand of Sheridan's formidable cavalry.

Grimes' Division at Petersburg held over three miles of the "trenches," and at Fort Stedman captured the enemy's works, sending to the rear as prisoners a General and five hundred men. Pickett's Division failed to support, and the enemy soon collected a force ten times as large as ours, and compelled our men to withdraw after a most stubborn fight of two hours. In this short engagement Grimes' Division lost four hundred and seventy-eight officers and men. In this fight General Grimes was the only Confederate on horseback, riding a captured horse, thus rendering himself a conspicuous target for the enemy's fire; but, notwithstanding his great danger, he rode up and down the lines, urging on and encouraging his men, who, enthused with admiration of his dauntless courage, cheered him most lustily.

On April 5, before daylight, the enemy captured part of our lines, known as Rube's Salient, and held by Battle's Alabama Brigade. In a few moments General Grimes on foot rushed down the line, calling on his old brigade to follow him, and began rallying the troops who were retiring before the advancing enemy. Seizing

a musket from a soldier, he himself opened fire on the enemy, and by his cool courage soon restored confidence to his men, and the enemy's further advance was checked. The fighting was desperate and bloody, and if all Lee's army could have held back the enemy that day as successfully as did Grimes' Division, Petersburg would not that night have been evacuated.

On April 7, the Division made a brilliant charge and recaptured the lines from which Mahone's Division had just been driven. General Lee was near and saw this charge, and at once sent for General Grimes, and personally thanked him for this service. Before daylight on the morning of the 9th, Grimes' Division, which always occupied the post of greatest danger, was hurried from the rear, where it had been covering the retreat, and placed in advance. Here General Grimes, becoming impatient at a long conference between Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Gordon as to which should attack, said it was some one's duty, and *that* at once, and he would undertake it: whereupon General Gordon told him to do so, and placed, in addition to his own division, the other two divisions of the corps, Evans' and Walker's; Bushrod Johnson's Division and Wise's Brigade, having been placed under his command two or three days previously. General Grimes attacked the enemy and drove them back nearly a mile, taking a great number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery. He then sent a message to General Gordon announcing his success, and that the road to Lynchburg was now open. This was the last effort of the expiring Confederacy.

In concluding his account of the surrender at Appomattox, General Grimes said: "Upon reaching my troops and being asked by one of the soldiers if Lee had surrendered; and upon answering, that I feared it was a fact that we had been surrendered, he cast away his musket and holding his hands aloft, cried in an agonized voice, 'Blow, Gabriel, blow! *My God, let him blow, I am ready to die!*'"

We then went beyond the creek at Appomattox Court House, stacked arms, amid the bitter tears of bronzed veterans, regretting the necessity of capitulation. Among the incidents ever fresh in my memory of this fatal day, is the remark of a private soldier. When riding up to my old regiment to shake by the hand each comrade who had followed me through four years of suffering, and toil, and privation often worse than death, to bid them a final, affectionate, and in many instances an eternal farewell, a cadaverous, bare-footed, ragged man grasped me by the arm and choking with sobs, said: "Good bye, General; God bless you; we will go home, make three more crops, and then try them again!" I mention this instance simply to show the spirit, the pluck and the faith of our men in the justice of our cause, and that they surrendered more to grim famine than to the prowess of our enemy. * * * But the end had come, the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered, the star of the young Confederacy had forever set, its tattered and blood-stained banners were forever furled, and its brave defenders, with "the consciousness of duty well performed," returned to their desolated homes and devastated fields. * * *

THE FOURTH REGIMENT N. C. S. T.

Perhaps the history of no single regiment of the Confederate Army presents a bloodier chapter than the plain, unvarnished record of the Fourth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

This regiment, which enlisted "for the war" was organized in May, 1861, at Garysburg, N. C., and was mustered into the Confederate service June 28th, 1861.

Its original officers were Colonel G. B. Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Young; Major Bryan Grimes, etc. It was afterwards at different times under the command of those gallant soldiers, James H. Wood, A. K. Simonton, D. M. Carter, W. T. Marsh, John W. Durham, J. F. Stancill, E. A. Osborne and J. B. Forcum. The adjutants were Thomas L. Perry, W. S. Barnes, etc. Of the ten (10) companies composing this regiment three (3) were from Iredell County; two (2) from Rowan; one (1) from Wayne; one (1) from Wilson; one (1) from Davie, and two (2) companies, E. and I., from Beaufort.

The officers of Company E. were Captain D. M. Carter; First Lieutenant, Thomas L. Perry; Second Lieutenant, E. J. Redding; Second Lieutenant, Daniel P. Latham.

The officers of Company I. were: Captain W. T. Marsh; First Lieutenant, Leo R. Creekman; Second Lieutenant, Noah B. Suten; Second Lieutenant, Bryan Bonner.

Space will not allow a sketch of this regiment, but it

was engaged at the following places and in the "Valley Campaign" occasionally twice at the same place:

Williamsburg.	Rockville.
Yorktown.	Centreville.
Seven Pines.	Warrenton Junction.
Mechanicsville.	Catlett's Station.
Cold Harbor.	Germania Ford.
Malvern Hill.	Wilderness.
Second Manassas.	Spottsylvania Court-House.
Seven Days' Fight Around Richmond.	Near Winchester.
Boonsboro.	Winchestester.
Sharpsburg.	Charlestown.
Port Royal.	Shepardstown.
Fredericksburg.	Stevenson's Depot.
Chancellorsville.	Bunker Hill.
Brandy Station.	Strasburg.
Upperville.	New Market.
Berryville.	Port Republic.
Martinsburg.	Fisher's Hill.
Gettysburg.	Cedar Creek.
Front Royal.	Trenches at Petersburg.
Snicker's Gap.	Hare's Hill.
Morton's Ford.	Rune's Salient.
Mine Run.	Ream's Station.
Monocacy.	Sailor's Creek.
Frederick City.	Appomattox.

At Seven Pines the regiment justly earned its soubriquet of the "Bloody Fourth." The regiment was here commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bryan Grimes, who led the charge, and was the only officer surviving the fight unwounded. The Fourth went into this fight with 520 men and 25 officers—"the noble 545." In carrying the works it lost 462 men and 24 officers killed and wounded; this was the bloodiest charge of the war. In

this battle all the color-guard being killed, the intrepid and heroic John Stikeleather became color-bearer, and proudly bore the banner to its surrender at Appomattox.

At Cold Harbor Colonel Bryan Grimes led the victorious charge, carrying the colors on horse-back until his horse was killed under him. In this action the regiment, which was reduced to only 150 men, lost 8 killed and 50 wounded.

At Sharpsburg all the commissioned officers being killed or wounded, the "faithful few," as General Hill called them, was commanded by an orderly Sergeant. In this fight the heroic Major W. T. Marsh was killed while gallantly leading the regiment.

At Chancellorsville the regiment, charging over the backs of troops who refused to go forward when ordered, crossed bayonets with the enemy and lost 46 killed, 157 wounded and 58 captured, out of 327 officers and men.

The regiment was provost guard at Hagerstown, Maryland. In invading Pennsylvania, the Fourth occupied Carlyle, eleven (11) miles from Harrisburg, the furthest point north that was reached by any other Confederate regiment.

At Gettysburg the Fourth was the first regiment to enter the town, and could easily have occupied the heights but for a blunder of superior officers. In the first day's fight this regiment captured more prisoners than it numbered men. The second and third day it was held in reserve; on the fourth day it was under heavy fire, and on the retreat it assisted in protecting the rear of Lee's broken army.

At Spottsylvania Court-house the regiment killed more Yankees than it had men, and the Ironsides Brigade, of which General Anderson said the Fourth Regiment was "the keystone," was thanked by General Lee in person, he saying that they "deserved the thanks of the country"; that they "had saved his army."

On July 11, 1864, the flag of the Fourth Regiment floated in sight of the dome of the Capitol at Washington. At Fisher's Hill the regiment remained intact, and assisted in holding the enemy in check until night. At Cedar Creek Ramseur's division, to which the Fourth Regiment belonged, covered the rear of Early's routed forces. From Petersburg to Appomattox the Fourth was daily engaged, and was part of the rear guard of the remnant of Lee's grand army. At Sailor's Creek they displayed their invincible courage, and participated in the gallant charge that provoked from the grand old commander, "God bless North Carolina—she is first and last in every charge."

On the morning of the surrender it assisted in driving back the Yankee horde nearly a mile, capturing prisoners and artillery. It was part of the command that fired the last volley at Appomattox. These gallant troops fought ragged and foot-sore without pay; they flinched not in battle and half starved, only murmured very rarely for "bread."

No oath-bound McGregor ever followed Clan Alpine's fiery cross with more devoted zeal than did these gallant Southrons the *starry cross* of the Southern Republic.

General L. O'B. BRANCH.*

Lawrence O'Brien Branch returned from Congress March 4th, 1861, and actively advocated the immediate secession of his native State. In April of that year volunteers having been called for, he joined the Raleigh Rifles as a private. On the 20th of May, at the earnest



General L. O'B. Branch.

request of Governor Ellis, he accepted the office of Quartermaster General of North Carolina, but, being anxious to enter into active service in the field, he resigned the position, and in September, 1861, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment North Carolina troops. This he organized in a thoroughly efficient manner, and it went into the war one of the most admirable regiments in officers and men that our good old State sent

*Extracts from Address of Maj. Jno. D. Hughes.

to the field; it did most gallant service, and furnished two general officers to the Confederacy—Branch, who was made a Brigadier on the 17th of January, 1862, and the gallant Hoke, who rapidly rose, by his splendid qualities as a soldier, to the position of Major General. Soon after his appointment General Branch took command at New Berne, and on the 4th of March, 1862, bravely led his raw and comparatively undisciplined troops, consisting of volunteers and militia, against the trained troops of General Burnside. He made a gallant stand against overwhelming odds, and, after a desperate fight, succeeded in bringing off his command with but slight loss. He retired to Kinston, from whence he was ordered to Virginia, and directed to join the forces of Stonewall Jackson. His brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiments, formed a splendid body of men, who were destined to play a conspicuous part in the bloody drama so soon to be enacted in Virginia. They went to Gordonsville by rail, and thence started on foot to join Jackson; but after a long march were ordered back to Hanover Court-house, without having reached him. Near the latter place they fought, under General Branch, the celebrated battle of Slash church, as it was named at the time, against an enormous host of the enemy, consisting of the division of General Porter and part of the division of General Sedgewick. He succeeded with his brave little band in holding them in check during the entire day, and safely brought his forces from the field at night, for all of which he was specially commended by General Lee in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Brig.-Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH, Commanding.

GENERAL: The report of your recent engagement with the enemy at Slash church (Hanover Court-house), has been forwarded by Maj.-General Hill. I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed and of the gallant manner your troops opposed a very superior force of the enemy. I beg you will signify to the troops of your command which were engaged on that occasion my hearty approval of their conduct, and hope that on future occasions they will evince a like heroism and patriotic devotion.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,

General.

Then rapidly followed the brilliant battles of the seven days in front of Richmond, in each of which he displayed the utmost coolness, courage and judgment, handling his troops in a manner to command the admiration of all beholders; his bravery in fact was so conspicuous that he became a hero in the eyes of his troops, and they, in their enthusiasm and devotion, regarded him as being in his soldierly qualities—

“As constant as the Northern Star
Of whose true, fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.”

During these engagements Captain Canady, A. A. G. of his staff, was taken sick and died; Major W. A. Blount, A. D. C., was wounded; Captain Hawks, engineer officer, was disabled, and General Branch was consequently alone in the field with Captain James A.

Bryan, his very efficient Ordnance officer, to accompany him, his Quartermaster and Commissary being under orders with their trains. His brigade in the brief space of six months was engaged in more than fifteen pitched battles, besides skirmishes. The intense activity of this campaign is almost unprecedented, and can be better appreciated, when I say to you that, during that time General Branch averaged one battle for every twelve days.

Sharpsburg was a fatal field for him. He had with his command just swept the enemy before him, and driven them in such confusion and dismay that all firing had ceased in his immediate front, when Generals Gregg and Archer directed his attention to a V-shaped column of the enemy that was advancing against the troops on his left. He stepped forward and formed with these Generals a little group, which evidently attracted the attention of some sharpshooters of the other side, for just as he was raising his field glasses to his eyes, a single shot was fired, and a bullet was sent to do its deadly work, which, striking him in the right cheek, passed out back of his left ear; he fell dying into the arms of the faithful and gallant Major Engellhard of his staff, than whom North Carolina sent no truer man to the front.

BRANCH ARTILLERY.

To the Confederate cause Beaufort County was no small contributor. There is scarcely a fireside around which some hallowed memory does not linger, so nobly did her people respond.

The companies and regiments formed within her border, the brave and gallant bearing of her officers, the daring intrepidity of her private soldiers are conspicuous in the history of our country; no less conspicuous upon the battlefield were her contributions to other commands.

“In January, 1862, by the indomitable energy of Alexander C. Latham, than whom there was no more brave, chivalrous, patriotic soldier enlisted in the cause, a company was formed in our sister town of New Berne. It was commissioned by Governor John D. Ellis under the name of “Branch Artillery,” in honor of the lamented General L. O’B. Branch; it was originally a six-gun battery of light field pieces, and was officered by Alexander C. Latham, Captain; John R. Potts, First Lieutenant; Samuel W. Latham, Junior First Lieutenant; Wheeler, Second Lieutenant. This battery, composed of men fresh from peaceful pursuits, was moved down to line of defense, six miles below the city of New Berne, in which position it did not remain many hours, before the advancing column of the enemy showed itself, and in a moment the Branch Artillery received its baptism of fire, at the hands of General Burnside. Gallantly did it bear itself in this its first ordeal, and suffered ter-

rible loss in both men and horses; and when, after six hours of superhuman effort, having repulsed time and again the enemy, the lines under heavy pressure gave way, to the right and left. A little army of 4,000, not ten of whom, officers and men, had ever been in battle before, having contended with a fleet of gunboats and 13,000 of the best troops in the Federal service, with a reserve force of 7,000. For raw troops, they behaved with a gallantry truly grand, that merited and received the plaudits of their commanding officers. After retreating from New Berne and halting for awhile at Kinston to recruit its ranks, Lieutenant John M. Perry, with thirty-five brave followers, sons of Carteret County, were transferred to this battery; here, also, Henry G. Flanner joined it, with the rank of Junior Second Lieutenant. Its equipment of guns was received, and orders to report in Richmond for duty. This battery was identified with the Army of Northern Virginia from that date, sharing in all its varying fortunes. Upon the arrival in Richmond the battery was immediately ordered to join the forces of General Jackson, then operating in the valley, which point, however, it did not reach, as near Hanover Court-house it encountered the enemy, 2,000 strong, under General Fitz John Porter and part of the division of Sedgwick; and here this battery alone, with Branch's immortelles, 2,500 strong, held this comparatively colossal force at bay for twelve long hours. The battery here was almost decimated, and for its gallant and heroic endurance received the "well done" of its Brigade Commander, General Branch. Complimented by General Joseph E. Johnston, then commanding, in a

special order. The battery after this engagement, had again to be recruited by an addition of one hundred conscripts, chiefly from counties of Wake and Johnston, good and true men. The battery was now joined to the corps of Stonéwall Jackson around Richmond, and thenceforward until the death of Jackson, the history of the daring dash of this world-renowned corps is but the repetition of the history of this battery. ✓ At the first battle of Fredericksburg the battery had the opportunity of again encountering the fire of Burnside, at whose hands they had suffered so severely in their first engagement below New Berne. On this occasion the battery was posted at night in a margin of woods near Hamilton's crossing, and as the day dawned it revealed the enemy on a smooth open plateau; as the sun rose the furious engagement commenced. Then, high above the din of battle and the requiem shrieks, of shot and shell, rose the reverberations of its guns, which floated over the Rappahanock and thundered in the ear of Burnside, shielded from harm on Stafford heights. From morning till night the carnival of death went on, and when night closed the scene, the stars looked down upon a once mighty host crushed, humbled and broken, and on a vain glorious commander, shorn of his expectant glory and renown, routed horse, foot and dragoon.

In the December following this campaign, Lieutenant John R. Potts, who had been constantly at his post, conspicuous for his gallant bearing, under most trying circumstances, was commissioned its Captain; upon better shoulders the mantle of command could not have fallen, brave, courageous, commanding respect, inspir-

ing that confidence which made him a leader worthy to be followed.

There was scarcely a day that the thunder of this battery was not echoed over the hills of Virginia; and under the leadership of its gallant young commander the record of its services comprise much of that of the splendid Army of Northern Virginia. Indeed the old adage, "Death strikes at a shining mark," was verified in the fall of this gallant young son of Beaufort, taken in the vigor of youth, around him clustering all the noble virtues that adorn the perfect man. He sealed his devotion to his country on the fated battle field of Spottsylvania. If devotion, industry, talent and gallantry are the highest attributes of a soldier, then he is entitled to the distinction their possession confers.

After the death of Captain Potts, May 8, 1864, the command devolved on Captain Henry G. Flanner, who handled it with the same skill and intrepidity that had ever characterized its conduct through four years of active service.

The banner of the cause went down overpowered, but not dishonored, after waiving in triumph over more than one hundred battle fields before it was called the conquered banner and furled forever at Appomattox, leaving as a rich heritage to its followers a spotless record of untarnished devotion to principle.

“REVEILLE.”

HOW THE YANKEES FOUND TAR RIVER.

When the Confederates were preparing to evacuate Washington, N. C., in March, 1862, they sent men to destroy all cotton and naval stores that would be likely to fall into the possession of the enemy. At Taft's Store they found about one thousand barrels of tar and turpentine; and as they could not burn it without burning several houses, they rolled the barrels to the river bank, cut the hoops in two and dumped them in the river. In June of the same year I was going up Tar River on the steamer Governor Morehead, at Taft's Store we met the steamer, Colonel Hill, with two flat boats carrying four hundred Yankee soldiers from the prison at Salisbury, N. C., to Washington, N. C., to be exchanged. The Colonel Hill had tied up at dark, and the prisoners, wishing to take a bath, the officer in command had stationed guards with torches on both banks of the river, and gave them permission to wade in, which they did, and stirred up the tar and turpentine from the bottom of the river, and they got well smeared with it. When we came up to them each man had his rations of meat in one hand and a small piece of stick in the other, greasing and scraping for dear life. We shut off steam, when I hailed them with, "Hello boys, what's the matter." The reply was, "We have heard of Tar River all our lives, but never believed that there was any such place, but be damned if we haven't found it, the whole bed of it is tar."

J. D. MYERS.

NORTH CAROLINA TO THE RESCUE.

I have selected as my subject an event that happened during the night after the second day at Gettysburg. In the many descriptions I have read of that famous battle, I have not seen any account of it, but all the old veterans of Ramseur's Brigade now surviving, who were present and participated, will never forget it while life lasts.

Our division, Rodes', of Ewell's Corps, arrived on the field of Gettysburg July 1st, and immediately went into action. If I mistake not, it was the evening of the 1st, as we had marched from Carlisle or near there that morning. Two corps of Federal troops had reached Gettysburg sometime before our arrival and had formed ready for action; the divisions of Ewell's corps immediately attacked and drove them from the field. The result of the first day's battle was a decided Confederate victory—the Federals were driven from the field, their artillery captured and about five thousand made prisoners. The sharpshooters of Ramseur's Brigade pursued and fought the retreating Federals through the streets of Gettysburg. Ramseur's Brigade was the first, or among the first, to enter the town; we expected to continue our advance and occupy the heights beyond, and with the remnants of the two Federal corps flying before us, routed and disorganized, this could have been easily accomplished; but for reasons yet unexplained, we were halted in the suburbs of the town and during the night formed in line of battle, along the Emmets-

burg road, to the right of the town, in front of Cemetery Hill, which at that moment was virtually ours, if we would only take possession, but in a few hours more lost to us forever.

The morning of the 2d of July dawned upon us, and there was presented to our view, upon the formidable heights in our front, frowning with artillery and heavy masses of infantry, which had arrived during the night.

Ramseur's Brigade was not engaged in regular battle during the day, though the sharpshooters were pelting away in our front, and late in the afternoon the skirmishing became very severe. There was heavy firing to our right in front of A. P. Hill and Longstreet. Just at night we received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and were informed that we were to storm and take Cemetery Hill, at the point of the bayonet; to meet the enemy in the broad light of day requires nerve, long preparation and the rigid restraints of military discipline, to make of the soldier, the company, the regiment, the brigade, the division, the corps and the army an automatic machine, so that the movements of the one can be readily made to conform to the evolutions of the whole with little or no friction. Along with the order came the announcement that when we had driven back the enemy and had gained the crest of the hill amid the darkness and confusion in order that we might recognize friend from foe, we were to cry out "North Carolina to the rescue."

The same was attempted, and at the command to rise and forward, every man sprang to his feet and moved cautiously and silently up the slope of the hill, deter-

mined to conquer or die. I distinctly remember my own feelings on this occasion, but language fails me to intelligently describe them. We advanced so near the crest of the hill that we could hear the Federal officers of artillery and infantry cautioning their men to reserve their fire, but at this supreme moment we received orders to retire and did so, as cautiously and as silently as we had advanced.

We had performed our duty; some one had failed to do theirs; history will yet tell who they were. It is idle now to conjecture what might have been the result had the move been carried out in all its details.

EDWARD TRIPP,

Late 1st Lieut. Co. E., 4th N. C. S. T.

Major-General WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER.*

In perusing the sketch, by Judge Walter A. Montgomery, of General William Dorsey Pender, we learn many interesting facts concerning that great soldier. He was born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, on the 6th of February, 1834, and entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, on the 1st of July, 1850. From that institution he graduated in 1854, and was at once assigned to the First Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was then commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, and, in 1855, was transferred to the First Regiment of Dragoons, as First Lieutenant. He participated in numerous desperate

*Extract from Peele's "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians."



Major-General W. D. Pender.

encounters with the Indians, always displaying the courage and military genius which marked him in after life. On the 8th of November, 1860, he was made Adjutant of the First Dragoons, with headquarters at San Francisco. On January 31, 1861, he was detached and ordered to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on recruiting service. In February he was in Washington, and observed with interest the great crisis which was then pending. Seeing that war was inevitable, he resigned his commission on the 21st of March, and offered his services to the Confederate Congress, by which he was commissioned Captain of Artillery, and afterwards placed in charge of the recruiting depot at Baltimore. After some service in the camps of instruction around Raleigh, he was elected Colonel of the Third North Carolina Regiment on May 16. At this time he was twenty-seven years old. In August following he was appointed to command the Sixth North Carolina, which was formerly under Colonel Fisher. Having personally witnessed his splendid bearing on the field of battle, President Davis advanced him to the grade of Brigadier General, in June, 1862. It would far exceed the limits of this brief notice to give the many desperate battles in which General Pender participated.

Shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville, General Lee wrote to President Davis: "If A. P. Hill is promoted, a Major General will be wanted for his division. Pender is an excellent officer, attentive, industrious and brave; has been conspicuous in every battle, and, I believe, wounded in almost all of them."

In compliance with this recommendation, he was, on

the 27th of May, 1863, made Major General, and was the youngest officer in the Confederate army who held that rank, being only twenty-nine years old. At the battle of Gettysburg he received a wound in the leg from a fragment of shell, and amputation afterwards became necessary. This operation was performed on the 18th of July, and he survived it only a few hours. To his brother he said: "Tell my wife that I do not fear to die. I can confidently resign my soul to God, trusting in the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ. My only regret is to leave her and our children. I have always tried to do my duty in every sphere of life to which Providence has assigned me."

In his second report of the battle of Gettysburg, General Lee said: "The loss of Major General W. D. Pender is severely felt by the army and the country. He served with this army from the beginning of the war, and took a distinguished part in all its engagements. Wounded on several occasions, he never left his command in action until he received the injury that resulted in his death. His promise and usefulness as an officer were only equalled by the purity and excellence of his private life."

General Wharton, of Virginia, declared in 1893, that during the war he had heard Lee express the belief, in the presence of many officers, that the Battle of Gettysburg would have been won by the Confederate Army if Pender had not been disabled.

On the 3d of March, 1859, General Pender was united in marriage with Miss Frances Shepperd, a daughter of the Honorable Augustine H. Shepperd, of Forsyth

County, North Carolina, and left three sons, Samuel Turner, William Dorsey, Jr., and Stephen Lee.

In religion, General Pender was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, having been baptized at Manassas in August, 1862. Some time afterwards he rode quietly into Richmond, by night, and received the right of confirmation from Bishop Johns.

Such is a brief outline of Judge Montgomery's sketch, which preserves for coming generations the memory of this noble type of soldier and gentleman.

Brig.-General JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW.*

The family of Johnston Pettigrew was one of the oldest, wealthiest and most influential of Eastern Carolina. His grandfather, Rev. Charles Pettigrew, was the first Bishop-elect of the Diocese of North Carolina. He was born upon his father's estate, Bonarva, Lake Scuppernong, Tyrrell County, North Carolina, on July 4th, 1828.

He graduated with the first distinction at the University of North Carolina in 1847. A few months after graduation, at the request of Commodore Maury, Principal of the Naval Observatory at Washington, he accepted a professorship in that institution. Having remained there about eight months, he resigned and went to Charleston, South Carolina, and became a student of law, in the office of his distinguished relative, Hon. James L. Pettigrew, obtaining a license in 1849.

* Extracts from Peele's "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians." Essay of Capt. W. R. Bond.

In 1850 he went to Europe to study the civil law in the German Universities. There also he became thoroughly acquainted with the German, French, Italian and Spanish languages. He became so well acquainted with Arabic as to read and appreciate it; also with Hebrew. He then traveled over the various countries of the continent, also England, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1852 he became Secretary of Legation to the United States Minister at the Court of Madrid. In the winter of 1861 he had printed in Charleston, for private circulation, an octavo volume of four hundred and thirty pages, entitled, "Spain and the Spaniards," which has been very much admired by every one who has read it; for its learning, its research and the elegance of its style. Having remained in Madrid only a few months, he returned to Charleston and entered upon the practice of law with Mr. James L. Pettigrew.

In December, 1856, and December, 1857, he was chosen a member of the Legislature from the city of Charleston. Again, in 1859 he went to Europe with the intention of taking part in the war then in progress between Sardinia and Austria. His application to Count Cavour for a position in the Sardinian army, under General Marmora, was favorably received. His rank would have been at least that of Colonel; but in consequence of the results of the battle of Solferino, which took place just before his arrival in Sardinia, the war was closed, and he was thereby prevented from experiencing active military service and learning its lessons.

In 1859, he became Colonel of a rifle regiment that was formed and that acted a conspicuous part around

Charleston in the winter of 1860—1861. With his regiment he took possession of Castle Pinckney, and was afterwards transferred to Morris Island, where he erected formidable batteries. He held himself in readiness to storm Fort Sumter in case it had not been surrendered after bombardment.

In the spring of 1861 his regiment, growing impatient because it could not just then be incorporated in the Confederate Army, disbanded; Colonel Pettigrew then joined Hampton's Legion as a private; and went with that body to Virginia, where active service was to be met with. A few days afterwards, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected Colonel of the Twenty-second North Carolina Troops. While at Evansport, he was offered promotion, but declined it, upon the ground that it would separate him from his regiment. Late in the spring of 1862 an arrangement was made by which his regiment was embraced in the brigade. He then accepted the commission. He and his brigade were with General Johnston at Yorktown, and in the retreat up the peninsular. He was with his brigade in the sanguinary battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, where he was severely wounded, and left insensible upon the field, and captured. He was in prison only about two months; and on being exchanged, he returned to find that in his absence his beloved brigade had been given to General Pender. A new brigade was then made up for him.

In the autumn of 1862, he was ordered with his brigade to Eastern North Carolina, where he was engaged in several affairs which, though brilliant, have been

overshadowed by the greater battles of the war. In May, 1863, his brigade was ordered to Virginia, and ever after formed a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. While commanding Heth's Division, in "Longstreet's assault," on the third day's fight at Gettysburg (which some Virginia historians, with amusing vanity, call "Pickett's charge)," his command bore the brunt of the enemy's resistance. Five of the North Carolina regiments following Pettigrew had more men killed than Pickett's fifteen. His own brigade (four regiments at Gettysburg) carried into "Longstreet's assault," about fourteen hundred and eighty men; its loss in killed and wounded was four hundred and forty-five. This same regiment (Pettigrew's) in command, held the pivot of the first day's fight, but at a fearful cost. Out of the twenty-two hundred engaged, it lost six hundred and sixty killed and wounded.

In this brigade was the famous Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, under Harry K. Burgwyn, which lost so heavily in the first day's fight. Its gallant Colonel, Burgwyn, was among the last of fifteen color-bearers, who fell with the flag in his hands.

In the last day's fight Pettigrew was engaged with the famous "Iron" Brigade, in which was the Twenty-fourth Michigan facing the Twenty-fifth North Carolina in the open field and woods for an hour and a half, until, finally, and before the Twenty-fourth broke, they were within one hundred feet, at which range they continued for twenty or thirty minutes. Captain J. J. Davis (afterwards Associate Justice of our Supreme Court) was an eye-witness and participant. He says:

“ The advantage was everywhere with the Confederate side, and I aver that this was greatly if not chiefly due to Pettigrew’s Brigade and its brave commander. The bravery of that knightly soldier and elegant scholar, as he galloped along the line in the hottest of the fight, cheering on his men, cannot be effaced from my memory.”

After this frightful day’s work he was chosen to lead Heth’s Division in “ Longstreet’s assault.” And, though wounded in this assault by a grape shot through his hand, he it was who, on the retreat of Lee’s army, was chosen to command the rear guard, which consisted of his own shattered brigade and another. This was the duty that Napoleon assigned to Marshal Ney, “ the bravest of the brave.” And it was in discharge of this duty that Pettigrew lost his life. At Falling Waters, on the 14th, he was wounded. He died on the 17th, and his remains were taken to his old home, Bonarva, and there he lies buried near the beautiful lake, whose sandy shores his youthful feet were wont to tread. May he rest in peace.

Lieutenant-General D. H. HILL.

This most distinguished soldier was the hero of many hard-fought battles, and a simple record of his military career could with difficulty be embraced in a magazine of this kind so we insert a brief statement of his commissions and commands: He was born in 1821, graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842, and was commissioned Lieutenant of Artillery. In 1847 he was breveted Major for gallantry in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and the storming of Chapultepec in the Mexican War. He resigned the army in 1849—was Professor of Mathematics in Washington College, Lexington, Va., and later held the same position at Davidson College, N. C., which he resigned to become Superintendent of the Military Institute at Charlotte, N. C. He entered the Confederate Army in command of the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, and fought the battle of Big Bethel. General Hill was in active service throughout the war and was engaged in many pitched battles, in all of which he displayed great military ability, an insensibility to fear, and an absolute indifference to danger. His commissions bore dates as follows: Colonel First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers May 10th, 1861; Brigadier-General P. A. C. S., July 10th, 1861; Major-General P. A. C. S., March 26th, 1862; Lieutenant-General P. A. C. S., July 11th, 1863.

COMMANDS.

He organized and was in command of Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1861; Colonel First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, May 10, 1861; Brigade composed of 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi Regiments A. N. V.; commanding department of North Carolina ———, 1861; August, 1862, to July, 1863, in command of department of Southern Virginia and North Carolina; division composed of the brigades of Rains, Rodes, Garland and G. B. Anderson, Jackson's Corps, A. N. V., 1862-'63; also brigades of Doles, Iverson, Rodes and Colquitt in Jackson's Corps, A. N. V.; also brigades of Deas, Manigault, Sharp and Brantly, Army of Tennessee. In October, 1863, commanding corps in Army of Tennessee composed of divisions of Cleburne and Breckinridge. At battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19th, 1865, in command of S. D. Lee's Corps. After the war he edited "The Land we Love" and "The Southern Home," at Charlotte, N. C. He was later President of the University of Arkansas. He died at Charlotte, N. C., September 25, 1889.

Bivouac of the Dead.

“The claims of war its richest spoil
The ashes of her dead.”



Colonel D. M. Carter.

COL. DAVID MILLER CARTER.

Colonel David Miller Carter entered the Confederate service in May, 1861, as Captain of Company E., Fourth Regiment of North Carolina State Troops. He served in the field until the battle of Seven Pines, May, 1862, when he was disabled for further active service by a painful wound in the shoulder, which kept him under medical treatment at Richmond for two months. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, but after a short service was appointed Judge of the Military Court, with rank of Colonel, Army Northern Virginia, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He has left a proud record of honorable, faithful and efficient service during the struggle, and of devotion to the best interests of his country, after its close.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. RODMAN.

William Blount Rodman was born in Washington, N. C., June 29, 1817. His ancestors on both sides for generations were distinguished for learning, patriotism and influence in councils of State, occupying an eminently honorable place in Colonial and Revolutionary history. He early gave promise of inheriting in a remarkable degree those qualities of mind that form the intellectual giant, and those graces of spirit that make the true and tender friend beloved by his fellow man.

He entered the University of Chapel Hill in 1832, at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1836 with first honors, at the age of nineteen. While at the University he was foremost in all his studies, and was recognized as easily first in *belles lettres* attainments, and in after life kept up his elegant literary culture, through all the exactions of a rigid profession, in which he rose to the highest rank at the Bar and on the Bench. He was a fine Latin and Greek scholar; also reading with ease both French and German, and was as well a keen student of the physical sciences, his inquisitive mind ranging through all the realms of ancient and modern literature. After leaving college, he studied law under Judge William Gaston, of New Berne, North Carolina, and was licensed to practice in 1838.

He settled in his native town of Washington, where his talents and accomplishments enabled him soon to secure a large and lucrative practice; in those days the Bar of Washington was composed of men whose lives and careers will ever be remembered, as shedding a lustre and brilliancy unrivalled in this or any section of the State. Donnell, Shaw, Carter, Warren, Gilliam, Sparrow and Rodman, their names and memories linger with us, and right worthy were they to wear the laurel.

His legal ability being early recognized, he was appointed to serve with Hon. B. F. Moore and Asa Biggs to revise the North Carolina Code. He was a Breckenridge elector in the campaign of 1860, and on the election of Lincoln strongly advocated the doctrine of State's Rights and Secession. His ideas on this subject are best expressed in an opinion delivered by him some years



Mrs. B. Roman

after, while Supreme Court Judge, in which he uses this language: "The States must have jurisdiction to try offenses against their own laws or they cease to be States. It is a power necessarily inherent in a State. It alone makes a State."

The "News and Observer" of July 14th, 1877, referring to the opinion, says: "He tells the whole story in these brief sentences, that deserve to be written in letters of gold."

True to his convictions, when the State seceded, he raised a company of heavy artillery, of which he was Captain; John G. Leggett, First Lieutenant; John G. Blount, Junior First Lieutenant; Ashley Congleton, Second Lieutenant; James B. Hancock, Orderly Sergeant. This company was first stationed on the north side of Pamlico River, and afterwards participated in the battle of New Berne, retiring with the army to Kinston, at which place Captain Rodman was appointed Brigade Quartermaster to Branch's Brigade, with the rank of Major, and with the Brigade went to the Army of Northern Virginia.

Later, he was appointed by President Davis Presiding Judge of a Military Court, with rank of Colonel, attached to the Army of Northern Virginia, and had jurisdiction to try all military offenses committed by persons below the rank of Brigadier General. His associates were Colonel John M. Patton, who had commanded the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers; General Bradley T. Johnson and later Colonel Boteler of Harper's Ferry.

Upon the evacuation of Richmond, he went with the Army of Northern Virginia to Pamplin's Station; and

learning that General Lee would surrender, he left that army and made his way on foot to Greensboro, reaching that point in time to surrender with General Joseph E. Johnston.

In the fall of 1865 he returned to his home in Washington, resuming the practice of his profession, and though having suffered immense private losses from the reverses of war, he bravely determined to make "human endurance equal to human suffering."

Realizing the great importance of preserving the purity and conservatism of the laws of his native State, and seeing the great dangers threatening our jurisprudence from the party then in such absolute control of the State and its institutions, with no earthly hope of change in the near future; he braved the disapproval of some by permitting himself to be sent to the Convention of 1868 by the Republican party. He did what he thought best, and in this Convention he was distinguished for his conservative views, and his influence contributed to the defeat of at least some of the extreme and unwise provisions sought to be engrafted upon our fundamental law. Judge Rodman was appointed by the Convention as one of three Commissioners to prepare and report to the Legislature a code of the laws of North Carolina; these were principally made by him, some of which were adopted and now form a part of the present Code.

He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1868, and served until the expiration of his term, in 1878. This is conceded to have been a strong Court, and second to none on the Bench—Judge Rodman was considered one of its ablest members. It may

he said without fear of contradiction that the opinions of Judge Rodman were regarded by the profession as exceptionally able, and a perusal of the reports will illustrate the great services he rendered at this important period in the transition history of the State. Never a politician nor ambitious of political honors, he loved the law, and has contributed no little towards preserving the fount of justice and equity pure and unsullied. He was a great Judge, and has left his mark upon the jurisprudence of his time. He was above and beyond the ordinary mould of men, the loftiness and elevation of his character were intuitively felt and acknowledged by all who knew him, but he was so modest and unassuming that he did not claim what were often the just rewards of his genius. He ever defended the weak and unprotected, and would not willingly have caused pain or suffering to even the least of God's creatures. Plain, simple and dignified in all his ways, he had no respect for shams or mere observances, but retained the essence of truth in all things. He was essentially a great man, and bore the impress of a noble life well spent. He died March 7th, 1892, in the seventy-sixth year of his life, leaving a record of spotless integrity to be prized and honored by his family and fellow citizens.

R. E. T.

LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH HUBBARD SAUNDERS.

Joseph Hubbard Saunders, the son of the Rev. Joseph Hubbard Saunders, a man of great learning and piety, and one of the ablest and most venerated churchmen produced by North Carolina, and Laura Lucinda Baker, his wife, was born October 23d, 1839, and graduated at the University of North Carolina June, 1860.

In April, 1861, he volunteered in the Orange Light Infantry. In December, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Clark a Lieutenant in Company A., Thirty-third Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General L. O'B. Branch.

Lieutenant Saunders first saw service at New Berne; his regiment was then ordered to Virginia and assigned to the afterwards famous command of General A. P. Hill. His promotions were as follows: Captain, 1862; Major, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel, 1864.

He was in all the severe engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia until the second battle of Manassas, in which he was wounded in the right shoulder.

At Gettysburg, as Major, he commanded the left wing of the Thirty-third Regiment in the third days fight, and, leading his regiment, fell desperately wounded about sixty yards from the celebrated stone wall on Cemetery Ridge, a ball entering his left nostril and coming out of his left ear. After laying exposed twenty-four hours, he was captured by the Yankees and carried to Chester Hospital, thence to Johnson's Island, and was paroled for exchange March, 1865.

His conduct in battle was the admiration of his men; cool, determined, fearless, his valiant bearing enthused and inspired his command. Such is the simple recital of the principal events in the military career of one of the Old North State's most gallant sons.

The name of Saunders for generations has been an honored one in Carolina annals, and the subject of this sketch was a cavalier worthy of his lineage. Of virile nature, strong mind and lion heart he easily won promotion among heroes, who vied in deeds of patriotic daring and martyr-like sacrifice for their country's honor. He was a noble type of the citizen soldier, whose peerless patriotism has made Carolina arms immortal, and is the crowning glory of American manhood. The same rugged virtues and manly prowess that made him a leader on the battle-field gave him prestige and pre-eminence in the bivouac of civil life.

After the war Colonel Saunders devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and attained much success in his chosen field. He died in Pitt County September 24, 1885, honored and lamented by the entire State. In 1870 he married Fannie C. Neal, who, with three sons and one daughter, still survive him.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.

COL. GEORGE BADGER SINGELTARY.

Colonel George B. Singeltary was the oldest son of the late Rev. John and Eliza Williams Singeltary. Had a good education, but was not a college graduate. Was a Captain in the Mexican War, and acted bravely. Upon obtaining license to practice in the county courts, he settled in Nashville, N. C. About two years thereafter he married Miss Cora Manly, daughter of the late Governor Charles Manly, of Raleigh. He then took a course of study at Judge Pearson's law school, and procuring Superior Court license, located in Greenville, N. C., where he soon enjoyed a good practice. He had a fine appearance—features well proportioned—was a ready advocate, and regarded an able criminal lawyer.

He was Brigadier General of the State Militia, and a member of the General Assembly in 1858. He entered the service early in 1861. Was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, September 28th, 1861, and resigned December 16th, 1861. Was commissioned Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment, March 28th, 1862. While stationed below New Berne, he acted very heroically at Ocracoke, in rescuing the officers and crew of a French vessel—proceeding in a violent storm, in an open boat, with two pilots, to the vessel's side; and just after the last man was taken off, the vessel went to the bottom.

In the spring of 1862 his regiment was assigned to duty on our lines, near Washington, N. C. On the 5th day of June, 1862, he was apprised that the enemy were

advancing on Greenville, by the Myers' Mill road, the bridge on main road, across Tranter's Creek, being destroyed. With his regiment, he joined Captain Stedman's company, at the Mill bridge, before the enemy came in sight. A quick and hot fight ensued. Having raw troops, to encourage them, he exposed himself to the enemy's fire by sitting on a log on end of bridge, and gave orders. He was soon shot through the head, dying almost instantly. His last words, with the expiring gasp, were, "Give it to them, boys."

Upon his fall the regiment retreated to Greenville; and the enemy, concluding that our troops were making for the Norcott Neck bridge to get in their rear, fled in haste back to Washington.

His brother, Thomas C. Singeltary, was made Colonel; T. L. Hargrove, Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles M. Stedman, Major of the regiment. His two brothers, Thomas C. and Richard W. Singeltary, served as colonels of regiments throughout the war.

Colonel Singeltary's death was a great loss to the Confederate service. His dauntless courage, cool and determined spirit, his foresight and judgment, and his dash and energy, would have rendered him a valuable leader.

He was buried in the old City Cemetery at Raleigh, and mournful hearts followed his remains to the tomb. He left a lovely and affectionate wife and a little daughter, sadly bereft. The daughter, bright, beautiful and promising, died when about ten years old, and the crushed and saddened mother, not long thereafter, was consigned to earth, and rests by the side of husband and daughter.

PULASKI COWPER.



Major Thomas Sparrow.

MAJOR THOMAS SPARROW.

Major Sparrow was born in New Berne, N. C., October 2d, 1819, and died January 14th, 1884, in Washington, N. C., of which town he had long been an honored and prominent citizen. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, as valedictorian of his class in 1842. He read law under the distinguished Judge Gaston, and was licensed in 1844, then returned to Princeton and took his A. M. degree. He practiced law in Washington in co-partnership with Hon. Edward Stanly.

In 1859 he moved his family to Arcola, Illinois. But when the war clouds gathered he returned to North Carolina, and cast his lot with his native State; raised a volunteer company of the flower of the young manhood of Beaufort County, and was sent to Portsmouth, N. C. While awaiting transportation to Northern Virginia, took his company to assist in the defense of Fort Hatteras, and was present at the terrible bombardment, and captured; held in Northern prison for six months. Returning he was promoted to rank of Major and assigned to the command of city and river defences at Wilmington, N. C. He served from beginning to end of the war, and when it closed, being home on sick leave, he would not take the oath, but paddled twenty miles in a small boat, thus retaining his sword, which is now in possession of his son. He was the founder of the ex-Confederate Association, organizing the first Camp in the State, May 30th, 1883.

Major Sparrow was prominent all his life. His cul-



Dr. David T. Tayloe.

ture, his ability and his character made him a leader, and as manager in behalf of the House of Representatives, in the celebrated impeachment trial of Governor W. W. Holden he made himself a name that will live with the history of the State.

DR. DAVID T. TAYLOE.

David Thomas Tayloe was born at Washington, N. C., February 21, 1826, and died there March 25, 1884. He graduated with distinction at the University of North Carolina in 1846; and also graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1849.

During the war he was surgeon of the Sixty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops, and was distinguished for a zealous performance of duty and rendered most valuable and efficient service in the hospital and on the field. Tenderly nursing the sick; cooling the fevered brow of the wounded or ministering to the dying wants of a fallen comrade, his kind heart and genial presence gave comfort to the weak and dispelled the gloom of the gathering shadows, nobly exemplifying those beautiful lines, "The tender are the brave; the loving are the daring."

After the war he resumed his practice at Washington, and attained eminence in his chosen calling. He was wedded to his profession and studied it with the ardor of a lover; he viewed it not in a sordid light—as a means of gain—but loved it as a noble science to ameliorate the sufferings of his fellow man. To his patients he was a faithful physician; an affectionate friend.

An ardent Southerner he ever held dear the sacred cause of Southern Independence, and was one of the chief promoters and first members of the ex-Confederate Soldiers's Association of Beaufort County. A man of strong character and a leader of thought, he was always ready to lend his time, means and influence to the development of his section, and the moral, intellectual and industrial upbuilding of his people. His charity was broad and his bounty was only circumscribed by his means. His virtues endeared him to every one.

No man ever lived in Washington more esteemed, and his death was a grievous, personal affliction to hundreds who knew and loved him.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.

WILLIAM HENRY BARON VON EBERSTEIN.

William Henry Baron von Eberstein enlisted in the Washington Grays, Seventh North Carolina Volunteers, April 22d, 1861. He was appointed Fifth Sergeant, and advanced to Orderly Sergeant of the company, then known as Company K., Tenth North Carolina State Troops. Was transferred to Sixty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops and promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment.

Acting as Adjutant he was wounded at Battery Wagner, South Carolina, and at Petersburg, and Drewry's Bluff, Virginia, was recommended for promotion by General Beauregard. His family have in their possession a letter from General Clingman, stating that he

was more entitled to wear a General's uniform than some who wore the bars.

He died a few years since, mourned by his friends and companions in arms. CONTRIBUTED.

DANIEL GOULD FOWLE.

This distinguished son of North Carolina was born in Washington, N. C., March 3, 1831. He attended the Washington Academy, then he further acquired preparation for college at the famous "Bingham School," and graduated with first honors at Princeton College, N. J., in 1851. Selecting the law as his profession, his studies therein were made under the guidance of Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, at Richmond Hill, N. C., and resulted in his being admitted to practice in the Superior Courts, December 31st, 1853.

He opened his office in Raleigh, N. C., May 9th, 1854, and rapidly rose in his profession until he stood at the head. Was rewarded with the Judgeship and honored with the degree of L. L. D., conferred by three colleges.

When the war cloud burst upon us, this true-hearted son volunteered in the cause of his people, joining the "Raleigh Rifles," which company formed a part of the Fourteenth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

Private D. G. Fowle was elected Lieutenant, and then Major. Major Fowle was detailed on special duty, which he performed faithfully, until several companies, raised by his personal efforts, united with others in forming the Thirty-first Regiment North Carolina State Troops, and elected Major Fowle Lieutenant Colonel of

the regiment. In this capacity he served at Fort Hill, on the sound, and at Roanoke Island. Here he united in the gallant defense of the Island; and when the small garrison was forced to yield to overwhelming numbers, Colonel Fowle, by special deputation, accomplished an honorable surrender.

October, 1862, Colonel Fowle was elected to the State Legislature, and was the Speaker "pro tem" over the last hours of that Legislature at the surrender of the Confederate Army. For a time Colonel Fowle filled the high and responsible office of Adjutant General to Governor Vance, with the rank of Major General.

After the war, he freely drew upon his time, talent and energy for the liberation and elevation of his beloved State. His public record, having been so honorable and excellent, and his personal influence so magnetic, he deservedly became exceedingly popular, and he was triumphantly elected Governor of North Carolina in 1888. Most admirably did he adorn this high office, until April 8th, 1891, when he died suddenly; and was followed to the tomb loved, honored and mourned by a devoted people. C. M. P.

DR. JOHN McDONALD.

Dr. John McDonald was born in New Berne, N. C., October 11th, 1840. He entered the department of medicine of the University of New York and graduated in 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he was assigned as assistant surgeon to the Washington Grays.



Dr. John McDonald.

organized in the town of Washington, N. C., and was stationed at Portsmouth, N. C. Later he was ordered to Orange Court-house, Virginia, and thence was transferred to Confederate Hospital No. 5, at Wilson, N. C. The hospital afforded a fine school for the young surgeon. Dr. McDonald, to quote Dr. Satchwell, the physician in chief, was regarded as the "surgical genius of the hospital." After a laborious and useful service there he was transferred to the field, and was assigned as surgeon to the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, attached to the western army.

At the end of the war he surrendered and was paroled with his regiment. He located in Washington, N. C., and began the practice of his profession. Here he married Miss Mary T. Ellison, a daughter of Henry A. Ellison, Esq., a prominent citizen of Beaufort County. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and speedily began to reap the rewards of his industry and skill. He was regarded as one of the first physicians and surgeons of the State, and in all that pertained to the science and practice of his profession his interest was intense.

In the meetings and discussions of the State Medical Society he was an active and valuable member. Notwithstanding the exactions of a large practice, he found time for scientific and literary pursuits. He was also active in the discharge of his duties as a citizen, and was twice elected mayor of the town of Washington. This office he filled to the entire satisfaction of its citizens. Before his health became impaired his capacity for labor was great. A year or two before his death his health gave way under the great strain upon his ener-

gies, and he died on September 9th, 1890. He was a man of strong and positive character and had many warm friends. His early death was deeply felt by the community in which he lived, and by the members of his profession throughout the State.

C. F. WARREN.

CAPT. CHARLES KEWELL GALLAGHER.

Charles Kewell Gallagher was born in Washington, N. C., April 24th, 1833, and died at that place February 11th, 1893.

In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Washington Grays (Captain Thomas Sparrow), which became Company G., Tenth Regiment North Carolina State Guard. Detailed for special service he was at Fort Hatteras when it was attacked by the Federal forces. When the fleet opened fire he volunteered and had charge of a gun in the fort, with which he did most effective execution against the enemy. At the fall of Hatteras he was made prisoner and confined in the Rip Raps, and afterwards in Fortress Monroe.

In February, 1863, he was made Captain of Company E., Fourth Regiment North Carolina State Troops, and was with this regiment in all the battles fought during the spring and summer of 1863. Extreme deafness obliged him to resign service in the field, and he was then engaged in the salt works of the Confederate Government.

The Civil War developed few natures of finer mold. As Captain of Company E., 4th Regiment of North Caro-



Capt. Charles Kewell Gallagher.

lina State Troops, he was a gallant leader among men, whose hardy valor, heroic daring and ideal chivalry made them the keystone of the Army of Northern Virginia in the war for Southern Independence.

His name is placed on the long roll of our Confederate dead, and many an old veteran will feel the tear drops welling as he recalls this soldier as one of the "bravest of the brave," who, as volunteers in the Carolina legions, made the "Ironsides" of Lee's immortal band. As the old veteran recalls the prowess of the Southern soldiers he will most tenderly remember the deeds of the dead, and as a co-heir to a heritage of valor the world has never before known, he will in the holy of holies of his heart consecrate a shrine to the memory of his brother-in-arms, Charles K. Gallagher.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.

AN ACT OF HEROISM.

During the bombardment of Fort Hatteras by the Yankee fleet, in August, 1861, an unexploded shell with fuse still burning, fell inside the fort, near a group of soldiers, among whom was the lamented Charley Gallagher, who immediately took up the shell and threw it over the parapet, when it exploded. A brave deed by a brave man.

T. J. LATHAM.

CAPT. FRED. HARDING.

At the beginning of the war, in 1861, Fred Harding, a highly respected merchant of Washington, N. C., helped to raise a company of infantry in Chocowinity, in which he served as Second Lieutenant.

Soon after disbanding this volunteer company (limited), at Suffolk, Virginia, and early in the spring of 1862, impending vigorous preparations for war by the Confederate States; and after a brief rest at home he was called to Walker's Cavalry, and in 1863 was made Captain, belonging then to the Third North Carolina Cavalry, operating in Virginia under Hampton, amid scenes of warfare, familiar only to brave soldiers. I knew him well and was constantly near him. He was beloved by all his men, and the regiment as well.

In all the struggles, on many fields of peril and hardship, he was present, ever ready to share the fate of the most exposed trooper, gently reproving them if necessary, and especially looking to their comfort. He survived the war, and died as he had lived, a Christian, at his home in 1892.

His friend and comrade,

J. B. HILL.

CAPT. J. J. LEITH.

Captain Leith was a devoted soldier of the South, and raised a company of volunteers in his native county of Hyde. His warfare was short, but brave and heroic, for he fell mortally wounded in defense of New Berne. His men proved their devotion to him by carrying his body six miles through tangled woods and swamps, on their shoulders, in order to get it out of the enemy's lines. His remains were interred at Thomasville, where his brother, John A. Arthur, then resided as a refugee. His sword and blood-stained scarf are preserved by his family as a rich heritage. None braver fell than he.

M. C.

CAPTAIN A. C. LATHAM.

Captain Latham was Captain of the famous battery, known in Virginia as Latham's North Carolina Battery. This company was composed of men from Lenoir and Craven Counties. Captain Latham's reputation for bravery in battle was universal, and when the flag that had flashed defiance over an hundred battlefields was furled, his devotion did not fail in defeat; it was, if possible, stronger than in victory. He was an enthusiastic member of the ex-Confederate Association of Beaufort County, and a zealous worker in raising funds for the Confederate Monument.

M. C.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

James Cook was born in New Berne, N. C. He was an officer in the United States Navy; member of the expedition, under Commodore Perry, that made the treaty throwing open Japan ports to the commerce of the world. He resigned from the United States Navy when war began between the South and the North; entered the Confederate States Navy; was with Lynch's Flotilla in Eastern North Carolina and Captain of the Ram Albemarle, until her destruction by a torpedo-boat in 1864.

He was a brave, determined officer. When the Civil War ended, he made his home in Suffolk, Virginia, where he died a few years ago.

J. B. B.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. POTTS.

Captain Potts was a brave, daring and generous son of Beaufort County; he early volunteered, and in January, 1862, was made First Lieutenant of Latham's Battery. With this company, on the hard-fought battle-fields of Virginia, he made a brilliant and enviable record, being promoted to Captain; and on May 8, 1864, yielded his life at Spottsylvania. He was the hope of an aged father and mother, but when the sacrifice was made, Abraham-like, their faith failed not. M. C.

CAPTAIN J. J. GUTHRIE.

John Julius Guthrie was a native of Washington, N. C. He entered the United States Navy, and in 1861 was a Lieutenant in the squadron then employed in suppressing the slave trade on the African coast. On the night of April 20, 1861, he was detailed in command of two boats to board the ship *Nightingale*, of Boston, whose movements had excited suspicion. Lieutenant Guthrie found nine hundred and sixty-one slaves aboard, and took the ship as a prize. Commander Taylor, U. S. S., *Saratoga*, by whose order the capture was made, sent the *Nightingale* to the United States in command of Lieutenant Guthrie. He arrived at New York June 15, 1861, and turned the ship over to the proper authorities. As the Civil War had broken out, Lieutenant Guthrie resigned his commission and threw his fortunes with the Confederacy. He was with Commodore Lynch's

Flotilla in Eastern North Carolina, afterwards Captain of the North Carolina Blockade-runner, *Advance*, with Captain Joe Gaskill for mate. The *Advance* was captured, returning from Nassau to Wilmington, and her crew sent prisoners to Fort Lafayette. J. J. B.

LIEUTENANT JAMES E. M. HOWARD.

Born in Jones County, North Carolina, though his boyhood was spent in Washington, N. C. He was but a lad at Bingham's School, yet with a heart as loyal as those older, he was among the first who volunteered for the war. While his heart was with his State, yet through the persuasion of friends he joined the Third Regiment Alabama Troops. In the battles around Richmond, June 1st, 1862, he was wounded.

On his return to the army he was transferred to the Fourth North Carolina Troops, being physically unable to stand the long marches, he was put in charge of the Ordnance wagon. In July, 1863, he was promoted to Lieutenant Company I., Fourth North Carolina Troops, and for awhile he had charge of the company.

In 1864 his old wound began to trouble him, so General Grimes advised him to ride, and loaned him a horse: later he purchased a white horse, and while on this horse (which was only too good a mark) at the battle of Winchester, September 19th, 1864, while acting Adjutant, he was mortally wounded, and was left in the hands of the enemy; taken to the Union Hospital at Winchester, where he died October 16th, having been

tenderly and faithfully nursed by the Southern ladies of that city.

General Grimes said of him: "Lieutenant Howard was a very gallant and promising officer, the regiment was much attached to him; in fact, a universal favorite with all." CONTRIBUTED.

COLONEL D. N. BOGART.

Colonel Bogart was born in Washington, N. C., April 2d, 1847, where he spent his childhood, boyhood and manhood among a people who were ever drawn to him by the magnetism of his presence and nobility of his life.

When the turbulent days of 1861 called the sons of the South to defend her cause, Colonel Bogart, though but a youth, enlisted in the ranks, fighting for the Southland under the leadership of the immortal Lee. Brave, gallant, ever faithful to duty, he served his country until the surrender of 1865.

For a number of years he was Colonel of the First Regiment North Carolina State Guard, and was at his post of duty when the summons came. He was an active member of the ex-Confederate Association of Beaufort County. M. J. P.

LIEUTENANT E. Q. REDDING.

"Young as the youngest who donned the gray, was Lieutenant E. Q. Redding, and as true as the truest who wore it." He volunteered in Carter's Company at Bath, and fell while making a charge at the battle of Seven Pines.

He was an only son of a widowed mother. 'Tis said that his bravery almost amounted to rashness; but the

young patriot was so fired with love of country that self was forgotten. When the field was red with the blood of his comrades, he dashed forward, flashed his sword in defiance, fell a sacrifice on his country's hallowed altar." Comrades laid him away in the shady wood by the wayside and no stone marks the spot. God knows and watches over him, and to-day he lives in the tender memory of early associates. REVEILLE.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS L. PERRY.

One of the most chivalrous young men that buckled on the armour in defense of his own Southland was Thomas L. Perry, a son of Mr. D. B. Perry, and brother of Mrs. R. W. Wharton. He was born and raised at the old homestead near this town, now occupied by Colonel Wharton.

He volunteered and was commissioned First Lieutenant Company E., Fourth Regiment North Carolina State Troops, on the 16th of May, 1861, and went to the front. The valor he displayed attracted the attention of superior officers, and he commanded the respect of all the men under him. He was a man of valor; and realizing from his heart the honesty of the cause he had espoused, he fought to his death. After going through many of the most hotly contested battles, he fell wounded at Seven Pines, while gallantly acting as Adjutant of his regiment. His remains lie buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. REVEILLE.

APPOINTMENT OF A LADY.

We give below a unique appointment as Clerk in Commissary Department, to Miss E. M. B. Hoyt: having been burned out in Washington, she sought refuge with her brother-in-law, Major DeMille, in charge of the Commissary Department, Greenville. Her pay, for faithful and efficient services, was in tobacco, which was exchanged for a barrel of snuff, and finally sold for twelve dollars in greenbacks.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., January 6, 1864.

MAJOR: As your application to appoint a lady clerk was the first ever made in my district, I concluded it was better to have it endorsed by Major Sloan. I forwarded it and wrote him, and he concurs with me in the propriety of giving them appointments when they are willing to take them.

* * * * *

I am, Major, yours,

WM. W. MORRISON,

Major and Chief C. D.

Major W. E. DEMILL, C. D.,
Greenville, N. C.

L. R.

STARS AND BARS.

The first Confederate flag displayed in Washington, N. C., was made at the house of Samuel B. Waters, by Mrs. S. B. Waters, Mrs. Claudia A. Benbury, Miss Jeanette McDonald and Miss Sarah W. Williams, and was flung to the breeze from the window over the door of the court-house on the occasion of a speech in favor of the doctrine of State's rights and secession, delivered by William B. Rodman, and replied to by David M. Carter, in the fall of 1860.

REVEILLE.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET.

Before North Carolina seceded some preparations were made for naval defenses. When the State joined the Confederacy these were turned over to the Confederate States Government, and by it placed under Flag Officer Barron, C. S. N.

When Commodore Barron was taken prisoner at Hatteras, August 29, 1861, Flag Officer W. F. Lynch was placed in command. He was Flag Officer of a Flotilla, composed of small vessels, intended for the defense of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and of the rivers running into them, and, in case of emergency, it could pass through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to the larger ships of the Confederate States Navy in Virginia waters.

In a letter written to Major-General B. Huger, February 17, 1862, by Brigadier-General Henry A. Wise, is the following: "A braver (referring to Lynch), more earnest and active officer is not to be found in either army or navy, but he was too vainglorious of the fleet that got the name of the Mosquito Fleet."

The Flotilla consisted of eight vessels, commanded by officers that had resigned from the United States Navy when hostilities commenced; Captains Cook, Muse, Hunter, Parker, Sinclair, Lieutenants Guthrie, Minor and others. The Flotilla cruised the sounds, and Neuse, Pamlico and Roanoke Rivers, visiting Washington, N. C., in 1861. The efficiency of this patrol is understood by the fact that, though Hatteras fell in August, the Federal forces made no effort to take Eastern Carolina

until the attack on Roanoke Island the ensuing February. When Burnside was assembling at Hatteras the expedition for Roanoke Island, Flag Officer Lynch, in the Seabird (flag-ship), with the Raleigh (J. W. Alexander commanding) reconnoitered his movements and returned to Roanoke Island. At that battle the Flotilla occupied a position in Croatan Sound west of Roanoke Island, and on February 7th was attacked by the United States Fleet and Commodore Lynch lost two steamers, Curlew (Hunter commanding), and Forest. Next day he reached Elizabeth City with the remaining six steamers of the Flotilla. Here he made a stand, and on the 10th of February Captain Rowan opened fire on the little fleet. Lynch burned four of his steamers, but two, Beaufort (Captain Parker), and Raleigh (Captain Alexander), escaped, also a schooner, Black Warrior (Captain Harris). The Beaufort and Raleigh reached Norfolk. The officers of this little fleet, after its destruction, rendered important services to the Confederate States—Commodore Lynch on the Cape Fear and Mississippi Rivers, Captain Muse on the Cape Fear, Sinclair on Confederate States ship, Nashville, Cook on the Ram, Albemarle.

The name of "Mosquito Fleet" was subsequently applied to the twelve or thirteen launches that, under Lieutenant Wood, destroyed the Underwriter at New Berne.

J. J. B.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' ESTIMATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.*

As testimony of the estimation in which the North Carolina troops were held by those who had abundant means of judging, the following letter will, perhaps, be of interest to this and future generations:

BEAUVOIR, HARRISON Co., MISS., May 9, 1882.

Col. W. L. SAUNDERS, *Secretary of State*.

DEAR SIR: I am gratified to learn that you have in course of preparation a Roster of North Carolina troops in the Confederate service.

Men live in the estimation of posterity, not by their deeds alone, but by their historians, also. North Carolina may proudly point to the valor of her sons in the Revolutionary War to sustain her declaration that she was a free, sovereign, and independent State. As one of the original thirteen that formed the Confederation, she clung to it with the fidelity and tenacity characteristic of her people; hence she was next to the last to accept the Constitution for a more perfect Union: but, having entered in, she was faithful to it in every public and private relation; and when it last became needful to consider the propriety of asserting the sovereignty she had never surrendered, the same deliberation which had marked her previous course then governed her action; hence she was not among the first to pass an ordinance for secession: yet, after having duly counted the cost, she boldly accepted the issue, and staked life, fortune, and sacred honor on the maintenance of the principles for which her sons had fought, bled, and died in the war of 1776.

How her sons bore themselves in the last ordeal, your Roster will partly tell. There will be shown the relative

* From "The Reveille," January 5, 1886.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

proportion of her troops to her population capable of bearing arms, and the long list of killed and wounded will prove that they were not the rear in attack or the front in retreat.

I have often expressed my high estimate of the conduct of North Carolinians during our war, but can eulogy enhance the fair fame with which their names will descend to posterity? That their children and their children's children may be worthy of their sires is the best wish and highest hope which I can offer them.

Yours faithfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

✓
BEAUFORT COUNTY SOLDIERS, 1861-1865.

When Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, within three days after the fall of Sumter called on Governor Ellis for the regiments of North Carolina troops to take part in a war against the Southern States that had left the Union, the Governor promptly refused, and by proclamation convened the General Assembly of the State to prepare for the crisis confronting her. ✓ At his request, the Assembly called for twenty thousand volunteers. Beaufort County responded enthusiastically, and before the end of January, 1862, eleven companies enlisted for periods ranging from twelve months to the close of the Civil War. Five of these companies were artillery, viz. :—

1. The Washington Grays.
2. Kennedy Artillery.
3. McMillan Artillery.
4. Rodman's Heavy Artillery.
5. Whitehurst's Artillery.

Five were infantry companies, viz. :—

1. Jeff Davis Rifles.
2. Southern Guards.
3. Pamlico Rifles.
4. Confederate Guards.
5. Beaufort Ploughboys.

The Star Boys was a cavalry company.

The Grays organized in April, 1861; elected Thomas Sparrow, Captain; and on the 25th of that month, through Honorable W. B. Rodman, offered its services to Governor Ellis. The Governor commissioned it, May 6, and asked to have the company increased to 112 men.

It was ordered on May 10 to report at Ocracoke Inlet to E. Morris, North Carolina Engineers; left Washington, May 20, and was stationed at Portsmouth, N. C., until August, when Colonel W. T. Martin (Seventh Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers) requested it to join his forces at Hatteras. It surrendered with that fort, August 29, 1861, and was in prison, first on Governor's Island, New York Harbor; second in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, until February, 1862.

Samuel Lanier, of this company, died in Fort Warren and was brought home and buried near Bath. After its exchange the company was reorganized. Captain Sparrow was promoted Major of the Tenth Regiment North Carolina State Troops; First Lieutenant William Shaw became Captain; and it was attached to the Tenth Regiment as Company K. Its subsequent service was chiefly on the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington. The Tenth was one of the regiments not brigaded.

The Kennedy Artillery was raised by Charles P. Jones.

a Methodist minister, in April, 1861, and was first stationed about three miles north of Washington, N. C. Z. F. Adams was commissioned its second Captain, April 21st, 1862, and it was afterwards known as Adams' Battery. The Battery was Company D., Fifth Battalion, Light Artillery. It was stationed at Fort Fisher, taking part in both battles at the fort, and made prisoner in January, 1865, at that place.

Captain W. H. Tripp, of the McMillan Artillery, was commissioned October 1, 1861. His company was drilled at Chocowinity by Lieutenants Bonner and Hardenburg. From there it was ordered to Fort Hill, on Pamlico River.

Rodman's Heavy Artillery was named for its first Captain, W. B. Rodman, who received his commission October 21, 1861. Captain Rodman was promoted Major, and John E. Leggett became Captain, March 13, 1862. It was first stationed at Swan Point, on Pamlico River.

Captain C. C. Whitehurst was commissioned January 23, 1862. His company was stationed at Fort Hill, Pamlico River.

These three companies were ordered to reinforce New Berne, in March, 1862, but, on reaching Kinston, found the Confederates retreating. The McMillan Artillery and Rodman's Artillery went into camp at Falling Creek, near Goldsboro; and Whitehurst's Artillery remained at Kinston. In April, 1862, they were ordered to the Cape Fear River—McMillan and Whitehurst to Fort Fisher, Rodman's to Fort St. Phillips.

When the Fortieth Regiment was formed, at President

Davis' suggestion, these companies were ordered to Bald Head, and became Company B., Company C., and Company I., Fortieth Regiment. From Bald Head they were ordered to Georgia to reinforce General Hardee; and then, back to Bald Head, which was evacuated in 1865. They were in the battles of Fort Anderson, Town's Creek, Jackson's Mills and Bentonville; and surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnson, April 26, 1865, at Greensboro.

INFANTRY.

The Jeff Davis Rifles were enlisted in 1861, the commissions of its officers bearing date May 16, 1861. In 1862, its Captain, John R. Carmer, resigned and Archibald Craige was promoted Captain. Eight of its privates were transferred to the Confederate States Navy. It joined the Third Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, at Garysburg, as Company I. This regiment (Gaston Mears, Colonel) was first attached to Ripley's Brigade, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

The Southern Guards, D. M. Carter, Captain, enlisted May, 1861, and was commissioned May 16. The changes in the company were many. It had five Captains:

(1). D. M. Carter, wounded and promoted Colonel; (2). D. G. Latham, killed; (3). T. M. Allen, wounded twice; (4). J. H. Carter; (5). C. K. Gallagher. The company went into camp at Washington, N. C., in the spring of 1861.

Pamlico Rifles was raised by W. T. Marsh, whose commission bore date May 10, 1861. The officers and privates were principally from Richland Township, and

the company's first camp was on South Creek. Its Captain, W. T. Marsh, was killed.

Southern Guards and Pamlico Rifles joined at Garysburg the Fourth Regiment (G. B. Anderson, Colonel), the Guards being Company E., the Rifles, Company I.

The Fourth was ordered to Virginia and became a part of Anderson's Brigade, Early's Division, A. N. V.

The Confederate Guards enlisted for twelve months, with James Swindell Captain. It drilled at Chocowinity; was a part of Seventh Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers. It went to Garysburg in 1861; garrisoned Beaufort, North Carolina, and, when the town was evacuated, went to Suffolk, Virginia. When its time expired it disbanded. Twenty-one of its privates joined the Cavalry Company commanded by Captain Fred Harding (Company K., Forty-first Regiment). These did noble service in W. H. F. Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps, A. N. V. The remainder joined other companies.

Beaufort Ploughboys received its commission November 6, 1861. The company contained a full complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men. Henry Harding was Captain nearly a year, when he was promoted Major of the regiment (61st), and William Stevenson became Captain. The Company was Company B., Sixty-first Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, at one time in Clingman's Brigade. Company B. was in the Battle at New Berne, after which it was ordered to Fort Fisher; then into South Carolina, and in 1864 to Virginia, being in engagements at Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and Drury's Bluff. It was at Bentonville, and surrendered in North Carolina.

The Star Boys belonged to the Second North Carolina Cavalry (Company G., Nineteenth Regiment). It was stationed at Kittrell, where its First Lieutenant, Samuel Whitehurst, died. Its Captain, Louis E. Satterthwait, was commissioned April 30, 1861, and on his resignation William M. Owens assumed command. Four of its privates were transferred to the Confederate States Navy. It was first in W. H. F. Lee's Brigade, Stuart Division, A. N. V.

Four of Beaufort County's infantry companies and the Star Boys served in the Army of Northern Virginia. From Seven Pines to Appomattox, Beaufort County soldiers fought in every great battle—Seven Pines, Ellyson's Mills, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Upperville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Ream's Station, Petersburg. The Southern Guards lost heavily at Seven Pines; Captain Carter was wounded and First Lieutenant Perry, killed; at Sharpsburg its Captain, D. G. Latham, was killed. Captain W. T. Marsh, Pamlico Rifles, fell at Sharpsburg.

The artillery was engaged in not less important duty, protecting Cape Fear River, which remained open to blockade-runners after other Southern rivers were closed.

More than a regiment of soldiers entered the Southern army from Beaufort County, most of them in her own companies, but some in other companies, noticeably in the Branch Artillery, Craven County.

The only available death roll gives 170 men. Of these, seventy either were killed or died of wounds; two died

at Elmira; one at Fort Delaware; one at Fort Warren; one at Fort Pulaski; the others during their periods of service.

“On fame’s eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread.”

There, with those who have since joined the “Bivouac of the Dead,” they await in peace the Archangel’s Reveille.

J. J. B.

PITT COUNTY SOLDIERS, 1861-1865.

The Presidential election of 1860 was doubtless the most exciting ever known in the South, and resulted in the election of Lincoln, and the attempted disruption of the Union, South Carolina taking the initiative, by passing the ordinance of secession, December 20th following. Other Southern States soon followed it. The North Carolina Legislature was then in session, and in February, 1861, passed an act for the election of delegates to a State Convention, provided a majority of the voters should at the same time vote for the Convention. A small majority opposed the Convention.

Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, and immediately began steps to preserve the Union. An attempt to provision Fort Sumter led to firing that shot which was echoed around the world. President Lincoln made requisition upon Governor Ellis for troops to fight the Seceded States. The requisition was refused, the Legislature was convened, and provisions made for electing delegates to a Convention. The Convention met, and on May 20, 1861, the ordinance of secession was passed,

and North Carolina became the ninth member of the Southern Confederacy. F. B. Satterthwaite and Bryan Grimes represented Pitt County in the Secession Convention.

Prior to the act of secession, preparations for war had been going on all over the State. Pitt County was not behind in that movement. Public opinion had been given out through mass meetings, conventions and other gatherings. Many deplored war, and there was much Union sentiment, but there was unity in "North Carolina first." Companies were gotten up, equipped, drilled and hurried to the war to repel armed invasion under the authority of him, who was elected on the platform, *denouncing* "the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." It was Lincoln's bad faith that drove North Carolina out of the Union, and Pitt County gave the flower of its manhood to its service.

COMPANY H, 27TH REGIMENT.

The first company raised in Pitt County was that afterwards known as Company H. of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. It was organized in March, 1861, with George B. Singeltary Captain, and R. W. Singeltary, First Lieutenant. It was organized with about 140 men. Leaving Greenville, it went to New Berne, remaining around there some time, then going to Virginia, where it was in the seven days' fight and other battles around Richmond and Petersburg, and was included in the surrender at Appomattox.

Its first Captain, George B. Singeltary, was commissioned Colonel of his regiment September 28, 1861, which he resigned the following December. He was commissioned Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment March 28, 1862, and was killed at Tranter's Creek June 5 following. R. W. Singeltary succeeded to the Captaincy of Company H., and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment April 16, 1862. He resigned the following October. J. A. Williams, H. F. Price and J. F. Mauker, were respectively promoted Captain of this company.

COMPANY I, 17TH REGIMENT.

The second company was that of George W. Johnson, Captain, raised at Greenville, known as the "Tar River Boys," over 100 strong. Robert Greene was First Lieutenant. Leaving Greenville it went to Portsmouth, N. C., and afterwards to Hatteras, where it was captured. After spending some time in Fort Warren prison, the men were paroled, and later exchanged. A reorganization of the company was afterwards made, but many of its former men had joined other companies, and new men helped to make up the new company, which then became

COMPANY K, 17TH REGIMENT.

Another company having become Company I., Howard Wiswall, Captain, commissioned April 4, 1862, and John H. Gray, First Lieutenant. It was organized at Greenville, belonged to the North Carolina State Troops, but was sent to Virginia; and, returning to the State, was in Johnson's army at its surrender.

COMPANY C, 44TH REGIMENT.

W. L. Cherry, Captain; commissioned January 25, 1862; Abram Cox, First Lieutenant. Organized at Greenville; went to Camp Mangum; back to Pitt County. After service in the eastern part of the State was sent to Virginia. W. L. Cherry was detailed Assistant Quartermaster December 1, 1862, and W. G. Cherry succeeded as Captain. Abram Cox was promoted A. C. S. April 1, 1862.

COMPANY G, 8TH REGIMENT.

E. C. Yellowby, Captain; commissioned May 16, 1861; A. J. Hines, First Lieutenant. Organized at Greenville; went into camp at Warrenton; from there went to Roanoke Island, where it was captured; was held prisoners on fleet until paroled, and later exchanged; reorganized at Camp Mangum in September, 1862, and was sent to Kinston. Did service in South Carolina and Virginia. Was in Charleston during the siege of 1863; was in the battles around Petersburg and Richmond in 1864. Took conspicuous part in the capture of Plymouth, April 20, 1864, and was with Johnson at the surrender, only three of the organization members being on its rolls. E. C. Yellowby was promoted Major August 3, 1863, and afterwards Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-eighth Regiment. Hines succeeded as Captain.

COMPANY E, 27TH REGIMENT.

William H. Morrill, Captain; commissioned April, 1861; J. B. Barrett, First Lieutenant. Organized at Marlboro; went to New Berne for about a year; was

sent to South Carolina and Virginia; was at Gettysburg and at Appomattox. Morrill was promoted Commissary; J. P. Joyner succeeded as Captain; and on his promotion to Adjutant, R. W. Joyner became Captain.

COMPANY D, 44TH REGIMENT.

L. R. Anderson, Captain; commissioned February 14, 1862; Cornelius Stephens, First Lieutenant. Organized at Greenville; went to Camp Mangum; did service in the eastern part of the State and then went to Virginia; was in the battles around Petersburg and Richmond, in the seven days' fight; Gettysburg, the wilderness, and Appomattox.

COMPANY I, 44TH REGIMENT.

D. H. Smith, Captain; commissioned January 20, 1862; J. J. Bland, First Lieutenant. Organized in the Switt Creek section, and contained some Craven County men; John R. Roach was promoted Captain from Lieutenant.

COMPANY E, 55TH REGIMENT.

James G. Whitehead, Captain; commissioned April 1, 1862; H. W. Brown, First Lieutenant. Organized at Greenville; went to Camp Mangum. After service in the State went to Virginia; was at Gettysburg and sustained heavy losses. James G. Whitehead promoted Major, May 19, 1862, and died March 10, 1863. Howell G. Whitehead promoted Captain, September 3, 1862.

COMPANY E, 66TH REGIMENT.

G. W. Cox, Captain; I. K. Witherington, First Lieutenant. Organized at New Berne, and had some officers

and men from other counties, but mostly from Pitt; did service of bridge guards around Kinston, New Berne and other places; was in Virginia a short while; was first in Wright's Battalion, and helped form the Sixty-sixth Regiment, after which it was around Wilmington and with Johnston at the surrender. G. W. Cox was promoted Provo Marshall of Kinston and S. S. Quin-erly succeeded as Captain.

COMPANY E, 67TH REGIMENT.

C. A. White, then of Craven, Captain; commissioned February 10, 1863; Asa W. Jones, First Lieutenant. Organized in the lower part of the county, with some men from other counties; State troops, and never left the State; saw much service in this section; disbanded at close of war near Greenville.

COMPANY H, 67TH REGIMENT.

Asa W. Jones, Captain; commissioned June 30, 1863; promoted from Company E; D. W. Wood, First Lieutenant. Organized with recruits from Company E; half its men were from other counties; service, same with Company E.

COMPANY I, 67TH REGIMENT.

Edward F. White, Captain; commissioned September 22, 1863; W. W. Tucker, First Lieutenant. Also organized from Company E, with other recruits; service, same as Companies E and H.

JUNIOR RESERVES.

One company of Junior Reserves was organized at Goldsboro in April, 1864, the majority being from Pitt

County; did services as bridge guards. Went to Virginia a short while in December, 1864; returned to the State, and were attached to Johnston's army at the surrender. McD. Boyd, Captain; J. J. Laughinghouse, First Lieutenant; afterwards promoted Captain, being only sixteen, and the youngest man in the Confederate army bearing a Captain's commission.

COMPANY D, 3RD REGIMENT.

Raised principally in New Hanover County; had sixty privates from Pitt County.

OTHERS.

Pitt County furnished quite a number of officers and a great many privates to other companies and regiments. Louis Hilliard, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Regiment; commissioned July 15, 1861. Bryan Grimes, commissioned Major Fourth Regiment, May, 1861; rose successively to Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of that regiment, and Brigadier General and Major General; with the exception of General R. F. Hoke, the only North Carolinian not a West Pointer and without previous military training, who rose to so high rank.

Charles J. O'Hagan, Surgeon Thirty-fifth Regiment, promoted from ranks.

W. C. Jordan, Assistant Quartermaster, Sixty-sixth Regiment.

J. N. Bynum, Surgeon Forty-fourth Regiment, promoted from ranks.

L. J. Barrett, Captain Company H., Seventy-fifth Regiment, promoted from ranks.

Pitt County furnished more than 1,200 troops, and of it may be said, "First at Bethel," "Last at Appomattox," for Henry Wyatt, claimed to be the first soldier killed in line of battle, had long lived in Pitt County, having gone to Edgecombe a short time before enlisting; and North Carolina troops under Major General Bryan Grimes made the last charge at Appomattox. And, too, the only Confederate flag planted upon the Federal works at Gettysburg on the third day, was in the hands of Dan Thomas, who afterwards made Pitt County his home and now sleeps beneath its sod.

Pitt County troops were in many of the hardest fought battles, and many were those who never returned, finding a last resting place among strangers, leaving a record of duty, heroically performed, patriotism untarnished, sacrifices hitherto unknown, and valor unexcelled, a fit monument to their immortal achievements.

HENRY T. KING.

Greenville, N. C., April 11, 1898.

CRAVEN COUNTY IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, 1861-1865.

The following is a partial list of the companies of soldiers that went to the front from Craven County during the late war. It is incomplete, but as full and accurate as the limited space allowed for its publication will admit of. It is not pretended that it is in any sense a history, but is rather a roster of the several companies, with their officers at the time of their original organization, with some few additional particulars:

1. The "Elm City Rifles," Company "K," Second Regiment Infantry, North Carolina State Troops, an old volunteer company, organized in 1857. It was ordered to Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbor, April 15th, 1861, with a force of 78 men, rank and file, and four officers. Captain, George C. Lewis; Lieutenants, Alexander Miller, Jr., Richard D. Hancock, Joseph F. Hellen, and, later, William Calder. The company was transferred to the Second Regiment, June 18th, 1861; 121 privates were enlisted in this company during its whole term of service.

2. The "New Berne Light Infantry" was another old volunteer company, organized in 1856. It was assigned to the Fifth Regiment of State Troops as Company "D." Of its men, forty-six were from Craven County when it was mustered into the service, the remainder from Lenoir. Its officers were: Captain, Jacob Brookfield (killed at Williamsburg); Lieutenants, William George Brinson, Elijah C. Cuthbert, R. R. Grant, S. F. Flannagan. During the war this company numbered 136 privates in all.

3. Company "I," of the Second Regiment, State Troops, Infantry, was organized as the "Beauregard Rifles," with a complement of 77 enlisted men and four officers: Captain, Daniel W. Hurtt; Lieutenants, John P. Dillingham (Quartermaster), N. Collin Hughes, Edward K. Bryan, Sylvester Taylor; the Captain's commission bearing date of May 16th, 1861. There were 124 privates altogether enlisted in this company.

4. The "Gaston Rifles" were also of the Second Infantry, being Company "F" of that regiment. Its original muster rolls foot up 70 enlisted men and four offi-

cers, viz.: Hugh L. Cole, Captain; N. Macon Chadwick, B. L. Wetherington, and H. J. B. Clark, Lieutenants. The commission of the Captain was also dated May 16th, 1861. There were 130 privates in all.

5. Company "B." (Artillery) of the Tenth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, was mustered into service on June 12th, 1861, and was stationed first at Fort Macon. It numbered then 96 enlisted men, with the following officers: Tilghman H. Guion, Captain; A. C. Latham, Thaddeus Coleman and Joseph W. Stevenson, Lieutenants; 131 privates in all. Commissions dated May 16th, 1861.

6. The "Craven County Artillery," Captain, John N. Whitford; Lieutenants, Stephen G. Barrington and Edward Whitford, was first on duty at Fort Thompson, near New Berne, and went into service with 107 enlisted men, besides four officers. The Company was afterwards transferred to the infantry, and became Company "B" of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, with Stephen G. Barrington as Captain, and Thomas H. Gaskins and Joseph D. Myers, Lieutenants. Before its transfer to the Infantry, this company was Company "I" of the Tenth Regiment North Carolina Troops (First Artillery).

7. The "Gatlin Artillery" served first also at Fort Thompson with 98 enlisted men. Its officers were: James S. Lane, Captain; Adam Barrington, Henry H. Hooker and John J. Brabble, Lieutenants. It was afterwards Company "D" of the Fortieth Regiment (Artillery), and numbered 154 privates, all told, some of them from Lenoir and Wayne Counties.

These seven companies were mustered in at the outset.

not for one year, or for any fixed period, but as "State troops, for the war." A list of the original enlistments is still preserved.

Besides the companies mentioned, the following in the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Infantry, were also from Craven County, viz.: Company "D," Captain, Daniel A. Cogdell; Lieutenants, Joseph W. Brothers, William P. Lane and David Cogdell. Company "F," Captain, David P. Whitford; Lieutenants, John J. Bunn, James H. Marshall and James F. Heath.

Company "F," Thirty-sixth Regiment, North Carolina Troops (Artillery), was recruited mostly in Craven County, though some of the men were from Halifax County. Its officers were: Samuel B. Hunter, Captain; Ezra L. Hunter, Willie C. Williford and William C. Daniel, Lieutenants.

Company "H," of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, was composed largely of men from Craven County, as was Company "E" of the Forty-first Regiment (Third Cavalry). In Company "H," Ninth Regiment, North Carolina Troops (First Cavalry), were many men from Craven County, among them George L. Dewey, at one time its Captain, who was killed in action at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia, March 31st, 1865.

A company deserving of special mention is the "Branch Artillery," named in honor of General L. O'B. Branch. Recruited at first in Craven, it was afterwards reinforced by a detachment from Carteret, and was first in action at the battle of New Berne, March, 1862. It was probably the only Light Artillery Company sent out from Craven County during the war, and

was known in the Army of Northern Virginia successively as Latham's (North Carolina) Battery, and Flanner's Battery. Its officers were: Alexander C. Latham, John Potts (killed), and Henry G. Flanner, Captains; Samuel W. Latham, Woodbury Wheeler, John Perry (afterwards Ordnance Officer), and George Bryan, Lieutenants.

This company was assigned to the Thirteenth North Carolina Battalion as Company "F," and served in the Army of Northern Virginia in the Artillery Battalions of R. Lindsay Walker and Major John C. Haskell.

In addition to those mentioned, there were men from Craven County in the Twenty-second and Thirty-third Infantry; also in other regiments, both of Cavalry and of Infantry; in the Staff Departments and in the Navy, who cannot be enumerated.

Thus it will be seen that Craven County, the greater part of which, including the town of New Berne, was occupied by the Federal forces during the war, sent out thirteen large companies, besides many men in detached commands, and that from a voting population of 1,200, as polled at the Gubernatorial election of August, 1860, then the largest vote ever polled in the county. A brave showing and a most creditable record.

The writer invites corrections, suggestions, criticisms, and amendments of this brief and imperfect sketch.

A complete military history of each of our counties during the late war would be of much value and interest, and such histories should be carefully written and preserved.

GRAHAM DAVES,

Adjutant 22d Regiment N. C. Troops.

New Berne, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA'S WAR GOVERNOR.*

Zebulon Baird Vance was chosen on May 4th, 1861, to lead the second company raised in his native county. The August following he was elected the Colonel of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment. "His career as a soldier was brief, but honorable."

In the battle of New Berne and the seven days' fight around Richmond he bore himself with coolness and gallantry, and won the love and affection of his men, not merely by his power of personal attraction, but by careful attention to their wants and comforts.

In August, 1862, he was elected by a large majority to the Chief Magistracy of this State. His career as a soldier was ended, but he was to gather fresh laurels as North Carolina's great War Governor. No sooner had he assumed office than the influence of his strong arm was immediately felt at the helm of State. Fresh from the field, his first thought was for those half-clad, shoeless men who had gone forth in defense of their country. How well North Carolina's troops were clad, shod and blanketed, those of us who survive can well testify, and the privations and the sufferings of many a poor lad were mitigated and relieved by the wise forethought and timely action of Governor Vance. In addition to stores for military use, he caused to be brought from abroad various kinds of machinery to be used in the manufacture of clothing. Not content with doing all that lay within him to relieve the necessities of his peo-

* Extracts from a speech by Mr. John B. McRae.



ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

ple, whether in the field or at home, he guarded zealously the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and strenuously resisted the encroachments and usurpations of military power. He called the attention of the Confederate Government towards the evils resulting from the abuses of the conscript law. He urged on the Department of War, the formation of North Carolina regiments into brigades, commanded by North Carolinians, and did all within his power to relieve the necessities and sufferings of the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury.

In May, 1864, he visited the sixty-five North Carolina Regiments belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, and with his fiery eloquence he bid the men be of good cheer and stand fast to their colors. But the end was not far distant. Twelve months later, after sustaining one of the most memorable sieges known to men, Petersburg fell, and the great Army of Northern Virginia that had for four long years fought a contest unequalled in the annals of history, succumbed before overwhelming forces. Appomattox was soon followed by the surrender of General Johnston, and the sun of the Confederacy was extinguished forever. Ah! who can forget those fearful days!

North Carolina's Governor was arrested in his home in the dead of night and carried to the old capitol prison at Washington. How he captivated his captors by the brightness of his wit and the drollery of his humor his subsequent release, his memorable campaign with Judge Settle in the summer and fall of 1876; his election a third time as Governor and his subsequent career in the United States Senate, all these events form a part of the history of this country.

Having served his State faithfully in the Senate for twelve long years, he passed away to gentler shades, having as truly lost his life in the service of his country as if he had fallen on the field of battle.

THE SOUTH.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the heart of the dead.
Yes, give me the land that is blest by the dust,
And bright by the deeds of the down-trodden just.

Yes, give me the land where the battle's red blast,
Has flashed on the future the form of the past.
Yes, give me the land that hath legends and lays,
And tell of the memories of long-vanished days.

Yes, give me the land that hath story and song,
To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong:
Yes, give me the land with a grave in each spot,
And the names in the graves that cannot be forgot.

Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb—
There's grandeur in graves, there's glory in gloom:
For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
As, after the night, looms the sunrise of morn.

And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown,
May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne:
And each simple wreck in the way-path of night,
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

HON. GEORGE DAVIS.*

The limits of this publication will only permit a brief account of the honorable record of this distinguished citizen of the Cape Fear section. Mr. Davis was born March 1st, 1820, at Porter's Neck, then New Hanover, now Pender County. He became a leading lawyer, and was recognized as among the ablest jurists of his time. A lineal descendent of the founders of the Cape Fear settlement, he had an intense love for his native section, and it is an irreparable misfortune that he never undertook the writing of the history of Eastern Carolina. His essays are among the choicest expressions of his times, and those upon the history of the Cape Fear region will be of priceless value to coming generations. We quote a gem in the following:

“The slave is free. God speed him in his freedom, and make him worthy of it. The slaveholder has passed into history at the cannon's mouth. His future life must be there, and there he will live forever. He did the State some service. Was great in council and in action, clear in honor and in truth, and always a man wherever true manhood was wanted. He knew how to compel the love of friends and the respect of enemies, and how to build his proudest monument in his country's greatness. But there are those who never loved him, and whose fashion it still is to make him the embodiment of evil, the moral scarecrow of the times. True, he ended well. True, that as he stood and died by his hearth-

*Extracts from a Memorial prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington, N. C.



Hon. George Davis.

stone, fighting as he believed for God and country, he was something for men and gods to behold. But what is that to them? They desire to see nothing but his humiliation, and to their distorted vision, Belisarius, blind and begging at the Roman gates, was not half so poor a sight. They cannot forgive him for having been great, and they delight to howl the death song of his greatness. They trample on its grave. * * * And they think they have buried it out of their sight forever. And do they think that the spirit which brought this Republic out of chaos, and directed it for the fifty years of its truest greatness and purity, can be annihilated by a proclamation? And do they believe that Washington and Jefferson, and Jackson and Clay, and Stonewall and Lee, and all the long roll of our heroes and patriots and statesmen, are but dead names, pale ghosts that can but squeak and gibber at their fallen greatness? That they have left no living memories in their children's hearts, no sacred seed that can once more burgeon and bloom for our country's honor? Oh, no! That spirit is not dead. It will rise again. Not in the old likeness, for old things have passed away; but transformed and quickened into a new life. Once more it will make itself a name for the nation to sound. Once again it will step to the front and pass first in fight, as it was wont to do wherever great opinions are clashing, or a great cause imperilled. Once again to the front, whenever and wherever freedom's battle is to be fought. Once again to the front, no more to contend with the brethren in arms, but only in the generous strife for the glory and honor of a common country."

In 1861 the shadow of a great national calamity appeared. Mr. Davis loved the Union, and steadfastly counseled moderation. His appointment by Governor Ellis as a member of the Peace Commission created a feeling of absolute confidence in the minds of conservative citizens. Upon his return from the "Peace Congress," assembled in Washington City February 4, 1861, Mr. Davis made a powerful speech, a masterpiece of oratory, which profoundly moved and stirred the hearts of all, he concluded: "For his part he could never assent to the terms contained in this report of the 'Peace Congress,' as in accordance with the honor or interests of the South."

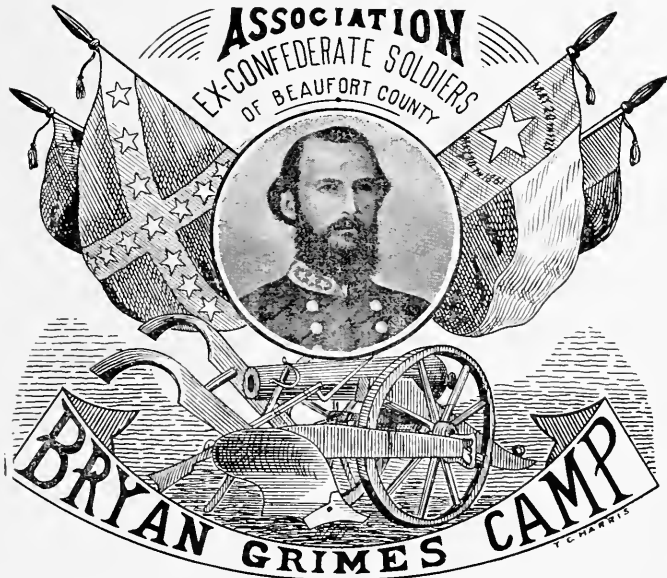
In June, 1861, Mr. Davis was elected Senator to the Confederate Congress. In January, 1864, he was appointed by President Davis Attorney General in his Cabinet, and he was held in the highest esteem by his devoted Chief, as is attested in their correspondence. At the close of the war the Attorney General was imprisoned for some months in Fort Hamilton, and was finally released upon parole not to leave the State of North Carolina.

In January, 1878, Governor Vance offered Mr. Davis the Chief Justiceship, made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Pearson, but he declined, to the unbounded regret of his friends all over the State.

Mr. Davis was a splendid illustration of every manly and noble virtue, chivalrous and honorable, a true type of the Olden School—the type that never had its superior, and that never will. His name and his fame will be handed down from generation to generation. The

recognized head of his noble profession in this State, no future historian can ever truthfully record the great deeds of the best and ablest sons of this noble old commonwealth without paying tribute to George Davis, of New Hanover.

He died in Wilmington, N. C., February 23, 1896, and the Christian grace and dignity with which he met the final summons was but the crowning glory of an honorable and exemplary career on this earth.



Bryan Grimes Camp.

Organized May 30, 1883 Incorporated March 11, 1885.

EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF BEAUFORT COUNTY.

When, in 1861, North Carolina withdrew from the Union, and Governor Ellis called for volunteers, Beaufort County promptly responded to the call. Between 1861 and 1865 she sent to the front no less than ten companies of volunteers, while many of her sons enlisted in other commands.

In May, 1883, the Association ex-Confederate soldiers of Beaufort County was organized, and was duly incorporated March 11th, 1885. So far as we know this Asso-

ciation was the first of its kind in North Carolina. The purpose of the Association was to ascertain the names of the soldiers furnished by Beaufort County to the Confederate States; to preserve relics or mementos of the Civil War, and to cherish the ties and friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, privations and sufferings.

The officers of the Association were a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Commander, Surgeon, Chaplain and Adjutant. All persons who served in the Confederate army or navy, their sons, brothers or nephews who might so desire were privileged to join the Association. Major Thomas Sparrow was elected the first President; Major William A. Blount, Vice-President; Captain William Shaw, Treasurer; C. C. Thomas, Secretary. The name of Bryan Grimes Camp was chosen in honor of the late lamented, distinguished and gallant soldier, Major General Bryan Grimes. The annual time of meeting is May 30th, which time has been regularly observed since the formation in 1883.

The present officers of the Association are the Rev. N. Harding, President; William Patrick, Vice-President; Rev. W. H. Call, Secretary; Captain Macon Bonner, Commander; Captain J. G. Bragaw, Adjutant; Dr. J. M. Gallagher, Surgeon; the Rev. C. M. Payne, D. D., Chaplain.

The present Advisory Board is as follows: W. H. Stancill, Edward Tripp, John W. Latham, F. H. von Eberstein, Dr. J. M. Gallagher and Thomas Allen.

LIST OF NORTH CAROLINA GENERALS IN THE
CONFEDERATE ARMY.

1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

James G. Martin.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

A. Gordon.

John C. Winder.

William B. Gulick.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

Charles E. Johnson.

1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

R. C. Gatlin.

Daniel G. Fowle.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

Edward Warren.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Theophilus H. Holmes.

Daniel H. Hill.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Robert Ransom, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 9th
Regiment.

Cadmus M. Wilcox.

William D. Pender, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 6th Regiment; killed at Gettysburg, Virginia, July 18th, 1863.

Stephen D. Ramseur, entered C. S. A. as Major of the 10th Regiment; killed at Cedar Run, Virginia, October 19th, 1864.

Robert F. Hoke, entered C. S. A. as Lieutenant of Company H., 11th Regiment; promoted to Major of the 11th Regiment.

Bryan Grimes, entered C. S. A. as Major of the 4th Regiment.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

James B. Gordon, entered C. S. A. as Major of the 1st Regiment; killed at Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11th, 1864.

Matt. W. Ransom, entered C. S. A. as Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment.

William R. Cox, entered C. S. A. as Major of the 2d Regiment.

George B. Anderson, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 4th Regiment; mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, Virginia, September 17th, 1862.

Lawrence S. Baker, entered C. S. A. as Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Regiment.

Rufus Barringer, entered C. S. A. as Captain of a company in the 9th Regiment.

William H. Cheek, entered C. S. A. as Captain of a company in the 9th Regiment.

William G. Lewis, entered C. S. A. as First Lieutenant in a company in the 11th Regiment.

Alfred M. Scales, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 13th Regiment.

Junius Daniel, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 14th Regiment: killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, May 12th, 1864.

William McRea, entered C. S. A. as Captain of a company in the 15th Regiment.

William P. Roberts, entered C. S. A. as Second Lieutenant of a company in the 19th Regiment.

Alfred Iverson, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 20th Regiment.

William W. Kirkland, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 21st Regiment.

James Johnston Pettigrew, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of a South Carolina Regiment: his regiment took possession of Castle Pinckney and afterwards transferred to Morris Island: joined Hampton Legion as a private, and went with that body to Virginia, and a few days afterwards was elected Colonel of the 22d Regiment (N. C.): killed at Falling Waters, Virginia, July 14th, 1863.

Robert D. Johnston, entered C. S. A. as a Captain in a company of the 23d Regiment.

Thomas L. Clingman, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 25th Regiment.

James H. Lane, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 28th Regiment.

Robert B. Vance, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 29th Regiment.

Lawrence O'B. Branch, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 33d Regiment; killed at Sharpsburg, Virginia, September 17th, 1862.

Collett Leventhorpe, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 43d Regiment.

Archibald C. Godwin, entered C. S. A. as Colonel of the 57th Regiment; killed at Winchester, Virginia, September 19th, 1864.

Beverly Robertson.

John R. Cooke.

Wilcox, a Tennessean; Robertson, a South Carolinian; Cooke, a Virginian, all commanded North Carolinians.

NORTH CAROLINIANS WHO WERE GENERAL OFFICERS
IN SOUTHERN ARMIES.

Braxton Bragg, Brigadier-General, 1861; commanding at Pensacola; Major-General, 1862, army of Mississippi; General, 1862; ordered to Richmond to conduct military operations in the armies of the Confederate States, under direction of the President.

Leonidas Polk, Major-General, commanding the Western Department, 1861; army of Mississippi, 1862; Lieutenant-General, 1862; killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 14, 1864.

William W. Loring, Colonel commanding District of New Mexico, 1861; Brigadier-General Army of Northwestern Virginia, 1861; Major-General Army of Mississippi, 1864.

Benjamin McCulloch, Colonel commanding Division of Middle Texas, 1861; Brigadier-General District of Indian Territory, 1861

F. K. Zollicoffer, Brigadier-General commanding Southeastern Kentucky, 1861.

Gabriel J. Raines, Brigadier-General Army of Peninsula, Virginia, 1861; Superintendent of Torpedo Bureau, 1864.

A COMPARISON.

The following was prepared by the "New York Times" from the census of 1860, and the report of losses in battle, and shows what the "New York Times" calls the "heroic valor" of the North Carolina Troops:

	Killed and Mortally Wounded.	White Popula- tion
North Carolina.....	14,522	629,942
Virginia.....	5,328	1,047,299
South Carolina.....	9,187	412,320
Georgia.....	5,553	591,550
Mississippi.....	5,807	353,809
Louisiana.....	9,714	357,456

The "Times" also gives the fact that North Carolina also leads the list in the number that died of wounds, and 20,602 of her sons died of disease. North Carolina's military population in 1861 was 115,369, but she furnished 125,000 to the Confederate cause.

The fame of North Carolina is now secure in history.

A. G.

NORTH CAROLINA AT APPOMATTOX.*

From the 95th volume of the "Rebellion Records," recently published, I take the following synopsis of the North Carolina commands from the "Appomattox parole list," showing the North Carolina brigades at the surrender, with the commanding officers and strength of each.

North Carolina had there paroled one Major General, Bryan Grimes, and six Brigadiers, i. e., W. R. Cox, Matthew W. Ransom, John R. Cooke, William MacRea, W. P. Roberts and J. H. Lane.

Brigade.	Commanded by	Total rank and file surrendered.
1. Cox's	Brig.-Genl. W. R. Cox.....	572
2. Grimes'	Col. D. G. Cowand.....	530
3. Johnston's	Col. J. W. Lea.....	463
4. Lewis'	Capt. John Beard.....	447
5. Cookes'	Brig.-Genl. J. R. Cooke.....	560
6. MacRea's	Brig.-Genl. Wm. MacRea.....	442
7. Lane's	Brig.-Genl. J. H. Lane.....	570
8. Scales'	Col. J. H. Hyman	719
9. Ransom's	Brig.-Genl. M. W. Ransom.....	435
10. *Barringer's .....	.....	23
11. *Roberts'	Brig.-Genl. W. P. Roberts.....	93
	Maj.-Genl. Grimes and Staff.....	18
	Cummings', Miller's, Williams', Flanners' and Ramsay's Batteries.....	150
	Total North Carolinians paroled.....	5,022

* Cavalry.

The following North Carolina regiments were in the above brigades at the surrender: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th (1st Cavalry); 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th,

* Hon. Walter Clark, in News and Observer.

16th, 18th, 19th (2d Cavalry); 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 41st (3d Cavalry); 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 59th (4th Cavalry); 63d (5th Cavalry); 1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters, 2d North Carolina Battalion, 16th North Carolina Battalion (cavalry), and the five batteries of artillery above named. Total, forty-two regiments and one battalion infantry; five regiments and one battalion cavalry, and five batteries of artillery. That all these should have numbered only 5,000, rank and file, at the surrender, shows the wear and tear North Carolina troops had sustained. First and last, by the muster rolls, these commands had contained over 100,000 men.

The "official parole list" settles that the rank of General John B. Gordon was only that of Major General, and not Lieutenant General, as has been claimed, for he could not have been promoted after the surrender. Major General R. F. Hoke, of North Carolina, therefore, ranked him, and next to Lieutenant General Longstreet and S. D. Lee, is the ranking Confederate General now living.

The number of Confederates surrendered has been often stated as 9,000. The number of muskets, exclusive of officers, wounded, medical, commissariat, ordnance, etc., may have approximated that, but the parole lists shows conclusively that at the supreme moment over 28,000 Confederates still abided by the colors and surrendered with Lee. In immediate front of them was Grant with 130,000 men and 100,000 men in calling distance.

THE FALL OF HATTERAS.

The Washington Grays, the company to which I belonged, was stationed at Portsmouth, N. C., awaiting transportation to join the Second North Carolina Regiment (then in Virginia), to which it had been assigned after volunteering for the war. On August 28, 1861, it was ordered to reinforce Hatteras in company with Tar River Boys, under Captain Johnson; Morris Guards, under Major Gilliam; and Hertford Light Infantry, under Captain Sharp. We proceeded from Portsmouth to Hatteras in *lighters*, and arrived there a little after sunset, and landed under a heavy fire from the Federal fleet. Fort Clark had been evacuated by the Confederates under Colonel W. F. Martin, and its garrison had fallen back to Fort Hatteras. The land forces of the Federals were on the beach. Immediately after our landing the Federals ceased firing, and withdrew for the night. The Federals were commanded by Commodore Stringlearn and General B. F. Butler. We slept on our arms all night, and at sunrise next morning the Federal fleet approached, and, after manoeuvring, opened fire upon Fort Hatteras. The position occupied by the fleet rendered it possible to bring only one or two guns of the Fort to bear upon it.

These were smooth bore 32-pounders. Most of our guns bore upon the inlet. The land forces kept beyond our range. During the first hours the fire of the fleet was at random doing little damage to the Fort; later on, having secured perfect range and having brought

all their guns to bear, their firing became more serious, and for the last two or three hours the bombardment was terrific. Most of our guns were disabled, and about 1 o'clock Commodore Barron, commanding the Confederates, ordered the white flag hoisted, and we surrendered soon after. Our force was about seven hundred. The Federal land forces made no demonstration upon our works. The garrison was taken upon the Federal flagship, *Minnesota*, to Governor's Island, New York harbor. No lives were lost, but several wounded. In addition to the other troops mentioned were the Roanoke Guards, under Captain Lamb, and a company from Le-noir, under Captain Sutton. W. H. PATRICK.

Washington, N. C., April 8, 1898.

LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Among the rich legacies bequeathed by the Southern Confederacy to its sons and daughters, none occupies a more hallowed niche than the record of unfaltering loyalty, true self abnegation, and loving devotion, which characterized the noble womanhood of the new born nation. Hearts that had never known self-confidence, began to prompt heroic deeds for the cause they loved; and hands that had been occupied only with dainty embroideries, learned to knit the coarse socks and apply the bandage.

To-day the same spirit is prompting those noble women and their daughters to erect everywhere within our borders beautiful and costly monuments to the memory of our Confederate dead.

The Ladies Memorial Association of Beaufort County, was organized September 3d, 1883, by a number of the ladies of Washington, who assembled at the court-house in response to a call from Major Thomas Sparrow, who was the founder of the ex-Confederate Association, he being moved by the desire that history should do full justice to the part borne by the sons of North Carolina in the gigantic struggle; and that the memory of those who fell in her defense should be cherished. Its object was to co-operate with the ex-Confederate Association, in perpetuating the memory of our dead, and to gather the sacred dust of Confederate soldiers sleeping in the bosom of old Beaufort, and place them side by side, their last muster on earth, within the sacred precincts of the cemetery, overshadowed by a suitable monument, erected to their memory.

By faithful, untiring effort, their purpose has been accomplished, and the work well done. The cornerstone of the handsome shaft that now graces Oakdale Cemetery, was laid May 10th, 1887, with proper and impressive services, and it was unveiled May 10th, 1888. To-day it is completed with the life-like statue of a Confederate soldier.

Coming generations must be told the story. There are graves to be kept green, and memories to be cherished. It is the privilege, and may it be the pleasure of every loyal Southern heart to aid and encourage the work of these Associations.

J. B. G.

REINTERMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

The Ladies Memorial Association had long desired to gather the sacred dust of those who bore our flag and died in defense of our own beautiful town, on September 6, 1863. At a meeting held in January they decided to do so, and requested Mrs. W. H. Call to perfect arrangements, which she did, with the efficient aid of Mr. Marshall Jones, son of an ex-Confederate.

We found them sleeping at ease, beneath the straggling boughs of an old storm-swept tree, just as the foe had placed them, side by side, in the same trench, heads and feet together, and one poor fellow lying face downward. We took as relics a cavalry man's hat, a piece of an old canteen, and a few buttons. The names of those removed who are known to us are:

David Redditt, a loyal son of Beaufort County; he was First Lieutenant Company B., Sixty-first Regiment.

Riley Laughinghouse, Caraway's Cavalry Company of Kinston.

Henry Clark, Thompson's Company, Griffin's Cavalry.
Samuel Rogerson, member of Washington Grays, Tenth Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Henry Stewart, Company B., Tenth Regiment Artillery.

William McDevitt, Company I., Third North Carolina State Troops.

A member of Gray's Cavalry, name unknown.

In the near future we will remove all of our dead to

the monument plat. The Daughters of the Confederacy will continue this grand work. The Children of the Confederacy, Washington Grays' Chapter, will mark the graves of the above names, and also others.

“Let the men whom Lee and Stonewall led,
And the hearts that once together bled,
Together let them sleep.”

MAGGIE ARTHUR CALL.

MEMORIAL DAY AND OUR ORATOR.

Perhaps the most distinguished private soldier among North Carolina's sons is our orator to-day, in the person of Colonel Julian Shakespeare Carr, of Durham, N. C.

It is said he never lost a single day's duty during the entire period of his services in the Confederacy. A favorite always among his comrades, he preferred to be simply a private, in order to be “among the boys,” although he carried in his pocket a detail as an officer on the staff of General Barringer. The Ladies' Memorial Association of Washington have been fortunate in securing so courtly and gallant a gentleman, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that at the unveiling of the statute on the Confederate monument to the Private Soldier, that Colonel Julian S. Carr should be our gifted orator.

PROGRAMME

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 10TH, 1898, WASHINGTON, N. C.

PART 1.

Decoration of Graves, 9 a. m.—Ladies' Memorial Association, Pamlico Chapter U. D. C.



Colonel J. S. Carr.

PART 2.

Forming of Procession, 10 a. m., at Town Hall.

Chief Marshal—Col. Frank M. Parker, Enfield.

Assistant Marshals—Capt. T. M. Allen, Mr. Alston Grimes, Mr. R. R. Warren, Mr. J. J. Laughinghouse, Mr. J. B. Sparrow, Mr. John W. Latham.

Order of Procession—

Washington Cornet Band.

Washington Light Infantry.

Bryan Grimes Camp, No. 424, U. C. V.

Ex-Confederate Association.

Co. K, 3d N. C. Cavalry, escort to the Orator of the Day.

Carriage containing the Orator and President of the Ex-Confederate Association.

Ladies' Memorial Association.

Pamlico Chapter, U. D. C.

Washington Gray's Chapter, Children of the Confederacy.

Public School Children.

Citizens.

Line of March—Market Street to Confederate Monument in Oakdale Cemetery.

PART 3.

Exercises at Confederate Monument—

Music—Band.

Prayer—Rev. C. M. Payne, D. D.

Music—Choir.

Introduction of Orator—Mr. J. Bryan Grimes.

Oration—Hon. Julian S. Carr.

Music—Choir.

Roll-call, Co. K, 3d N. C. Cavalry—Mr. Bog Slade, Orderly Sergeant.

Roll-call, ex-Confederate Veterans—Rev. W. H. Call.

Reading of the History of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Beaufort County—Mrs. W. H. Call.

Unveiling of Statue. "The Private Soldier"—Miss Mary Kathleen Bogart.

Presentation of the Monument to "The Lost Cause"—Miss Annie T. Bragaw.

Receiving of the Monument to "The Lost Cause," in the name of the old soldiers—Rev. Nathaniel Harding, President of the Ex-Confederate Association.

Music—Band.

Decoration of the Mound around the Monument—Children of the Confederacy.

Decoration of the Graves in the Cemetery—Ladies' Memorial Association and Pamlico Chapter U. D. C.

Closing Prayer and Benediction—Rev. Nathaniel Harding.

PART 4.

Procession will then be re-formed and march to the hall, where will be served the banquet given to the ex-Confederates and their guests, under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association and Pamlico Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy.

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

In 1891 the Frank Cheatham Bivouac, of Nashville, Tennessee, appealed to the ladies of that city for aid in securing a Soldiers' Home for their disabled veterans. This Auxiliary was formed, and after erecting a handsome building for this purpose, on the farm formerly owned by General Andrew Jackson, they conceived the idea of merging themselves into an organization, known as "The Daughters of the Confederacy," and resulted in the formation of the Nashville Chapter, May, 1893. This worthy action was followed in other Southern States, and at the "called meeting," March, 1895, I state with pride that North Carolina was among the first, and only four Chapters then organized, viz.: Nashville, Tennessee.—Savannah, Georgia.—Cape Fear Chapter, Wilmington, N. C., and Jackson, Tennessee.

The original officers were: President, Mrs. M. G. Goodlet, Tennessee; First Vice-President, Mrs. L. H. Raines, Georgia; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Kate Cabell, Currie, Texas; Third Vice-President, Miss White May, Tennessee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Tennessee; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Lindsley, Tennessee; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Maney, Tennessee.

Too much cannot be said of our loved President, Mrs. Goodlet, who has so faithfully given her time and heart to the establishment of this Association; and, as she graciously says, it has been with her a labor of love. We, the Daughters of North Carolina, tender to her our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

Those entitled to membership of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, nieces, and lineal descendents of such men as served honorably in the Confederate Army, Navy or Civil Service; or women and their descendents who can give proof of personal service and loyal, material aid to the Confederacy. Our last annual Convention was held in Baltimore, November, 1897. Realizing the necessity of perfect union and accord among all women engaged in Confederate work, "The Grand Division of Virginia," a similar Association, offered to co-operate with us, and agreed to revise its Constitution. Concessions were made on both sides and this Division allowed to preserve its organization intact and enter as a body of about two thousand members. The entire and total membership of the United Daughters of the Confederacy now numbering over ten thousand. Thus proving that the "Lost Cause" can never die in the hearts of Southern women. The soul-stirring objects of this Association are educational, benevolent, literary and memorial. Besides the erection of Confederate monuments in many of the Southern States, we have already placed headstones at many of the graves of our soldiers who died in Northern prisons and are buried in their cemeteries. All the Chapters are enthusiastic in work pertaining to the pre-

serva-tion of the History of the Confederacy in its *honored integrity*; and through their efforts histories that deal unfairly with the Confederacy have *already* in some States been abolished. On the above subject the following resolutions were adopted at our last Convention, November, 1897:

Resolved, That we, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, protest against the utterances emanating from the Chair of History in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. The publication issued under the name, "Southern Statesmen of the Old Regime," and which owes its authorship to the Professor of History in that Institution, is not a fair or impartial criticism of either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Davis, and, as such, tends to prejudice students against these prominent expounders of the doctrine of States's rights; also

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Daughters of the Confederacy, if the minds of the Southern youth are poisoned at the very fountain heads of learning, then, indeed, has come the conquest of opinion which William Gilmore Simms feared would follow the conquest of war, and which, we believe, will be far more disastrous in its consequences. * * * Whereas, the school histories of the United States now in use in our Southern schools, coming from Northern authors and Northern publishing houses, do not properly set forth many matters pertaining to the character of the Southern people and their peculiar institutions, habits and modes of living; do not correctly state the causes that led up to the recent war between the States; misrepresent a great many of the happenings of that important era; leave out much that would redound to Southern patriotism and courage; and by the use of such terms as "rebellion," "rebels," "treason," and "traitors," would give our children false ideas of our cause, of our people, and of their conduct: therefore be it

Resolved by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Convention assembled, That realizing the need of a true, unbiased, impartial school history of the United States in our Southern schools, wherein our Southern cause and Southern people shall be truly vindicated and set forth, we take immediate steps to secure the production and publication of the same: also,

Resolved, That we solicit the aid and patronage of all the Daughters who may desire to have our children taught the truth, unobscured by sectionalism or partisanship; and to that end we place the introduction of this history into our schools in the hands of each local branch of our organization.

Among other works of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the individual Chapters in the different States endeavor to care for the soldiers in their midst, and in those homes where poverty, age and sorrow have crept—also the ministering hand of our Daughters will be found, for ne'er was Soldier more loyal to the South—than Woman to the Soldier!

The United Daughters of the Confederacy fully realize the importance of raising one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), requisite to the same generous amount offered by Mr. Rouss, as the Battle Abbey would secure immortal fame to our heroes and like our glorious, beautiful South itself, grandly and proudly assert: Men of the nation—we are NOT conquered!

Truly the South has had her Baptism of Sorrow—yea, her very heart hath bled, but the heroic spirit of the Confederate soldier *survives* in the hearts of the Sons and Daughters of this Land that we love.

M. O. G.

**NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION UNITED DAUGHTERS
OF THE CONFEDERACY.**

Organized April 28th, 1896.

STATE OFFICERS.

Mrs. Wm. M. Parsley, Wilmington	.....	President.
Mrs. Bryan Grimes, Washington	.....	First Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Henderson, Salisbury	.....	Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John W. Hinsdale, Raleigh	.....	Third Vice-President.
Miss Fanny L. Patton, Asheville	.....	Fourth Vice-President.
Mrs. W. S. Parker, Henderson	.....	Fifth Vice-President.
Miss Kate McKimmon, Raleigh	.....	Recording Secretary.
Mrs. Martin S. Willard, Wilmington	.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Gaston Meares, Wilmington	.....	Treasurer.
Miss Lida T. Rodman, Washington	.....	Registrar.
Mrs. Armistead Jones, Raleigh	.....	Historian.

CAPE FEAR CHAPTER—WILMINGTON.

No. of Charter, 3—Date, December 24th, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Parsley, Mrs. Wm. M	.....	President.
Holmes, Mrs. Gabriel	.....	Vice-President.
Sanders, Miss Mary F	.....	Recording Secretary.
Borden, Mrs. H. L	.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Meares, Miss Mary F	.....	Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Anderson, Miss Belle	Emerson, Miss Annie
Borden, Mrs. Hattie L.	Gore, Miss Julia
Brown, Mrs. C. C.	Hedrick, Mrs. John J.
Brown, Miss Maggie F.	Huggins, Mrs. L.
Bunting, Mrs. T. O.	James, Miss Hettie
Bunting, Miss M. L.	James, Miss Julia R.
Bolles, Miss Hannah	James, Mrs. Josh. T.
Belden, Miss Isabel	James, Mrs. John C.
Carmichael, Mrs. James	Kenan, Miss Sarah G.
Carmichael, Mrs. Wallace	Lippitt, Mrs. Devereaux
Calder, Miss Mary F.	Lord, Miss Athalia
Collier, Mrs. S. P.	Legge, Miss Mary B.
Davis, Mrs. Junius	Maffitt, Miss Carrie D.
De Rosset, Mrs. J. D.	Meares, Mrs. Gaston
De Rosset, Miss Kate	Manning, Mrs. P. B.
Dunn, Mrs. Fannie D.	Myers, Mrs. Chas. D.
Emerson, Mrs. H. M.	Myers, Miss Carrie K.
Emerson, Miss Elise	Metts, Miss Eliza.

Moore, Mrs. Roger
 McQueen, Miss Sue
 Oldham, Mrs. Wm. P.
 Owen, Mrs. V. G.
 O'Connor, Mrs. M. R.
 O'Connor, Miss Mae L.
 Parsley, Mrs. Agnes M.
 Pemberton, Mrs. M. B. T.
 Price, Miss Bettie K.
 Pritchard, Mrs. G. G.
 Rankin, Mrs. John T.
 Rountree, Mrs. George
 Savage, Miss Anna P.
 Savage, Miss Isabel

Sprunt, Mrs. T. E.
 Stevenson, Mrs. J. T.
 Stevenson, Miss Christine
 Stevenson, Mrs. Bettie J.
 Taylor, Mrs. John D.
 Taylor, Miss Fannie
 Tennent, Mrs. H. T.
 Watson, Mrs. Mary L.
 Watters, Mrs. Kate L.
 Whiting, Mrs. W. H. C.
 Wiggins, Miss Bessie L.
 Willard, Mrs. E. G.
 Woolvin, Mrs. J. K.

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PAMLICO CHAPTER, NO. 43—WASHINGTON.

Organized January 27th, 1896.

OFFICERS.

Grimes, Mrs. Bryan.....	President.
Burbank, Mrs. Frontis.....	First Vice-President.
Hodges, Mrs. Robert.....	Second Vice-President.
Hoyt, Miss E. M. B.....	Recording Secretary.
Payne, Mrs. C. M.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Latham, Miss Elizabeth.....	Treasurer.

MEMBERS

Ayers, Mrs.
 Burbank, Miss Jennie J.
 Burbank, Mrs. Mary Eliza
 Burbank, Miss Jessie G.
 Burbank, Miss Mary D.
 Blount, Mrs. T. H.
 Blount, Mrs. Henry N.
 Blount, Miss Margaret
 Brown, Mrs. Martha
 Brown, Miss Charlotte
 Bragaw, Miss Annie T.
 Bragaw, Mrs. S. C.
 Bright, Mrs. Julia
 Branch, Mrs. W. A. B.
 Beckwith, Mrs. S. T.
 Bogart, Miss Alice W.
 Call, Mrs. Margaret Arthur
 Carter, Mrs. David
 Crumpler, Mrs. W. J.
 Carraway, Miss Kate L.
 De Mille, Miss Annie
 Ellsworth, Mrs. Arthur
 Ellison, Miss P. A.

Gallagher, Miss Sallie M.
 Grimes, Mrs. J. Bryan
 Grimes, Miss Susan
 Grimes, Miss Theodora
 Grimes, Mrs. Walter
 Guion, Mrs. O. H.
 Gaskill, Mrs. John
 Harding, Mrs. Nathaniel
 Harding, Miss Elizabeth
 Harding, Mrs. T. J.
 Haughton, Mrs.
 Hodges, Mrs. R. T.
 Hoyt, Miss Margaret G.
 Jarvis, Mrs. Jennie J.
 Jarvis, Miss Annie
 Jarvis, Mrs. Christine
 Johnson, Mrs. R. J.
 Jordan, Mrs. William
 Jordan, Miss Julia
 Knight, Mrs. Mary Eliza
 Lewis, Mrs. Richard
 Latham, Mrs. Thos. J.
 Laughinghouse, Miss E. F.

Laughinghouse, Miss Hannah	Ross, Mrs. John
Morton, Mrs. W. B.	Rodman, Miss Lida T.
McDonald, Mrs. John	Rodman, Mrs. W. B.
Marsh, Mrs. Nannie	Russell, Miss Mattie
Myers, Miss Janie	Smith, Mrs. Mary Grimes
Myers, Miss Penelope B.	Saunders, Mrs. Fannie
Myers, Miss Mary	Saunders, Miss Susan
Myers, Miss Olivia R.	Satchwell, Miss Fannie
Moules, Miss Mary F.	Small, Mrs. J. H.
Moules, Miss Eleanor	Short, Mrs. Frank
Mallison, Miss Lizzie	Short, Miss Addie Lee
Patrick, Miss Olivia B.	Tayloe, Miss Ella
Patrick, Miss Fannie	Tayloe, Mrs. Jos. F.
Patrick, Miss Annie	Williams, Mrs. Mf.

79.

WASHINGTON GRAY CHAPTER OF THE CHILDREN OF THE
CONFEDERACY.*

Organized October 9th, 1897.

OFFICERS.

Bridgman, Celia	President.
Jarvis, Margaret	First Vice-President.
Gallagher, Olive	Second Vice-President.
Latham, Clara	Secretary.
.....	Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Tripp, Martha	Carrow, Annie
Cutler, Estelle	Mayo, Adeline
Cordon, Nannie	Hill, Lizzie
Shaw, Hannah	Mayo, Lizzie
Jones, Annie	Rumley, May
Chapin, Janie	Tayloe, Sallie Bett
Chapin, Argie	Tayloe, Lucy
Chapin, Julia	Laughinghouse, Mattie
Styron, May	Laughinghouse, May
Morton, Tilly	Fowle, Winnie
Morton, Irene	Fowle, Caddie
Small, May Belle	Simmons, Claudie
Blount, Muse	Ellison, James
Cordon, Etta	Payne, Charley
Farrow, Mary	Bonner, George
Doughty, Sadie	Bonner, John
Hodges, Olivia	Payne, Tom.
Gaskill, Annie	Pearce, James
Gaskill, Alex.	McDevit, Charley

* Auxiliary to Panflico Chapter until a State Division of Children of the Confederacy shall be organized.

Bogart, Kathleen	Hill, Willie
Tingle, Leona	Shaw, Linden
Roberts, Fannie	Warren, Frederick
Roberts, Bonnie	Bonner, Eugene
Hudnell, Effie	Short, Murray
Mitchell, Estelle	Williams, John
Call, Sallie	Chauncey, Louise
Brown, Ethel	Buckman, Pattie
Traylor, Zolota	Brabble, Laura
Everet, Irene	Bright, Anise
Payne, Annie	Bright, Carrie
Hardison, Courtney	Beckwith, Gladys
Peed, Mabel	Saunders, Mary
Henderson, Leuna	Fowle, Rob.
Henderson, Inez	Fowle, David
Hardison, Bessie	Moore, Henry
Manning, Allie	Carawan, Lizzie
Rue, Lizzie	Dupre, Rena
Carrol, Annie	Dupre, Inez
Myers, Sallie	Bridgman, Henry

ROWAN CHAPTER—SALISBURY.

No. of Charter, 78—Date, July 31, 1896.

OFFICERS.

Henderson, Mrs. Elizabeth B.....	President.
Beall, Mrs. Elizabeth H.....	Vice-President.
McNeely, Miss Fannie.....	Recording Secretary.
Henderson, Miss Elizabeth B.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Barker, Mrs. Mary J.....	Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Beall, Miss Caroline M.	Murphy, Miss Kate
Boyden, Mrs. May S.	Neave, Mrs. Carrie H.
Cain, Mrs. Sarah J.	Neave, Mrs. Josephine
Coit, Mrs. Anna M.	Overman, Mrs. Flora Calhoun Keith
Coit, Miss Josephine	Overman, Mrs. Jennie W. W.
Cole, Mrs. Sallie S.	Rankin, Mrs. Annie R.
Fisher, Mrs. Christian	Rankin, Miss Jennie M.
Henderson, Mrs. Mary S.	Tiernan, Mrs. Frances C.
Holt, Mrs. Augusta	White, Mrs. Elizabeth
Hunt, Miss Camille Holt	Walker, Miss Henrietta Brooks
McNeely, Mrs. Henrietta H.	Wren, Miss Mary P.
Montcastle, Mrs. Louise H.	

RALEIGH CHAPTER, NO. 95—RALEIGH.

OFFICERS.

Hinsdale, Mrs. John W.	.....	President.
Jones, Mrs. Armistead	.....	Vice-President.
Olds, Mrs. F. A.	.....	Recording Secretary.
McKimmou, Miss	.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Parker, Mrs. Annie Moore	.....	Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Andrews, Mrs. P. H.	Jones, Miss Mary A.
Branch, Mrs. L. O'B.	Jones, Miss Florrie
Bagley, Mrs. W. H.	Jones, Miss Fannie
Bridgers, Mrs. P. L.	Jones, Mrs. Garland
Bridgers, Miss Mary I.	Jackson, Mrs. Herbert
Cox, Mrs. Pierre B.	Kendrick, Mrs.
Devereux, Mrs. John	Kimborough, Mrs.
Devereux, Miss	Landis, Mrs.
Devereux, Miss Laura	Mackay, Mrs.
Dowd, Miss	Mackay, Miss
Engelhard, Mrs. John C.	Mabler, Mrs. F. L.
Gales, Miss	Mahler, Miss
Hines, Mrs. Peter E.	Moffitt, Mrs.
Hinsdale, Miss Elizabeth	McPheeters, Mrs.
Hinsdale, Miss Ellen	McPheeters, Miss
Hinsdale, Miss Annie	Root Mrs. Chas.
Hay, Mrs. T. T.	Reynolds, Mrs. Wm. N.
Hay, Miss Mary S.	Shipp, Mrs.
Hay, Miss Belle	Stronach, Mrs.
Haywood, Mrs. Hubert	Stronach, Miss Annie
Haywood, Miss Lucy	Stronach, Miss Alice
Haywood, Miss Etta	Saunders, Miss Ann
Hill, Miss Tempie	Southerland, Mrs. Thos. R.
Hill, Mrs. T. H.	Venable, Mrs. Thos. V.
Higgs, Miss Mattie A.	Venable, Miss Gracie
Higgs, Miss E. Gertrude	Whitaker, Mrs. Spier
Jones, Miss Nannie	Whitaker, Miss Bessie

59.

ASHEVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 104—ASHEVILLE.

OFFICERS.

Patton, Fanny L.	.....	President.
Chambers, Clara A.	.....	First Vice-President.
Redwood, Susan T.	.....	Second Vice-President.
Child, M. E.	.....	Recording Secretary.
Ray, Nellie E.	.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Kepler, Martha W.	.....	Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Albright, J. W.	Band, Annie W.
Breese, Cornelia E.	Cain, Edith C.
Butler, Kate La P.	Dickerson, F. Byrd
Bryce, W. A.	Duffield, Sarah E.

Davidson, E. A.	Morrison, Ella H.
Ellerbee, Blanche	Pleasant, Caroline L.
Ellerbee, M. F.	Penland, Mollie B.
Furman, Carrie D.	Pegram, Kate C.
Grant, Caroline	Patton, Josie B.
Grant, Nannie M.	Patton, Martha B.
Grant, Georgia	Redwood, Helen T.
Grant, M. Rose	Ray, Hattie E.
Hilliard, Mary D.	Robinson, Mary D.
Hilliard, Margaret	Sawyer, Nancy C.
Hatch, E. Julia	Sawyer, Mary C.
Hatch, Susan E.	Stockton, Martha C.
Hatch, Emily E.	West, Sarah B. S.
Hume, Jane W.	West, Laura M.
Jones, Mariella D.	West, Evelyn N.
Lee, Sallie A.	West, Augusta T. S.
Lee, E. Elizabeth	Woodbridge, M. A. E.
McDowell, Mary C.	Williamson, Addie D.
McDowell, Eliza C.	

50.

VANCE COUNTY CHAPTER, NO. 142—HENDERSON.

OFFICERS.

Parker, Mrs. Lucy Closs	President.
Harris, Mrs. Cary Page	First Vice-President.
Shannon, Mrs. Alice Blount	Second Vice-President.
Manning, Mrs. Fannie Lewis	Third Vice-President.
Davis, Mrs. Marie W. S.	Recording Secretary.
Perry, Mrs. Janie Hall	Corresponding Secretary.
Shell, Mrs. Mattiebelle M.	Treasurer.
Parham, Mrs. Maria Louise	Historian.

MEMBERS.

Averett, Miss Emma	Lassiter, Mrs. Ellen F.
Barnes, Mrs. Ura	Massenberg, Mrs. Carrie T.
Blacknall, Miss Carrie T.	Parham, Mrs. Fannie P.
Burroughs, Mrs. Louise B.	Perry, Miss Stella
Burgwyn, Mrs. Maggie D.	Pittman, Mrs. Harriett
Cooper, Mrs. Sallie M.	Shaw, Mrs. Jennie F.
Lewis, Mrs. Carrie S.	

21.

NEW BERN CHAPTER—NEW BERN.

Date of Charter, March 8th, 1898.

OFFICERS.

Hughes, Mrs. John	President.
Oliver, Miss Mary	Vice-President.
Hendren, Miss Mary L.	Recording Secretary.
Nash, Mrs. Mary McK.	Corresponding Secretary.
Powell, Mrs. A. H.	Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arendell, Miss Annie W. | Hollister, Miss Janet T. |
| Arendell, Miss Carrie E. | Hughes, Miss Jennie |
| Biddle, Miss Lizzie | Hayman, Mrs. T. G. |
| Biddle, Mrs. James W. | Hyman, Miss Anna |
| Brinson, Mrs. Kittie E. | Jones, Miss Leah D. |
| Bryan, Mrs. Edward K. | Jones, Miss Marie Louise |
| Bryan, Miss Mary Lane | Jones, Mrs. L. E. Mitchell |
| Chadwick, Miss Mabel | Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Meadows |
| Claypoole, Mrs. E. H. | Powell, Mrs. A. B. |
| Dillingham, Mrs. Susan Stanly | Powell, Miss Pearl |
| Duffy, Mrs. Chas. | Roberts, Miss Mary C. |
| Ellis, Mrs. E. B. | Rountree, Miss Mattie |
| Henderson, Mrs. Lisette E. | Stevenson, Mrs. M. De W. |
| Hendren, Miss Caroline M. | Slover, Mrs. Charles |
| Hollister, Mrs. Sophia Jones | Thomas, Miss Julia |

35.

JAMES B. GORDON CHAPTER, NO. 211—WINSTON.

Organized March 30, 1898.

OFFICERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Young, Mrs. John R. | President. |
| Bitting, Mrs. J. A. | First Vice-President. |
| Williamson, Mrs. M. N. | Second Vice-President. |
| Hall, Miss Delphine | Recording Secretary. |
| Whitaker, Jr., Mrs. J. B. | Corresponding Secretary. |
| Riggins, Mrs. Henry L. | Treasurer. |

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Nissen, Mrs. George | Ogburn, Mrs. S. A. |
| Norfleet, Mrs. M. W. | Smith, Mrs. Samuel |

MEMBERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Barber, Miss May | Magruder, Mrs. J. O. |
| Blum, Miss Bessie | Manly, Mrs. Clement |
| Brown, Mrs. W. T. | McArthur, Mrs. R. M. |
| Brown, Mrs. George | McIver, Miss Lizzie |
| Carter, Mrs. W. T. | McIver, Mrs. |
| Casey, Mrs. Fannie J. | Montague, Mrs. H. |
| Conrad, Miss Mary | Norfleet, Mrs. James K. |
| Conrad, Miss Frances | Ogburn, Miss Ella |
| Colwell, Miss Abbie | Owens, Mrs. B. B. |
| Cromer, Miss Bessie | Sheppard, Mrs. James |
| Dowdy, Mrs. Nick | Sheppard, Miss Carrie |
| Fearrington, Mrs. Dr. | Shelton, Mrs. Charles |
| Follin, Mrs. G. A. | Smith, Mrs. Bessie |
| Gorrell, Miss Lucretia | Thomas, Mrs. D. E. Los |
| Gregory, Miss Carrie | Whitaker, Mrs. W. A. |
| Hay, Mrs. S. R. | Whitaker, Miss Sallie J. |
| Ireland, Miss Mabel | Williams, Miss Eva |
| Jefferson, Mrs. Kate J. | |

45.

THE DODSON RAMSEUR CHAPTER—CONCORD.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. John P. Allison.....	President.
Mrs. J. C. Wadsworth	Vice-President.
Mrs. D. Branson Coltrane.....	Secretary.
Miss Rose Harris.....	Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. J. M. Odell,	Mrs. R. A. Brown,
Mrs. H. M. Barrow,	Mrs. J. B. Sherrill,
Mrs. A. B. Young,	Miss Mary Dodson.

MEMBERS.

Bost, Mrs. D. Luther	Irwin, Miss Sallie B.
Brower, Mrs. R. A.	Lentz, Mrs. A. E.
Barrett, Miss Lila	Leslie, Miss Laura
Brown, Miss Maude	Lore, Miss Lucy
Cannon, Mrs. J. W.	Leslie, Miss Lena
Coltrane, Mrs. L. D.	Montgomery, Mrs. S. L.
Cannon, Miss Nannie	McDowell, Mrs. J. C.
Durham, Mrs. S. J.	Montgomery, Miss Mary
Ervin, Miss Janie	Montgomery, Miss Lucy
Gibson, Mrs. R. E.	Morrison, Miss Kate
Gibson, Miss Kate	Means, Miss Pauline
Houston, Mrs. W. C.	Ramseur, Mrs. E. R.
Hall, Mrs. E. H.	Ramseur, Miss Mary
Harris, Mrs. J. E.	Richmond, Miss Willie
Harris, Miss Shelby H.	Stuart, Mrs. Will
Hill, Miss Lalla	Young, Mrs. Robert

42.

STONEWALL JACKSON CHAPTER—CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Application for charter forwarded April 26th, 1898.

NAMES ON APPLICATION.

Mrs. M. A. Jackson.....	President.
Mrs. M. L. Barringer.....	Vice-President.
Mrs. Armistead Burrell.....	Recording Secretary.
Mrs. Laura M. Brown.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Miss Julia M. Alexander.....	Treasurer.

Miss Kate C. Shipp, Miss Sallie B. Hoke,
Mrs. J. L. Chambers.

ORDER OF FORMATION OF CHAPTERS IN NORTH
CAROLINA.

1. Cape Fear, of Wilmington.
2. Pamlico, of Washington.
3. Rowan, of Salisbury.
4. Raleigh, of Raleigh.
5. Asheville, of Asheville.
6. Vance County, of Henderson.
7. Newbern, of Newbern.
8. James B. Gordon, of Winston.
9. Dodson Ramsaur, of Concord.
10. Stonewall Jackson, of Charlotte.

CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY.

On seeing an article in the leading Southern paper, the "Atlanta Constitution," telling of a society, formed by Mrs. D. H. Appicle, of Alexandria, Virginia, called the Arthur Herbert Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, we knew it was a step in the right direction. Our little folks know too little of the Civil War, we cannot afford to let bygones be bygones, though we cherish no ill feeling; we must hand down from generation to generation the heroic deeds of those who wore the gray; we must tell the truth to the children. The bravery and tireless endurance of the Confederate soldier should be instilled into every Southern child. 'Tis said women hide their dearest treasures in the corners of their heart, so it is with the women of the South. For a long, long time the wound was too fresh and quivering to be held up for public gaze. We could not sing of their conquest, but were mute in our defeat.

.. Let the children tell the story
Of the cause their father's led;
For our sorrow seals our utterance
And our silence shrines our dead."

We placed a notice in the "Evening Messenger," October 2, 1897, asking all children who had relatives in the Confederate service or aided the holy cause in any way, to meet at the town hall; sixty-five children came and were enrolled as members. Since that time our number has increased to eighty-eight, and we confidently expect one hundred to march in line at the un-

veiling of our monument. At each meeting we instruct the children in the history of the South.

We hope to see soon other Chapters throughout the State.

MAGGIE ARTHUR CALL.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

North Carolina Division.

Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C

General William L. DeRossett, Major-General Commanding.

Colonel Junius Davis, Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff.

FIRST BRIGADE.

General J. G. Hall, Hickory, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Louis G. Hay, Hickory, N. C., Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff:

CAMPS:

No. 162.	Catawba.	-	-	-	-	-	Hickory, N. C.
212.	Cabarrus Co. Confederate Vet. Assn.,						Concord, N. C.
309.	Charles F. Fisher.	-	-	-	-	-	Salisbury, N. C.
319.	Col. Charles F. Fisher.	-	-	-	-	-	Salisbury, N. C.
394.	Col. Reuben Campbell.	-	-	-	-	-	Statesville, N. C.
436.	Norfleet.	-	-	-	-	-	Winston, N. C.
486.	Camp Ruffin.	-	-	-	-	-	Burlington, N. C.
795.	Guilford County.	-	-	-	-	-	Greensboro, N. C.
797.	Surry County.	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Airy, N. C.
952.	Col. John T. Jones.	-	-	-	-	-	Lenoir, N. C.

SECOND BRIGADE.

General William L. London, Pittsboro, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Rencher, Pittsboro, N. C., Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff.

CAMPS:

No. 387.	Leonidas J. Merritt.	-	-	-	-	-	Pittsboro, N. C.
382.	Mecklenburg.	-	-	-	-	-	Charlotte, N. C.
417.	Ryan.	-	-	-	-	-	Red Springs, N. C.

CAMPS—*continued.*

515.	L. O'B. Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	Raleigh, N. C.
781.	Walkup,	-	-	-	-	-	Monroe, N. C.
818.	Robert F. Webb,	-	-	-	-	-	Durham, N. C.
830.	Richmond County,	-	-	-	-	-	Rockingham, N. C.
833.	Walter R. Moore,	-	-	-	-	-	Smithfield, N. C.
846.	Anson,	-	-	-	-	-	Wadesboro, N. C.
852.	Fayetteville,	-	-	-	-	-	Fayetteville, N. C.

THIRD BRIGADE.

General Frank M. Parker, Enfield, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Leach, Littleton, N. C., Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff.

CAMPS :

No. 137.	Sampson,	-	-	-	-	-	Clinton, N. C.
254.	Cape Fear,	-	-	-	-	-	Wilmington, N. C.
326.	Junius Daniel,	-	-	-	-	-	Littleton, N. C.
424.	Bryan Grimes,	-	-	-	-	-	Washington, N. C.
794.	Thomas Ruffin,	-	-	-	-	-	Goldsboro, N. C.
845.	John C. Lamb,	-	-	-	-	-	Williamston, N. C.
894.	Drysdale,	-	-	-	-	-	Snow Hill, N. C.
984.	Henry L. Wyatt,	-	-	-	-	-	Henderson, N. C.
1053.	Cary Whitaker,	-	-	-	-	-	Enfield, N. C.
1057.	James W. Cooke,	-	-	-	-	-	Beaufort, N. C.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

General James M. Ray, Asheville, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding.

CAMPS :

No. 301.	Andrew Coleman,	-	-	-	-	-	Bryson City, N. C.
681.	Zebulon Vance,	-	-	-	-	-	Asheville, N. C.
848.	Pink Welch,	-	-	-	-	-	Waynesville, N. C.
914.	Confederate Veteran,	-	-	-	-	-	Marion, N. C.
924.	Confederate Veteran,	-	-	-	-	-	Tryon, N. C.
947.	Charles L. Robinson,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin, N. C.
953.	Transylvania County,	-	-	-	-	-	Brevard, N. C.
954.	James R. Love,	-	-	-	-	-	Webster, N. C.
955.	J. J. Gambell,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin, N. C.
956.	Confederate Veteran,	-	-	-	-	-	Murphy, N. C.
1045.	Cleveland County,	-	-	-	-	-	Shelby, N. C.

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COMMANDING N. C. DIV. U. C. V.

Junius Davis, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington.

Theodore F. Davidson, Inspector-General, Asheville.

William J. Woodward, Chief Quartermaster, Wilmington.

Samuel H. Smith, Chief Commissary, Winston.

John Gray Bynum, Judge-Advocate-General, Greensboro.

Joseph C. Shepherd, M. D., Surgeon-General, Wilmington.

Arthur B. Williams, Chief of Artillery, Fayetteville.

A. G. Brenizer, Chief of Ordnance, Charlotte.

Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Chaplain, Washington.

B. H. Cathey, Aide-de-Camp, Bryson City.

Wilson G. Lamb, Aide-de-Camp, Williamston.

Henry A. London, Aide-de-Camp, Pittsboro.

John Badger Brown, Volunteer Aide-de-Camp, Baltimore, Maryland.

Cicero R. Barker, Color Bearer, Salisbury.

WIT AND HUMOR.

It was well known throughout the army that Jackson's favorite and first-love was the First Brigade, better known as the "Stonewall" Brigade. It was always "put in" where the enemy was most stubborn and

hardest to break. The morning after the battle of Port Republic, when the boys were worn out with hard marching and harder fighting, and were resting on their arms, Chaplain —— dashed up.

“What news?” cried out many eager voices. “Where are the Yankees?”

“With Old Nick, I hope,” piously replied the Chaplain.

“Well, I don’t,” replied one of the jaded boys, “for if old Stonewall knew that they were there, he would send the First Brigade after them.”

It was my fortune to spend the last twenty-one months of the war at that *delightful* summer resort and favorite retreat of Confederate officers, known in “the bills of mortality” as Johnson’s Island. My mess-mate was Lieutenant B., Fifty-fifth North Carolina. One night a couple of prisoners made their escape, and the next night the prison yard was alive with men cautiously crawling about trying to “follow suit.” None, however, succeeded, and on the return of my room mates they told the following on my friend George: George, they said, was crawling on hands and knees, down a ditch, which served as a screen, when, to his sudden dismay, looking up, he saw a Yankee within six feet of him with his “piece” at a “ready,” and apparently about to blow my friends brains out.

“Don’t shoot!” yelled George, springing up; “Don’t shoot, I surrender!”

No answer from the Yank, and George, walking up, found that he had surrendered to a pump.

A good story which General Fitzhugh Lee tells of himself with infinite jest and humor:

After Appomattox our trooper-General was trudging dejectedly back to his farm in Stafford, when he met a grayback with a gun hurrying to the front to rejoin the regiment.

“No use,” said Fitz, shaking his head, “Lee has surrendered.”

“What?” exclaimed the soldier, standing petrified. “Did you say Lee had surrendered? It’s a lie.”

Upon the sad assurance being repeated, the poor fellow burst into tears of mortification and rage, and blurted out: “You can’t make me believe that —, that — Uncle Robert ever surrendered *no how!* It must ha’ been *that* — — — foxy Fitz Lee!”

A MODEL LETTER TO PRESIDENT DAVIS FROM A
YOUNG LADY.

“Dear Mr. President: I want you to let Jeemes’, of Company —, Fifth South Carolina Regiment, come home to get married. Jeemes’ is willin; Jeemes’ mammy, she is willin, my mammy, she is willin, but Jeeme’ Captain, he ain’t willin.

“Now, when we’re all willin’ ‘ceptin Jeemes’ Captain, I think you might up and let Jeemes come home. I’ll make him go right straight back, when he’s done got married, and fight just as hard as ever. Your affectionate friend, etc.,”

Mr. Davis wrote on letter: “Let Jeemes go;” and Jeemes came home, married the affectionate correspon-

dent of Mr. Davis, and returned to his regiment, and did fight just as hard as ever.

A certain officer of Company C., Ninth Virginia Cavalry, was noted for his neatness and consequently chaffed by the boys a good deal. In 1863 he passed through the camp of General Barringer's North Carolina Brigade. He sat with great dignity, and as erect as an arrow, and rode along amidst much bantering, as, "Good morning, General": "Come out of that hat," and "Where *did* you get those boots?" etc. On arriving near the General's tent, he was stopped by the Tar-heel Guard, who observed to him with great sympathy: "Don't you mind them boys, mister. They are always hollering at some fool going along here."

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