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Colonels of the Sixth Regiment



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Colonel



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Colonel



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Colonel



R. F. WEBB
Colonel

The Bloody Sixth

**The Sixth North Carolina Regiment
Confederate States of America**

**History by
RICHARD W. IOBST**

**Roster by
LOUIS H. MANARIN**

**With a Narrative on the Reactivated Regiment
by Wade Lucas**

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North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission
Raleigh

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 65-63474

Printed in United States of America
Christian Printing Company, Durham, N. C.

THE BLOODY SIXTH

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Roster

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The Sixth North Carolina Regiment

History

by

Richard W. Iobst

**To my wife, Mary
and to Cliff and George
who each contributed much
to this book.**

Preface

The Bloody Sixth is not a study in group dynamics, nor is it an attempt to tell the story of North Carolina's troops in the Civil War. Instead, it is the history of a single regiment, the Sixth North Carolina State Troops, from its conception at Company's Shops (modern Burlington), North Carolina on May 16, 1861 to its surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865. There are no footnotes included, due to lack of sufficient funds. Instead, the footnotes will be available to any interested party upon request to the Division of Manuscripts, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. Copies of the footnotes will be filed with that division and will be available to interested researchers. A bibliographical essay is included at the end of the book. The three appendixes concern themselves with the flag of the Sixth Regiment and later information uncovered about the early history of some of the companies which later composed the regiment, and early records of the regiment itself.

It is intended that this book will be used as a source-book for those persons who are interested in learning of the organization and activities of one of North Carolina's most outstanding Civil War regiments.

Richard W. Iobst
Raleigh, North Carolina
May, 1965



Acknowledgments

The writing of a detailed history of this type would be impossible without much assistance. Like most writers, I am indebted to many people. Their names are too numerous to mention in this place. However, the following persons contributed too much information to ignore at least an honorable mention: Dr. Christopher Crittenden, Director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Colonel W. Cliff Elder of the Reactivated Sixth North Carolina Regiment, Burlington, North Carolina, provided a great deal of much-graciously read the completed manuscript and offered many helpful suggestions; Mr. Norman C. Larson and Mr. Robert W. Jones of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission assisted with the manuscript and were helpful in the publication of the book; needed inspiration and furnished much information for the section on the Reactivated Sixth North Carolina Regiment; Mr. Ray D. Smith, Chicago, Illinois, placed his valuable list of references from the *Confederate Veteran Magazine* at my disposal; Colonel Van White of Mebane, North Carolina, furnished valuable information on the fight at Rappahannock Bridge; Mr. Herman M. Leonard, Greensboro, North Carolina, was helpful in determining the position and results of the charge upon Ricketts' and Griffin's Batteries at First Manassas; the staff of the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, directed by Dr. James W. Patton, graciously permitted unlimited use of their excellent facilities; the staff of the Division of Manuscripts, Duke University, under the direction of Dr. Mattie Russell, did the same. Mr. H. G. Jones, State Archivist for the State of North Carolina, and Mrs. Mary Rogers, in charge of the Search Room at the State Department of Archives and History, permitted the author to use much-needed space in the stacks and therefore, save much time.

The author is especially indebted to the following seven persons for valuable assistance, both material and moral: Mr. W. S. Tarlton, Superintendent of Historic Sites, North Carolina State Department of Archives and History; Mr. John R. Peacock, High Point, North

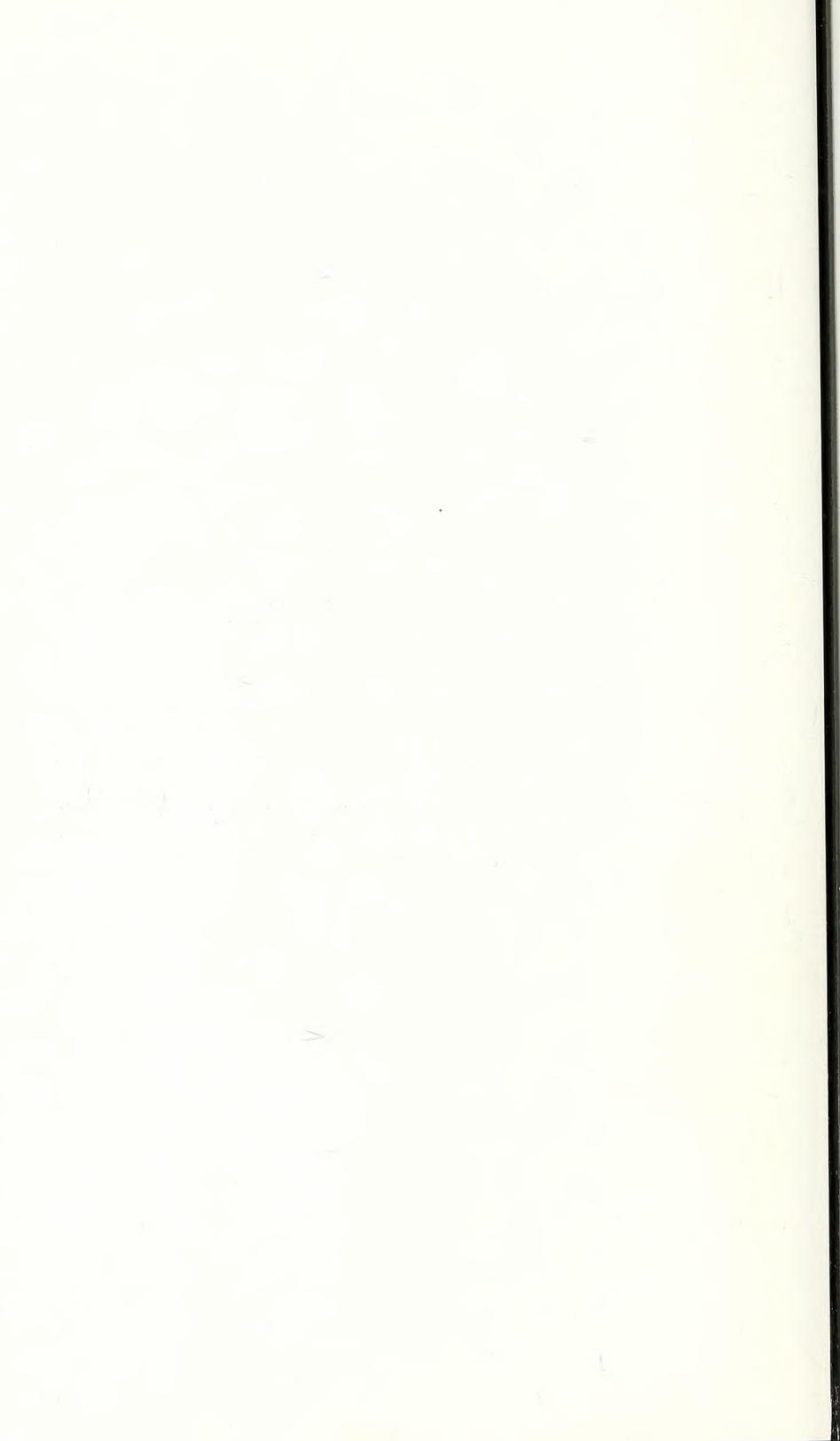
Carolina; Mr. Brooks Davis, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Louis H. Manarin, Editor, the Roster of North Carolina Troops in the Civil War (to be published by the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission), Arlington, Virginia; my wife, Mary P. Iobst, who graciously permitted our home to be filled with research materials for such a long period; Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and to Mr. George D. Colclough, Burlington, North Carolina, whose contributions, both in a material and inspirational manner, are too numerous to list. I might add that this book would not have been possible in its present form without the able editorial skill of Mrs. Donna Stallings of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission.

Richard W. Iobst
Raleigh, North Carolina
May, 1965

Prologue

It all began when angry guns barked over a tiny fort in Charleston Harbor. An anxious nation, poised at the brink, was plunged into the abyss of civil war. After forty years of bitter sectional crisis, the North and the South at last resorted to a test of arms. As soon as he received the news of Fort Sumter, President Abraham Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers "to suppress combinations too powerful for the militia to resist." North Carolina was asked to furnish two regiments of troops. This, Governor John W. Ellis refused to do.

This is not the story of the Civil War. This is the story of a group of men, mostly farm boys and mechanics from the red hills of piedmont North Carolina, who marched away to war. They volunteered for the duration of the war; they went away to fight and to die. This is their story—the history of the Sixth North Carolina State Troops.



A Regiment Is Organized

"The camp was in an old field along the Railroad, just east of the shops. It is now a part of the town of Burlington."

NEILL W. RAY, CAPTAIN, SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

* * *

On April 17, 1861, North Carolina Governor John W. Ellis issued a proclamation in reply to President Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. Ellis stated, in terse language,

. . . this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization . . . but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South. . . . ①

Ellis reminded the citizens of North Carolina that their first loyalty was to the state "which protects their homes and dearest interest." ② The people of North Carolina should defend their state and the rights of the whole South. ③ It was under this example, handed her by a secession-minded governor, that North Carolina gravitated toward a union with the fledgling Southern Confederacy and war.

North Carolina already had a well-organized militia system which had been active since colonial days. ④ A supplement to this system had recently been enacted by the General Assembly. This law established a "volunteer corps" of not more than 10,000 men who would be subject to the governor's call "in cases of emergency." ⑤ The act provided for brigade, regimental, and company organization and laid the basis for the first ten regiments organized by the state in the spring of 1861. ⑥

No one read these acts and proclamations with more interest than Charles Frederick Fisher, President of the North Carolina Railroad Company and prominent resident of Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan County. ⑦ Fisher, a tall, slender man with a scraggly bronze beard, had long been a controversial figure in state business circles, ⑧ and was the only son of Charles Fisher and his wife, Christina

Beard. He had been born in Salisbury on December 26, 1816, in an atmosphere of comparative wealth. Young Fisher attended classical schools in Salisbury and entered Yale University in 1835, but left college in his freshman year for reasons which are not quite clear. He later engaged in agriculture and mining and was "for several years associated with Dr. Austin in the publication of the *Western Carolinian* in Salisbury." (9)

In 1854, Fisher represented Rowan County as a Democrat in the North Carolina Senate. He was elected President of the North Carolina Railroad in 1855, succeeding ex-Governor John M. Morehead. (10) While president of the railroad company, Fisher engaged in the development of the Western North Carolina Railroad, laying track to a point thirteen miles east of Morganton by August, 1860. (11) His career as railroad president was a stormy one. His election to the presidency was clouded with charges that the road was run "in the interests of that party (the Democratic Party) and that there was gross mismanagement." (12) Jonathan Worth managed to secure the appointment of a committee to investigate these charges in 1858-59; but Fisher was never proved guilty. (13) This controversy did not prevent Fisher from being re-elected president of the railroad in July, 1859, "by almost a unanimous vote." (14)

Unfortunately, we know little of Fisher's private life, (15) except the fact that he was happily married to Elizabeth R. Caldwell, a daughter of David F. Caldwell. One daughter, Frances Christine, later a famous writer under the name of Christian Reid, was born to this union. (16)

Charles Fisher was convinced that some day there would be a rupture between the North and the South. From 1851 on "the thought was always present to him—guiding all his conduct, both in his private affairs and in his increasing labors to promote every effort toward the development of the energies of our State and people." (17) When the time came he was ready. By 1860 he had "virtually enrolled" many young men from along the line of the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads into a volunteer corps which he planned to call either the "Piedmont Legion," or the "Piedmont Rangers." (18) He urged Major Daniel Harvey Hill, Superintendent of the Charlotte Military Academy, to take command of this unit and prepare it for possible field service. Hill's appointment as Colonel of the First North Carolina Regiment when war broke out left Fisher's idea unrealized. (19) Frances Fisher, in describing Hill's promise to her father, wrote:

When offered this command he (Hill) had hesitated, on account of his promise . . . but my father released him at once from the engagement with himself, and urged him to accept the appointment. (20)

Fisher then decided to assume command of the proposed regiment himself and worked toward that purpose.

The military fever was strong in piedmont North Carolina during the turbulent spring of 1861. The *Hillsborough Recorder* exclaimed:

The "military fever" prevails to a remarkable degree in this region—every thing partakes of the general excitement. (21)

Many companies of militia were drilling. Officers were offering their units to an anxious state. (22) Fisher realized this and planned accordingly. He promptly went to Charlotte and began to raise a regiment of "smiths, carpenters, masons, engineers, etc." (23) A closer look at some of these men is necessary in order to understand the performance of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment in its subsequent career. There was James A. Craige, to be a captain in the regiment, who was twenty years old. Craige was a native of Salisbury and a cadet at the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte. Another potential officer, Lewis Rothrick, also came from Rowan County. He was twenty-one and a farmer by occupation; Richard Graham, also of Rowan, was nineteen and also a farmer; Washington E. Corriher was another Rowan County farmer—only eighteen years old. Daniel M. Basiner and Theodoric L. Edwards were both mechanics. Moses J. Eagle was a nineteen-year-old carpenter. Peter Redwine was an eighteen-year-old blacksmith. The list included farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, even a teacher or two. (24) The average man in Fisher's group had blue eyes, white hair, fair complexion, and was about 5 feet 8 inches tall. His average age was twenty-one years. Most of the men were farmers by profession, a natural occupation in an area which was as yet largely untouched by the Industrial Revolution. A close study of signatures on the enlistment record reveals that most of the men were illiterate. Many well-known names in piedmont North Carolina were included—names like White, Watson, Durham, Bason, Thompson, Teer, Faucette, Tate, Pace, Fowler, Ray, Mebane, Minnis, Pender, Albright, and Dixon. Taken as a group they might be considered representative of their era and their section of the state. (25) A close study of the records reveals that few of the men were large landowners or owned any slaves. (26) Although it is almost impossible to determine their individual motives for volunteering to fight in Fisher's regiment, it is obvious that the men loved their state and meant to support her in the course she had taken. A good example of the patriotic fervor which was found in piedmont North Carolina during these early months was furnished by F. A. Campbell of Alexander County. He gave his consent in writing to Colonel Fisher for the enlistment of his son, William Montraville Campbell, "a minor under the age of twenty-one years" for the war "unless sooner dis-

charged. ⁽²⁷⁾ Campbell's attitude was not unique. In Orange County two companies were rapidly organized and enrolled at Hillsboro as soon as the news of Lincoln's call for troops reached that area. They were the Flat River Guards, under Captain Robert F. Webb, and the Orange Grays, under Captain William G. Freeland. ⁽²⁸⁾ Colonel W. H. Jordan, commanding the Twenty-seventh Regiment of North Carolina Militia, certified that the Flat River Guards numbered "fifty, rank and file, . . . its members have uniformed themselves and the company has been duly organized by the election of . . . officers." ⁽²⁹⁾

Men gave various motives to Colonel Fisher for joining his new regiment. A. K. Sinunton, writing to Fisher from Fort Caswell, requested:

. . . a captain's commission in your regiment and commissions for my Lieutenants. I think I can muster my company into the regulars. Some of the men I would be willing to discharge; and I can fill their places in a few days after we return to Charlotte. Inform me by return mail with a copy of the rules etc. They are anxious to get into the field. They will not remain in the Fort. They are a good looking set of men and tolerably well drilled. ⁽³⁰⁾

There is no record of Fisher's answer to this letter.

As men began to arrive in Charlotte in response to Fisher's efforts, the question of supplying them with food, uniforms, and weapons became more important. Fisher, like many other prominent men of his day, paid for most of the early expenses of his regiment out of his own pocket. On May 1, 1861, the firm of Brown, Coffin & Mock of Salisbury billed Fisher for 67 pairs of blankets. The sum expended was \$146.50. The bill specifically stated that the articles were "for the 6th Regt. North Carolina State Troops." ⁽³¹⁾ Samuel McDowell Tate, a business friend of Fisher and later an officer in the regiment, acted as the future colonel's agent in this case as he did on many other occasions. ⁽³²⁾ On May 8, 1861, Fisher bought 227 yards of osnaburg for the sum of \$28.20. The goods were brought from E. M. Holt of Graham, Alamance County. ⁽³³⁾ Fifty-five pairs of blankets were bought from Oates & Williams on May 18. The sum expended was \$105.00. ⁽³⁴⁾ On May 22, Fisher bought \$917.14 worth of uniform material from Meredith Spencer & Company of Richmond, Virginia. The goods included such uniform material as "Grey Tweed, Corset, and Muslin toled." ⁽³⁵⁾ Fisher bought \$280.32 worth of uniform material, osnaburgs, plaids, etc. from Holt's Store at Haw River in the period from May 25 to June 21, 1861. Several thousand yards of material were purchased from Holt. ⁽³⁶⁾

Men had to eat as well as be clothed. Much meat and flour was accordingly purchased. On May 9, 1861, Fisher's agent, Robert C.

Pearson, bought \$304.42 worth of shoulders, hams, and midlings from Blackwele & Walker. This purchase included 2,255 pounds of meat. (37) W. H. Alexander sold 1,700 pounds of bacon, 38 sacks of flour, and 35 bushels of meal to Fisher in the period from April 23 to June 3, 1861. The total cost of this material was \$409.81. (38) It was well that Fisher was a man of wealth, for the cost of raising and equipping a regiment was high. A typical letter received by Fisher during this period was sent to him by Meredith Spencer & Company of Richmond. It advised:

Enclosed we hand bill of goods for military, bot by Mr. Jas. C. Turner (Fisher's agent) for your apr. amot bill including cash and freight \$917.14. Goods have been shipped to you to Salisbury. We have drawn on you at five days as authorized by Mr. Turner. We have also said to Mr. Turner that if he could send us gold for amot bill we would take off a disct. of 8%. Should you determine to send gold advise us by telegraph and we will withdraw the disct. We shall be glad to fill your further orders here. . . . (39)

Colonel Fisher attempted to obtain remuneration from the state for at least a part of his expenditures. He wrote Quartermaster General Lawrence O'B. Branch at Raleigh to this end. Branch acknowledged receipt of Fisher's letter and then politely stated that "This department is not authorized to furnish supplies to any troops until they have been mustered into service." (40) Branch assured Fisher that his troops would be furnished with all the supplies "coming under the cognizance of this Department" immediately after the regiment was mustered into state service. (41)

The problem of troop pay was an interesting one, and one difficult of solution. On July 3, Quartermaster General Branch wrote A. C. Myers, Quartermaster General of the Confederate States, to ask about the pay of volunteers and State Troops. Branch's inquiry also covered the supply of troops, the burden which Fisher had been paying out of his own pocket. (42) Myers answered on July 5 that "volunteers are paid by the Confederate States from the date of their muster into State service on the transfer of the muster rolls to the Confederate service, and when they have not been mustered into the state service, they are paid from the date of the order directing them to proceed to any destination by the War Department." (43)

North Carolina Adjutant General John F. Hoke was drawn into the controversy. He bluntly stated that the Confederate government had to pay North Carolina troops when they were received into Confederate service. The Confederate government must also "issue all necessary supplies on proper Muster Rolls, Requisitions and returns." (44) Hoke concluded his letter by revealing the basic weakness of the Confederacy.

No officer is allowed to make any expenditures on account of the State for troops in the service of the Confederate States, or to issue to them any supplies belonging to the State, without authority from this office. (45)

The North Carolina adjutant general had a great deal of control over the pay and supply of State Troops and volunteers, and even decided who would bear the expense of maintaining the troops. Amidst all this controversy Fisher was not forgotten. On July 10, Branch, under orders from Governor Henry T. Clark, paid him the sum of \$5,000 as reimbursement for the raising and equipping of the Sixth Regiment. (46) This relieved the strain on Fisher's personal finances.

On June 1, 1861, the regiment, still in the process of organization, was moved from Charlotte to Company Shops (modern Burlington) on the North Carolina Railroad. Neill W. Ray, later a captain in the regiment, said,

The camp was in an old field along the Railroad, just east of the shops. It is now a part of the town of Burlington. (47)

The men drilled in the fields along the railroad tracks throughout the month of June. As they drilled they often saw train loads of troops passing from states farther south. The passing troops cheered with cries of "on to Virginia" which were answered with "hearty responses" by the men of the Sixth. (48)

Much had to be done before the regiment was ready for the field. Officers had to be appointed and military equipment had to be issued to the men. Furthermore, the men needed a great deal of drilling to prepare them for the battlefield.

The appointments of officers for the first ten regiments of North Carolina State Troops were made after lengthy consultation between Governor Ellis and a special military board, which had been created for this purpose by an act of the North Carolina General Assembly. This board consisted of three men, "one of whom at least shall be skilled in military affairs." (49) The members of the board were appointed by the governor and would continue in office for the duration of his term "or until removed by him." It was the duty of the Military Board "to advise with the Governor relative to the appointment of all military and Naval Officers, or such other matters respecting naval or military affairs as the General Assembly shall assign to said Board." (50) The board was directed to keep accurate records and accounts of its activities. The first officer of the board was established as an ex-officio aid to the governor "with the rank and pay of a Colonel in the Army of the Confederate States of America." Other provisions of the act which created the board concerned the salary of the chief officer of the board, the right of the governor to "convene said Board

from time to time, and whenever he may deem proper," the filling of vacancies in the board, and the salaries of members of the board besides the principal officer, who "shall receive three dollars per day for each day they are actually engaged in the service of the State, and the same mileage as is now allowed members of the General Assembly." (5) The act was ratified by the General Assembly on May 10 and signed by Governor Ellis on the following day. (6) The board, which consisted of ex-Governor Warren Winslow as president, Major James A. J. Bradford, and Haywood W. Guion, met at the Executive Mansion in Raleigh "and proceeded to business." (7)

On May 23 the board appointed Charles F. Fisher as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment. William T. Dortch, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, was appointed lieutenant colonel, Robert M. McKinney, James W. Wilson, Junius L. Hill, A. K. Simon-ton, and P. A. Yorke were appointed captains. (8) Dr. A. M. Nesbitt of Salisbury was appointed surgeon. (9) Colonel Fisher's rank dated from May 16; the captains' date of rank began on May 15. (10)

During the last days of May the Military Board completed the appointments for the regiment. Dozens of men were appointed to the ranks of captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and third lieutenant. Most of these men received their rank and seniority from May 16, 1861. (11) When the organization of the regiment was completed the roster included,

Colonel, Charles F. Fisher; Lieut. Colonel W. T. Dortch, Major Charles E. Lightfoot; Adjutant H. B. Lowrie; A. M. Nesbitt, Surgeon; J. A. Caldwell and C. A. Henderson Assistant Surgeons; N. E. Scales, A. Q. M. (Assistant Quartermaster) and W. H. Alexander, A. C. S. (Assistant Commissary Sergeant).

Co. A: Robert McKinney, Capt. S. S. Kirkland, 1 Lieut. J. Calder Turner, 2 Lt. A. M. Kirkland, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. B: Robert F. Webb, Capt. W. K. Parrish, 1 Lieut. W. E. McMannon 2 Lieut. W. P. Mangum, Jr., 2 Lieut.

Co. C: W. J. Freeland, Capt. W. J. Durhams, 1 Lieut. W. G. Guess, 2 Lieut. E. Turner, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. D: S. McD. Tate, Capt., D. C. Pearson, 1 Lieut. N. W. Ray 2 Lieut. John Carson, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. E: Isaac E. Avery, Capt. A. C. Avery, 1 Lieut., J. H. Burns 2 Lieut., J. A. McPherson, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. F: James W. Wilson, Capt., R. F. Carter, 1 Lieut., B. F. White, 2 Lieut., H. C. Dixon, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. G: James A. Craig Capt., B. R. Smith, 1 Lieut., J. T. Roseboro, 2 Lieut.

Co. H: A. A. Mitchell, Capt., L. H. Walker, 1 Lieut., J. A. Lea, 2 Lieut., J. T. Anderson, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. I: R. W. York Capt., M. W. Page 1 Lieut., W. B. Allen 2 Lieut., M. B. Barbee, Jr. 2 Lieut.

Co. K: J. W. Lea, Capt., J. S. Vincent, 1 Lieut., Samuel Crawford 2 Lieut., Samuel Roney, Jr. 2 Lieut. (58)

Before it went to the field each North Carolina regiment needed a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, a major, an adjutant, one surgeon and two assistant surgeons, one assistant quartermaster, an assistant commissary sergeant, and ten companies of troops. Each company had a captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, and, on the average, from fifty to eighty men. Each regiment was also equipped with a chaplain, appointed by the Military Board in the case of the first ten regiments of State Troops. (59)

The Sixth Regiment drilled at Company Shops throughout the month of June, 1861. Much preparation was necessary before the men could take the field. Many problems had to be faced before the regiment could function as an efficient fighting unit. Fisher was still raising troops for his regiment. One company, the Cedar Fork Rifles, came in from Wake County. (60) Another, the Chatham Rifles, came from Chatham County. (61) On May 21 Fisher wrote Richard Watt York, Captain of the Cedar Fork Rifles:

I beg you to excuse me to your company for not going up to day. I have been absolutely and unavoidably detained here to day on official duties, which you know cannot be neglected, & quite unable to get away I am obliged to go West tonight on the same matters. I am called upon to present the names of Captain & officers for appointment. I believe no more short term volunteers will be received, so the Governor says—until the State Troops are filled up, so your question would be as between myself & some other chief. I will come down on an engine Thursday so as to be sure to see you & the company.

If you are yet determined, send me your names of officers by morning train to report for appointment at once, or wait to see me—as you please. (62)

Wyatt B. Allen wrote Colonel Fisher on May 28 that the Chatham Rifles “will be here Thursday (at Morrisville, Wake County).” The rifles were the only organized militia unit in Chatham County, although another was being raised “and will be organized in a few days and it will be known as the ‘Mount Pleasant Riflemen.’” Allen wrote Fisher:

If you have recd a request from any of our company to make some preparation to take the Ladies of the Cedar Fork Sewing Society to Cary next Wednesday you will please not do so on that day, but any preparation or accommodation shown them on next Friday to which day the party has been postponed will I assure you be duly appreciated. (63)

The sponsoring of social affairs was important to the raising of Confederate troops. It reflected the social temper of the times.

Fisher had a problem with William T. Dortch, his lieutenant colonel. Although he was motivated by patriotic fervor, Dortch expressed some unwillingness to retain his position with the regiment. On June 1, he wrote Fisher saying that his request for transfer had been denied. (64) Dortch admitted that "matters must remain as they are . . . I was willing to yield my position, (and am now), if your engagements could have been carried out." (65) Dortch remained with the regiment for the moment, and even had himself fitted for a uniform towards the end of June. (66) The question of Dortch's position with the regiment would remain temporarily unresolved.

As the month of June progressed Fisher continued to face the problem of supplying the regiment with medicines, food, and uniforms. Doctor Nesbitt and his assistants needed many medical supplies to cure the diseases common to rural boys camped together for the first time. From May 15 to June 1 Fisher purchased many medicines from the North Carolina firm of E. W. Hutchison and Company. Among these articles were "1 vial Sol Iodid Potash, 1 Bot. Ointment for Recruit, 1 box pills, 5 bot (s) Salts, 8 oz. Laudanum, 1 Bot. C (odliver) Oil, 1 tress, 1 vial medicine for Recruit, 2 bot (s) arrow Root, 3 Prescriptions for Pills for Recruit, etc." (67) Some paragoric, some quinine, and another prescription completed the list which must have been as distasteful as it was necessary for the men. Fisher expended the sum of \$12.80 for this medicine. (68)

More uniform material had to be procured to clothe the growing number of recruits at Camp Alamance. On June 3 Colonel Fisher paid \$11.80 for 294 yards of jeans material. (69) This material was purchased from F. H. Fries, a local merchant. Many merchants, realizing that Colonel Fisher's regiment was a possible "gold mine," solicited the Colonel's business. G. Rosenthal wrote Colonel Fisher from Yanceyville on June 18:

Captain A. Mitchell told me last week that you wanted to buy flannel undershirts & drawers. I have a lot of very good ones, such as our volunteers here (in Caswell County) received, consisting of about 70 shirts and 50 pr. drawers, on hand and offer you the same at 75 cts and \$1.00 a piece.

The quality is as good as can be expected for the price and a good many of the shirts sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50. (70)

Other merchants plagued Colonel Fisher with requests for payment. Kahnweiler & Bros., a Charlotte clothing firm, wrote the colonel on June 26 requesting payment for "50 pr gray blankets" purchased on April 30. The bill involved amounted to \$100. (71)

While lavishing thousands of dollars worth of equipment on his men, Fisher did not neglect his personal needs. Retaining his highly-

paid position with the North Carolina Railroad until he left for Virginia. Fisher was able to go off to war like a wealthy gentleman. On June 4 he purchased a large wall tent for himself and paid the sum of \$50.00 in cash for it. He engaged O. S. Baldwin of 38 Market Street in Wilmington to make a uniform for him, resplendent even to special eagle shoulder straps. Fisher purchased six sets of knives and forks and four sets of spoons for himself and his staff on June 26. The colonel, used to luxury in civilian life, was determined to go to Virginia in style. On July 1, he wrote the following note to James C. Smyth:

I promise to pay Jas. C. Smyth on order One Hundred & Twenty five dollars for the hire of Randal, who goes with me as a servant into the Campaign in Virginia. I shall clothe & take all care of him under the circumstances—as to health & general safety.

During the month of June Fisher continued to supply food for his men. Early in the month R. W. Griffith was paid \$300 for 2,400 pounds of bacon. H. Weatherspoon, Fisher's agent at Cedar Fork, Wake County, wrote,

. . . I have purchased some 300 lbs. Bacon., and as I shall be ready to move any time next week, you will please let me know, when you will take us on, and where, the company (Co. I., "Cedar Fork Rifles," Capt. R. W. York, comdg.) will expect their bounty.

North Carolina troops, including the Sixth Regiment, had a more varied diet in the early days of the Civil War than is generally supposed. Articles at the Wilmington Railroad Depot, awaiting shipment to troops in Virginia in the spring of 1861, included bacon, flour, hard bread, beans, rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, molasses, fish, pickles, dried fruit, corn, cattle, lard, and meal. This list shows that the average Confederate soldier ate very well, at least in the beginning.

The most important equipment problem faced by the Sixth Regiment was the matter of weapons and military hardware. The equipping of the first ten regiments of State Troops was under the control of the colonel of ordnance for the state of North Carolina. Beginning on May 29 this official issued military equipment to the regiment. On that date Captain Craige of Company G was issued one pair of bullet moulds, one screw driver (for extracting unfired cartridges from muskets), and one clasp. On June 17 the Ordnance Department shipped Fisher 200 rifled muskets, 600 pattern 1822 muskets, 800 barrel wipers, 800 screw drivers, 800 spare cones, 80 spring vises, 80 ball screws, 40 arm chests, 800 cartridges boxes with

belts, 800 cap pouches, and 800 bayonet scabbards. ⁽⁸²⁾ On June 28 Fisher received 200 rifled muskets, 200 wipers, 800 screw drivers, 200 spare cones, 20 spring vises, 20 ball screws, and 10 arms chests (for transporting muskets). ⁽⁸³⁾ On June 17, Fisher was furnished with 82 altered muskets which cost the state \$600. ⁽⁸⁴⁾ Company G received 64 blankets, 20 knapsacks, 83 haver sacks, 83 canteens, 84 cartridge boxes, 84 cartridge box belts, 84 belt plates, and 84 bayonet scabbards during the month of June. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ Another company which might be considered representative of the rest of the regiment was Captain Richard Watt York's Company I. These men received 81 cartridge boxes, cap boxes, bayonet scabbards, and belts; 81 shirts; 61 coats; 12 pairs of pants; 12 pairs of shoes; 4 camp kettles; 81 knapsacks; and 81 haver sacks during the month of June. ⁽⁸⁶⁾ While the regiment was at Raleigh, immediately before departing for Virginia, the men received 20,000 rifle musket cartridges (with caps), 7,550 musket cartridges, and "12,000 cartridges with caps, Rec'd. from Capt. W. W. Pierce." ⁽⁸⁷⁾

In early June Fisher's sister, Christine, presented a fine silken flag to the regiment. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ This flag, beautifully made of blue silk, carried the state seal, which represented two women standing by a horn of plenty with the words "to be rather than to seem" written below. This was a significant motto for the regiment to uphold. ⁽⁸⁹⁾

For most of the men in the Sixth Regiment life went on at Company Shops, set to the tune of drum beats: the "Troops," for assembling the men in the morning; "Peas-in-a-Trencher," the beat for breakfast; "Roast Beef," the signal for dinner; the "Surgeon's Call," beat for the men who were sick; the "Assembly," the beat to form by company; the "Color," the signal for formation by battalion; the "Long Roll," the signal for falling in under arms; the "Retreat," to be beat in the evening—for the purpose of reading the orders of the day; the "Tattoo," the signal for "lights out" in the evening. ⁽⁹⁰⁾ One of the men in the Sixth wrote to his family in Chatham County in early July. His letter, typical of the soldier's life at Company Shops, carries the homesick protest of the Confederate soldier, away from home and friends for the first time:

Dear Brother I take this privilege of writing you a few lines to let you no that I am well and hoping when these few lines come to hand they may find you and sister and all the rest well. I should like very much to see you all and to talk with you but I don't no when I shall get the chance for we are not low'd to go to the Shops without a permit and we are not low'd to miss a drill without a furlo sickness or permit. We are under tite rules you dont no how tite they are (.) I wish I coul see you and then I could tell you what I thought of camp't life it is very tite rules and confinen (.) (W)e have got our guns we have returned our muskets and got rifle muskets they look much better but I havent tride them we havent got any close (clothes) since we

have bin up here (;) some of us have got shoes we havent got but fifteen dollars apeace since we volunteered. Tom is well except his arm where he was vactinnated. Ive bin vactionnated twice and now my arm is very sore we have meat and bread and coffey and sometimes molasses and sometimes other things when we pay for them our selves (.) (T) here are severl here to day from Cedarfork . . . there is a rite smart of sickness in this campt. (W)e are crowded in our tent there is six of us and our guns and bedding and cloathing satchels etc. (9)

The letter reflects the age-old need for the company of women: ". . . I wish I could see the girls about home if I could come to old Chatham I would hug them as hard as ever I did (,) for when I was down there before I hughed them and they hughed so good I want to hug them again (.)" (12) This soldier's company was "the skirmish company," forcing him to stand guard every day; "it takes six from our company every day." The letter closes with the sad wish that "if we meet no more on earth I hope to meet in heaven where parting will be no more. . . ." (13)

Many ladies' aid societies throughout central North Carolina assisted the regiment by making much-needed clothing for the men. Fisher expressed his appreciation "to the Ladies of Hillsborough" for "their valuable services" in a letter to the *Hillsborough Recorder*. (14) He was lavish in his praise, stating that the ladies "are rendering to the State a service only second to that of the soldier in the field, and deserve consideration accordingly." (15)

The end of June saw many more appointments in the Sixth Regiment. Alfred A. Mitchell was appointed Captain of Company K on June 17. (16) Levi H. Walker was appointed a first lieutenant, while Quentin T. Anderson and Jerry A. Lea were appointed second lieutenants on the same day. (17) William Preston Mangum, son of ex-United States Senator Willie P. Mangum, was appointed a second lieutenant in Company B on June 27. (18) Samuel S. Kirkland was appointed Captain of Company K on the same day. (19) All these appointments were made by the Military Board at Raleigh in accordance with the established policy of naming officers for State Troops. (20) The Military Board issued another order in connection with the Sixth Regiment. On June 28 it directed that,

. . . the Q. M. & P. M. General be informed that the 2d., 3d., 4th., 5th., & 6th. Regiments of the State Troops will rendezvous immediately at Garysburg and that he be requested to fit them out as expeditiously as possible. (21)

These were ominous words; the great adventure was ready to begin.

II

On to Manassas

“ . . . I am trying to do my duty—& be sure that I understand it too well ever to make an unnecessary . . . risk of the life which belongs to my family as well as myself.”

CHARLES F. FISHER TO HIS SISTER, JULY 17, 1861.

* * *

On July 3, 1861, the regiment was officially transferred to the service of the Confederate States.^① This probably meant an early transfer to the seat of war in Virginia. Nevertheless, more personal matters continued to press upon the officers and men. On July 4 Major Lightfoot was forced to go to Hillsboro to wait upon his sick wife. He did not neglect his duties in spite of family problems; “I have myself notified every captain as to what you wish done tomorrow. Have made them take notes of the order, so that there may be no misunderstanding. I shall leave the order with Col. Dortch who will, I know, see that your wishes are carried out. I have said nothing to any one about the time of our leaving.”^②

The men entrained without incident on July 8 for Raleigh, passing through Hillsboro to the cheers of “A large portion of the ladies and citizens of the town, and many from the country around,” who had assembled at the depot to see them pass.^③ Upon arrival at Raleigh the men received sad news. Governor Ellis had died “on the 7th inst, at the Red Sulphur Springs Va.”^④ Fisher was directed to,

. . . detail two companies of your Regt under Major Lightfoot, for the purpose of proceeding to Petersburg to escort the body to this place. . . .^⑤

The remainder of the regiment was ordered to remain in Raleigh to be held “in readiness” to form the funeral escort.^⑥ These were sad beginnings for an illustrious career. Lieutenant Colonel Dortch was ordered to go to Tarboro to “accompany Mr. Clark here.”^⑦ The last honors to North Carolina’s deceased governor had to be carried

out even though Confederate President Davis had been informed that the regiment would be at Richmond "ten days ago."⁸ Henry T. Clark, North Carolina's new governor, assured Confederate Secretary of War Leroy P. Walker that the regiment "will leave tomorrow and will be subject to your orders and is now formally tendered."⁹

At 9:30 A.M. on July 10 the remains of Governor Ellis, escorted by Companies B and C of the Sixth Regiment,¹⁰ arrived at the depot of the North Carolina Railroad in Raleigh. The governor's body was "removed from the cars and escorted to the Capitol by the military guard," where the state flag was placed over the coffin.¹¹ The Raleigh *Register* described the funeral procession:

At 10 o'clock the procession moved from the south gate of the Capitol down Fayetteville Street to the Executive Mansion, in the following order: Brigadier General Gwynn, State Troops commanding, aided by Captain A. D. Moore. 1st. Music, 2nd. Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Col. Fisher, 3rd. Ellis Light Artillery, Maj. Ramseur., 4th. Hearse with the body, 5th. Pall Bearers., 6th Reverend Clergy., 7th. Surgeon General and Medical Staff., 8th. Family and relations of deceased., 9th. Governor of State., 10th. Speaker of House of Commons., 11th. Officers of the Executive Departments. . . .¹²

The procession moved from the capitol, marched down Fayetteville Street, "at a quick march," and arrived at the Executive Mansion. Here the remains were removed from the hearse, and, "after appropriate religious services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mason," were left in the care of an honor guard.¹³ On the morning of the 11th "about 8 o'clock" the coffin was escorted from the mansion to the North Carolina Railroad by a military detachment which included part of the Sixth Regiment. This procession was "accompanied by an excellent band of music, marched with slow measured steps to the funeral dirge which was so well discoursed by the band. . . ."¹⁴ The coffin was deposited on the train, and sent to the Ellis family burying ground near Holtsburg, Davidson County. The delegation from the Sixth Regiment accompanied the remains to their final resting place. While these obsequies were in progress, the business places in Raleigh were closed and private homes were draped in mourning. The public buildings in Raleigh "and the statue of Washington on the Capitol Square" were also draped. All flags were lowered to half-mast, bells tolled, and "half-hour guns fired during the day by a detachment of the Wilmington Light Artillery."¹⁵

Governor Ellis' death caused an important change in Fisher's staff. Lieutenant Colonel Dortch resigned his commission to become Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons.¹⁷ Warren Winslow, President of the Military Board, filled the regimental vacancy:

Major Chas. E. Lightfoot of the 6th Regt. State Troops has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel. Capt. Robt. F. Webb to the rank of Major 1st Lt. Wm. R. Parish to the rank of Captain. 2nd Lt. Wm. E. McMannen to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. (18)

The future staff arrangements of the regiment were beginning to "shape up."

While the regiment was at Raleigh one of the men voiced an attitude which was prevalent in the ranks:

. . . we had a very good breakfast this morning. Our fair will be beter here after, a while any how. . . . I want to go an kill Old Abe an come back home. . . . (19)

Although the regiment was ready for combat, Fisher found he had many purchases to make and numerous accounts to settle. One of these was for the sum of \$6.00 "for 3 days board for 2 horses." This covered the animals of Fisher and Lieutenant Colonel Dortch while the regiment was in Raleigh. (20) Another bill was for "a small ham" (21) and still another, for \$71.22, for gray flannel. (22) Fisher was forced to pay some of the bounty money for his men out of his own pocket. Captain Alfred A. Mitchell's Company H received \$880 in this manner. (23) The colonel even went so far as to advance the salaries of many of his officers out of his own pocket, "to be refunded from the first pay roll of the Confederate Government." (24) Some of the officers involved and the amounts they received were "Charles E. Lightfoot Maj. pd. 220., W. H. Alexander Commissary 120., Rich. W. York 150., M. W. Page 75., W. B. Alex (ande) r 50., W. B. Lewis 75., A. M. Kirkland 100. . . ." (25) The total sum expended by Fisher in this manner amounted to \$1,470! (26)

The total sum expended by Fisher in paying bills "for material and making clotheing of 6th Infantry" was \$2,128.49. This did not include \$410 paid to Miss Sallie Pool "for caps." (27) It was possibly a good thing, at least for Fisher's pocketbook, that the regiment left Raleigh for Virginia on July 11. (28)

The men moved through Weldon, reaching Petersburg that night. After breakfast the regiment left for Richmond. (29) Lieutenant Ray described the regiment's stay in Richmond:

We stopped there for a day, awaiting transportation, camping at the old Fair Ground. President Davis reviewed the regiment, making a short speech to us. (31)

The troops left Richmond late in the evening of July 12, travelled by train all night, "and passed Manassas Junction where General Beauregard is encamped and strongly fortified Sunday about eleven o'clock. . . ." (32) The men stayed at Manassas Junction until

early on the morning of July 14. They then embarked on the cars and proceeded to Strasburg in the Shenandoah Valley via the Manassas Gap Railroad. Spending the night of the 14th at Strasburg, they were force-marched to Winchester, a distance of eighteen miles up the Valley Turnpike, on the morning of July 15. Lieutenant Willie P. Mangum of Company B described this march:

We all suffered much from fatigue and want of food and the bad weather. But soldiers must become accustomed to privations. (35)

It took the regiment six hours to reach Winchester, excellent time for troops unaccustomed to the rigors of war. (36)

The Sixth Regiment arrived in an anxious Winchester. The approach of Union forces to the north, in Maryland, was expected almost momentarily. Southern forces at Winchester, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, were determined to resist the Union advance. Peter W. Harrston of North Carolina wrote:

We have 4,000 militia throwing up breast works. They are getting tolerably well drilled, & behind those breastworks will fight well. (39)

The regiment marched into this situation, and was placed in line of battle near the Confederate front line in a wheat field "where the grain had just been cut." The men were tired and hungry from the long march, but were forced to sleep in the wheat stubble, tearing down wheat shocks, and "spreading our blankets over us." To add to the men's discomfort, a heavy rain fell throughout the night. Early in the morning Fisher arose to help prepare breakfast for his men. Captain York praised Fisher for this action, saying,

. . . a great deal of our breakfast on the morning of the 17th was cooked by the hands of Charles F. Fisher. It is useless for me to say how our Regiment loves him. (42)

Many problems presented themselves to Fisher while the regiment was encamped in the vicinity of Winchester. Lists were prepared to show which officers owed money to the colonel, advanced to them for their first pay. The band was paid \$300 and sent home to Salisbury; even the small sums (\$2.00 each), owed by the officers for their commissions, had to be properly accounted for. The colonel sent James C. Smythe \$20.00 as partial reimbursement for the hire of his valet, Randal. All of these money matters were aggravated by the fact that much money was still owed to merchants in North Carolina who had supplied and equipped the regiment. These accounts could be neglected for the present, when there were other

problems facing the regiment, including the dismissal of Dr. Nesbitt, the regimental surgeon. Nesbitt had been dismissed on July 15, but remained in service, eventually joining a Virginia regiment. (47) Amid all these problems Fisher held firmly to a serene state of mind. On July 17 he wrote,

. . . I never fail in an emergency—& I will have all right soon today. . . .

I write you freely the truth always—you comprehend clearly where & how we are—& the hereafter, our trust is in the God of Battles & and of Mercy & of Justice who will always do what is best for us.

Keep therefore yourself peaceful, trustful & satisfied—that I am trying to do my duty—& be sure that I understand it too well ever to make an unnecessary or rash risk of the life which belongs to my family as well as myself. I will write you at the first hour of leisure about many things—meantime be hopeful & never anticipate evil tidings. The wonderful good fortune of my life will not desert me now. (48)

These words displayed a cheerful attitude, at least an attitude of manly resolution in the midst of an unpleasant situation.

When the Sixth Regiment reached Winchester it was brigaded with troops of Brigadier General Bernard E. Bee in Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah. (49) This was the Third Brigade, composed of the "Seventh and Eighth Georgia Volunteers . . . and two companies Eleventh Mississippi Volunteers . . ." as well as the Sixth North Carolina. (50)

On the evening of July 18 Johnston drew his army up in line "as on dress parade." He read an order to his men which stated that General Beauregard was being attacked by large masses of Union infantry at Manassas. It was necessary to reinforce Beauregard before the Confederate cause was lost. The troupes responded to this stirring information "with a cheer." The march to aid Beauregard was begun. (51) As the Sixth Regiment marched across the Blue Ridge Mountains towards Piedmont Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, thirty miles away, the men had no idea that they were embarked on a long road to fame and heartache. On that long, hot July night the destiny of the regiment was unknown, the end of that long road was not in sight. (52)

III

Manassas

*"Again the shadow of a deep gloom has fallen upon our town. . . .
" . . . Charles F. Fisher is no more."*

SALISBURY (N. C.) *Carolina Watchman*, JULY 25, 1861.

* * *

The Third Brigade reached Piedmont Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad on the evening of July 19. At 10 o'clock the Sixth Regiment marched into fields about the station, tired by the long march over Ashby's Gap. (1) During the march the Sixth had been separated from Bee's other troops. As the men lay in a field near the station it seemed that they would be the last troops to embark for the battlefield. However, fortune seemed to smile on the regiment that night. Fisher received news that a train had been derailed, "and a portion of it wrecked." If the train weren't put back on the rails in time the movements of the troops would be delayed. Fisher went to the officer in charge of the depot and told him that "he himself was a railroad president and a railroad contractor, and had in his command civil engineers and enlisted men who had been employed in track-laying and section work." (2) The officer gave his permission for Fisher's men to put the train back on the track. Hurriedly Fisher assembled a crew of workmen and, after much effort by the toiling, sweating men, the engine was finally heaved back on the track. Because of their efforts, the men "embarked on the next train that left for Manassas." (3) The time was 7 o'clock on the evening of July 20. As Captain Ray explained it,

. . . we were counted into box-cars—so many on top and so many inside. There were ugly rumors as to obstructions placed on the track, evidently intended to impede our progress.

With such rumors, with a train of box-cars full of sleepy-tired men, inside and on top, in the night, and through a mountainous country, it was a dangerous ride. (4)

Arriving at Manassas Junction "about eight o'clock" on Sunday morning, July 21, the men heard the opening fire of the Battle of Manassas while Fisher was calling at headquarters for orders.⁽⁵⁾ Fisher soon returned and ordered his men to move forward at a rapid pace. The troops had been "without rest, water or food for thirty-six hours."⁽⁶⁾ Even though the men were exhausted, the deafening artillery fire "in the centre and on the right" strengthened nerves, brightened men's eyes, and quickened their steps. The dust rose in clouds about them as they marched. The men finally were ordered to file to the left to a spring. Here canteens were filled with welcome fresh water. As each company filled its canteens it was marched into the shade, "and allowed to lie down and rest."⁽⁷⁾

As soon as the men had filled their canteens, the regiment continued its march. The men were finally halted behind a hill "in rear of one of our batteries." The order was given to load and rest. Many men fell asleep in spite of the fact that a battle was raging about them.⁽⁸⁾ An officer described the scene:

. . . the sun shone brightly, and cannonading became more intense, dense clouds of smoke rose from the opposite hills, the earth shook with the awful thunder, and continued to wax hotter and hotter. . . .⁽⁹⁾

The men were eager for combat. Someone cried out: "Colonel Fisher, we're ready." Fisher replied: "I know that. Attention!" The men sprang forward to their places in the ranks, shouldered their muskets, and moved rapidly up the hill in front of them. A line of battle was formed behind a battery "where we could see distinctly the columns of smoke rising up from the enemy's batteries on the opposite hills while the balls were whistling around us."⁽¹⁰⁾ Out of the heat, dust, and confusion many conflicting reports were written to describe what happened next. The Union forces had seized the gently rolling plateau upon which the Henry and Robinson Houses are located.⁽¹¹⁾ McDowell, the Union commander, ordered Captain James B. Ricketts' battery of six rifled guns, "the pride of the Federalists,"⁽¹²⁾ to move forward and take position in a field on the extreme right of the Union line. The battery began to fire at a Confederate battery "placed just beyond the crest of a hill on our left."⁽¹³⁾ Captain Charles Griffin's Battery D, Fifth Regiment of United States Artillery, was also ordered forward to engage the Confederate batteries.⁽¹⁴⁾ The two Union batteries were relatively close together in a position slightly southwest of the Henry House, focal point of the battle.⁽¹⁵⁾ As a result of the fire of the two strategically-placed batteries the forward positions of the Confederates were greatly harassed. One regiment of Confederate infantry broke and retreated "in much confusion."⁽¹⁶⁾ If something were not done soon the batteries of Ricketts and Griffin

would enfilade the whole Confederate line which was placed across the southern perimeter of the Henry House plateau. (17)

The Sixth, still unaware of the devastation created by Union artillery fire, formed in line of battle on the edge of a road "on the margin of the woods." (18) The men rested, while wounded from other commands passed their position with reports that the enemy was advancing, and that Union artillery was "playing sad havoc with our soldiers." (19) Shells hissed through the hot, still air and passed through the ranks of the Sixth; one of them wounded Fisher's horse. (20) Realizing that his men couldn't stay where they were badly exposed to the Union fire, Fisher ordered the regiment to file to the left, through the "tangled undergrowth," until the protection of a little ravine was reached. The regiment remained here concealed by thick woods on the left, with an "old field" on the right. Shells from the Union batteries exploded over their heads. (21) The two flank companies, under Captains Freeland and York, were placed in position "within forty yards of the guns." It was observed that a regiment of Union troops supported their batteries. (22) Fisher realized that the moment of decision had arrived. According to an observer,

Col. Fisher then filed to the left around the corner of the woods, and the following companies in the order of the names—Capt. Freeland's, Capt. York's, Lieut. Carter's, Capt. Avery's, Capt. Craig's, Lieut. Parish's and Capt. Kirkland's—came into line, faced to the right and opened a fire upon the enemy. (23)

Because of the position of the Union forces, the heavy undergrowth, and Fisher's "manner of carrying up the regiment into action by the right flank," the three rear companies were unable to get into position to fire on the batteries, although they were exposed to a heavy cross-fire of small arms. (24) Nevertheless, the fire of the seven companies engaged was made with terrible effect. In Griffin's battery every cannoner was shot down and many horses were killed, "leaving the battery . . . perfectly helpless." (25) Only three pieces were able to be withdrawn from the field. (26) Ricketts' battery, grouped close to Griffin's unit, was disabled "almost immediately." Captain Ricketts was severely wounded, while Lieutenant D. Ramsey, second in command, was killed. Eleven men were killed, and fourteen wounded. So many of the horses were killed that the guns were left on the field. (27)

As the Sixth advanced in its brave charge, Union infantry began to fire upon it. A Michigan unit and a regiment of New York Fire Zouaves fired heavy volleys into the regiment from the front. Other units, Confederate troops, fired into the Sixth from the rear. The situation became one of utter confusion. (28) As his men withdrew from their first movement against the two Union batteries, Fisher found himself standing next to a gun in one of the batteries, waving his

sword in the air. ⁽³⁰⁾ Obviously the colonel was puzzled by the situation. His men were falling back in confusion, while troops were firing upon them from every side. ⁽³¹⁾ A mounted Confederate officer came up and ordered the men of the Sixth to "cease firing." Even as this confusing order was given the Union troops in front of the regiment "kept pouring in a murderous fire." ⁽³²⁾ Captain Isaac Avery of Company E immediately ordered a second charge upon the batteries. The regiment again moved forward and drove the remaining Union cannoners from their guns and took possession of the battery. ⁽³³⁾ During the charge Avery was wounded in the leg, but never left the field. Young Lieutenant Willie P. Mangum stood by Major Robert F. Webb at a captured cannon. Both Mangum and Webb were exultant over the victory of their regiment. At this moment young Mangum fell, badly wounded with a severe flesh wound under his left arm. ⁽³⁴⁾ Fortunately the musket ball had struck a Bible in Mangum's left coat pocket, diverting its direction and probably saving his life. ⁽³⁵⁾

At this juncture the regiment was fired into again by other Confederate units, notably the Fourth Alabama Regiment. The Sixth was ordered to begin a slow retreat, leaving the batteries unoccupied in a position between the armies. ⁽³⁷⁾

About sunset General Beauregard ordered a general advance of the entire Confederate Army. As a member of the Sixth exclaimed,

. . . the enemy . . . ran like turkeys, pursued by our infantry, cavalry and artillery for several miles, until darkness stopped them. Our Regiment was in the charge, under Col. Lightfoot and Major Webb. ⁽³⁸⁾

When darkness came the Sixth had lost sixteen killed, and sixty-four wounded—a sad baptism of blood for the previously-uninitiated unit. ⁽³⁹⁾ Among the officers, Colonel Fisher had been killed, Lieutenant Colonel Lightfoot was slightly wounded (as was Captain Avery), Lieutenant Mangum was dangerously wounded, and Brigadier General Bee, commander of the Third Brigade, was killed. ⁽⁴⁰⁾

Archibald Henderson, eminent North Carolina historian, described the significance of the capture of Ricketts' and Griffin's batteries by noting,

It is evident that the capture and silencing of the deadly massed battery turned the tide of the battle and changed probable defeat into overwhelming victory. The captured battery, although later relinquished never fired another shot that day. ⁽⁴¹⁾

Ex-United States Senator Thomas L. Clingman, an eyewitness to the charge of the Sixth, stated,

The service of Colonel Fisher and his regiment can not be over estimated on this occasion. . . . Neither then, nor at any

time since, have I doubted that this movement saved the day to the Confederacy. If the gallant and noble Fisher, by this dash, lost his life, who did more during the long and arduous Struggle? (42)

After their return from the action at the Union batteries, the Sixth was ordered to support the Confederate flank movement which drove the Union forces from the field. The men slept on the field on the night of the 21st, with what memories no one can ever tell. (43)

An officer of the Sixth went over the field shortly after the battle ended. His description is very vivid:

. . . it was indeed a sickening, heart-rending sight. The enemy lay piled up in heaps, and horses strewn all along. I counted forty horses in a distance of fifty yards. . . . All over the battle-field were strewn the dead and dying. Some had placed their arms under their heads as they went to their last sleep. Others folded their arms across their breasts, some with features distorted and fists clenched as they wrestled in the agonies of death; others wore the calm, placid smile which should grace the face of a soldier dying in a glorious cause. In the little clump of cedars, the wounded had crawled and died, and lay there in ghastly heaps. (44)

Shortly after the Sixth had taken Ricketts' battery, Colonel William Smith stumbled across the body of Fisher. (45) Later, other Confederates, hurrying to the battlefield from Manassas Junction, passed a lone rider on horseback carrying Fisher's body, "cold and stiff in death." The colonel's remains were carried in front of the saddle in the direction of the junction. (46) Captain York of Company I, Sixth Regiment, sent a telegram to Governor Clark on the 22nd:

Col. Chas. F. Fisher was killed in battle today. Send notice to family. His body on the way. (47)

The body reached Raleigh on the morning of July 24 on the mail train from Petersburg. (48) An escort of the Twelfth Regiment North Carolina Troops under Colonel James J. Pettigrew accompanied the remains. (49) Fisher's death created a deep impression on the minds of the people of North Carolina. When the train carrying the body reached Raleigh, crowds filed into the car which contained Fisher's coffin, on top of which were "placed the sword and hat of the deceased patriot." People saw that there were two bullet holes in the hat, revealing the fact that the fatal bullet had passed entirely through Fisher's head. (50) The train carrying the body was draped in mourning, while the flag on the State Capitol was lowered to half-mast. (51) The Raleigh *Register* exclaimed:

A braver man than Colonel Fisher never lived. He carried his life in his hand for the service of his country, and at the hour of need freely offered it upon its altar. (52)

On the afternoon of July 24 Fisher's body arrived at Salisbury, his home town. Almost the entire population of the town was at the station to meet the remains which were escorted by "Capt. Cole's Company of Guilford men." Eight pallbearers bore the coffin through the streets to the Episcopal Church followed by a "very long procession of citizens. . . ." The funeral services were very solemn. The Salisbury Brass Band played for the occasion with "measured music." It was evening when Fisher's body was lowered into the grave. (53) According to the Salisbury *Carolina Watchman*,

The exercises there were deeply solemn, though brief. It was indeed a touching moment. Manly bosoms heaved with emotion . . . soon the mound of yellow clay rose to mark the resting place of an intrepid patriot of the revolution of 1861. . . . He is gone. Peace to his ashes, and forever green be the laurels of his memory. (54)

As the thunderous crashes of the military salute echoed in the evening stillness all Salisbury wept. (55)

Many tributes were paid to Fisher. The officers of the Sixth Regiment, meeting on August 21 at Camp Jones, near Manassas, eulogized their dead commander:

. . . we have lost a commander at once bold, fearless and prudent—a friend just, kind and generous . . . he was ever anxious to add to the comforts and happiness of his men. . . . (56)

On August 26 a meeting was held in Charlotte to pay tribute to the fallen colonel. Resolutions were passed offering public condolences to "the family and numerous friends and relatives. . . ." (57) Other tributes came from Theodore S. Garnett, a relative of the late General Robert S. Garnett, in Hanover Junction, Virginia and Oscar W. Blacknall, an officer in the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment at Manassas. Garnett wanted to raise a regiment of volunteers "to avenge the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett and Col. Charles F. Fisher. All to serve without pay." (58) Blacknall expressed a feeling held by many North Carolinians: "North Carolina will cherish with peculiar pride the name and the memory of Charles F. Fisher. . . ." (59)

The regiment lost another important officer at First Manassas. He was Lieutenant Willie Person Mangum, ex-Senator Mangum's only son. Young Mangum had suffered a severe flesh wound in the left breast. (60) He was carefully removed from the battlefield to a

military hospital at Louisa Court House, "a little nearer home." ⁽⁶⁰⁾ The young officer wrote to his sister, Martha, to reassure her on July 25:

. . . I have been well attended to and am much better. I saw Col. Leach (a family friend) at Manassas and he sent his surgeon to dress the wound. He said I could stay in his tent and be well cared for. . . . ⁽⁶²⁾

For a time it looked as if young Mangum would recover. ⁽⁶³⁾ However, on July 30 he took a turn for the worse and died, reciting scriptures from the Bible to the end. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ Adolphus W. Mangum, a Methodist preacher and cousin to Lieutenant Mangum, ⁽⁶⁵⁾ was with him when he died. He wrote to Mangum's family:

. . . You have the assurance that he acted nobly,—he was a true hero and patriot—he proved it in that bloody field—he told me that though he did not shoot, he rallied his men, taught them how to load, etc. He remarked that if ever he entered another field he would take a musket. ⁽⁶⁶⁾

A note of dissension entered the letter with the words that young Mangum "criticized Col. Fisher's course on that day. . . ." ⁽⁶⁷⁾

Mangum's remains reached Petersburg, en route to Raleigh, on July 31. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ Paul C. Cameron, a friend of the Mangum family, made arrangements for the body to be brought to Hillsboro from Raleigh, and be met by "the Town Herse" at the Hillsboro Station. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ Cameron sent a servant to notify "you stricken parents of the painful intelligence of the death of their only son. . . ." ⁽⁷⁰⁾ The feeling of Mangum's many friends was expressed by Cameron:

The sympathy of friends in a time like this can do but little to sustain you *all* in your affliction—I can only tell you that I do sorrow with you all most sincerely—and deeply deplore the death of your brother. . . . ⁽⁷¹⁾

Mangum's body arrived at Raleigh on the morning of August 1. An escort of citizens of Hillsboro was there to receive it. The mail train carrying the body arrived at Hillsboro late that afternoon. Many of the citizens of the town were at the station to receive the body. Forming a funeral procession, they escorted the coffin through the streets in an occasion "solemnized by the tolling of the bells of all the churches and the Court House. . . ." ⁽⁷³⁾ The town flag was displayed at half-mast in token of respect for the deceased. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ The body was carried to the Mangum home near Red Mountain by some young "gentlemen" of Hillsboro. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ Here young Mangum was buried in his family's hilltop cemetery behind his father's home. ⁽⁷⁶⁾

The Flat River Guards, Company A, Sixth Regiment, met on July 31 at Camp Bee near Manassas to express their esteem of Mangum and their sorrow over his death. ⁽⁷⁷⁾ The meeting resolved

"That the loss of so noble and estimable a gentleman is keenly felt and sincerely regretted by us all, for his generous bearing and noble conduct has endeared him to each and every one of us." Resolutions were passed sympathizing with young Mangum's family, and resolving that the company should go to the spot where Mangum received his wounds, and fire a military salute. It was agreed that the company should wear a badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of Mangum. (79)

On the day after the battle of Manassas the sky was dark and forbidding. Rain had fallen in torrents throughout the night "and nature seemed sad and mournful." (80) The countryside about the battlefield was covered with troops, many looking for lost friends, some looking for their regiments, while others were conveying dead and wounded from the battlefield. The ground was littered with dead and wounded men, dead horses, wagons, tents, baggage "all mixed in the most inextricable confusion." (81) Everything was lying about in the mud and incessant rain without any protection. (82)

The Sixth Regiment remained on the battlefield until July 24 when it was marched to Camp Bee, named in honor of General Bernard E. Bee, near Manassas Junction. (83) While the men were stationed here great anxiety was shown among their kinfolk in North Carolina concerning their losses in the battle. Friends and relatives of the troops wrote phrases such as, "With the intelligence of our great victory—comes . . . the rumor that our Company is cut to pieces." (84) The knowledge that sickness was present in the regiment did not help alleviate fears for the safety of the men. (85) An immediate appeal was made for medicines to help the sick. Blackberry wine and cholera medicines were especially needed. (86) A Mebanesville physician, anxious for the safety of his three brothers on duty with the regiment, offered Governor Clark his services free of charge, provided he could get "a free pass" to Manassas. (87) Some efforts were made to reassure the "home folk" of the condition of the regiment. Captain William J. Freeland of Company C wrote his wife:

I am yet alive and well. . . . Be of good cheer, dear Julia, for I hope the last great battle is fought and won. (88)

Others assured the public that the regiment had won a name for itself by capturing "Sherman's famous Battery." (89) One of the privates in the regiment summed up the feelings of his comrades:

. . . I am well at this time and hope these few lines may find you all in the same state of health. . . . I would be glad to come home to see the girls and tell them how good I love them. . . . (90)

The men had come through their first battle. Although the gallant Fisher was dead, destiny beckoned for those who survived.

IV

A New Colonel Takes Command

"I have the honor to state that I reached here last evening and have assumed command of the Regt."

WILLIAM D. PENDER TO HENRY T. CLARK, AUGUST 27, 1861.

* * *

On August 3, 1861, the Sixth Regiment was marched to Camp Jones at Bristoe Station, a distance of eight miles from Manassas. Here the men settled down to the usual routine of Confederate soldiers stationed in a permanent camp. At daylight they rose to the sound of a drum. This was followed by a period of drill for an hour or two, part of it in double-time. After breakfast and more drill the officers went to "recitation" and studied "15 or 20" pages in Hardee's *Tactics*. Dinner and more drill occupied the rest of the day. There was no time to be idle in camp.②

While the regiment was stationed at Camp Jones during August, 1861, it was faced with the necessity of getting a new commander to replace the lamented Fisher. William T. Dortch, the regiment's ex-lieutenant colonel, wrote to the Military Board on August 2 concerning the promotion of Captain Richard W. York of Company I to the rank of Major, "Presuming that Lt. Col. Lightfoot will be appointed Colonel & Major Webb, Lt. Col. of the 6th Regiment of State Troops. . . .③ The officers of the regiment suggested that Lightfoot was not too popular by recommending some choices of their own—David Coleman, Esquire, from Buncombe County, "a thorough military officer," and Major Pride Jones of Hillsboro in Orange County.④ It was felt that a native North Carolinian would have more concern for the men because they were "far removed from home, exposed, under the most unfavorable circumstances, necessarily to many hardships & privations. . . .⑤ The officers were careful to say that they didn't wish to dictate to the governor, nor did they wish to "reflect upon anyone."⑥ This petition was signed by every company commander in the regiment except Lieutenants Turner, Carter, and Walker who were "absent on furlough."⑦

Clark solved the problem for the regiment on August 15 when he ordered Colonel William Dorsey Pender of the Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry to assume command of the Sixth. The appointment was made "*at the unanimous request of the officers.*"⁽⁸⁾

Pender, born on February 6, 1834, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, was the son of James and Sarah Routh Pender. He was a descendant of Edwin Pender of Virginia who came to the colonies in the reign of Charles II. After receiving his primary education in the "common schools" of Edgecombe County and clerking in his brother's store, Pender was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated in 1854 with a standing of nineteen in a class of forty-six. He was commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the First Artillery, and was promoted to full second lieutenant in the Second Artillery in the same year. In 1855 Pender was transferred to the First Dragoons. He attained his first lieutenantcy in that regiment in 1858. In the period 1856-1860 he saw much active service, mostly Indian fighting, on the New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and California frontiers.⁽⁹⁾

Pender was a handsome man, olive complexioned, and slightly below medium height. He wore a thick dark beard which made him look older than he actually was. Always honorable and faithful to the Confederacy, Pender had hoped that war could be averted, but when he saw that it could not, he did not hesitate to join with his native state in a common cause.

On March 3, 1859, Pender married Mary Frances, daughter of ex-Congressman Augustine H. Shepperd of near Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The couple had three sons: Samuel Turner; William D.; and Stephen Lee. He was made adjutant of the First Dragoons in 1860, but returned to the East on recruiting duty in 1861. (10 m
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When Pender threw in his lot with the South in the spring of 1861, he was given a commission as captain of artillery in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and sent to Baltimore on recruiting duty. He returned to North Carolina in May, 1861, and was assigned by Governor Ellis as an instructor of volunteers at Camp Mangum near Raleigh, and later, of troops being drilled at Garysburg, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.⁽¹⁰⁾ He was elected Colonel of the Third North Carolina Volunteers on May 15, 1861, and soon made many friends.⁽¹¹⁾ When he was notified of his appointment to command the Sixth he wrote,

I have not made up my mind as to what I shall do about Fisher's Regt. but expect to remain where I am. I should like very much to go up where it is, but dislike to leave the 3rd. ⁽¹²⁾

On August 26 Pender arrived at his new command. His arrival was received with much enthusiasm by the men, possibly because of

Lieutenant Colonel Lightfoot's evident unpopularity with the regiment. (14) Pender found the regiment's camp "in excellent order." Indeed, General William H. C. Whiting, new commander of the Third Brigade, (15) rated the Sixth's camp as "the best camp in his Brigade." (16) There was still sickness among the men; only 284 privates were fit for duty, a number less than half of the men in the regiment. Many were without shoes, even at this early stage of the war. (17) When he saw his men drilling barefooted Pender promptly ordered seven hospital tents forwarded from Norfolk, "as there is but one tent for the sick in the Regt." This would alleviate conditions among the sick, especially since most of the men had to lie in company tents "which leak badly." (18) The young colonel appealed to Governor Clark to send provisions and equipment to the regiment, especially shoes:

Could you not sir come to our assistance and send us some. Every one says the Regt. has suffered terribly & rendered the most efficient service. Gen. Whiting does not hesitate to say that it is the best of the five Regts. in his Brigade. (19)

Pender was not afraid to ask a personal favor of the governor: Would Governor Clark please appoint "my brother-in-law Jacob Shepperd" to a second lieutenancy in Company G, Captain Craige's company? (20)

To his wife, Pender could unburden the innermost secrets of his heart. He was determined to do his best for his men, even though he feared "we shall (have) great many deaths before we get through." (21) It was a sad regiment that Pender came to command—possibly the situation was made even worse by the fact that this was the young commander's first experience with a command fresh from the horrors of a Civil War battle. Even so, there was time for pleasantries of a sort:

I had the honor of taking tea with Gen. Johnston last-night. Mrs. Johnston is with him, and charming lady she is. They recolected me from Leavenworth, and treated me very kindly. Old officers have an enormous advantage. What I have seen of Whiting I like very much. (22)

It must have saddened Pender to see Lightfoot's wife in camp with her two children. (23) There was a war to be fought, a war which left little time for women or children.

The Sixth was faced with many troubles throughout the month of August, 1861. While no battle was fought, there were many false alarms. On the 26th of July heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Acquia Creek, too "far for us to have any hand in the engagement if there was an engagement." (24)

The fact that the various Confederate regiments were camped separate from one another (25) did not alleviate the problem of sickness.

The situation became so serious that Charles E. Johnson, North Carolina Surgeon General, became deeply concerned. (22) He urged that more surgeons be added to the regiments, "to be paid by the state," as two surgeons were not deemed sufficient. (23) It is known that typhoid fever accounted for at least some of the deaths, although some suffered from battle wounds. (24) It is certain that lack of adequate clothing was a cause of much suffering among the men. The situation deteriorated to the point where the ladies of Hillsboro were asked to knit the men "a supply of substantial stockings." (25) The fact that the men had not been paid only compounded their difficulties. Many of them were "poor men with dependent families." They needed money to keep up their morale. (26) Adolphus W. Mangum of Salisbury wrote Governor Clark on August 19:

If they are neglected thus (not being paid), they will become disheartened and will not feel like fighting and suffering for the careless and ungrateful. . . . I'm sure your good judgement will agree that if men are expected to suffer & fight they must be kept in fighting plight & fighting spirits. (32)

Mangum emphasized, "They cannot be kept so unless they are paid." (33) The hardships met with in August caused men to wish for "water millions" and "cigar" and "whiskey." (34) Homesickness haunted many of the men, although some of them hoped that their loved ones would come from North Carolina to visit them. (35) This feeling was not confined to enlisted men. Pender wanted eatables from home, as well as visits from friends. (36) The eternal soldier's lament for forgotten articles of clothing is reflected in Pender's statement that,

On looking over my trunk I find that I left all my handkerchiefs & most of my drawers & some socks & shirts at Camp Ruffin. (37)

While the regiment was haunted by sickness and official neglect, Captain Samuel McDowell Tate was faced with the unpleasant task of settling the accounts of the deceased Colonel Fisher. These accounts were made by Fisher in supplying the regiment during the preceding spring, and were left unsettled at his death. Bills for meat (steaks, shanks, roasts, beef, etc.) (38) various kinds of uniform material, (39) and other supplies were settled by Fisher's estate. (40) R. A. Caldwell of Salisbury, a friend of Fisher, asked if the dead officer owed any notes or bonds in two of the leading banks of central North Carolina. Fortunately, the replies were in the negative. (41) In at least two instances the Confederate government assumed the obligation of paying debts incurred by Fisher in equipping the regiment. One of these involved uniform coats, pants, capes, shirts, blankets, and "66 pair of shoes" costing a total of \$960.90. (42) The other case involved "fifty-

two pair of shoes" costing \$88.60.⁽⁴⁴⁾ In both cases the problem of repayment was solved by putting the supplies on the regiment's August payrolls and charging them to the Confederate government.⁽⁴⁵⁾

The regiment waited, in the closing days of August, for a possible movement to a secret destination.⁽⁴⁶⁾ Although there were 803 men and officers on the regimental morning report for August 31,⁽⁴⁷⁾ only "three hundred men" were fit for duty.⁽⁴⁸⁾ This number increased as the weather improved about September 1.⁽⁴⁹⁾ Pender wrote his wife:

. . . I long for the 3rd. (regiment). Between us there is not such a Reg!—in the service. This does not compare with it: & I fear never will. But still I can bring it out a great deal, and have already done something towards it.⁽⁵⁰⁾

One of the things Pender did for his men was to write an appeal to the "ladies of N. C." to prepare socks and underwear for them.⁽⁵¹⁾ This was promptly done by numerous women in piedmont North Carolina. Captain Craige's company received ninety pairs of socks and four blankets from "the ladies of Franklin Church and vicinity" (near Salisbury).⁽⁵²⁾ These welcome items were received at the end of September, "and you may be sure much appreciated by all."⁽⁵³⁾ An appeal was made to the ladies of Hillsboro for articles of clothing and other "comforts" for the sick in the regiment. When these articles were sent John A. McMannen of Hillsboro wrote,

. . . the remembrance of which (the articles sent) will be ever fresh and green in their minds, and will be treasured up in their hearts as long as life lasts.⁽⁵⁴⁾

McMannen urged that future shipments of goods should be sent in strong boxes, "hooped and nailed at the ends." No cooked meats were to be sent; but bread, cake, potatoes, onions, beets, dry beef, ham, pickles, preserves, wines, and cordials were in great demand. Clothing "of all kinds" was badly needed along with light cotton comforts which "will answer for bed and blanket."⁽⁵⁵⁾ Money was also sent, especially for special groups of particularly destitute soldiers. Citizens of Hillsboro collected \$80.00 for destitute Irish families of men in Captain James W. Wilson's Rowan Company F.⁽⁵⁶⁾ In sending the money a friend of the donors explained,

By this act of liberality they mean no reflection upon your portion of the State, but as an expression of their willingness to assist those who have shown their loyalty by battling for our rights and liberties, no matter who they are, or from what country they have come.⁽⁵⁷⁾

All these shortages and worries tended to make the men sad and despondent. Morale was low, probably because of the number

of deaths from disease. Pender reported "six in the last week & several more will die."⁽⁶³⁾ Food was also very scarce at Camp Jones. There was a great shortage of such commodities as butter, preserves, pickles, lard, and hams. Candles, tea, coffee, sugar, and matches were more plentiful.⁽⁶⁴⁾ Among those who suffered were the "poor helpless negroes" belonging to some of the officers and men. Some of these servants were, according to Pender, "allowed to die without any care on the part of those who are responsible for their well being." The regiment had lost two Negro servants recently, and possibly a third would soon die.⁽⁶⁵⁾ The nights were extremely cold, Pender had four blankets "& sleep cold every night."⁽⁶⁶⁾ He summed up his feelings about his regiment in terse language:

. . . This between us is not the Regt that I had before. The men are not as good a class & the officers are nothing like as intelligent. This is strictly confidential. And the morale of the Regt. is bad. . . . I find it hard to keep up my spirits with so much sickness & so many deaths. . . . I read the burial service over a man yesterday & to save me I could not help crying. . . . We have not moved yet & according to all appearances no more likely to move than a week ago. Our troops are so badly crippled by sickness that I do not see how we could well (move). . . . ⁽⁶²⁾

In spite of this statement Pender did feel that his presence was proving "beneficial" to both the officers and men.⁽⁶³⁾

The young colonel could not solve one persistent problem which remained with his men as summer turned into early fall. This was the lack of pay. Some of the men hadn't even received their bounty money "which should have been promptly paid at their enlistment."⁽⁶⁴⁾ The hardship was made more serious by the fact that many of the regiments camped around the Sixth had received their pay "two or three weeks ago." It seemed to many of the men that they had been slighted. Hadn't they done their full duty? Hadn't they taken Rickett's and Griffin's batteries at Manassas, opening the way for a Confederate victory? Many of their families were already suffering from "need of money." Committees, appointed by state authority to provide for soldiers' families, hadn't done their duty. Several families, "whose children now want bread," hadn't even been visited.⁽⁶⁵⁾ It was hard for the men to understand these things, harder still for them to remain where they were without doing something about this unbearable situation. W. H. Alexander, assistant commissary sergeant to the regiment, had feelings in this matter which were fairly typical. He wrote directly to Governor Clark in early September:

I have been in service of the war since the 23rd day of April by appointment first of Col. Fisher, next by the authorities at Raleigh, and lastly by a commission of L. P. Walker.⁽⁶⁶⁾ I left a

family of children who required nearly all the money I had to subsist upon until I returned & being here and having to feed myself at very exorbitant prices I feel discouraged that I cannot receive some money. Must I resign & go home for a support or is it likely that the paymaster will soon make his appearance. There are 500 or more in this glorious Regt. who have not a cent of money; I loaned and borrowed until the thing is out. (67)

Alexander saw and felt the lack of money. He wondered "who pays" and when. Would he be paid for his six-weeks service prior to the date of "my first commission for service rendered"? These were things which came close to the men; conditions which they hoped would be soon alleviated. (68) Alexander ended his letter on a note of sadness: "Our men continue to die daily." (69)

Pender was anxious to complete the organization of his regimental staff while the regiment was still encamped in the vicinity of Manassas. On September 4 he wrote Governor Clark requesting that a chaplain be sent to join the regiment. (70) P. A. Holt had been transferred to the regiment on August 6 as surgeon. (71) Nathaniel Scales, the regimental quartermaster, had a high reputation in Pender's eyes. He was "very highly spoken of. I like him very well." Gradually the staff was "shaping up," even though Lieutenant Colonel Lightfoot was proving himself pompous and unlikeable. Pender felt that "I shall be annoyed by him." (72) In spite of this annoyance, Pender felt that life was continuing on an even balance for him. He wrote his wife that she needn't worry about him. There was no danger that he would soon fall in battle "for the chances as I wrote you before, are that we will be in reserve." (74)

Camp Fisher

"We have just moved over to our new Quarters. . . . Some of our houses are very fine and tasty. . . ."

ROBERT F. WEBB TO LUCY MANGUM, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

* * *

For some time it had become evident that the regiment would be moved to the area along the Potomac River. ^①Although this didn't please Colonel Pender since it would take the regiment out of the field of active operations, ^②there was good reason for it. A defensive work on the Potomac at Evansport and near Dumfries was under construction in early September. General Whiting was ordered to go there and direct the "mounting of the guns." He was also directed to determine how many men would be needed to defend the position "& the time they should be expected to hold out." ^③Union forces had been moving in a threatening manner in the direction of the Occoquan River, some twenty-five miles below Washington. There was also some reason to suspect that a Union force might land in the vicinity of Dumfries and thus flank the Confederate position at Manassas. It would be necessary for the Confederates "to take a position some where in the vicinity of Bacon Race Church" below the Occoquan to intercept such a movement. The right flank of the Confederate line, based at Wolf Run Shoals on the Occoquan, was a particularly sensitive spot. ^④Confederate cavalry under Colonel Wade Hampton was stationed there, but a force of infantry would obviously be necessary to hold the position. ^⑤General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding all Confederate forces in northern Virginia, was extremely anxious for Whiting to determine how many infantry troops would be necessary "for the observation of the Occoquan, & succor of Evansport." ^⑥

By mid-September Whiting had decided to move his brigade, consisting of the Fourth Alabama, First Tennessee, Second Mississippi, Eleventh Mississippi, Sixth North Carolina, and Imboden's battery,

to the vicinity of Dumfries.⁽⁷⁾ Orders were prepared for the march, to begin on the morning of September 18.⁽⁸⁾

As the men prepared to march, Pender's fears were rejuvenated. He felt that he couldn't move more than "three hundred & thirty or forty men" when the time came to go. This was a sad figure out of a total of 798 men on the regimental roster.⁽⁹⁾ The regimental health was improving, but men were still dying. According to Pender,

They average about one per day in deaths. But few new cases but the old ones are hard to get up. Still I do not despair; the general health is much better, and the spirits of the men are getting more bouyant. I never saw such long faces as when I came here. Together with sickness & misdirected discipline (an obvious slap at Lightfoot) one never heard a good laugh or a (n) attempt at a song.⁽¹⁰⁾

Indeed, the lieutenant colonel had been a strict disciplinarian, trying to teach the men his "Military-School-notions." Lightfoot wouldn't alleviate his discipline by anything, not even a single "kind word or act."⁽¹¹⁾ Friction was revealed on the regimental staff by Pender's sharp criticism of Lightfoot, a statement worth repeating:

The sick were allowed to wallow in mud & to shift for themselves. They had an asst. surgeon who had never done anything but compound medicines, and Lightfoot seemed to make no effort to get any others. In fact he seemed to be totally ignorant of their wants, or totally indifferent. He talked incessantly of disorganisation &c. without one single effort . . . to remedy it . . . these conceited military school teachers, are worse than good men ignorant of the first principles of drill. The more I see the more I am disgusted with the idea that to know how to drill entitles a man to any position. If he has sense it helps him but if not, it (is) even better for him & those who have the misfortune to be under him that he did not know right face from left.⁽¹²⁾

The young colonel continued with an exposition of Lightfoot's good points. He was a gentleman, would obey orders, and was a good assistant.⁽¹³⁾ Pender had been forced to reprimand Lightfoot for the latter's pompous attitude. As Pender explained, "I am Colonel 'de facto' as well as 'de jure.'⁽¹⁴⁾ Lightfoot was hated throughout the regiment, Major Webb was "a fine man," Adjutant Smith was a "good boy" who showed great respect to his colonel.⁽¹⁵⁾ Pender revealed his sympathy for the sufferings of his men when he wrote,

I should much prefer this horrible war could end without any more bloodshed & misery. Oh! the terrible heart-rendering

anxiety that the poor women must suffer for those who they lose. The anxiety of some poor fathers who come here to see their sick sons. (16)

Pender recalled one incident when he was visiting the regimental hospital to see the sick. He came upon a bespectacled elderly man who was sitting by his son with a brush to keep the flies off the boy's face. The soldier was "pale & emaciated," looking very ill. Pender sat down and began talking to the father, who finally remarked, "but I am forced to leave him in the morning." (17) The young colonel was doing everything he could for his men—providing clean tents with plenty of room, good attention, and the knowledge that his officers cared for their welfare. (18)

Early in the morning of September 18 the men were roused out of bed to begin their long march to Dumfries. Mrs. Scales, wife of the regimental quartermaster, accompanied the regiment. (19) Although the regiment would be out of the reach of "much fighting," there was no spirit to get into a fight. As Pender said, "I shall be content if it happens to be my luck, not to be in a fight. If it comes I shall be ready & willing to meet it." (20) Battles could wait; the suffering of the past month had been too much to wish for the additional test of battle at this time.

On the night of the 18th the men filed across Powell's Run and went into a temporary camp. The next morning the men were marched half a mile and pitched tents. This new camp was named "Camp Hill," for obvious reasons. (21) The camp was situated in an area of rolling hills, averaging about 250 feet in height, with excellent streams nearby. (22) Only 350 officers and men marched to the new campground. The sick had been left at Camp Jones under Lightfoot to follow on September 20. (23) Even as the regiment marched from Camp Jones the lieutenant colonel was preparing "a long letter about drills parades &c." (24) As Pender expressed it, "Did you ever hear of such a thing?" (25) It seemed that the old animosity between the two highest-ranking officers in the regiment was still alive. It was only a matter of time until other incidents would occur, to the possible detriment of the men in the regiment.

The town near which the regiment found itself encamped was an old Virginia river port, founded in the early Eighteenth Century. The main road, or Telegraph Road, between Washington and Richmond passed through its center, giving an atmosphere of importance to the vicinity. There were some elegant brick buildings in the town, but by 1861 most of these had fallen into ruin. (26) Now the area was the scene of extensive military activity. As if to emphasize Dumfries' new importance as a military center General Whiting issued orders appointing a provost marshal and provost guards to maintain order in the town. The provost marshal would imprison all "officers

and Privates he finds in his premises," without a written pass. Special provision was made regarding the "sale of spirituous liquor." Strict orders were also given for regiments and batteries, "already posted," to retain their positions. The articles of war dealing with conduct of troops were to be "published" at each regimental dress parade, "and strictly enforced." All officers and men, except regimental, post, and corps commanders, were required to have written passes from camp. No one was permitted to approach the Potomac. Some of them were harsh orders, but Whiting meant what he said—they would be enforced! (28)

Amidst the occasional sound of artillery fire between Union ships in the Potomac and the Evansport batteries, the men settled down to the routine of camp life. Pender was still deeply concerned about the demoralized condition of many of his men, much of it caused by "starving wives at home. . . . They say feed their families & they will fight willingly." Death in battle held no fear for Pender: "Nothing but a natural death can await me here." (31)

The regiment marched a distance of seven miles on September 25 to act in support of a battery at Freestone Point on the Potomac. A Union landing was expected, but the enemy was "not so imprudent." The men bivouacked that night near the river. All things considered, everyone "spent a very pleasant time." Still, when they returned to Camp Fisher on the morning of the 26th, the men were glad to be back; even the return to camp routine was "a little more interesting. . . ." A new spirit seemed to be taking possession of the regiment. By the end of September nearly 400 men and officers were fit for duty. The morale of the regiment was generally good, at least compared with what it had been during the preceding summer. (35)

Towards the end of September the Sixth received a most-welcome addition to the regimental staff. He was the new chaplain, Reverend Adolphus Williamson Mangum, pastor of the Methodist Church in Salisbury. The *Hillsborough Recorder* praised Mangum saying,

Mr. Mangum is highly spoken of as a gentleman and a christian, and as having won by his social and generous disposition, the affection and esteem of the members of all the churches of the community in which he has been residing. It may be hoped that he will be of great usefulness in the field which he has gone to occupy. (37)

Mangum was at Petersburg on the 26th, carrying many boxes with him. He had heard that the regiment was "at a place called Dumfries," according to Mangum "one of the best positions I could have chosen for us." The reverend was anxious to see a battle, but not to participate in it. His love was religion, not the horrors of war. By October 29 Mangum was requesting a tent for himself, "a small tent, poles & pins. . . . I have no tent but am entitled to one." (42)

early October he was writing from "Land's End., Va." to a North Carolina friend stationed at Bristoe Station. The letter concerned the death of Mangum's cousin, Lieutenant Willie P. Mangum. (40) The young officer died "a noble death . . . bearing his arms against tyranny & outrage and at peace with his God." (41) Mangum showed his combination of religious fervor and strong Confederate sentiment when he exclaimed,

He was of the proper mould to take a leading position in national affairs—so much promise so much of pure genius, so much of patriotism blasted in the bud and oh, the vile agent that caused it. (43)

The regiment also gained a sutler on September 28. His name was E. L. Fant, and he was duly elected by the "Regimental Council of Administration" to sell goods to the men. (44) This was undoubtedly a welcome addition to a unit which could muster 450 men fit for duty by late September. Pender's efforts to improve the health of his men were paying off. Indeed, there was a "strong feeling of gratitude & attachment" towards the young, ambitious colonel. (45) As Pender himself explained it, "They would not loose me, to fall again into the hands of Col. Lightfoot for anything in the world." (46) He would admit that he enjoyed the applause of his men; "still I do not think the desire for their good opinion could make me do what I know to be wrong." (47)

Possibly one aspect of Pender which endeared him to his men was his strong religious conviction. This feeling was exemplified by his determination to be baptized at Fredericksburg in full sight of some of his men. (48) This desire was accomplished on October 7, the presiding minister being Reverend Toomer Porter of Charleston, South Carolina. The actual baptism was accomplished near the regiment's camp and in full sight of the men, just as Pender wished. (49) As Pender explained it,

I was willing to have it done in the sight of all, for with God's help I shall endeavor to live up to the vows I then took. (50)

Stephen D. Lee, later a Confederate lieutenant general and a friend of Pender, was one of the two witnesses. (51)

Another example of Pender's piety was the books that he read. These included "*The End of Controversy Controverted, Double Worship of the Church, Confession of Sins*, by Dr. Lewis of Brooklyn, *Sacred Pravetd*," and two others. (52) Pender's religious fervor and his benevolent attitude toward his men were expressed in many different ways. The young colonel felt that the regiment would "care for me just in the proportion as I can be of service to them." (53)

This care was manifested in the issuance of a large amount of personal equipment to the men during the month of October, equipment which was badly needed after the deprivations of the preceding summer. Quartermaster Scales provided one wall tent to Company H on October 19. Scales also provided large amounts of shoes, blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, uniform coats, and pants to the regiment, an interesting point considering the generally-accepted notion that Confederate troops were poorly supplied, even early in the war. In order to facilitate the procurement of clothing, Captain Isaac Avery of Company E was sent to Raleigh on October 14. The clothing which Avery was to purchase was mainly for his company of Burke, Yancey and McDowell County men. (55)

Pender's letters reflected the monotony of life at Camp Fisher as September faded into October. On September 28 he wrote,

We are in a distressing state of quietude here now, but look for something on the river soon. We play a secondary part here, the batteries being of the most important consideration. (56)

Again, on October 7,

We are still here in inactivity, preparing for what may take place. What we will do before winter sets in & where we will be when it does, are subjects about which we are in profound darkness. (57)

On October 9 he wrote in a more discouraging tone:

. . . we live in such a hum-drum way that a piece of news with us is good for &c. I never see a paper scarcely. (58)

To add to his usual burdens with the regiment, and to increase the routine of camp life, Pender was designated as chief judge on a court-martial which convened in the camp of the Sixth Regiment on October 8. The court would be operative "for the trial of such commissioned officers and other persons as may be properly brought before it." Pender was fatigued by the routine of the court, especially the "continual drag upon our temper." On one occasion he wrote his wife:

You must be satisfied with a poor letter as I have to write in the court. (61)

It was with general relief that the court found itself adjourned, "until further orders," on October 25. Pender was especially relieved; he hated to invoke the death penalty, especially as president of the court. (63)

Pender's letters to his wife during the fall and winter of 1861-1862 reveal much of the routine and excitement of camp life. They shed much light on Confederates in both temporary camp and permanent winter quarters. Much of the information sent concerned friends and their affairs. On October 9 he wrote,

Capt. Davidson whose wife acted so badly in California and who we did not wish to call on in San Francisco, took the oath on the other side, saying he could not bear to come south & let his family starve. (64)

Again, on October 11,

. . . did I write you that Beaut (J. E. B.) Stuart has been made Brig. General and placed in command of all the cavalry in this army of the Potomac. Mr. Peter Hairston was here a few days since from Beaut's Hdqrs. He is volunteer aid to him. (65)

Pender's letters do not reveal much in the way of intimate military information since his formal military training had imposed a voluntary censorship upon him. He felt that the Union commanders "have gained a great deal of information from imprudent men in our army & through our papers." (66) No military information should be given, even by imprudent men, since "it is against orders." Anyway regimental commanders knew little about the over-all situation and couldn't divulge much information if they had wished. (67)

October continued with both good news and bad. On the 16th the entire regiment was equipped with new shoes, and "are now comfortable." (68) Still, there was a note of uncertainty in the air. The high command tightened up on the granting of passes, except to the sick. (69) Strict orders were given to the pickets at the junction of Quantico River and the Occoquan Road (Telegraph Road) to stop "all persons" who did not carry a written pass. Only a handful of officers were authorized to grant passes in the brigade, Pender being among them. (70) The "utmost vigilance" was required of everyone, a grim reminder that they were in a war zone and on continual alert. (71) Strict orders were given regulating the sale of provisions by hucksters. Such goods as butter, sweet potatoes, milk, chickens, turkeys, mutton, Irish potatoes, cabbages, and onions were included in the list. A violation of the rules governing sales would subject the guilty parties to "recantation of permit & stoppage of business." (72) The fleecing of soldiers by the hucksters had been brought to General Whiting's attention and "must be stopped." (73)

While this barrage of orders was coming down from brigade and division headquarters, the usual routine of life continued relatively uninterrupted during October. Mrs. Whiting, wife of the brigade commander, came to camp, "as she says for the war;" to make

camp life more interesting, so did Mrs. Scales, wife of the able regimental quartermaster. The imminent birth of a baby might take Mrs. Scales home before the war ended, but not Mrs. Whiting. However, Mrs. Whiting left for Fredericksburg on October 21, leaving the determined Mrs. Scales behind in camp. Pender showed his lack of tact with women when he said,

I inadvertently said yesterday to Mrs. Scales that she would leave in a few days—that Mrs. Whiting had gone and my attention was called off before I had time to carry in the joke . . . and she I feel has taken it to heart. So after all my efforts to please & make her comfortable she will go away with anything but kind feelings towards me.

Pender felt his motives were pure; a military camp in a war zone was no place for women, particularly one in Mrs. Scales's condition. No one could possibly know when a Union attack would take place.

Pender was disgusted with many things at Camp Fisher, with fault-finding officers, pregnant women, and timid chaplains. Possibly the last problem was the most disappointing. Reverend Mangum, although the possessor of a distinguished family connection, an excellent education, and a good reputation as a minister in piedmont North Carolina, was seriously considering an early return to North Carolina. Even though his health had improved (he had been sick in early October), and although he spoke "so cheerily of (his) prospects for usefulness," the young minister had become discouraged with a persistent cold and "a tendency to jaundice." By October 29 Pender was writing, in disparaging terms, of the chaplain's departure for Petersburg. As Pender put it, "Did you ever hear of such a thing." As if to illustrate Pender's expectations, Mangum wrote an interesting letter from Richmond:

After a most trying trip we reached here just before night. There happened to be a kind gentleman along from North Carolina or we should have suffered more. At Bristoe the man could get no transportation (Mangum was accompanying some sick soldiers) & I had to give a certificate of the number of men & the distance. I telegraphed to this point from Louisa C. H. for I feared that the men would have to lie out. They are now in a Gov. Hospital & if there be room in Petersburg they will probably go there tomorrow. I fear they have no room in Petersburg for 100 N. Carolinians were sent there yesterday. For the sake of humanity don't send any more who are so feeble & who (know) nothing on earth about travelling without sending some intelligent nurse & guide. There is also a coffin here from the 6th which was unceremoniously sent up to Bristoe to my care.

Mangum pointed out his feeble condition to Pender in a most direct manner, saying, "If I am well enough tomorrow to go to Petersburg & find out anything farther I will write. Please excuse this coarse note . . . I am very bad off . . . & convinced that if Old Abe gets the 'Janders' the cause of the South will triumph, provided it depends on him." (84) By early November Mangum had resigned, to the immediate relief of his colonel. Pender immediately made plans to get an Episcopal minister, if one could be found. He had procured a "Methodist to please some of the men. He has left & I shall try to please myself." (85)

The Third Brigade became the object of much activity as October drew to a close. An order was issued on October 19 calling for the collection and transportation of all extra baggage to Brook's Station on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Especial concern would be shown to the "arms, accoutrements &c." of those who were sick and absent. This equipment was to be sent to the rear as soon as possible. (86) On October 23 orders were issued regarding the sufficiency of salt rations in the various commands. Arms and ammunition were to be kept in order in readiness for a possible emergency. The brigade might have to march out and meet the enemy at a moment's notice. It was important that there be plenty of wagons on hand to carry necessary supplies for the men. (87) Additional orders were given to "Field officers of regiments, and mounted officers . . ." to reconnoiter the area in their spare time, to note especially "the direction of roads between camps and the Occoquan." (88) All information acquired in this manner was to be reported to headquarters. (89) Special directions were given to insure a total of fourteen wagons a regiment, one wagon to a company, "besides that for commissary, ordnance, field & staff and quarter master." This order would go into effect immediately. (90) As if to lend support to this feverish preparation to meet an expected attack, troop movements were ordered to take place on October 26. The Second Mississippi and Fourth Alabama Regiments and Imboden's battery of the Third Brigade were ordered to march to Seymours' farm, above the camp of the Sixth North Carolina. (91) Would the men see action at last? Were they finally going to march out and meet the enemy after three months of inactivity?

The answer was somewhat disappointing to men who had known the strain of discipline and inactivity for so long. The regiment would move (orders were issued for that object on November 1), but only to the support of the Evansport batteries. Routine picket duty was the order of the day, the regiment spending a day and night in support of the batteries maintaining the Potomac blockade. (92) Colonel Pender described the operation in a graphic manner:

I took my Regt. out Friday night on Pickett duty—at the battery 7 miles—and got back Saturday. It commenced to rain

that night & rained incessantly 24 hours all of which we had to take as we had no tents. The men in addition had to wade two streams waist deep, and you may be assured we were all pretty wet, & then had to sleep in wet blankets last night, but as yet I have not heard of any ill results. (93)

The men seemed to take the hardships "very cheerfully." Everyone was anxious to see the batteries fire at two small schooners that were passing. (94) The crisis and urgency of late October had subsided to the point where "we were . . . three weeks ago." (95)

As if to emphasize this apparent return to normalcy orders were issued to reconvene the court-martial, adjourned on October 25. The court was to reassemble at "9 o'clock A.M." on November 4. Pender looked forward to a return of such unpleasant duty with foreboding. He wrote that the court-martial "takes up all my time, or so much of it that I do not feel like doing anything after it is over." (96) Judging men was not pleasant, especially since there were many cases from the Sixth Regiment for "sleeping on Post & desertion." (97) Morale had again become low; during October many regimental officers were planning to resign, a process which Pender felt would be difficult under his administration "for I do not think it right that officers who get their men to come, should go off and leave them." (98) The court-martial was finally adjourned on November 12 because the order assembling it had been "technically incorrect." The court was therefore not legally organized and its proceedings were void, a sorry verdict after twenty-six days of deliberations. (101)

Whiting's anxiety over a possible Union attack remained acute throughout the autumn of 1861. General Johnston, at Manassas Junction, agreed with Whiting, but answered his request for a new battery with the statement that, "I look upon the case as hopeless . . . it is too late to make this additional preparation against any combined operation against Evansport." (102) Johnston felt that there was no fear of shellfire from the Union fleet: "I fear landing in force." The bluffs behind the batteries should be converted into "an entrenched camp" where two or three regiments could maintain their position for several days in the face of an attack by a superior force. The roads about Manassas were becoming worse, and Johnston felt that "This place (Manassas) is not fit for our winter residence on any account." (103) General P. G. T. Beauregard offered Whiting his advice about future operations. The captor of Fort Sumter felt that Triplett's and Powhatan's Hills, in the vicinity of Powell's Run, should be fortified. Beauregard felt that the line of the Occoquan was very important, provided "the enemy does not land below it." Whiting must hold out, if attacked, until some of the forces at Manassas could come to his relief. (104) General Gustavus W. Smith, commanding the Second Corps, wrote Whiting on the 14th that Colonel

Edward P. Alexander would "practice daily telegraph with you." It was important that all elements of the Confederate Army have "prompt communications." Bridges were being built across the Occoquan to insure rapid troop movements. (105) Whiting wrote his superiors that he would fall back to "the Neabsco crossing." (106) If the enemy crossed the Occoquan in heavy force. "We have tremendous odds against us, and if they cross the run we shall have a heavy fight." (107) Observing that Whiting was becoming extremely nervous under the threat of Union attack, General Theophilus H. Holmes, commanding the Aquia District, assured Whiting:

Keep cool and exercise your great intellect dispassionately so you will succeed. (108)

And so it went, letter after letter, explaining the military situation in detailed terms and anticipating an attack which never came. (109)

Whiting thought that the enemy might make an attack towards the end of November, "early next week," as he wrote in General Orders Number 20 on the 23rd. (110) On the 25th orders were given to the commanders of regiments directing them to prepare to leave camp "at a moments notice." Tents and baggage were to be moved beyond Dumfries on the 26th. The Confederates would remain in bivouac and observe the enemy's movements. This was rendered necessary by the enemy's operations "which are now coming to a point." (111) In preparation for a possible enemy attack the Third Brigade was moved to Dane's farm below the line of the Neabsco and in a position near the other two brigades in Whiting's command. (112) Whiting pleaded, in a memorandum to Johnston:

I must have more troops. . . .

Can no aid be given from the well-drilled regiments occupying the Peninsula or from Norfolk? (113)

Whiting went so far as to prepare a detailed letter to Johnston announcing his plan of defense. He planned to make his defense along Powell's Run, "in the dense woods and heights, which there are in our advantage, as on Neabsco they are his." (114) Pender wrote, in the midst of this activity, about the situation, and expressed the fervent wish,

God grant they (the enemy) may have their hearts changed and offer peace. (115)

On November 12 the regiment had been ordered into the field, but went only about "a hundred yards from Camp." Here the men stayed for two hours, only to return to camp to prepare "two days rations" and keep themselves in readiness to move. Pender didn't

think the enemy would attack them along Powell's Run, "when the country is so much in our favor." (114) He injected a light note into his correspondence by saying,

. . . Mrs. Lightfoot has . . . reached us. I have not & do not intend to call on her, for her husband is such a funny fellow that he would not understand me, as he does not in any other position I take. (117)

The young colonel reported that the Sixth Regiment mustered 550 men fit for duty on November 17. Prospects for even more men looked hopeful, in spite of numerous misdemeanors committed by some of the men. One of these incidents involved some members of the Sixth who broke into a box from home sent to other men. Over \$100 worth of private property was stolen and sold "around the Regt." Pender felt that the company involved should give the men a sound whipping and let them go, rather than bring the guilty parties before a court-martial. Honesty was evidently not a policy shared by many soldiers, in Pender's opinion. (118)

The most important operation that the Sixth engaged in during November and December, 1861, was the preparation of winter quarters. General Johnston wrote Whiting on November 11 that,

I am embarrassed on the subject of winter quarters. I made arrangements a month ago for the beginning of preparations, but was disappointed by the supposed contractor, who gave up the undertaking without giving me notice. I suppose that, upon occasion, your troops could make themselves log huts in a few days. Here (Manassas) we can't find the logs where the huts will be wanted. (119)

Johnston felt that the enemy would disturb his men "as soon as we have become comfortable for the winter." (120) Pender wrote on November 17 that his men were building huts, "the idea of remaining here for the winter has fixed itself in our minds." (121) The men did not begin to construct their winter camp until the end of November, since the problem of military operations still hovered in the foreground during the late November scare. (122) Pender assured his wife that when he built his hut "it will be to hold you as well as myself." (123)

General Johnston visited the regimental camp on November 20. He seemed to be greatly pleased with the entire Third Brigade. Pender took much of this praise to heart, giving many compliments to the men in the Sixth, a great change from his attitude of the previous September. (124) His pride was reflected in his words:

None of the Regts. come up to mine in either of the three qualities above specified (drill, discipline, and polish) . . . My

men are the sort who obey orders & make little fuss or pretensions. (125)

Pender had determined to begin building huts for his regiment as soon as the necessary tools were available. It would be slow work, but it would make them comfortable during the coming winter. (126) By November 22 all of the men had flues to their tents, "which makes them very comfortable barring a little smoke occasionally." (127)

The lack of axes plagued the regiment in its efforts to begin winter quarters. Axes were scarce in the Southern Confederacy, but even if they hadn't been "they would soon all be lost or ruined." (128) The occasional negligence of his men worried the neat, orderly Pender:

If they had been raised so, it would not be so bad, but most of them have been raised to make everything go as far as possible. (129)

Winter quarters were finally begun on December 2, and just in time for the weather was getting extremely cold. There was even a feel of snow in the northern Virginia air. (130) This did not stop the men from performing their duties on picket guard. One company "has to g (o) every day from our regiment." (131)

Whiting had come to Pender on November 23 to compliment the Sixth Regiment for having the neatest camp in the Confederate Army of the Potomac. Whiting had chosen Pender's position himself, the left flank of the troops guarding the Potomac batteries. Pender wrote,

This is all gratifying but I hope it does not increase my vanity, for of a surety I feel that what I do is through God's mercy, having given me a desire to do my duty in all respects. (132)

As December began, the prospect of a fight seemed to loom larger in the camps below the Occoquan. A flurry of correspondence between Johnston and Whiting discussed the possibility of the latter's moving closer to Manassas. The batteries should be abandoned; they could be re-taken after the enemy's infantry had been defeated. Whiting should guard each crossing of the Occoquan to prevent a surprise attack. (133) The fact that the Evansport batteries were under close balloon surveillance by the Unionists caused Johnston much alarm: "The infernal balloon may interfere with such success as we had with Patterson." (134) Johnston directed Whiting to keep the enemy under surveillance; "We must be prepared for all contingencies." (135) In case of an emergency, the Third Brigade was ordered to carry only their blankets, cooking implements, and ammunition. The wagons accompanying the troops had to be "light." (136)

During this period the Sixth Regiment still continued to have many sick men in its ranks. Although Pender procured some medicine which had been stored in the area, ⁽¹³⁷⁾ his men still continued to sicken and die. The young colonel wrote,

They are the most sickly men I ever saw. I have tried to do all in my power for them. We have (a) good deal of pneumonia, & I fear (a) good deal of it has been brought on by imprudence. ⁽¹³⁸⁾

One of the men had nearly recovered from a severe fever, but went out into the rain one night, "without his coat & shoes." He contracted pneumonia and died, chiefly through his own imprudence. ⁽¹³⁹⁾ By December 7 Pender himself was ill with a mild case of dysentery. He went about as usual, and cured himself by dieting. ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾

While the men were preparing to move into their winter quarters in early December, ⁽¹⁴¹⁾ other important events occurred, both good and bad, which are worth recording. On December 4 Whiting gave the flag of the Third Brigade to the Sixth Regiment, to use "until further arrangements." He showed great partiality to the Sixth because it came from North Carolina (his adopted state), and because it "gives him less trouble than any of the others." ⁽¹⁴²⁾ Another event, which was not so happy, concerned Mr. Fant, the regimental sutler. He was found to be bringing liquor into camp, in spite of orders to the contrary. When reminded of this order by Pender he assured "me it was for his own use." ⁽¹⁴³⁾ The incident might have ended here, but Fant, anxious to make a profit, went to Whiting and received that general's permission to sell it to the officers of the Sixth. Whiting quite probably did not fully understand the situation. When Pender learned of this new development he went to Fant's clerk and ordered the sale stopped "upon pain of being shut up & the store broken up." Some of the liquor was taken for the use of the sick; Fant was to receive payment at cost and transportation. Pender was determined to stop the sale of liquor to his officers, "before it grows to such dimensions as to give me trouble." ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ Fant seemed to be "bound up" in making money, but had some good qualities too. He was a gentleman and was very obliging. ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ In spite of troubles like this, it was a good thing to learn that the troops along the Ocoquan had been reinforced, and that the Sixth Regiment was finally ready to move into winter quarters. ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾

When the threat of an enemy attack had partially subsided, ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ it was determined to move into winter quarters as soon as possible. While the men would have ordinary log cabins, their colonel must have something special. Pender decided to construct two good-sized rooms, "13 ft by 14 ft," with a wooden floor, one window and a door to each room and a door between the rooms. The hut would be built

of poplar logs, daubed in between with mud; the weather in mid-December was mild enough to make daubing possible. As Pender jokingly explained it, the hut would be known as "a popular house." (148) Mrs. Pender was instructed to bring sheets, pillow cases, knives, forks, spoons, a saltcellar, half a dozen plates, three or four cups and saucers, a mattress, one pillow, two or three camp stools, "& some few spices." The colonel already had blankets, a pillow, three stools, buckets, a basin, mess chest, cooking utensils, and some crockery candle sticks; "You see I am getting in earnest provided nothing turns up to mar my plans & provided you will leave the comforts of home, for the hardships of camp & log huts." (149) Some of the officers were expecting their wives, notably Captain Scales and Lieutenant Alphonso Avery. (150) The camp would be "quite a little town" with about 100 huts, some 700 to 800 men, women, children, horses, cows, and dogs. Pender expressed the wish that "if the Yankees will let us alone we shall be so happy." (151)

By December 11 Pender's hut was taking shape, although at a slow pace. (152) On December 18 the regiment moved into winter quarters near its old camp beside Powell's Run. (153) Pender's hut was ready at last, while Mrs. Scales and Mrs. Avery had arrived in camp according to plan. (154) Everyone seemed content with the new camp. It was good to settle down in a comfortable place to spend the winter. (155) On December 31 Major Robert F. Webb wrote home, describing the regiment's new home:

... We have just moved over to our new Quarters . . . over six hundred houses requiring about four hundred thousand boards. . . . Some of our houses are very fine and tastey you would be surprised at the neatness of some of them (.) Mine has glass windows and pannel door, it is astonishing in a few weeks a large city has been built with regular streets we have also built hospitals, stores, commissary and Quartermaster departments stables and every thing comfortable and neat. I feel quite at home here and have a serious notion of bringing my family on to spend the winter. (156)

Webb had two rooms, a parlour and sitting room, with the "necessary" kitchen and stables. He had a fine Christmas dinner—turkey, oysters and hog chine. (157) Oysters were plentiful; only two dollars a gallon, shucked. As Webb happily elaborated,

I have concluded a bachelors life is not so bad after all. You know the old song no wife to scold or children to bawl happy is the man that can go to bed with his boots on if he choose get up when he pleases take his tody when he please eat when it suits him smoke his pipe when it suits him lean back in his chair and put his foot on the table if he choses, now this is liberty in the broad sense. . . . (158)

This existence was accentuated by occasional nights on picket duty in the rain and days without eating. War was a terrible thing. Webb was disgusted to hear men "who profess to be gentlemen" curse as if they had no breeding at all. (159) Many of the men in the Sixth were "small" doctors and "small" lawyers with some clerks "and all these gentlemen's sons whose fathers are in congress or some other wicked place. And they are the most corrupt and abandoned men I ever saw." (160) Then there was the occasional sound of the guns at Evansport and Cockpit Point, reminding men that there was a war being fought, just over the horizon to the east. (161) The camp of the Sixth was in "no little excitement" with the news from England over the Trent Affair, (162) but life, for the most part, went on as usual. The health of the regiment was good, and morale was high. Webb lamented that his wife Amanda couldn't be with him during the Christmas season, the perennial soldier's lament. (163)

Life in winter quarters was extremely boring. Besides the picket duty, mentioned by Webb, there were drills, snowball fights, reading, singing, and gossiping. Cock fights were common, many roosters being kept in the Confederate camps. Card playing, sometimes for very high stakes, and many practical jokes were enjoyed by the men. (164) Life was, however, severe in the camps along the Occoquan. One of the officers of the Sixth, Captain William J. H. Durham, was forced to leave for a Richmond hospital "and then to await the acceptance of his resignation." (165) Privates suffered more than the officers, some because the hard winter of northern Virginia was more severe than that in North Carolina. (166) The dirt floors in their huts more than offset the presence of "good Chimneys." Most of the soldiers' huts were sixteen and a half feet by eleven feet. Eight men were quartered in each hut. The huts were made from pine logs, plentiful in the area. The camp was protected by a heavy growth of pine on the north and west sides, keeping out much of the cold wind. Still, its position on a high hill south of Powell's Run must have made it a very cold place. (167) Colonel Pender was held in high regard by most of his men. One of them wrote to the *Hillsborough Recorder* in early January, 1862:

In a word, I don't think that the Colonel has an equal in the whole army of the Confederacy holding the same commission. As for myself, and all who I have heard speak of him, fear greatly that he will be promoted, . . . depriving us not only of an able, bold and noble commander, but of a kind one also, who always seems to be deeply interested in the welfare of his men.

The same writer felt that it wasn't necessary to say much about Lieutenant Colonel Lightfoot and Major Webb since "nearly all the citizens of Orange are personally acquainted with them, at least

by reputation." Both of them stood high in the regiment (according to this writer) because they were "agreeable and accommodating," most especially when they were in command of the regiment. (169) Doctor Peter A. Holt, regimental surgeon, was "a finished gentleman and an accomplished physician." He was always at his post, doing his full duty "with the utmost care and vigilance." Holt's assistants, Dr. Collet and Henderson, were also "nice gentlemen," who were very careful in their attention to the sick. (170) The writer continued:

Our Steward, Dr. Curry, is always on foot attending to everything that comes under his charge with the greatest care. Great credit is due to our old friend William Harris for the patriotism he has shown in leaving his kind wife and friends to attend to the sufferings of our brave soldiers. He never seems to weary in attending to our sick boys. He takes the rounds every day, seeing to all, that they may not suffer for the want of attention. He speaks of returning home soon, but if he does I assure you he will be greatly missed. (171)

There were forty sick men in the hospital on January 1, eleven of these from Orange County. Many of the sick had fever and pneumonia, a reflection on the wet winter conditions in camp. Some of the sick men were sent to the North Carolina hospital at Petersburg. (172) Still, the spirits of everyone were high, and the winter weather milder than many had expected. (173) Possibly the men were in good spirits because of the "lively" Christmas celebration held in the regimental camp. Duty had been temporarily made easier, with no ruler about "except King Alcohol." (174)

By December 31, the regiment mustered 796 men and officers, on paper. Out of this there were 138 sick, 38 of them on sick leave. Only 412 privates were fit for duty. (175) Because of the fact that the high command was laboring under the delusion that active military operations might be reopened at any moment, (176) Pender began efforts to recruit reinforcements. Early in December, and again on December 15, Pender wrote to James G. Martin, North Carolina's adjutant general, requesting aid in procuring recruits. (177) Martin responded by assuring the help of the state authorities in filling Pender's ranks. The usual bounty of \$15.00 would be paid by the state through the colonel. However, Martin advised Pender that,

The details of recruiting must necessarily be made under the authority of the Confederate States, while your Regiment is in their service, and those who come here on that duty will receive every assistance, and transportation for the men recruited. (178)

Although Martin happily sent a commission for Lieutenant Louis H. Rotherick, who had been recommended by Pender, (179) the latter's

request for additional companies of troops to be added to the ten existing companies of the regiment was refused. Martin wrote:

The laws of this State authorize only ten companies to a Regiment, and the Governor will not permit additional companies to be added to any Regiment; every Regiment within the limits of this State that had more than ten companies, were reduced to the legal organization, the same would have been done with those in Virginia, had there been any way in which it could be done without injury to the Service. (180)

Pender might fill his ranks with recruits from the Third North Carolina Volunteers, his old regiment, when that regiment was disbanded. Also, automatic commissions would be given to men who brought Pender recruits and received his recommendation, if there were "any vacant offices" available. More than this the state authorities would not or could not do. (181)

VI

The Regiment Leaves For Richmond

"We have been expecting to move every day for a week. . . . I hope we will leave here soon."

WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER TO HIS WIFE, MARCH 6, 1862.

* * *

The general military situation along the Occoquan during the winter of 1861-1862 consisted of small skirmishes and numerous incursions and alarms. A detachment of the enemy was defeated by cavalry under Wade Hampton on December 18. The Union force was driven back across the river and would have been destroyed if the Confederate infantry had come up in time. ^① Hampton was anxious "to try those fellows again" if he had the proper number of troops to send against them. On the 19th, a Union force of 200 infantry, 100 cavalry, and 2 guns maneuvered north of the Occoquan, possibly to lure Hampton into affecting a crossing. The Confederate cavalry did cross, driving the Union forces beyond Bacon Race Church, but the object of the Union Army had been accomplished. The Confederates, especially the nervous Whiting, had been kept in a constant uproar and state of alarm. ^② Hampton, energetic as usual, was anxious to bring the enemy to battle; "There is no chance of a fight here, so we will have to look up one." ^③

Whiting shared Hampton's desire to move against the enemy; Hampton must reconnoitre the Telegraph Road as far to the north as possible and find out the enemy's intentions. The Union forces must not be allowed to make a sudden crossing of the Occoquan at Union Mills or Wolf Run Shoals and drive a wedge between Johnston's force at Manassas and Whiting. As Johnston said, "We must be prepared for all contingencies." ^④ On December 28 Whiting issued orders calling for constant vigilance and preparations to make an immediate advance "at a moment's notice towards the enemy." Passes and furloughs were temporarily suspended, except in cases of urgent necessity. ^⑤ Special Orders Number 2, issued on January 3,

authorized Captain Scales, Quartermaster of the Sixth, to purchase—or press—hay for the regimental mules and horses in Stafford and Fauquier Counties. (6) An immediate move was expected “and this command must be ready to meet it.” (7)

The Sixth was holding itself in readiness to march, rations had been cooked, but “We have had such orders so often that we don’t expect a fight hardly at all.” However, if the enemy came, the regiment would be prepared to “go at any moment.” (8) Nevertheless, the scare eventually died down, even though orders flew from Whiting’s headquarters throughout most of January. (9)

On January 30 some members of Hood’s Texas brigade distinguished themselves before the whole division. Eight of the Texans were sleeping in a house at Colchester on the north bank of the Occoquan when they were roused from their beds by a “numerous scouting party” of the enemy and ordered to surrender. The Texans made a fight of it, beating off the enemy with some loss. The size of the Union force was estimated to be eighty supported by cavalry, probably greatly exaggerated. (10) Whiting used this exploit to instill enthusiasm into the other regiments of his division. He stated,

Such conduct deserves praise & invites emulation and is worthy of the successors of those men who many years ago gallantly defended their cause at the Alamo & San Jacinto against an enemy as superior in numbers as cowardly & as treacherous. (11)

Violence of another sort occurred at Camp Fisher in early January. Two privates in the Sixth, Mark Wimbley and F. I. Hudson, were engaged in a bloody fight. Wimbley stabbed Hudson with a knife in front of the latter’s left hip. The wound was two or three inches deep and “bled powerful.” For a time it was believed that Hudson would die, but by mid-January his improvement was evident. Wimbley was immediately placed in the guard house. (12)

In mid-January there was heavy firing down on the Potomac at Evansport (13) which resulted in the Confederate capture of a small schooner. (14) On January 19, a cold rain fell; however, the snow which had fallen in December and early January had melted. (15) The weather was the cause of still more cases of pneumonia among the men. (16)

At this time there were many leaves of absence and replacements among the regimental officers. Captain S. S. Kirkland of Company A became so ill that he was forced to apply for, and receive, a sixty-day leave of absence upon the presentation of a surgeon’s certificate. (17) Doctor Holt was granted a five-day leave of absence to go to Richmond “on business connected with his Dept.” (18) Major Webb asked for leave to go to North Carolina and visit his wife and “three small children.” (19) Lieutenant Joseph S. Vincent of Company K was granted a thirty-day leave of absence upon presentation of a surgeon’s certificate. (20) Pender

had finally been able to replace Captain William H. J. Durham of Company H with Judge Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Graham. Ruffin's commission arrived in Camp Fisher on January 14, much to Pender's satisfaction. (20) Governor Clark wrote Ruffin, notifying him of his appointment:

I think you are as fully capable of being a soldier as a Judge, and you may now choose between the two—and your career in either will be most honorable and useful. . . . (21)

Pender also received commissions for two other officers: Captain Jerry A. Lea and Lieutenant Monroe Oliver. These commissions arrived at regimental headquarters on February 3. (22)

As February progressed the leaves of absence continued among the regimental officers. On the 7th, Assistant Surgeon W. A. Collett was granted a leave of thirty days to visit "his home in the State of North Carolina." (23) Second Lieutenant J. T. Roseborough was given a leave of seven days on February 20. (24) While Lieutenant Colonel Lightfoot was allowed an absence of four days to visit Culpeper on the 24th. (25) Lieutenant Evans Turner was given a thirty-day leave for disability under a surgeon's certificate, also on the 24th. (26) Even Colonel Pender was given a leave of seven days, on February 15, to visit Richmond. The divisional quartermaster was ordered to furnish transportation for the colonel on the same day. (27)

While in Richmond, Pender received an interesting piece of information. He heard, mainly through a rumour circulated in the lobby of the hotel where General Joseph E. Johnston (commander of the Confederate Army of the Potomac) was staying, that the Confederate Cabinet was planning to withdraw the army from Manassas. (28) He asked the startled Johnston if this fact were not so; the latter's answer is not recorded. (29) While he was in the Confederate capital, Pender stayed with his good friend of West Point days, Curtis Lee. (30) The young North Carolinian was especially pleased that Curtis' sister Mary inquired about Mrs. Pender. (31) Miss Lee expressed great regret "that she had not known that you were in town." (32) When Pender arrived back at Camp Fisher he found everything was normal, except for the interesting fact that "Col. Lightfoot had an attack of apoplexy in my absence & came near dying." (33) Pender, although he was a man of gentle feelings, could not have been too sympathetic for an officer who had been so detrimental to his management of the regiment.

Although not much has been said about regimental supply during the winter of 1861-1862, much of importance was being accomplished. During the first quarter of 1862, Captain Scales procured forty-eight jackets, forty-eight pairs of pants, eleven pairs of shoes, and forty-eight pairs of socks for Company H. (34) Companies A, B, C, D, I, and K

were supplied with large amounts of ordnance equipment during the fall of 1861. This included rifled muskets, smoothbore muskets, cartridge boxes, cartridge box belts, cartridges, musket wipers, ball screws (for removing unfired cartridges from the gun barrels), bayonet scabbards, waist belt plates, Sharp's rifles, and musket cones.⁽³²⁾ The amount of this equipment, although too detailed to record, was impressive.⁽³⁰⁾ Captain Isaac Avery's Company E received fifty caps and eighty-one pairs of pants on January 29.⁽³⁷⁾ The men were also equipped through contributions of soldiers' aid societies in North Carolina. Captain William K. Parrish's Company B received fifty shirts, a pair of blankets and a large amount of smoking tobacco from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Hillsboro.⁽³⁸⁾ Parrish thanked the women with fond remarks:

These were timely presents, and fill our hearts with gratitude to be thus remembered by our fair friends at home. Can any soldier whose heart beats under one of these shirts, refuse to fight for his country and his home?⁽³⁹⁾

Captain William J. Freeland's Company C received many socks, pants, cotton shirts, a few comforts, gloves, hats, boots, wool, pepper, and some money from the same source. Freeland thanked his Hillsboro friends for the gifts which "fire our zeal for the cause we have espoused."⁽⁴⁰⁾

By the end of February the regiment, now numbering 401 privates fit for duty with 104 on the sick list, knew that something was in the air.⁽⁴¹⁾ One indication of what was to come was given when General Whiting ordered all regimental officers in the Third Brigade to requisition haversacks for their men.⁽⁴²⁾ Another indication of coming action was the order for a general muster and inspection of all troops in Whiting's division on February 27.⁽⁴³⁾ On the 28th, regimental commanders were instructed to place their units in marching order; passes would not be granted; ammunition, spare arms, and cooking implements were to be provided. The men were ordered to prepare baggage to be carried on their persons.⁽⁴⁴⁾ All of the women in the Sixth had left, except Mrs. Scales, "& even she is going as soon as the ambulance returns."⁽⁴⁵⁾ As Pender related,

We are upon the brink of something. . . . Danger always looks more dangerous in the imagination than in reality.⁽⁴⁶⁾

There was a flurry of activity in the camps along Powell's Run and the Ocoquan as preparations for the movement were advanced. Lieutenant Louis Rothrock of the Sixth was sent to Fredericksburg to attend to thirty sick men belonging to the regiment.⁽⁴⁷⁾ Captain Avery was detailed to "a board of survey" to examine damaged prop-

erty belonging to Light Battery D of the Third Brigade.⁽⁴⁸⁾ The expected movement was fixed for Saturday, March 8; the exact time was a secret shared only by Generals Johnston and Whiting.⁽⁴⁹⁾ On March 7 orders were given to pack the regimental wagons. Each team would carry a small supply of forage, if any were available. Three days's provisions would be cooked during the night of March 7 and distributed to the men. The maintenance of silence and order during the night was essential.⁽⁵⁰⁾ Orders for the actual march were explicit:

At daylight in the morning the trains will start the Brigade train leading all accompanied by the train guards & the sick if any under an officer. Ammunition wagons will remain with their regiments. On *march* all officers are emphatically ordered to preserve the formation of ranks and prevent straggling. Colonels will frequently allow their regiments to file past them to see they are well closed & will direct their field & staff to give their whole attention to the march.⁽⁵¹⁾

Brigade commanders would order the necessary halts, the regimental colors would be carried.⁽⁵²⁾

On March 7 Pender wrote,

. . . our long looked for orders to move are out. My surmises to the point were correct. Our waggon go in a few hours. We shall not leave to night. I cannot help but think it will be better for us in the end, as we shall gain time enough to get our Regts. filled up. I shall try to get to Richmond as soon after we settle down as possible.⁽⁵³⁾

The destination was Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River, twenty miles closer to Richmond. As the regiment prepared to leave, the huts at Camp Fisher which had sheltered them throughout the winter were burned. The roof, doors, and floors were consumed by the flames.⁽⁵⁴⁾ As the men filed down the muddy road, the air was cool and bracing. Gentle clouds drifted over the horizon, partially concealing the sun. On the 9th, the Sixth marched fifteen miles, arriving at their final destination, Camp Bartow, on the afternoon of March 10 at 3 o'clock.⁽⁵⁵⁾ March 11, 1862 found the men busily cleaning camp streets and striking tents. The warm sunshine was a brilliant contrast to the mud and rain of the retreat.⁽⁵⁶⁾ Indeed, there was much criticism directed at General Whiting by President Davis, Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin, and other members of the government for the way the retreat of his division was managed. Unofficial reports had reached Davis that tents were needlessly burned, ammunition destroyed, and much government property abandoned. An explanation was called for and was not long in coming.⁽⁵⁷⁾

angry Whiting replied to these charges by describing in detail the disposition of his division for the defense of the Occoquan, and then defended himself against the accusations. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ He emphatically defended the role of the Third Brigade, which was under his immediate supervision:

. . . not a cartridge was abandoned or destroyed, nor any public property whatever, except a few worn-out tents and 8 condemned wagons, without animals to haul them. It should be observed that the tents of the Third Brigade, their own property, brought with them to Harper's Ferry and in use from there to Dumfries, had been condemned as entirely worn-out some months before, on the troops getting hutted, and no requisition for new ones had been made on the Quartermaster's Department. A few of the best were brought, together with the entire quartermaster's stores, tools, &c. Most of the regiments also succeeded in getting off a large amount of private baggage. A portion was distributed and concealed, with a view to recovery, at farms in the rear, and a portion given to poor and loyal people in the vicinity. ⁽⁵⁹⁾

Whiting was in difficulty because most of the military equipment in the other brigades had been successfully carried away. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ The probable reason for the uproar against Whiting and, indirectly, the Sixth Regiment, was Johnston's rapid withdrawal from his advanced positions at Manassas and on the line of the Occoquan. It is evident that Johnston wished to be in close supporting distance of Whiting, and within easier reach ⁽⁶¹⁾ of Richmond and the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. ⁽⁶¹⁾ The Union forces were at Cedar Run, twelve miles from Rappahannock Bridge, too close for comfort if the Confederate forces were widely separated. Johnston was preparing to cross the Rappahannock to support Whiting, if the enemy advanced towards Fredericksburg. ⁽⁶²⁾

Regardless of the reason for the inquiry, Whiting was indignant that his troops were "the subject of such reports." He felt that he and his men had been maliciously slandered and demanded justice from President Davis. Whiting felt that "in justice to the officers and men I may say . . . that the country and the cause have reason to congratulate itself on the army." ⁽⁶³⁾

Shortly before the regiment left Camp Fisher, Major Webb returned from a thirty-day leave in North Carolina. Webb had been to Orange County and had been asked many questions about the regiment, and about Colonel Pender in particular. He had been treated like a hero. Parties were given in his honor, with wreaths depicting President Davis on one side and Webb's name on the other. The major had gained twenty ⁽⁶⁴⁾ pounds on this admirable duty, and seemed to greatly enjoy himself. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ He brought back interesting reports about

Colonel Lightfoot. Listening eagerly to these statements about his "bitter enemy," Pender wrote,

Maj. Webb says that the Colonel (Lightfoot) is completely dead around Hillsboro when he used to have a great (many) friends & admirers. What weight to attach to the Major's statement I neither know nor care. I feel confident that the colonel can neither do me much harm here nor in N. C. But my own conscience is my strongest supporter. If I have treated him unjustly it has not been intentionally. (65)

Webb also reported a rumor that Lieutenant Evans Turner of Company C would soon be elected captain of a company being raised by his supporters in Hillsboro. Pender had no objection to Turner's leaving the Sixth, especially since he was a strong supporter of Lightfoot. (66)

One of the most important problems to face the regiment during the bleak winter and early spring of 1862 was the matter of recruiting. Many of the men on duty were homesick with a "crazy desire . . . to get home." (67) This feeling was deplored by the energetic and ambitious Pender, a sentiment which was supported by many of the other men. (68) An effort to recruit more men to fill up gaps in the ranks caused by sickness had been made in December, (69) now a more ambitious effort would be made. On February 8, Pender wrote to the adjutant general's office in Raleigh requesting assistance in recruiting troops. He accused the adjutant general of refusing men for his regiment. (70) In reply the assistant adjutant general, A. Gordon, had written:

There is no foundation for the report that reached you in regard to men being refused for your Regiment, but you can readily perceive that other recruiting officers will avail themselves of every means to secure men, and if circulating such reports will aid them, they will no doubt do it. (71)

Nevertheless, Gordon promised to assist Pender's recruiting parties whenever they came to North Carolina. (72) Pender was confident that his recruiting officers would get enough men to fill the ranks "for all practicable purposes." (73) A group of recruits was procured in McDowell County, collected mainly through the efforts of Lieutenant John Carson of Company D. (74) Assistant Surgeon Henderson was able to bring more men into camp when he went to the Richmond and Petersburg hospitals at the end of March to collect "all men fit for duty" belonging to the regiment. (75) Through these means Pender was able to collect a total of 650 privates ready for duty by March 31. (76) The young colonel was jubilant over his success. He wrote,

. . . when we get them trained & set-up, wont I be proud of my Regt. I would be tempted to do as Col. Pettigrew, & refuse promotion. (77)

The camp of the Sixth was delightfully situated, on the south side of the Rappahannock River two miles west of Fredericksburg, "about the right distance from Town." (78) The only drawback was the presence of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment that was camped too close to the Sixth for quiet. Even relations with the normally-hostile Lightfoot were cordial. As Pender said, "He works & volunteers to do, on all occasions. I hope he has determined to do better." (79) Pender himself was comfortable in his new quarters; there were no sick men in the regimental hospital, and the men, thanks to the young colonel's firmly benevolent tactics, were more amenable to military life. His only problem was a persistent cold which kept him from drilling his men. He had some success in curing his illness with liberal doses of castor oil. Probably the persistent rain and cloudy weather aggravated his lingering hoarseness. (80)

On March 17 Lieutenant Colonel Lightfoot was assigned to the command of the Fifth Battalion Alabama Volunteers which was then attached to the Third Brigade. (81) Pender had hopes that Lightfoot's transfer would be permanent "altho' we have gotten along very well lately." Things were shaping up along the Rappahannock, recruits were coming in, and there were prospects of an early resumption of hostilities. (82) Pender was anxious for the Sixth to do well when he led them into battle. His fears were eloquently expressed when he wrote,

. . . I hope my Regt will do well when we may get into a fight. N. C. troops stand so low in that way, but I believe it is because they have been so badly handled. I can manage my men in camp, on the march, & at drill, but it remains to be seen how I can manage them on the field. They all seem to have the utmost confidence in me & I hope I shall not disappoint them. (83)

Pender felt that if he could "live twelve months" he would definitely be promoted. All he needed was a chance to prove that he was made of "the right material." He felt that he would already be a general officer if he only had political influence. His opportunity would have to come on the battlefield. He would take his chances.

The usual military events occupied the attention of the men during the remainder of March. Sergeant Smith, quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, was ordered to Richmond on the 15th. His mission was to procure a lot of government mules. (85) Lieutenant Benjamin R. Smith of Company G was granted a twenty-day furlough on surgeon's certificate of disability on the 16th. (86) Second Lieutenants

George N. Albright of Company F and Samuel J. Crawford of Company K were both given four-day leaves on the 24th to go to Richmond. This last assignment was for reasons other than illness. (87) Surgeon Holt and Train Master Skeen were ordered to Bowling Green to testify at a court-martial on the 18th and 24th. (88) Three men from the Sixth were detailed to report to Divisional Surgeon J. E. Herndon at Fredericksburg "to act as nurses in the division hospital under the charge of asst. surgeon H. B. Christian. (89) Finally, on March 17, Pender himself was given permission to go to Richmond on regimental ordnance business. He succeeded in getting only half the weapons that he wanted, but the number procured was impressive. (90) Captain Avery's company was issued eleven percussion muskets, eleven cartridge boxes, seventeen cartridge box belts, eleven cap pouches, eleven bayonet scabbards, and eleven waist belts on March 22, chiefly as a result of Pender's efforts. (91) Numerous other articles were issued to the troops during the month of March. These included the usual items of military clothing: pants; over coats; shoes; socks; drawers; shirts; caps; etc. Other equipment issued included haversacks, canteens, axes, blankets and tents. The Confederate government was doing its best to keep the men properly supplied, and seemed to be succeeding. (92)

By March 21 Pender had entirely recovered from his sore throat, but still had a cold. He was troubled by the fact that Major Webb and Doctor Holt insisted in sharing their mess with him. As Pender put it,

I like the doctor less every day, as I see his character develop. He tried to put on some airs the other day in consequence of the position he thinks he occupies above, but I told him plainly if he had any such views to carry out, that I wanted him to resign & make way for some one else. (93)

Pender's opinion of the doctor was not enhanced by the latter's alleged insults to Captain Lea's wife. Webb, also, was beginning to fatigue Pender: "I should hate very much to leave the regt. in the hands of Maj. Webb." (94) At times Pender's only happiness was to be found in attending church and associating with the local inhabitants, who, on the whole, were "not hospitable to strangers." (95)

A grand review was held by General Whiting on March 25. Eight regiments were represented, the Sixth being the largest with 500 men in its marching ranks. Whiting was so pleased with the appearance of the regiment that he rode up after the ceremony and personally complimented Pender on the appearance of his men. (96) This triumph was repeated at another review held on April 3 at which the regiment was reviewed by General Gustavus Smith and one of General Johnston's staff. Pender proudly wrote, "It has the

reputation of being about the best in the service now if we can only maintain our reputation in battle. (77) These minor successes only stimulated Pender towards his first experience in combat at the head of his men. Although he felt "quite nervous" about the prospects of a battle, he was confident in the fighting ability of his men and wished for an opportunity to prove them under fire. (98) Camp living was tiring; the routine problems of camp life were becoming boresome to the young, ambitious colonel. (99)

Possibly some of Pender's fatigue was occasioned by the continuous suffering and destitution of his men and their families. On one occasion the wife of one of his men came from Alamance County to see her sick husband. The woman had spent her last cent to get to Fredericksburg. When she arrived she found that her husband had died and been buried several days before. In despair she had walked the two miles to Camp Bartow, through the rain and mud, to see his captain. Pender was heartsick when he learned of her plight. (100) He wrote,

I sent her back in the ambulance & gave her \$5. I know I should spend it better that way than any other. She had a female friend to come on with her. I should have gone to see her, but I am a poor comforter. Wasnt her case a hard one. (101)

And then he wrote, as if in prophecy, "Many is the poor heart that will be broken by this war." (102)

As March drew to a close there was talk of another move; the destination was still a profound mystery. It was thought that the enemy had departed from the line of the Rappahannock for Yorktown and the Virginia Peninsula. A supreme confidence seemed to enervate the regiment; Pender felt that the Sixth was "a match for them." (103) By April 7 it was known. The destination of the regiment, and of the entire Third Brigade, would be Yorktown where General George B. McClellan seemed to be starting another "on to Richmond" campaign. At 9:00 A.M. on the 8th, the regiment was up and preparing to march. (104) The peninsula and adventure lay ahead. The war, the real fighting, was about to start. All the months of preparation were behind them. The regiment was soon to be placed in combat, wherein lay all Pender's hopes and ambitions.

VII

In the Peninsula

"We marched from Richmond, reaching the immediate vicinity of the enemy about 5 p.m., when I was at once ordered to move my regiment forward and to drive the enemy before me."

WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER TO JAMES G. MARTIN, JUNE 6, 1862.

* * *

The morning of the 8th of April was cool and wet. Rain was falling in torrents as the regiment marched down the road towards Ashland. As the men came to streams, they waded through, marching on in the wind and rain. ⁽¹⁾ Camp was made on the night of the 8th, and the march continued the next morning. The weather was still wet as the men marched through Bowling Green at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to the railroad depot below the town. ⁽²⁾ Here they were loaded into box cars and carried down to Ashland. The men were in Ashland only a day and a half when they were marched into some woods about a mile from town where they pitched their tents. ⁽³⁾ They had taken these hardships "manfully . . . & thus far have appeared to suffer no ill effects." They were again complimented by General Whiting on the morning of the 10th for their behavior during the march, especially the maintenance of their regimental organization. Pender was recommended for promotion because of his success with his regiment. ⁽⁴⁾ During the march he had slept on the ground and gone without supper just like his men, "but feel as well this morning as ever." He was determined to be a good officer, both to his regiment and to his superior officers. ⁽⁵⁾

While the regiment was in Ashland it was called upon to furnish a guard for the railroad depot. The duty of the guard was to control the passage of "any officer or soldier . . . without a written leave of absence from Brig. Genl. Whiting." ⁽⁶⁾ On the morning of the 11th, the regiment was assembled and paraded in a general inspection; the time for this event was 4:00 A.M.! Arms and accoutrements were carefully checked, "especially the cartridge boxes." ⁽⁷⁾ In spite of this

apparent harassment, the regiment was honored by the appointment of Captain Samuel McDowell Tate to the position of provost marshal of the town of Ashland. (8)

The men left Ashland on the morning of April 14, and marched for Yorktown and the Virginia Peninsula. Everyone was in an expectant mood as the arena of great expectations was approached. (9) Pender wrote,

I can really say I am well & in fine spirits. . . . I think we can give them a pretty lively time as we have three armies concentrated. . . . With the help of God we shall save the country for they are making their grand move in our front. (10)

Then it was march, march, march, for five long days. (11) Pender wrote that he was still in good spirits, but no one knew when the regiment would get to Yorktown. Then, with much fervor, "You may expect to hear of stirring times soon." (12)

At 9:00 A.M. on the morning of April 18 the regiment marched through Williamsburg. That evening they reached General Johnston's headquarters about a mile from Yorktown. The regiment immediately went into camp, to be held in reserve during the coming operations. (13)

The scene that met the men as they arrived at Yorktown was described by Pender:

We have a magnificent Army here; the largest & finest we have ever had at (any) place. We have our best Generals also We hear firing in the distance all the time, but not near enough to do us any damage. (14)

Everyone was confident that the enemy would be beaten. (15) What did it matter that the troops were undergoing much discomfort in the unfamiliar country. No one complained, no one held any conviction other than that the enemy could be defeated. (16) The Sixth found that it was just one of many North Carolina regiments present; "We have about 20 Regts. down here. 6 state troops regt & the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 12th, 13th, 6th volunteers, besides several others." Pender's old regiment, the Third, now rechristened the Thirteenth, was present. North Carolina should put forth a good effort if the Confederates were attacked. (17) When Pender went to visit his old regiment the men cheered him and stood around in groups "to get a look at me." (18) All of this praise and attention seemed beneficial to the young colonel. He happily wrote,

My chances for promotion are now better than they were six months ago so far as I can see. . . . I am now senior Colonel of the Brigade & may have command of it soon. I have been

told heretofore that when I became senior I would be placed in command. I do not want the command without the rank. Too much trouble for nothing. (19)

On April 25, Pender was saying that there was no battle, nor was there any chance of one. There was a rumor that McClellan was marching towards Fredericksburg, but no one was certain. (20) The Sixth was fairly comfortable, duties were light, "Nothing but to rest —& enjoy ourselves." It was good to be in the reserves, to be able to rush in and give the enemy "the final & decisive blow" after the other troops had softened him up. (21)

By the 25th, the regiment had procured a new chaplain, a Reverend Mr. Stuart of an Episcopal church in Alexandria. Stuart was about fifty years of age, was eccentric, but very able. (22) He would preach before the regiment for the first time on Tuesday, April 29. Pender hoped that Reverend Stuart would administer the holy sacrament "upon the eve of what we suppose is to be a great & bloody battle." (23) The enemy was digging entrenchments; the air was full of tension. (24) As May began the regiment waited, 657 strong, for the battle which would surely take place at Yorktown. (25)

On May 1, orders were issued to begin a withdrawal from Yorktown on the morning of May 2. Whiting was ordered to move his wagon train early in the morning in order to clear the road for General D. H. Hill's division which would follow him towards Williamsburg. The movement (26) was highly complicated due to the scarcity of roads in the region. (27) Hill's division was the rear guard on the retreat, an operation which was rendered difficult due to the heavy rain. (28)

On May 5, the Confederate rear guard was attacked by McClellan's advance at Williamsburg. (29) An indecisive action ensued in which the Sixth was not engaged. (30) On May 7, there was an attempt to cut the retreating Confederates off, at a place called Eltham's Landing. (31)

On May 6 General McClellan had sent the divisions of Franklin, Sedgwick, Porter, and Richardson on steamers up the York and Pamunkey Rivers from Yorktown. Franklin's division was disembarked on the morning of the 7th and placed in "a good position to cover the landing place." His flanks were protected by water; his front faced the Confederates who were centered about Barhamsville, a few miles south of the river. (32) General Gustavus W. Smith, commanding the reserve corps, had reconnoitred the Union position and observed the Union fleet anchored in the river on May 6. Early on the 7th he ordered Whiting to attack the enemy with his division. (33)

Whiting immediately ordered Hood's Texas brigade and Wade Hampton's legion to dislodge the enemy who were advancing in-

land. Whiting's own Third Brigade, containing the Sixth, was held in reserve. The Texans and South Carolinians drove the enemy "fairly before" them for one and a half miles. At this juncture the Third Brigade was moved into position on the extreme right and participated in the final stages of the advance to the river. (31) By 12:00 noon the enemy had been driven onto their gunboats, which immediately opened fire on the Confederates, but with little effect. Whiting quickly ordered Major Stephen Lee and Captain James Reilly to take position on the river bluff with their batteries and attempt to reach the gunboats. The batteries were supported by the Sixth, under enemy fire for the first time since Manassas. An artillery barrage was opened on the Union vessels but the range was too great. Before the batteries and regiment could be withdrawn, a Union gunboat came close in shore under the bluff and opened fire. Although the fire was very accurate there were only two casualties in the Sixth, both of them wounded "not dangerously." (32) By early afternoon the Battle of Eltham's Landing was over; the Union forces had been driven back and the road to Richmond was still open. Whiting's division was ordered to resume its former position near Barhamsville, while the rest of the Confederate Army continued its retreat. (33) Whiting wrote of the battle's effect on Confederate operations:

It was very creditable to the officers and men, and produced important results on the enemy's movements. (34)

Pender had sought a battle, but had to be content with being involved on the perimeter of one. He wrote his wife on May 8:

. . . I have seldom been much more sleepy, hungry, or tired than I am just now. Up nearly all of two nights & in the saddle for two days. Four hours will cover the sleep I have had in forty-eight. We were in a pretty tight place last night are all right now. We are out of the Peninsula, which was a perfect trap for us. We had some hard marching & famishing. . . . I saw enough to satisfy me of my mens pluck. (35)

The big battle had not yet taken place, but it would. At least Pender hoped so. (36) This constant retreating was bad enough, but when would the high command stop and make a stand for Richmond? By May 9 the Sixth had marched to a point twenty-two miles from the city. The march had been very slow, only "about 4 miles today." (37) On May 10, the regiment only covered one and a half miles, even less than on the 9th. (38) Pender expressed his impatience with the retreat:

I wish we were at our journey's end where we could have what few comforts we can have along. I can neither have clean clothes or writing material. (39)

To add to the monotony of the march, the country through which the men were marching was ravaged and deserted. Pender had only seen three white women "since coming to this part of the country." Nearly every farm that the regiment passed was deserted. (40)

As the army drew closer to Richmond the civilian population became panicky. It was believed that the enemy could have possession of the city at any time. The retreating Sixth, although not sharing this view, was forced to march on half rations. Even the regimental officers were occasionally forced to do without. (41) Pender wrote,

. . . we are barely subsisting upon meat & bread. I have managed to keep a little coffee & tea yet. (42)

Rank-conscious and ambitious as always, Pender was fearful that General Whiting would place the Third Brigade under another officer, even though Pender was senior colonel. Well, if another colonel were placed in command he would resign "& look out for some other position." Pender's opinion of Whiting had declined during the retreat; he didn't trust the motives of his commanding officer any more. (43)

By May 17, the regiment had moved to within a few miles of Richmond. The rate of march was still slow, about a mile an hour. Rain fell incessantly as the men moved through the desolate country. Stragglers were everywhere. According to Pender,

. . . of all the poor looking country you can see this is it. Its like the flats of Edgecomb (County, N. C.) only worse. I had expected to see a pretty, hilly country. (44)

The division went into camp at Williams House near Richmond on the 18th. One of Whiting's first orders was to prohibit leaves of absence to the city "until the camps are set in order." Much needed to be done, guards had to be placed and arrangements perfected to force stragglers back into their commands. (45) It was essential to keep civilians from passing into the enemy's lines and to keep stragglers from going into Richmond. (46) Other orders were issued enforcing sanitary conditions in the division camps. Sinks were to be dug to a certain depth in positions "sufficiently remote from bivouacs, yet inside the lines of sentinels & covered with a sufficient screen." (47) More rigid controls were placed over sick leaves to keep shirkers from going to the rear. (48) Brigade commanders were permitted to send wagons into Richmond to procure provisions for their troops; the general health of the men was important. (49)

The Sixth was placed in a pleasant location while the brigade was encamped about Williams House. Pender's tent was struck in "a beautiful little nook of the hills." There were beech trees and

honeysuckle vines all about the area with a pleasant stream close by. The men had dammed this up to form a swimming place. It was a "perfectly charming" location for a regiment weary after an arduous retreat. (50)

The condition of the men was excellent, with only a few exceptions. The weather was so warm that many of the men dreamed of going fishing. The nearness of Richmond and the prohibition of passes was vexing, but Mr. Fant, the regimental sutler, was back again. This alleviated the lack of passes, at least to some extent. (51)

While the regiment remained at Williams House, news arrived that Colonel Lightfoot had been elected to the colonelcy of the Twenty-second North Carolina. Pender breathed a sigh of relief: "I never want to have him back here." (52) The Reverend Mr. Stuart was turning out to be an interesting addition to the regimental staff. Pender liked him because the chaplain was "a most excellent Christian," was agreeable, and very industrious. Reverend Stuart made himself "useful" instead of "troublesome as I feared." Pender felt that close association with the chaplain would be beneficial. (53) Again, on the 25th, Pender wrote,

I find that the company of Mr. Stuart is of great benefit to me. He is a good man with good sense. (54)

General Whiting was presented with an expensive horse by the Fourth Alabama Regiment, one of the Third Brigade, on May 22. The horse cost \$1,000, and brought a sneering comment from Pender that "such todyism as has been shown in this matter . . . is rather too much of a good thing." To make the matter worse the Eleventh Mississippi had raised \$1,200, to buy another horse for the general, while the Second Mississippi "are going to do likewise." These presentations would reflect upon the poor Sixth, a regiment in which many of the men could not afford to be so generous. (55)

As May advanced, McClellan's army moved closer to Richmond. By the 27th, the Union forces were within three miles of the Confederate lines. (56) Plans were afoot in the Confederate high command for an attack upon McClellan's position. Suddenly, everything became a flurry of excitement, orders were issued, men prepared to go out and meet the enemy. On the 24th orders were issued to the men to prepare two days' cooked rations. Utensils were to be packed after cooking, along with tent equipage. Brigade and regimental wagons were to be loaded in preparation for an advance. The men were to march with only single blankets and their "cooked provisions." Ambulances were prepared to follow the troops into action; the sick were to remain behind as camp guards "until farther orders." (57) On the 26th, orders were issued to prepare for an attack at 1:00 A.M. the following day. Hood's command was to form the advance; the

Third Brigade would follow. The men were to be aroused from slumber without the benefit of drum beat, "although regimental field music would accompany the regiments." (58) Although the attack was delayed, spirits remained high. Pender summed up the feelings of his command when he wrote,

Every man who has any manhood should & does feel the absolute necessity of fighting to the death. (59)

Confidence was high, although a heavy rain began on the night of the 26th. The rain continued into the morning of the 27th, delaying the Confederate attack. About 3:00 in the afternoon of the 27th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Hanover Court House. The Sixth Regiment waited, expecting to be called into battle, but the order didn't come. (60) Pender wrote his wife on the 29th:

5 miles from Richmond. . . . We came out here last night fully expecting to move or attack the enemy this morning, but something prevented. I hope the attack will not be delayed many more hours. . . . I slept not a wink last night & but very little for the previous 48 hours. I have felt anything but bright to day. . . . (61)

The Sixth was moved towards the enemy on the night of the 28th. The regiment was countermarched the next day, until the men were only one and a half miles from Richmond—marches and countermarches, but no fighting; would it never end? (62) Finally, on the 31st the men were marched toward the Chickahominy. At 3:00 P.M. the regiment drew near to Fair Oaks. The Third Brigade was under command of Colonel Evandor McIver Law, Colonel of the Fourth Alabama Infantry and acting brigadier. (63) The Sixth Regiment, in advance of the brigade, was ordered to charge and drive the enemy. Line of battle was formed on the Nine Mile Road with the ranks facing south. With a rapid movement the regiment rushed forward in the direction of the enemy. Moving through a thick wood, Pender noticed three Union regiments making an effort to take the Sixth in flank. The regiment was ordered to change front and move forward at a double-quick. As the men filed behind the wood they came upon a masked (64) battery "which opened upon us when about 150 yards from it. (64) The regiment obeyed Pender's orders as if it were on parade. However, the severe fire from the battery broke the right flank which was posted in an open field. Three companies on the left flank, Tate's, Kirkland's and Carter's, held their position and advanced slowly against the enemy's infantry. The ground was covered with brush and small pits. When these companies saw that the right had broken and fled, they slowly withdrew, "but not until

they were too late to form on them, and they were joined to another regiment, and acted with it." (65)

The right was rallied, still under a heavy artillery fire, and ordered forward again, supported by other regiments. This time the men reached a point within seventy-five yards of the battery. Nevertheless, the fire from the battery and supporting infantry became so severe that the regiment was again forced to slowly withdraw. The men held their ground for some time, "being partially sheltered by some rising ground." Darkness was setting in and inevitable confusion ensued. Pender realized the futility of another charge and finally withdrew his men. As the Sixth withdrew, the other regiments of the Third Brigade made a charge on the Union position. They, too, were repulsed in great disorder. Pender went forward and personally rallied the broken regiments, "and restored the line by his courage and coolness." President Davis was on the field, and saw Pender's action. He came forward and said to the young colonel, "General Pender, I salute you." (66)

The regiment had performed gallantly, but not without severe loss. Captain William J. Freeland was badly wounded in the leg and had to be left on the field, where he was captured. Captain J. W. Lea was severely wounded; Lieutenants Ray, Barbee, and Smith were slightly wounded. Fourteen enlisted men had been killed, eighty-two were wounded, and twenty were missing. Major Webb (67) was singled out for especial commendation for gallantry on the field. Indeed, Pender praised the conduct of most of his men, writing,

Lieut. Vincent led his company most gallantly to charge a small party across a field. The stubbornness with which Captains Tate, Kirkland and Carter maintained their position on the left in the first charge on the battery entitles them to great credit. The coolness of Capt., now Lieut. Colonel Avery, was also very conspicuous. (68)

Pender knew that there were many other instances of gallantry, "but it is impossible to see or mention all." First Sergeant Covington of Company H and Corporal Cox of Company E were both singled out for commendation. (69) Captain Freeland had gone into action with the Twenty-second North Carolina, and "it is feared, has fallen into the hands of the Yankees. They could not have taken a braver man or a more cool and gallant officer." Pender also praised Adjutant Benjamin R. Smith who was "brave, cool and active." (70)

The case of Captain Freeland was especially heartrending. His company, the Orange Grays (Company D) had been detailed to guard General Johnston's headquarters tent. When the battle began, fifteen of the company were left in camp and the rest, under Freeland, had joined the Twenty-second North Carolina, which was commanded by

Colonel Lightfoot. Freeland had been shot in the thigh while charging the Union battery. He was carried towards the rear by four of his men, but was "hotly pursued." When he saw that the enemy would capture them all, he ordered the men to leave him and save themselves. This they did, leaving Freeland in Union hands. (71)

The regiment slept in a Union camp that night, uncertain of its casualties, but secure in the knowledge that it had done its best. (72) The enemy had been driven back more than two miles through their camps and "from a series of intrenchments." Still, Union reinforcements arrived during the night of the 31st. (73) The Sixth was ordered to fall into line of battle on the morning of June 1, but remained in position all day. The battle, as far as the regiment was concerned, was over. (74)

Pender was elated. He had been appointed to the temporary rank of brigadier general effective June 3. (75) The Sixth would need another colonel to replace him. Who would it be?

The answer to this question lay in the commander of Company E, Captain Isaac Erwin Avery. Avery was a stocky man of medium height with a determined look upon his face. He wore a short but impressive beard, and was a representative of the best type of Confederate officer. He was born at Swan Ponds, his family's ancestral estate in Burke County, on December 20, 1828. He grew up on the plantation and entered the state university at Chapel Hill in 1847. Avery attended college for only one year, returning to assist his father in the operation of the plantation. Young Avery was especially interested in the breeding of cattle and horses, particularly on his father's stock farm in Yancey County. When the Western North Carolina Railroad was chartered in 1854, Avery went into partnership with Charles F. Fisher and Samuel McDowell Tate (of Morganton) to build the road. By 1861, the railroad had been completed to a point within three miles of Morganton when all work ceased. (76)

Avery, assisted by his younger brother, Alphonso Calhoun Avery, raised Company E for the Sixth Regiment in Burke County in the spring of 1861. (77) His record as company commander had been capable, if not dramatic. Still, Pender had been impressed with Avery's enthusiasm and with his sobriety. On May 2, Pender was able to procure Avery's commission as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, a move which would have repercussions later. (78) For some time Pender had hoped Avery would be promoted to field grade. He wrote on May 17,

I was glad to hear . . . that Col. Lightfoot would . . . be re-elected in the 22nd N. C. . . . I think Capt. Avery will get his place here. I shall recommend him & so will Gen. Whiting. (79)

On May 29 the North Carolina assistant adjutant general wrote Pender that Avery "has not returned to this office the acceptance of his commission." The commission had been sent from Raleigh on May 1. If it hadn't been received "another will be sent." Pender wired Adjutant General James G. Martin on June 3 requesting Avery's immediate appointment as lieutenant colonel. It was important that the regiment acquire another field officer; "Every moment is of the greatest importance." Governor Clark answered Pender immediately:

In compliance with your telegraph just received I have ordered an appointment of Lt. Colonel sent on Capt. I. E. Avery and telegraphed the fact to General Whiting.

I had previously upon your suggestion and on notification of the election of Col. Lightfoot to the 22nd. Regiment, sent on commissions to Lightfoot for Col. of 22nd, and Avery Lt. Colonel of 6th and supposed they had been received and accepted, and your telegram to day was the first intimation I had that they were not now acting under these commissions in these Regiments. . . .

Avery assumed command of the regiment with the rank of lieutenant colonel on June 4.

Avery's promotion was received with deep resentment by Major Robert F. Webb, obviously next in line to succeed Pender. The issue was taken up by Webb's hometown newspaper, the *Hillsborough Recorder*:

We are informed, that the rule is well established, whenever, promotion is made by Executive appointment, that seniority if commission entitles an officer as a matter of right, to succeed to the place next above him, in case of vacancy, in all Regimental offices. . . . Major Webb was entitled by his merits to receive this promotion, and to be spared the degradation implied by denying it to him.

Webb had served in the Hillsboro company of the North Carolina regiment in the Mexican War. He knew more of "discipline and the duties of camp and garrison" than did Avery. Now Webb had resigned his commission in protest to Avery's appointment. The *Recorder* continued:

We are not in the habit of harsh comment on the conduct of public functionaries, but we have deemed it our duty to call attention to this violation of the rights of two gallant citizens of Orange, who were among the earliest to rally for the defence of their country in this war, who have now become veterans in danger and suffering, and to protest against it.

The North Carolina *Standard* took up Webb's cause on June 25, asserting that the major did not get the coveted appointment because he "was not an original secessionist."⁽⁸⁸⁾ This article was paraphrased and criticized in the *State Journal*:

. . . we think he (Webb) has been wronged, and enter our protest against the treatment which he has received. And this we do, not because he was not "an original secessionist," or because he was "an old Union man," but because he is an officer and a soldier, whose rights and honor we will uphold and defend, regardless of those who would trample them under foot, if any such there be.⁽⁸⁹⁾

The dispute seemed to be headed to a controversy of major proportions when Webb received a six-day leave of absence on "surgeon's certificate of disability."⁽⁹⁰⁾ On June 11, Webb was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the regiment. Samuel McDowell Tate was promoted to major in his place.⁽⁹¹⁾ Still, Webb's animosity towards Avery continued to show itself in many subtle ways as the weeks and months passed. It was hard being passed over in favor of an officer with less seniority than yourself.⁽⁹²⁾

As usual Whiting issued numerous orders to his division after the Battle of Seven Pines. Brigade commanders were instructed to post pickets on all the roads leading to Richmond to prevent officers and men from going to the rear "without proper authority." Force was to be used to stop shirkers, if necessary.⁽⁹³⁾ The men were issued whiskey on June 6, on orders issued by Whiting: "No one must receive more than his rations & those rations now drawn, or required must be kept on hand."⁽⁹⁴⁾ Brigade hospitals were established to care for the sick and wounded; tents and tent flies were to be used for these hospitals.⁽⁹⁵⁾ Brigade commanders were ordered to furnish Whiting with their brigade ammunition lists—it was important to ascertain any shortages.⁽⁹⁶⁾ Tools were sent to the various brigades to be used in road construction "leading to the several positions" and to the picket lines. Directions were given for the construction of "a strong abatis" in front of the picket lines.⁽⁹⁷⁾ Stricter rules were issued governing leaves of absence. None would be granted "except upon surgeon's certificate of disability."⁽⁹⁸⁾ Pender, now a young brigadier, wrote on June 8,

I can write but little as my mind is pretty well taken up with pickets, abattis, roads, rations, & such usual military details.⁽⁹⁹⁾

Regimental commanders were ordered to furnish division headquarters with lists of their killed, wounded, and missing "in the late battle." The monthly rosters for May had to be furnished with the casualty lists.⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

The regiment remained in camp on the Chickahominy in an advanced position until June 11. ⁽¹⁰²⁾ No one knew when the battle might be resumed; everywhere there was military activity to meet the expected Union advance upon Richmond. The system for posting sentinels was tightened up. Stragglers were to be arrested if noticed. Everything seemed to point to an early resumption of military activity. ⁽¹⁰²⁾ General Whiting issued a congratulatory order to his division on June 2. The men were thanked for their "spirit & gallantry" which was revealed in the battle on May 31. Whiting eulogized the action by saying,

The enemy were driven from their camps, to the shelter of their formidable breastworks & batteries. Night . . . alone prevented the success on our line from being complete. . . . Let every one continue to display the same courage & endurance & under God our success will be sure & final. ⁽¹⁰³⁾

A solemn note of caution was injected: "Remember that every day we may be called upon to attack. We must watch the enemy, & never permit him to put up his heavy fortifications." ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ A. W. Mangum, formerly chaplain to the regiment, reflected the sentiment concurrent in North Carolina on the result of the battle of May 31 when he wrote,

Of the (loss of) the privates (of the Sixth) I have heard nothing. We are thought by some to have lost about 1200 killed at Richmond. . . . Our troops are said to be in fine spirits at Richmond. They number over 100,000. ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾

As the regiment remained on picket in the swamps along the Chickahominy a movement was being undertaken by General Whiting which was to take the men far from the Virginia Peninsula. Orders were given for the transportation of Whiting's entire division to the Shenandoah Valley. On June 11, the regiment left Richmond via the Virginia Central Railroad. ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ Their destination was Staunton in the upper Shenandoah Valley. The reason for going to the valley was kept secret, although, ostensibly it was to help General "Stonewall" Jackson clear the enemy from the valley. ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ Indeed, Jackson's secrecy, proverbial with him in all of his campaigns, even confused Whiting. On June 16 Jackson had written Whiting:

I am more than gratified at the prospect of again meeting you in the valley . . . please move your command to the vicinity of Mount Crawford, but on this side of North River, and let me see you at my headquarters. ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾

Again, on the same day,

If your troops are in camp please let them remain there, and if marching please put them in camp as soon as practicable, and give like orders to other troops near you, and let me see you at my headquarters upon important business. (109)

Whiting was perplexed. He had come all the way from Richmond expecting to play an important role in Jackson's movements when he suddenly received orders to meet Jackson at Mount Crawford, leaving his division in camp. He was so expectant of important action that he had issued elaborate orders to his division, now composed of the First and Third Brigades, to prepare for "an active campaign in the Valley." (110) Whiting's perplexion was changed to anger when he arrived, worn out after a forty-mile ride, at Jackson's headquarters. His division was "all ordered immediately over the mountains back to Richmond." (111) As Whiting mockingly expressed it,

So I have marched up the hill, to turn around & march down again. I only hope that all will turn out for the best, though it seems to me a singular move. (112)

Whiting was afraid to tell his men of their new destination. Everyone thought they were going to attack General Fremont in the valley. Instead, they marched back across the Blue Ridge on June 19. Their route lay through Staunton and Waynesboro to Mitcheners River. (113) Whiting, exhausted after several days in the saddle, followed in a buggy. (114) The division was to spearhead Jackson's attack against McClellan before Richmond. Whiting wrote:

I do not look forward. It is more than likely that I shall be kept in Jackson's Corps & will have to make the assault on McClellan's flank & rear which I presume is intended in this new move. A hazardous but if successful a glorious blow. The Lord is my helper. I will not fear what man can do to me. (115)

And then, in a tone of deep humility, ". . . I ask in my trouble & weakness for faith & grace & the Blessed Spirit thus above all I may be ready." (116)

Whiting's move through central Virginia back towards the peninsula baffled the Union high command. A deserter notified McClellan on June 24 that Whiting's men were moving on Fredericks Hall and would attack the Union rear on the 28th. McClellan anxiously requested Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton to send "the most exact information you have as to the position and movements of Jackson, as well as the sources from which your information is derived. . . ." (117) Stanton thought that Jackson (with Whiting's division in advance) might be at Gordonsville, or possibly still in the valley. Maybe the Confederate general was marching against Wash-

ington and Baltimore. McClellan should be wary of Jackson's movements. According to Stanton,

. . . Jackson's real movement now is toward Richmond. (118)

By June 25, Whiting's division was encamped a mile west of Ashland. Jackson's orders were to attack McClellan's right flank in its position immediately to the east of the small village of Mechanicsville. If McClellan's right could be destroyed while the remainder of the Confederate Army attacked his center and left, the Union general might be defeated. At least the immediate threat to Richmond would be removed. In accordance with these plans, the men broke camp on the 26th and marched on along the Chickahominy River, driving in the advanced Union pickets as they proceeded. An advanced post of Union cavalry west of Totopotomoy Creek fled upon the approach of the Confederates when the latter reached that stream at 3:00 P.M. Nevertheless a crossing would be difficult because the bridge was in flames. Union troops on the east side of the stream frantically blocked the road to prevent a crossing. This did not deter the indomitable Whiting who ordered the Texans to cross and engage the enemy. While Confederate infantry pushed across the deep and swampy stream, Captain James Reilly's artillery battery was brought into action. A sharp burst of cannon fire disbursed the enemy who fled in confusion down the road towards Pole Green Church. The bridge was soon rebuilt and the Confederates crossed and marched rapidly towards the church (sometimes called Hundley's Corner). By nightfall Whiting's exhausted men were united with Ewell's division. As darkness fell over the camp, heavy cannon fire was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Was a battle being fought? Only tomorrow could tell. (119)

Early on the morning of June 27, the division continued its advance. Heavy musketry fire and cannonading were heard on the right. Whiting ordered artillery to be sent to shell the Union rear at Beaver Dam Swamp, forcing their withdrawal. The Chickahominy was crossed without opposition as the division marched towards Cold Harbor. The advance of the Confederates was slow; there were many interruptions occasioned by frequent halts. At 3:00 P.M. one of Jackson's aides directed Whiting to form line of battle and "press through the woods to the firing, now become very heavy. (120) The Texas brigade was posted on the left, with the Third Brigade on the right. Slowly the troops advanced through dense woods. The Telegraph Road was reached at 4:00 P.M. Heavy artillery firing was heard in the distance. Here, Whiting met General Robert E. Lee who ordered him to move in a direction "a little to my right. (121) Whiting wrote,

The field where we entered it was about the head of the ravine, which covered the enemy's left near the main road, a deep and steep chasm, dividing the bluffs of the Chickahominy. (122)

The scene which met Whiting's eyes was appalling. Men were "leaving the field in every direction and in great disorder." Some regiments were withdrawing more slowly and in better order. Whiting saw that something had to be done in order to save the day for the Confederates. He quickly ordered the First Texas Regiment to charge the enemy and "go over them or through them." The rest of Hood's Texas brigade was ordered forward, forming their line of battle on the right of the ravine. The Third Brigade was advanced still further to the right. (123) With a wild yell the men charged down the hill. At the bottom (124) we found solid log works with sharpened sticks and a deep ditch. Coming up in support of the Texans, the Third Brigade was forced to change front to a position parallel to the ravine because of this obstacle and the general nature of the ground. The men pressed forward under "a destructive fire" from the enemy who were concealed in the woods and "protected by the ravine." Down into the ravine went the men, across the ditch, heavily defended by the enemy, and into infantry fire from rifle pits on the other side of the stream. Colonel Law bravely led the charge. Colonel Avery was severely wounded in the thigh, a wound which disabled him until after the Battle of Antietam. (125)

The Sixth kept up with the rest of the brigade as it swept through the enemy's position. Fourteen pieces of artillery were captured along with "nearly a whole regiment of the enemy." At the Union second line, the brigade paused until General Longstreet sent Brigadier General Richard H. Anderson's brigade forward as reinforcements. Together the two brigades, ably assisted by Hood's Texans, drove the enemy before them until nightfall found the Confederates in full possession of the battlefield. (126) The hard-fought battle of Gain's Mill had been won. The victors, worn out by their exertions, slept upon the field. The feelings of these men are expressed by a member of the Sixth who wrote,

Our regiment slept on the outposts of the battle-field that night, and no doubt every one enjoyed the night's rest after the day's march and fatigue as well or better perhaps than ever before. No one who has never slept upon a battle-field can possibly have any correct idea of the deep solemnity that seems to pervade the place. One can almost imagine he can hear the flitting of departing spirits as they unwillingly leave the fallen tenements of clay that now lie the chosen victims of the ravages of war. The time has been when we could not have slept with hundreds of dead and dying almost within reach, but that night I slept sweetly and dreamed as pleasantly as ever before in my

life, and it was sometime after I awoke next morning before I could fully realize that I had passed through such scenes on the day before, and that daylight might again bring on something of the same again. (127)

When the sun rose the writer was pleasantly surprised to find that the enemy had left "under the cover of darkness." (128)

Whiting was obviously pleased with the results of the action. He singled out Colonel E. M. Law, brigade commander of the Third Brigade, for special praise. And he stated, "Lieut. Col. I. E. Avery, Sixth North Carolina, was wounded, the command devolving on Maj. R. F. Webb, who ably sustained his part." (129) The Sixth Regiment, although not so hotly engaged as some of the other units, sustained a loss of five killed and forty-seven wounded. The total loss for the Third Brigade was 447. (130) Whiting summed up his opinion by saying, "The battle was very severe, hotly contested, and gallantly won." (131)

Command of the Sixth Regiment now finally passed to Major Robert Frederick Webb, of the Flat River Community in north-eastern Orange County (now Durham County). Webb, a handsome but morose man of imposing appearance with a full beard, was born on April 25, 1825, in Washington, D. C. His family moved to Baltimore when he was still a child. In 1847, he emigrated to North Carolina. After service in the Mexican War, he returned to Orange County and resumed the life of a planter. In 1850, he married Miss Amanda Mangum, a cousin of United States Senator Willie P. Mangum, in the latter's home near Rougemont. Webb became Captain of Company B, Sixth North Carolina Regiment in April, 1861. He was a great friend of the Mangums as evidenced by his many letters in their correspondence. (132)

Webb seems to have been a good soldier, kind husband, but a jealous and embittered man. There is an undertone of dislike for Colonel Isaac Avery in some of his correspondence, particularly in the above-mentioned dispute over the regimental colonelcy in June, 1862. (133) This barely concealed ill-feeling would be seen again and again in the months ahead.

On the morning of Saturday, June 28, Whiting moved his division back across the ravine which they had crossed in the Battle of Gains's Mill, to a position half a mile in the rear. Here the troops were halted and a temporary camp was erected. There were buildings near by—McGehee's House and Farm—a position which had been the extreme right flank of the Union line and the end of the causeway over the Chickahominy swamps. The Confederates remained in this position all day and throughout the night of June 28. On the 29th, the men remained in position, not moving forward until Monday morning, June 30. As the division advanced on the morning of the 30th, it crossed the Chickahominy River using the Union-

built causeway and bridge (which had been repaired by the Confederates). The Union camps, empty now, were quickly passed, as well as the York River Railroad. Marching by way of the Williamsburg Road, the division turned off at the White Oak Bridge Road. Whiting's men reached White Oak Swamp at noon. The bridge was destroyed "and the enemy drawn up beyond in line of battle." (134) Batteries of artillery were brought up and fire was opened upon the enemy. Although the Confederate fire caused some weakening of the Union resistance, the Confederates were still prevented from advancing by "a distant and random fire of shell about the crossing." (135)

While Whiting's men were drawn up in line waiting to cross White Oak Swamp, they heard the sounds of the Battle of Frazier's Farm being fought "scarcely 2 miles from us." Since Jackson's corps was advancing in the rear of the Union forces and in an excellent position to strike an effective blow for the Confederate cause, Whiting's statement that "Our delay at White Oak Bridge was unfortunate" seems somewhat superfluous. By the following morning the enemy had retired. The bridge was repaired "and the troops passed." Whiting's division was in the advance, following the road to Turkey Bridge, farther down the Chickahominy. Some of General John Bankhead Magruder's skirmishers were passed, the men pressing until the advance guard, "a regiment of cavalry," was reached. This regiment was found in a thick wood near Crew's Farm. It was 11:00 A.M., July 1. (136) Ahead was the enemy, "very strongly posted." His artillery immediately began to shell the road, filled with the men of Whiting's division. (137)

What followed might be termed "the debacle of Malvern Hill." (138) Here McClellan's formidable artillery was placed in an excellent position to completely enfilade the Confederate lines as they moved to the attack. Whiting's description of the situation cannot be improved upon:

To our left was a very large wheat field, on the farm of Mr. Poindexter, which afforded a good view of the enemy's position and fair opportunities for artillery. Batteries were ordered up. The enemy's position, naturally commanding, was materially strengthened by the judicious distribution of his artillery. (139)

The first Confederate battery which went into Poindexter's field found itself exposed to a "vastly superior crossfire," and soon was forced to retire, although without any casualties. Other batteries were ordered forward, while Whiting was directed by General Jackson to form a line "with my right on the road in the wood, advancing to the edge in front and holding that." It was in this position that the Sixth Regiment was ordered into line of battle, at the edge of the woods near Poindexter's field, completely under the murderous

artillery fire of the enemy. The line was continued by Hood's brigade across Poindexter's field. The men found what protection they could in hastily improvised trenches, behind the young wheat, and in natural folds of the ground. Since Whiting has been ordered to maintain his position, his men were forced to stay where they were throughout the day, enduring the terrible fire. Whiting says they did this "unflinchingly" throughout the long afternoon. (140)

Whiting wrote that the enemy "deployed at one time six batteries in front of our center, when, opening in this deployment with artillery, they together with the stationary batteries already in position, and which we had been engaging at times during the day, all opened a terrific fire upon Poindexter's field. . . . This cross fire was excessively severe upon the supporting troops. (141) Even after nightfall the enemy continued to shell Poindexter's field and the adjacent woods "with rapid and heavy fire." (142)

The Sixth was trapped in this inferno without sufficient shelter. A member of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, in the Third Brigade, wrote,

I saw a pine tree cut off twenty or thirty feet from the ground, fall on the 6th North Carolina Regiment, killing and wounding fourteen men. (143)

Webb said that his men were exposed to "ten hours of the heaviest cannonading of the War." (144) He described the situation in eloquent, if somewhat exaggerated, style:

I could be risked in command of this Regt. when it trembled on the verge of demoralization to hold a most important position which I done. . . . I held them there loosing seventy-three men in the terrible hours of night when my men lay bleeding around me with sixteen officers and only one captain. I was asked by a mesenger from the general can you hold your position. My answer was yes or die trying, and I did hold it and it was the crowning act of Malvern Hill. (145)

The loss of the Sixth Regiment was extremely high at Malvern Hill. Captain R. F. Carter of the Hawfield Boys, Company F, was numbered among the slain. Although it is true that most of the wounded at Malvern Hill were only slightly hurt, there is still no answer to the night of terror which the men were forced to spend in the open, some of it under heavy enemy fire. (146) General Whiting praised his men and gave an accurate reason for his casualties which totaled 123 in the Third Brigade: (147)

My list of casualties is almost entirely from the artillery fire of the enemy, for scarcely a musket was fired in the division.

When the immense amount of their artillery is considered, the violence and duration of their fire, and the exposed position of the troops, the loss, thanks to God, may be regarded as small, while the courage and unflinching endurance of the troops are worthy of the highest praise. (148)

On Wednesday morning, July 2, a heavy rain began to fall, soaking the weary troops who "remained in bivouac cooking." The next day Jackson's entire corps marched toward Westover Plantation, but bivouacked near Willis' Church when it was discovered that the wrong road was being followed. At 2:00 P.M. on the 3rd, the enemy's outposts were "discovered intrenched at Herring Creek." Since it was deemed imprudent to attack these lines the corps withdrew in the direction of Richmond. The Sixth Regiment arrived at the Confederate capital on July 9. (149)

As soon as Whiting had placed his command on "the Heights of Richmond," (150) he issued a series of disciplinary orders, an occurrence which seems to have been customary in both the Union and Confederate Armies. On July 6, brigade commanders were ordered to report the total number "of effective men present" in their commands. (151) This was followed on July 10 by a more detailed order, General Orders Number 84, which directed the brigade commanders to return their men "to that high state of discipline for which it (the division) was so much noted during its stay at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in March and April last." (152) Other articles in the order reiterated orders issued at Fredericksburg "relating to guards, drills, police, sinks, &c.;" provided for the stationing of sentinels over orchards, crops, farms, and gardens; enforced the regulations "requiring three stated roll calls daily, reveille retreat and tattoo;" and announced the observance of two drills a day, "in the morning from 6:00 to 7:30, and in the evening from 6:00 to sunset." (153) As if the beleaguered men of the Third Brigade didn't have enough to do, more orders were issued on the 10th restricting the granting of "any military permit or leave whatsoever" by regimental surgeons. Soldiers who left camp merely upon a surgeon's authority would be subjected to a "Charge of 'Absence without leave' and will be treated accordingly." (154) These examples of orders which concerned the Third Brigade and, therefore, the Sixth Regiment, are cited to illustrate the amazing similarity between army life then and now. Few records exist of disagreement with these orders. They were obviously considered to be proper, and accepted in that light by the men.)

In mid-July the old feud between Colonel Avery, now home recovering from a wound received at Gains's Mill, and Major Webb was renewed. Avery wrote North Carolina Governor Henry T. Clark on July 12 referring to a conversation which Clark had recently had with Captain Alphonso C. Avery, Avery's younger brother. Avery

raged, "I no longer feel any delicacy in making suggestions with regard to promotions in the Sixth North Carolina Regiment." (153) He had learned that Webb had again sent in his resignation; that the major was still determined to resign. After the comment that the regiment wouldn't suffer "in discipline or efficiency" by Webb's departure, Avery wrote an interesting exposition about who might be expected to fill Webb's position:

Capt. (Samuel McDowell) Tate the senior Captain, is an excellent officer and deserves promotion for his conduct and qualifications apart from the claim of seniority. I would therefore recommend him above any other for any office which may be, or become vacant. Capt. Craige is next in rank to Capt. Tate. His appointment to a Field Office would be acceptable to a majority of the Officers in the Regt. Should Capt. Craige accept a position in another Regt. however, Capt. York would be next in rank. It would not, in my opinion, be judicious to promote Capt. York. Capt. Parrish, the fourth captain in the line, is an excellent officer, and his appointment over Capt. York, would not only result in good to the service, but would, I believe, be acceptable to almost every officer in the Regiment. It would probably be better (as Capt. Craige has already made arrangements to leave the 6th Regt.) than Capt. Parrish. (156)

Avery concluded with the hope that he would be able to rejoin his regiment by September 1, even if he weren't completely "fit for service." (157)

Webb ably presented his side of the controversy in a letter written to his kinsman, Adolphus W. Mangum, a Methodist minister and former chaplain of the regiment, on July 28. Webb complained:

My unfortunate position of Com(m)ander of this Regt. has been closely watched even from emissaries from that sink of polution. I wont say where (158) I could be risked in command of this Regt. when it trembled on the verge of demoralization (at Malvern Hill). . . . I bro(ugh)t the remnant of this Regiment to the Heights of Richmond broken down, cut up, and in a deplorable condition. Ask any one of the numerous gentlemen who visit this camp about the condition of the men here they are and they speak for themselves(.) I have toiled hard for them and my labour has been crowned with success and this from the man they could not promote(.) But I dont mind it and hardly think I would have any thing they could give me. I have made up my mind as soon as the officers come to take command to resign. I do not say I have done enough I am willing to do more but in a position where my services will at least be appreciated. (159)

Webb continued his letter with information that many of the officers had tendered their resignations. Captains Lea, Kirkland, and Craige

were included in this number. Even General Whiting had left, "gone home sick." General John B. Hood, formerly commander of the Texas brigade and "a man we all love," had assumed command of the division. (160)

The changes which Webb mentioned are noteworthy. On July 17, Captain James A. Craige of Company G was promoted to Major of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Troops. (161) His position was taken by Benjamin R. Smith. (162) Dr. Peter A. Holt, regimental surgeon, wrote a letter on July 26 to accompany the resignation of Captain John W. Lea. Holt's letter, headed "Camp near Richmond," explained,

I certify that I have been intimately associated with Capt. J. W. Lea of Co. K. 6th N. C. Regt. as surgeon have thoroughly examined him at repeated intervals during the past year, and find that he is physically a feeble man—having a constitutional predestination for tubercular disease. At the battle of Seven Pines said officer received a painful wound of the right hand destroying its use for practical purposes, besides producing serious impairment of his health rendering his temporary abandonment of the public service indispensably important. (163)

Earlier in the month, Holt himself had been under attack by no less a personage than General Whiting. Holt had complained of certain orders issued by Whiting shortly after the regiment had marched to Richmond from the battlefield of Malvern Hill. James H. Hill, Whiting's assistant adjutant general, wrote to Holt on July 13 that,

The Brig. Genl. comdg. to whom your note of yesterday has been submitted, directs me to inform you that it is highly improper, if not disrespectful. He is disposed however to attribute it to ignorance, on your part of both the orders of which you complain & of military etiquette—and further, if you desire to leave the 3d. brigade simply because of the discipline which exists, it is his opinion that you cannot leave it too soon. (164)

July passed slowly in the camps near Richmond. On the 10th Whiting ordered picket guards to be posted on the Meadow Bridge Road, the Mechanicsville Turnpike and the York River Railroad. (165) Strict orders were issued governing passes to Richmond. Only two commissioned officers from each regiment and two enlisted men from each company could be absent in the capital at one time. The passes were strictly regulated because the company, regimental, and brigade commanders had to approve them. (166) On July 11, directions were given for the establishment of a divisional field hospital "in houses to be rented if such can be conveniently found within the lines, otherwise under canvas to which all the sick will be sent to be attended by their own Medical officers." (167)

Amidst these unfortunate officer resignations and the overly-strict military etiquette insisted upon by martinet Whiting, there was a bit of welcome news. Whiting issued General Orders Number 88 on July 25, which directed,

The regiments of the five brigades of this division now present will have inscribed on their battle flag the names, "Seven Pines, Gaines Farm & Malvern Hill." In addition to the above the regts of the Texas Brigade, the Hampton Legion & the 6th N. C. will have the word Eltham's Landing put on their colors & all the regiments of the 3d. Brigade including the Legion the word Manassas. (168)

This was real praise for men who had been baptized on the plains of Manassas and in the peninsula. They were veterans now. This was their contribution to the past and their hope for the future.

VIII

From Richmond to Fredericksburg

"On the 29th, the Regiment supported the battery in the centre . . . the men firing until their muskets were so hot they could scarcely handle them."

ANONYMOUS MEMBER OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.
NEWSPAPER CLIPPING IN THE A. W. MANGUM PAPERS.

* * *

On the morning of July 28, 1862, the encampment of the Sixth Regiment was moved to a position about two miles from Richmond on the Meadow Bridge Road. It was a pleasant day with large numbers of troops on the move, some arriving to reinforce the army before Richmond, others being sent to support General Thomas J. Jackson in his movement to the north. ⁽¹⁾ Major Webb sat down to write what must rank as one of the most revealing complaints of modern military history to his friend and cousin Adolphus W. Mangum. He began by complaining of the lack of mail; "I have written to you several times since the great battles below Richmond ⁽²⁾ but not a line have I received only one short letter from Amanda yesterday dated the 11th of the month how it is I am at a loss. ⁽³⁾ Webb was anxious to hear from Mangum and his other friends in North Carolina. He continued by expressing anger at "Enemies who gave me more pain than the merciless foes in the field." After a brief review of the military situation below—"The Enemy are helpless and having entrenched themselves are safe while we equally helpless are in no condition to strike"—and the usual prophecy that the Union forces "are driving on to their own destruction," Webb began to bitterly complain of the high price of food stuffs. He lamented:

Even while I am writing there is two or three waggons peddling chicken soup one chicken to a barrel 25 cents a cup-full black berry dumplings size 1 pounder smoothbore would answer for shrapnell 50 cents a dumpling, a small farm in N. C. might buy a suit of clothes. . . . We get no coffee and we get only what

we buy from the land sharks about Richmond coffee 250 (dollars) per pound tea 20 dollars, sugar one dollar, molasses eight dollars per gallon. (4)

His bitterest complaint was directed against "swell heads" who withheld captured supplies from the Confederate troops. Some vinegar and a supply of tents had been captured from the enemy, but had not been distributed to the men. Webb's bitterness over this fact rose to an unstable key:

Yet these things, while we who have born the brunt of battle and suffered are only insulted by those who have the power to do so. A Major here has not the same priviledge of a negro at home—he has only one master while I have three to ask for the little priviledge of going to town, but I would not murmur at this were I treated as a gentleman or white man. (5)

Perhaps the most interesting statement in an unusually interesting letter is the phrase, "I do not write this in any spirit of complaint. If I was to do that I should complain at som(e) thing more important. (6) In spite of his tendency to complain, Webb was optimistic about some things, except for the moving of troops near the normally quiet Confederate camp. Webb noted that "it is a rare thing to even hear the sound of a gun." Another bright point concerned the previously mentioned (7) accession of General Hood to the command of Whiting's old division. Hood was well-liked, "a man we all love." Also, Webb's health "is pretty good," even though "care and trouble has made its mark upon me." Webb was confident in some aspects of the future:

I bear up under it trusting in God who has never forsaken me. I am confident I have been the object of God('s) special mercy for which I am thankful . . . give my love to every body, write to Amanda often and cheer her up if you see any thing in the papers cut it out and send it to me. May this horrid war end soon and may we meet with sweet peace smiling over our wonce happy land soon. . . . (8)

During the month of July several unrelated communications were sent regarding the Sixth Regiment which might be mentioned at this point. On the 12th the fiery Whiting wrote directly to General Lee from "1st Division 1st. Corps Dills Farm," requesting action "on my application to be restored to my proper position in this army." Whiting's force consisted of only two brigades, (9) too small a command for an officer accustomed to leading five brigades into action. He was especially anxious to be detached from the command of General Jackson, an officer noted for his strict application

of military discipline. Since Whiting had been in long association with the Sixth Regiment, a portion of his letter is worth repeating although a complete biography of this interesting officer is not intended at this point. Whiting wrote,

I understand that the service on which I went was to be special and temporary. How that service has been performed is well known. You called my attention to the fact that I made application to go upon it. I should scarcely have done so, could I have thought that advantage would be taken of that application made in good faith for the public good, to reduce my command, to throw one of my best officers, Genl. Hampton entirely out to place me in a position after two severe battles (10) inferior to that I occupied before & to continue me permanently detached from the 1st. Corps. If this be the intention & it is my misfortune, please to let me know. (11)

Whiting had another brush with Lee on the 21st, when he wrote the great Virginian to "respectfully request to know by what authority" Captain Nathaniel Scales of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment and Captain Barksdale of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment "are absent or detached from their regiments." Scales was reported to Whiting as serving in the position of brigade quartermaster with Brigadier General Pender (12) formerly in my division with his command." Barksdale was serving under his brother Colonel William Barksdale who commanded "the late Brig. Genl. Griffith's brigade." (13) Whiting was angry because no "official intimation" had been given him of the changes. He summed up his feelings about the two officers by writing,

Both are good officers & I should dislike exceedingly to have to use harsh measures with them. Unless they can show your authority for their absence from their regiments I shall be compelled to take them in arrest. (14)

On July 23, the regiments composing the Third Brigade were the Fourth Alabama, Colonel Evander M. Law; the Second Mississippi, Colonel J. M. Stone; the Eleventh Mississippi, Colonel P. F. Liddell; and the Sixth North Carolina, Colonel J. E. Avery (now commanded by Major Webb in Avery's absence) (15) On the same date Law's brigade became a part of Hood's division, commanded by Brigadier General John Bell Hood, past commander of the famed Texas brigade. Hood's new division, besides Law's brigade, was composed of Brigadier General J. B. Robertson's brigade, the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments. (16)

On July 25, Lee had written President Davis an interesting letter which sheds important light on the Confederate military policy of

brigading units from the same states together. Writing in "reply to the letter of Col. Liddell" of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, Lee explained,

. . . I have the honor to state that I consider the brigade to which they are now attached a Mississippi brigade (Law's brigade). Two of the four regiments which compose it are from Mississippi (Eleventh and Second Mississippi Regiments), and it is commanded by a Mississippian. It is my intention, as soon as the Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, lately arrived in Richmond, Colonel Miller, can be withdrawn from the city, to assign it to that brigade, and to attach the Sixth North Carolina, now with it, to Colonel Walker's brigade. I should like to obtain a fourth Mississippi regiment to replace the Fourth Alabama; it would then be entirely composed of Mississippi regiments.. If the Eleventh and Second are now withdrawn from it, it will break up a veteran brigade, distinguished for good service from the beginning of the war in Virginia, and will leave General Whiting, an officer from Mississippi, without a brigade. (17)

On August 7, 1862, the Sixth Regiment, together with the rest of Hood's division, began to march towards Ashland. On the 9th, the march, which had been interrupted by a day of rest near Ashland, was continued. That night the men bivouacked about three miles north of Ashland. (18) Hood had received orders on the 7th to "move your command over to the Brook Turnpike (north of Richmond), taking position near Brook River, having especial care for all standing crops and against damaging private property or deprecating in any manner by men of your command." (19) The enemy had been reported to be moving in considerable force "by the Telegraph Road toward Richmond." (20) Perhaps the men of the Sixth would see action again, after a lull of over a month.

Hood's command was ordered to move towards Hanover Court House on the 8th. The General "must make arrangements for 'his' sick. Your very sick can be sent to the hospitals in Richmond. The others I hope will be well enough to accompany you. Take your wagon train and batteries. They must march." (21) On and on the command marched, the Sixth along with the rest. On August 10, the men marched into Hanover Junction. (22) By the 14th the regiment was marching towards Gordonsville, under orders from Lee to Hood which stated,

Having received information that Burnside's forces have left Fredericksburg to join (General John) Pope, unless you know to the contrary I desire you to march at once with your command to Gordonsville and report to General Longstreet. (23)

Lee wrote Longstreet at the same time:

... as soon as I learned yesterday that Burnside had left Fredericksburg I ordered Hood to march and report to you. Send him word to what point to direct his march. You can stop the troops in transit from here at Louisa, if you think fit, and direct them to move toward the Rappahannock. . . . (24)

Hood's division, along with ten brigades under Longstreet, and Stuart's cavalry were directing their march toward Gordonsville to meet the enemy. (25)

Hardly anyone in the Sixth Regiment had time to notice that young Lieutenant William E. McMannen of Company B (Flat River Guards) had died on August 14 "of a disease incurred by exhaustion and exposure" on the field of Manassas. (26) Few, also, had taken time to understand the important implications imposed by the election of young Zebulon Baird Vance to the governorship of North Carolina on August 6. (27) Men who had a war to fight had no time to think of secondary things.

In the afternoon of August 22, Longstreet sent Hood with his two brigades to relieve General Isaac Trimble, stationed at Freeman's Ford on Hazel River, a tributary of the Rappahannock. Trimble was engaged in protecting Jackson's wagon train. Just as Hood arrived with his men, a considerable force of the enemy crossed the river, but was forced back "after a short but spirited engagement." (28)

According to General Hood,

On August 22, agreeably to orders of the commanding general, I proceeded to Freeman's Fort to relieve General Trimble's brigade. On my arrival in the afternoon I found the enemy had crossed over the river and were in the immediate front of General Trimble. The Texas brigade being placed on the right and Colonel Law's on the left, that attack was made at once, General Trimble leading off in the center. The enemy was driven precipitately over the Rappahannock with considerable loss, not less, I think, than from 200 to 300. (29)

Hazel River had been little more than a heavy skirmish. (30)

On the night of August 23, the division marched to Waterloo Ford on the upper Rappahannock River, where the men relieved General A. P. Hill's division of Jackson's corps. The line of march was resumed toward Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains. By the evening of August 28, the men of the Sixth Regiment were able to bivouac "for the night beyond the Gap." (31)

The stage was set for Lee's defeat of General Pope in the Battle of Second Manassas. In accordance with prearranged plans, Law's brigade marched toward Manassas Junction in the early morning

of March 29. When the column reached Gainesville, on the Warrenton-Alexandria Turnpike, "the line of march changed abruptly to the left, along the turnpike, in the direction of Centreville." When Law had arrived at a point about midway between Gainesville and the stone house at Manassas, which latter place "is situated at the junction of the turnpike and the Sudley Ford Road," he was ordered to form his brigade into line of battle to the left of the turnpike "and almost at right angles with it." Law's right flank was resting on the road, his left connected with Jackson's line of battle. The Texas brigade had previously been formed on the right of the turnpike, its left flank joining Law's right. The men slowly moved forward, supported by a "strong line of riflemen in front." (32)

As the Confederates advanced, the enemy skirmishers were slowly driven back. The brigade finally arrived at a commanding position "in front of the enemy, about three-fourths of a mile from Dogan's house, which seemed to be the center of his position." While the brigade was in this position, the enemy opened a severe fire upon it from his batteries. A halt was ordered until Confederate artillery could be brought forward to reply to the enemy's fire. The Confederates placed their artillery on a ridge to Law's left and rear, "and opened fire with marked effect upon the enemy." (33) According to Colonel Law,

The fire of the artillery and skirmishers continued almost without intermission until near 4:00 p.m., when heavy musketry on my left announced an attack of the enemy on General Jackson's position. Soon after this attack commenced a brigade of General Jackson's command moved out of the wood on my left, drove the enemy from his position on the ridge to the left of the hamlet of Groveton, and captured a piece of artillery posted there. I immediately moved my line forward as far as Groveton, where it was halted on a line with the troops to my left. (34)

At 6:00 P.M. a Union battery, supported by infantry and cavalry, moved forward on the turnpike to within 400 yards of the brigade's position. Hood ordered Law to charge the enemy. As it moved through the open fields, the brigade came under the fire of the Union battery; then it received a devastating fire from the enemy's infantry. (35) One of the men in the Sixth North Carolina remembered,

We rose up from behind the hill, gave them a deadly volley, charged them over a mile, when we were compelled to halt, as we had advanced beyond support, and our brigade consisted of only four regiments of not over 300 men each. We captured the battery that had worked on us all day. Our regiment took the colors of the 56th Penn., and the 4th Alabama and 11th Mississippi also captured a stand of colors each, and 2d Mississippi took two guns. (36)

While the Sixth was halted in a corn field, "waiting for reinforcements, which should protect our left flank," it was charged by the Twenty-fifth New York Regiment. The battle-ried men of the Sixth gave the enemy a volley which "soon hushed their 'Hurrah for the Union,' 'The Stars and Stripes,' &c." The Fourth Alabama was charged at this time by a squadron of cavalry, "all of whom were captured." (37) After reinforcements had arrived, the weary men of the brigade returned to within half a mile of their former position and established their line across the Warrenton Turnpike. (38)

It had been a busy day for the Sixth. Earlier in the afternoon Company A, under Lieutenant J. Calder Turner, and Company I, under Lieutenant Wyatt B. Allen, had engaged in a severe skirmish with the enemy, "the men firing until their muskets were so hot they could scarcely handle them." (39) In the charge, men of the Sixth had captured Captain J. A. Judson, Assistant Adjutant General to General J. P. Hatch. Judson

. . . stated that our column was too heavy for Gen. (Rufus) King, who had only 16 Regiments. He was thunderstruck when he found out that they had been whipped by 4 little Regiments. (40)

The writer of the above was high in his praise of Colonel Law, saying that the colonel "behaved most gallantly, and manuevred the brigade finely, and so did Maj. Webb our regiment." (41)

During the night Law's brigade, acting under orders from General Hood, fell back to the position behind Groveton which they had occupied on the morning of the 29th. (42)

In the early morning of August 30, the enemy "advanced a heavy line of skirmishers toward this point." The Confederate skirmishers advanced to meet them, "and sharp skirmishing continued until about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, when the main attack of the enemy began." (43) During this heavy skirmishing the Sixth Regiment was constantly engaged, "each company going in turn (to the skirmish line) one hour at a time." Then heavy enemy musketry fire opened to the left of the brigade. The Confederates could see everything "distinctly" from the hilltop which they occupied. (44) Law's brigade was then advanced to the vicinity of Groveton in support of a rifled battery which was placed in an advanced position. Here the brigade remained for half an hour "under a terrific fire of artillery," until orders were received from General Hood to advance across the turnpike to the left of the Texas brigade. Law moved his men rapidly into position on an eminence "a few hundred yards to the right of the road, which commanded a view of the field." Upon close observation, Law saw large numbers of Confederate troops pushing toward the right in the direction of the Blackburn Ford Road. Being unable to "distinguish the locality of the Texas Brigade," and observing a

large force of the enemy advancing into a ravine and pine woods directly in front of the brigade's position, probably to support a Union battery posted at Dogan's House, Law advanced three of his regiments "to that point." (45)

In this advance Law placed the Sixth North Carolina and the Fourth Alabama in the pine woods, while the Second Mississippi was posted to their left "and at the foot of the hill on which the house is situated." The advance of these three regiments was delayed for a time to await the arrival of the Eleventh Mississippi, which had been ordered to advance against the battery from the left of the turnpike. During this interval the enemy "advanced on the right of the house, but was repulsed by a well-directed and destructive fire from the Sixth North Carolina and Fourth Alabama." When the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment did not come up, Law ordered the Sixth North Carolina to unite with the Fourth Alabama and the Second Mississippi. Together the three regiments advanced upon the battery which, "taking time by the forelock, escaped, when the infantry was beaten." (46) The brigade

. . . then kept advancing until we slept on the battle-field of Manassas, which was strewn thicker than on the 21st of July. A Yankee battery was placed precisely where it was last year—two battles on the same ground, same results and similar in many other respects. (47)

The Eleventh Mississippi had moved to the right, toward the Chinn House, because of a mistake in the delivery of their orders. The regiment fought "gallantly and incurring heavy loss" with the troops on that part of the field. At night the Mississippians slept "on our most advanced line." (48)

Law had high praise for all of his regimental commanders—Colonel P. F. Liddell of the Eleventh Mississippi, Colonel Stone of the Second Mississippi, Lieutenant Colonel O. K. McLemore of the Fourth Alabama, and Major Robert F. Webb of the Sixth North Carolina. All these officers "handled their men with consummate ability." (49)

Still, for the Sixth the victory had been bloody. Captain Benjamin F. White, commanding Company F of Alamance, was "severely wounded in the arm, and it is feared amputation may be necessary." The regiment lost a total of 6 killed and 64 wounded; total for Law's brigade was 56 killed and 264 wounded—a heavy price to pay for an incomplete victory. (50) Even so, the men of the Sixth could be proud of themselves. During the various engagements they had performed very well, revealing many basic traits of courage and valor in the individual Confederate soldier. (51) Praise was high for the manner in which Major Webb led the regiment. One of his men wrote,

It will be gratifying to you to know that Maj. Webb commanded the regiment superbly, and was compliments by all . . . under his command the regiment challenges the admiration of the commanding Generals. (52)

Then the writer added a word of praise for Captain Richard Watt York:

We learn that Capt. York acted as Major during the battles and behaved admirably. (53)

One outcome of the Battle of Second Manassas involved some ambulances captured by men of Hood's division. These caused Hood "somewhat of annoyance" because of directions given Hood, a brigadier, to turn them over to the brigade of General Nathan G. "Shanks" Evans. Hood refused this order, saying,

Whereas I would cheerfully have obeyed directions to deliver them to General Lee's Quarter Master for the use of the Army, I did not consider it just that I should be required to yield them to another brigade of the division, which was in no manner entitled to them. I regarded the command, which had captured them, as the rightful owners in this instance, and therefore refused to obey the order. (54)

Hood was, "in consequence," ordered under arrest, an order which remained in force until the Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. (55)

Little time was given the Sixth Regiment to muse over these occurrences. The march into Maryland was about to begin. On September 1, after attending to the necessary burial details, the division marched from the vicinity of Sudley Ford, and from there to Leesburg. The Potomac was crossed at White's Ford eight miles above Leesburg on September 6; "Frederick City" was reached on the 7th. (56) The march was so rapid that friends of the regiment in North Carolina couldn't keep up with its movements. A. W. Mangum wrote to his sister on September 15:

. . . You may tell Sister Amanda (Major Webb's wife) that the Sixth Reg. has been in no fight since the 30th that I have heard of. They were not in the fight near Centreville. They are now probably in Maryland. I do not expect our army to remain there long. I send a letter to Mr. Webb (R. F. Webb) today by the hands of Capt. (Alphonso C.) or Col. (Isaac E.) Avery both of whom I believe are going on by here tonight. . . . (57)

During the Sharpsburg campaign an incident occurred which goes far to reveal the spirit of Confederate soldiers in general and

North Carolinians in particular. The First Texas Regiment of Colonel W. J. Wofford's brigade, Hood's division was passing close to the Sixth North Carolina. One of the Texans, "with more wit than discretion," called out to the Sixth, "'Halloa, Fellers! Have you a good supply of tar on your heels this morning?'" A long, lean private in the Sixth said back "pleasantly, but too pointedly to be misunderstood; 'and it's a real pity you'uns didn't come over and borrow a little the other day; it mout have saved that flag o' your'n.'" (The First Texas had lost its flag at Sharpsburg after the color bearer was killed.) This spirit would be put to the test shortly in a battle noted for its ferocity and desperation.

Hood's division marched from Frederick to Hagerstown, but was immediately ordered to march back to Boonsborough Gap, some thirteen miles southeast of Hagerstown. The division arrived at the crest of the gap "between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock p.m.," in time to see the troops of General D. H. Hill "engaged with a large force of the enemy." Hood was directed to form his troops on the left of the Hagerstown Pike. Orders soon arrived to change position and form a line to the right, "as our troops on that side were giving way to superior numbers." Learning that the enemy had passed to the rear of the Confederate position, Hood moved his men more to the river "over a very rugged country and succeeded in getting in a position to receive the enemy." Both the Texas brigade, now under Colonel W. T. Wofford, and the Third Brigade, still under Colonel Law, were ordered to move forward with fixed bayonets, "which they did with their usual gallantry, driving the enemy and regaining all of our lost ground." Nightfall halted further pursuit, but not in time to prevent the loss of Lieutenant Colonel O. K. McLemore of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, "a most efficient, gallant, and valuable officer." (59)

While the infantry was clearing Boonsborough Gap of Union forces, the Confederate artillery, commanded by Hood's chief of artillery, Major Frobel, reached the summit "with his three batteries." Captain Reilly's Rowan artillery, "then consisting of four rifled pieces and two howitzers," joined Frobel in the vicinity of the Mountain House, but refrained from firing because of orders. (60)

Shortly after dark, Hood received orders to withdraw his men, "and for this division to constitute the rear guard of the army." The two weary brigades slowly fell back toward Sharpsburg. They arrived on the hills above Antietam Creek, just east of the town, at 12:00 noon on the 15th. Hood was directed "to take position in line of battle on the right of the road leading to Boonsborough, but soon received orders to move to the extreme left, near Saint Mumma Church (Dunker Church), on the Hagerstown pike. (61) Law was ordered to place his brigade directly on the Hagerstown Pike "about

a mile from Sharpsburg." His right was posted at the Dunker Church, "and the line extended along the turnpike in the edge of a wood which bordered it on the southwest." On the other side of the road (to the northwest) was a large field a quarter of a mile wide. This field extended along the whole of Law's line "and beyond it about 600 yards." The field was bordered by woods on the northeast and northwest. There was a gap in the woods at the north corner of the field. (62)

Here the men remained throughout the 15th and into the 16th of September, waiting for the enemy. In the late afternoon of the 16th, Union forces advanced through the woods in front of Law's position. Heavy firing broke out as the Confederate skirmishers were pushed back. At this juncture Law was ordered to advance and occupy the wood in which the fighting was going on. The enemy fell back before Law's advance, then at dark he was driven "to the farther side of the wood, toward Antietam." (63) The brigade was relieved during the night in order to give the half-starved men an opportunity to cook their rations. Hood "quickly rode off in search of my wagons, that the men might prepare and cook their flour, as we were still without meat." In spite of Hood's efforts, dawn had broken before many of the men had had a chance to cook their food. (64) Hood's words reveal the situation:

Soon thereafter an officer of Lawton's staff dashed up to me, saying, 'General Lawton sends his compliments with the request that you come at once to his support.' 'To arms' was instantly sounded and quite a large number of my brave soldiers were again obliged to march to the front, leaving their uncooked rations in camp. (65)

The Third Brigade marched towards the sound of battle and into the open field across the Hagerstown Pike. Law noticed that few Confederate troops were on the field, "and these seemed to be in much confusion." These men were still, however, opposing the enemy advance with courage and determination. (66) Law immediately threw his brigade into line, "facing northward." The Texans, under Colonel Wofford, had moved into line of battle on Law's left. With a concerted movement the two brigades advanced forward against the enemy who had "advanced half-way across the field and had planted a heavy battery at the north end of it." Slowly the enemy withdrew before the Confederate advance, even though the former were "in vastly superior force." The Fifth Texas and the Fourth Alabama moved into the woods which had been the scene of heavy skirmishing the night before, and "drove the enemy through and beyond it." The Sixth Regiment with the Second and Eleventh

Mississippi continued to advance through the open field, "driving the enemy in confusion from and beyond his guns."⁶⁷ In Law's words,

So far, we had been entirely successful and everything promised a decisive victory. It is true that strong support was needed to follow up our success, but this I expected every moment.⁶⁸

Law's optimism was soon to be shattered. A fresh Union force advanced into the wood. The Confederates, whose losses "had been very heavy," were driven to desperation. Their ammunition was expended, while many of the men were in need of food and rest. In spite of these handicaps the men "held their ground," many of them obtaining ammunition from the pockets of their dead and wounded comrades. Law saw, however, "that this state of affairs could not long continue. No support was at hand. To remain stationary or advance without it would have caused a useless butchery." He adopted the only possible alternative—ordering his men back "to the wood from which I had first advanced." The Union forces followed very slowly. Law re-formed his exhausted men behind the Dunker Church and waited for the enemy. At this moment badly-needed reinforcements arrived on the field, giving the Third Brigade the opportunity to fall back "for the purpose of obtaining ammunition."⁶⁹

At 1:00 P.M. Law was again ordered into position in the wood near the Dunker Church. Here the men stayed, "under an incessant cannonade," until darkness ended the long, terrible day. During the night the brigade was marched back half a mile closer to Sharpsburg where it remained throughout the night "and the following day."⁷⁰

Losses in the brigade had been extremely heavy. Colonel P. F. Liddell of the Eleventh Mississippi had fallen mortally wounded; many other officers were wounded. Major Webb (of the acid disposition) had been wounded in the Sixth and temporarily incapacitated for field duty. Captain Samuel McDowell Tate had also "received wounds while gallantly discharging (his) duty."⁷¹ Many lesser officers had been killed or injured in the Sixth. Sergeant Major Cornelius Mebane had been slightly wounded in the face; Captain Houston B. Lowrie of Company C was killed; Lieutenant Henry C. Dixon, commanding Company F, was wounded in the head; Lieutenant James T. Rosborough, commanding Company G, had also been wounded in the head; Lieutenant Louis Rothrock was "disabled by concussion." The regiment suffered a total of 8 killed and 105 wounded.⁷² Possibly the most severe loss suffered by the regiment was that of Major Webb, who was severely wounded in the arm. Captain Tate's wound was inflicted in his neck.⁷³ Law's brigade lost a total of 50 killed, 379 wounded, and 25 missing during the two days's

fighting at Sharpsburg. The grand total of losses suffered at Manassas, Boonsborough Gap, and Sharpsburg was 788. (74)

The Union losses at Antietam were equally great. It is interesting to note that General Mansfield's corps, part of which opposed the Sixth Regiment near Dunker Church, had 1,746 men cut down in about one and a half hours. (75)

On September 18, Law's brigade was marched back across the Potomac at a shallow ford bordered by steep banks, which was called Boteler's Ford. By September 27, the men were encamped near Winchester, exhausted by the hard fighting of the previous month. (76)

Private John K. Walker of Company K revealed the feeling of the men in the ranks about the battle of Sharpsburg when he wrote,

. . . The last fight both sides held there ground. . . . Some say that we are going back in Maryland again but I cant tell but I hope not. . . . (77)

The men couldn't go back. They were too exhausted, "nearly broke down, & eat up with lice." Walker said that he and his comrades "are nearly naked and barefooted. . . . I will be glad when I get rid of my rage & lice & get near some railroad where we can hear from home & can get something from home too. (78) The men had been unable to draw food rations more than once a week. Sometimes their only articles of food were green corn, apples "& anything that we can get." (79)

In spite of these privations the men settled down to a dull routine of drill and tearing up the track of the Harper's Ferry & Winchester Railroad. (80) Life was so dull that G. T. Beavers of Company I could only write his family of routine events:

With hapyness do I seat my self this morning to drop you a few lines to let you know that I am well at present hoping these few lines may find you an famly well as ever it has ben som time since I rote to you but I hope you will excuse me for my chance has ben-bad an paper is scerse I hav been at the hospital for som time but am now with the boys, but few of them are here (.) som of them was taken prisners and som wonded and som sick our company numbers 45 but 8 of them is conscript (.) (81)

And then a kind thought about a friend, "sandy Lewtes has not com to the redg. yet the last I hird from him he was mending. (82) Except for a brief description of the Battle of Sharpsburg, Beaver's letter ended on the familiar note, "It is now diner and I must close. I hope the Lord will be with you all through all our trials." (83)

October passed in the regiment's camp without incident. The men merely remained in their camp near a big spring northwest of Winchester. (84) In describing this camp John K. Walker wrote,

. . . we are in camp 6 ms. this side of Winchester. . . . We are in a tolerable good place where the water is good and handy, but wood to carry a good ways. I dont know how we are going to stay here there is some talk of us going to Staunton about 90 ms. from here, they are moving all of our wounded and sick there from Winchester. (85)

Toward the end of the month McClellan, commanding the Union forces at Harper's Ferry and in Maryland, began to move into Virginia on a line east of the Blue Ridge (86) Colonel Avery, recently returned from North Carolina, wrote to his sister Laura on October 18:

Day before yesterday I rec'd. an order not to allow any one to leave camp limits as we were likely to be ordered to march any moment. At 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday had an order to prepare three days rations & be ready to march at day light. Laid on our arms all day when after dark got a message that 'there would be no move,' This morning ordered to resume drill &c. as usual. I have no idea what caused the sensation. (87)

Avery continued by expressing the feeling that the Army of Northern Virginia "is the fighting army." (88) Then there were regimental problems on his mind: Dr. Holt, former surgeon of the Sixth, had been appointed brigade surgeon in General William D. Pender's brigade. Avery lamented Holt's loss by saying, "We need a surgeon very badly." The regiment was also "very short of officers." Avery didn't have any field or staff officers present for duty. He was hopeful that the assistant regimental surgeon, Dr. Charles Henderson, slowly recuperating from a bout with sickness, would soon get well. (89) The letter ended on a note of uncertainty:

I cannot tell how long we will stay here—or what is the object of our remaining as we are. We cant stay a great while, for it will be impossible to subsist our army. (90)

Avery "judged" that the Confederates had employed a hundred ambulances to carry their sick to Staunton. Another reason for a probable withdrawal of the army from the Winchester area was "our tearing up the track, and burning cross-ties on the Harper's Ferry & Winchester Rl. Rd." (91) In any event, the young colonel from Burke County was sorry for "this badly written letter." His only excuse was that he had been lying down under his tent fly "in an awful smoke." Then came an odd statement, revealing the informality that war brings:

If an opportunity ever occurs, I would be glad (if) you would send my uniform. (92)

Several fortunate things happened to the regiment in October. One of these improvements was caused by Avery himself. He had all his men re-vaccinated for smallpox, then raging in one of the brigades in the army.⁽⁹³⁾ Another development, ignored by many historians, was the matter of continual supply. On October 19, the regiment was partially re-equipped at its camp near Winchester. An examination of the articles issued will reveal the serious deficiency of clothing among the men at this comparatively early stage of the war, a condition definitely brought about by the hard campaigns of Second Manassas and Sharpsburg. Lieutenant John S. Lockhart, commanding Company B, issued 13 pairs of pants, 5 suits, 7 jackets, 6 shirts, 3 pairs of drawers, 1 cap and cap cover, and 23 pairs of shoes to his men. Obviously, the greatest deficiency here was in the lack of shoes.⁽⁹⁴⁾ Lieutenant George N. Albright, commanding Company F, also found his company to be deficient in footwear. He issued his men 1 pair of boots, 14 pairs of pants, 5 suits, 7 jackets, 6 shirts, 3 pairs of drawers, 1 cap and cap cover, and 21 pairs of shoes, also on October 19.⁽⁹⁵⁾ Alphonso Calhoun Avery, younger brother of Colonel Isaac E. Avery and now a captain commanding his brother's old Company E, issued 2 pairs of boots, 1 blanket, 12 pairs of pants, 5 suits, 7 jackets, 4 pairs of drawers, 1 cap and cap cover, and 24 pairs of shoes to his men. Again, the greatest need was shoes.⁽⁹⁶⁾ Lieutenant Wyatt B. Allen, commanding Company I, received the following articles for his men from W. M. Smith, acting quartermaster for the regiment: 11 pairs of pants; 2 suits; 5 jackets; 6 shirts; 4 pairs of drawers; 2 caps and cap covers; and 23 pairs of shoes.⁽⁹⁷⁾ Once again the need was in footwear. And so the list goes on: Captain D. C. Pearson's Company D received 21 pairs of shoes, among other things; First Lieutenant L. H. Walker's Company H received 22 pairs of shoes; Lieutenant W. J. Christian's Company B received 20 pairs of shoes, along with 14 pairs of pants, 3 suits, 7 jackets, 7 shirts, 4 pairs of drawers, and 1 cap and cap cover; Captain J. Calder Turner's Company A received 22 pairs of shoes, etc.⁽⁹⁸⁾ These seemingly endless lists illustrate the growing seriousness of the attrition which had begun to infiltrate the Confederate supply system, and the continued efforts by the regimental quartermasters to combat it.

Towards the end of October young Private Beavers wrote his brother back in Chatham County, "I have nothing of importants to write and if I did this is all the paper I have." He had offered twenty-five cents for a sheet of writing paper that morning but couldn't get it. Then Beavers commenced writing a letter which, to the historian, is of much importance:

I am 24 years old to day an it is a mity bad day for it has ben rening ever since last night about 3 o'clock.⁽⁹⁹⁾

He had recently drawn a coat and pair of pants (part of the issue for Company I). He hoped to go home to Chatham County for a visit with the home folks that winter; he wanted a letter very badly. Then, as if to illustrate the sad plight of the Confederate soldier,

I hav a bad chance to write we hav no tents. I an Nanoss (?) Herndon (and) S. E. Parish has built us a small bunk down side of a larg rock but sence I hav comenced writing the leves an dirt has becom wet and the fork split (the fork supporting the leanto); but as it hapend the fork ketchd the cross pece (and) held it till I got a fork an placed it in the place of the other. (100)

There was sadness, yes; but pride, too: "I am 24 years old today. . . ."

An interesting event which occurred during the regiment's stay near Winchester was the resignation of "Brevet Second Lieut." M. B. Barbee of Company I. Barbee wrote to the Honorable George W. Randolph, Confederate Secretary of War, on October 4. His letter was headed "Head Quarters 6 Regt. N. C. T. Camp Near Winchester Va." The resignation took the usual form:

Sir: I have the honor to tender my resignation as Brevet Second Lieutenant, Company "I" 6 Regt. North Carolina Troops, to take effect immediately. (101)

The resignation was accompanied with an approval by Captain Richard W. York of Company I. Colonel Avery tendered the statement, "Respectfully approved for the best of reasons the immediate acceptance of this resignation is recommended," on the same day. (102) Possibly the most scathing indictment of Lieutenant Barbee came from Colonel Law who observed,

. . . Lieut. Barbee exercises no influence whatever over his company and his moral status with the regt. is such that the service will be benefited by the acceptance of his resignation. (103)

Although Randolph's answer is not recorded, it is presumed that Barbee's resignation was quickly accepted by the Confederate War Department.

On October 29, Hood's division marched across the Blue Ridge and down to Culpeper Court House. (104) This movement was conducted in the usual "fog of war" atmosphere, at least as far as friends of the regiment back in North Carolina were concerned. A. W. Mangum wrote his father on November 7:

Tell Mr. Webb (a relative of Major R. F. Webb) that Longstreets forces are ordered to Petersburg & are probably arriving there now. . . . I think we are to pass an awful ordeal this Winter. I do dread the test but I hope we may keep the enemy from the interior. (105)

The regiment reached Culpeper on November 1, and went into camp on the old battlefield of Cedar Run on the 7th. Here the men remained until November 19, when they were marched out in the direction of Fredericksburg. (106) During the stay in camp near Culpeper, Colonel Avery attended to a matter which is as old as history. It seems that Private William Buchanan of Company E had been given a furlough of thirty days on February 16, 1862, "by order of Brigd. Genl. Whiting." After his leave of absence was concluded Buchanan failed to return to the Sixth Regiment, then encamped at Camp Bartow near Fredericksburg. When "steps were taken for his arrest," he fled into the mountains of western North Carolina. Later, he joined Captain Blalock's company of Colonel Robert B. Vance's regiment. This outfit, the Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, was stationed at Cumberland Gap in the District of East Tennessee. (107) Avery wrote Vance:

I am sure Colonel you are not aware of this fact, or I know you would not only have had him arrested & sent back, but would, also, have dealt with Capt. Blalock, who has certainly laid himself liable to be cashiered, if he has allowed this man to join his company, knowing him to be a deserter. If Buchanan is now a member of your Regiment, I have the honor to request that you cause him to be arrested & sent to Castle Thunder at Richmond as a deserter. (108)

Another incident, of a more routine nature, occurred on November 11 when Private Daniel Lail, through the proper channels, requested General Lee to "be relieved from military duty to resume his business as blacksmith." Lee sent the request back to General Longstreet who was instructed to refer it to Lail's company commander in the Sixth Regiment "for remarks." (109) Although the record isn't clear, it is doubtful if Private Lail were "relieved from military duty."

On November 19, the regiment left the camp at Cedar Run to begin the march toward Fredericksburg. The men marched through Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and Spotsylvania Court House, reaching their destination, "camp near Fredericksburg, Va.," on November 22. The distance marched was about fifty miles. (110)

The Second and Eleventh Mississippi Regiments had been transferred from the Third Brigade to another unit on November 8. Their places were taken by two new North Carolina regiments: the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina. (111) The Forty-fourth Alabama had also been added to the brigade. This made the old Third Brigade a five-regiment outfit—the Fourth Alabama under Colonel P. D. Bowles, the Forty-fourth Alabama under Colonel C. A. Derby, the Sixth North Carolina under Colonel Isaac E. Avery, the Fifty-fourth North Carolina under Colonel J. C. S. McDowell, and

the Fifty-seventh North Carolina under Colonel Archibald C. Godwin. (112) The Fifty-seventh North Carolina is worthy of special mention since it was commanded by a man who will rank with some importance in the later career of the Sixth Regiment.

Godwin, a veritable giant of a man who looked like a Grecian god, was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, in 1831. He was brought up by a grandmother in Portsmouth, but left home in 1850 at the early age of nineteen to participate in the California gold rush. After success as a rancher, miner, and Indian fighter in California, he decided to enter politics. Failing by one vote to secure the Democratic nomination for governor in 1860, he returned to Virginia at the outbreak of the war to offer his services to the Confederacy. After an interview with President Davis, Godwin was quickly commissioned a major and became the assistant to the provost marshal in charge of Libby Prison in Richmond. Later, he was sent to Salisbury, North Carolina to construct and organize a military prison. It was here that he recruited the Fifty-seventh Regiment during the spring and early summer of 1862. (113) Governor Henry T. Clark of North Carolina criticized Godwin's recruiting methods in a letter to Confederate Secretary of War George W. Randolph on July 21, 1862. Clark accused Godwin's men of joining the Fifty-seventh to "avoid the operation of the Conscript Act." This, Clark felt, "defeats the law and renders its operation more obnoxious to others." (114) Clark wrote drearily,

Having had no knowledge and no notice of this proposed Regiment till Maj. Godwin called on me for commissions for the Officers, I was compelled by due respect for the State authorities to seek some explanation before I refused or acquiesced.

Major Godwin was sent to Salisbury to guard the Prisoners and I supposed under the law for local defence and special service could raise companies for that service. But I understand from him this was a regular organized Regiment for field service. (115)

Nevertheless, Godwin went to Richmond where he procured permission to complete the organization of the regiment, in spite of Governor Clark's opposition. (116)

Oddly enough, there was little thought of war among some of the members of the regiment as it lay in its camp four miles from Fredericksburg in early December. (117) John K. Walker had just received a box of clothing from back home in Alamance County and was delighted. Everything had arrived as he had wanted, except the coats, a comfort, and a pair of suspenders. He had received a pair of pants, an over shirt, a jacket, two checked shirts, and two pairs of drawers among other things. (118) He wrote to his father, Garrison Walker of Mebanesville:

... thank you all, dont send me any thing more if you please
... dont send my overcoat nor close body coat neither, for I have
got enough to last me plentiful. . . . (119)

Obviously young Walker's thoughts were far from the battlefields of Virginia. Nevertheless the regiment was still encamped near Fredericksburg where another battle was about to begin.

On November 19, General James Longstreet, commanding the First Army Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, had ordered Major General Lafayette McLaws' division to occupy the heights immediately behind Fredericksburg. Major General Richard H. Anderson's division was placed on McLaws' left, occupying "the heights as far as Taylor's Hill, on the Rappahannock." Major General George E. Pickett's division was placed on McLaws' right, extending the Confederate line to the rear "along the margin of the wood which skirts Deep Run Valley." Major General John B. Hood's division was entrenched near Hamilton's Crossing of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad. Major General Robert Ransom's division was placed in reserve. Longstreet's artillery was placed in various positions along the line. (120)

The Union Army, now commanded by Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, held "quiet possession" of Stafford Heights on the north bank of the Rappahannock until 3 o'clock on the morning of December 11, but experienced great difficulty in laying their pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, chiefly because of stiff resistance from Barkdale's veteran Mississippi brigade posted in the town of Fredericksburg. (121) After desperate fighting a lodgement was made in the town on the night of the 11th. Throughout the 12th, Union infantry moved across the river and deployed into formation of columns for an assault upon the Confederate position. Heavy artillery fire was exchanged between the opposing armies throughout the day. (122)

At 2 o'clock in the morning of December 11, Hood, "in obedience to instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding," formed his command and took position along the crest of a range of low hills "stretching from Dr. Reynolds' house to near the railroad crossing." Skirmishers were thrown across the Bowling Green Road. Soon Hood moved a body of 100 sharpshooters forward "to harass the enemy," who were occupied in placing a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock at the mouth of Deep Run. Hood's riflemen failed in their efforts to stop the enemy, because the ground didn't offer them sufficient cover. (123) When Hood learned that the enemy had completed their pontoon bridge, he quickly reinforced the force stationed in the Bowling Green Road "and threw a line of skirmishers to the front." Union troops began crossing the river on the Deep Run Bridge at nightfall, and continued their movement throughout the night. Un-

ion forces also moved toward the sensitive Confederate right flank, immediately beyond Hood and "below Mr. Arthur Bernard's house." (125) To counter this threat, Hood withdrew his troops from the Bowling Green Road and moved his line of skirmishers back to a position on the road. The situation was becoming extremely critical for the Confederates. (125)

Hood was relieved by Major General A. P. Hill's division of Jackson's corps at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, but moved his division into position to relieve Ricketts' division "on my left." As Hood's men filed into position they discovered a troop of Union cavalry deployed along the line of the railroad. Hood quickly detached "two companies from Toombs' and one company from Law's Brigades" to dislodge them. The enemy suffered a loss, according to Hood, of two or three men killed and five horses. At nightfall Hood moved his command back to their original position, under orders to co-operate with A. P. Hill or any other troops of Jackson's corps, if necessary. (126)

The 13th dawned with both armies prepared for battle. Law's brigade was stationed in the second "or reserve" line, which extended along the low range of hills behind Hamilton's Crossing to Dr. Reynolds' house. Law described the scene which stretched before his men:

On the plateau directly in front of the position occupied by my brigade, and about 500 yards distant, the skirt of timber bordering on Deep Run from its confluence with the Rappahannock abruptly terminates. From this point to the river the channel of the run becomes gradually wider and deeper, its general direction being almost perpendicular to our own line and that of the enemy on the Bowling Green Road. (127)

Law had been ordered to support Hill's division, if it should be necessary, and had been directed by Hill to support Pender's brigade, which held a position to Law's left and front. (128)

The enemy advanced in force from the wood along Deep Run. Union forces in line of battle assaulted Captain J. W. Latimer's battery of five rifled cannon, which was placed in a disadvantageous position on Pender's left "and supported by one of his regiments." (129) Seeing this movement, Law detached the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiments to meet it. The men of these two units promptly advanced and drove the enemy from the line of the railroad, which crossed the plateau directly in front of the position occupied by Latimer's battery. The Fifty-seventh continued to advance steadily, to a point within 300 yards of the Bowling Green Road. (130) Clarence R. Hatton, later adjutant general of Godwin's brigade, wrote,

In order to get into line of battle it (the Fifty-seventh) had to go over a corduroy road through this swamp with front of fours under heavy artillery fire as well as the sharp rifle fire of the enemy, but the regiment moved forward, company after company, and formed steadily in line front as accurately as if on parade; then at "quick step, right shoulder shift" it advanced. Soon the rifle fire from the cut became terrific; then double-quick, and with the Rebel yell, a sudden rush, it was at the railway with loaded guns. The enemy was driven out, killed or captured, and over the cut it rushed, never faltering, although attacked on its flank, until General Law sent orders for it to retire to the railway cut, when it about-faced under a murderous fire and in true alignment marched back and took its position in the cut without any confusion, the left company by a half wheel protecting the regiment from an assault on its flank. (131)

While the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Regiments were engaged in the charge the Fourth Alabama was brought forward in front of Latimer's battery to act in support if needed. Law soon withdrew all his troops "having accomplished my purpose of driving the enemy from the vicinity of the battery." The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh were both withdrawn to the line of the railroad, which position they held until after nightfall when they were relieved by the Sixth Regiment. (132) In describing the charge, Law was lavish in his praise of the two North Carolina units:

The conduct of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiments was admirable. I cannot speak in too high terms of their steady courage in advancing, and the coolness with which they retired to the line of railroad when ordered. (133)

Law also commended Colonel Godwin of the Fifty-seventh and Colonel J. C. S. McDowell of the Fifty-fourth. (134) During the battle, Law himself had been "conspicuous upon the field, acting with great gallantry." He had his horse killed under him during the charge. (135) Hood was also high in his praise of his entire division, saying,

I cannot in justice omit to mention the bearing and morale of my entire command during the time the enemy was in our front, as evidenced by their earnest desire to be led to battle and their presence at all times, as, to the best of my knowledge, not a single officer or man left ranks without proper authority. (136)

Because of its unexposed position during the battle, the Sixth North Carolina had not suffered as severely as some of the other regiments in the brigade. Total casualties for the Sixth were 5 killed and 19 wounded, compared with 9 killed and 35 wounded for the Fifty-fourth, and 32 killed and 90 wounded for the Fifty-seventh.

The grand total for the brigade was 50 killed, 164 wounded, and 5 missing. (137) The only officer wounded in the Sixth was Lieutenant George N. Albright, who was subsequently furloughed home to North Carolina for sixty days beginning on December 20. (138)

The Sixth had gotten off easily at Fredericksburg, but its great days were still to come. Only time would reveal that the men were prepared to make the sacrifices which they would be called upon to make. They were veterans now, ready for the worst that fortune had to offer them.

IX

Into the Enemy's Country

"This Regiment has had a reputation, you know, and I fear no harm can come to it while any are left, but it is due to the noble dead, as well as the living that these men be noticed in some way. . . . Such a fight as they made in front and in the fortifications has never been equaled."

SAMUEL McDOWELL TATE TO GOVERNOR VANCE, JULY 8, 1863.

* * *

After the Battle of Fredericksburg the Sixth Regiment remained in camp near the battlefield through the month of December. ⁽¹⁾ During this time an interesting incident occurred to Wallace H. Alexander, assistant commissary sergeant of the regiment. Alexander had been a student at the North Carolina Military Institute in Charlotte under General (then Major) Daniel H. Hill. Upon the outbreak of the war Alexander was appointed commissary with the rank of first lieutenant. This appointment was done under authority of the state of North Carolina. When the regiment was stationed at Camp Jones, near Manassas on August 20, 1861, the offices of assistant quartermaster, assistant commissary sergeant, and adjutant became vacant because of the transfer of North Carolina troops to the authority of the Confederacy. The company and field officers of the regiment "unanimously" recommended that Alexander, then a captain, be promoted to assistant commissary sergeant. This was done. Alexander attempted to get a leave of absence to return to North Carolina and arrange ⁽²⁾ his bond, an action which was required of all Civil War commissaries. ⁽²⁾ According to regimental records,

. . . the acknowledgment before a judge was omitted, & since Capt. Alexander has had no opportunity of attending to it. We take pleasure in adding that we are satisfied that the failure to give bond was not intentional on his part, but prevented by force of circumstances, & we respectfully recommend his reappointment as A. C. S. in this Regt. ⁽³⁾

This letter was signed by the following company commanders: Richard Watt York, Company I; M. W. Page, Assistant Quartermaster; James S. Vincent, Company K; James A. Lea, Company H; D. C. Pearson, Company D; R. P. Smith, Company G; William K. Parrish, Company B; W. G. Guess, Company C; and J. Calder Turner, Company A. (4)

Alexander himself had gotten a friend, Lieutenant A. P. Hill, to represent him before a judge in North Carolina. Since the judge would "not permit it to be acknowledged before him," the bond was sent to Alexander, then in camp near Dumfries. In April, 1862, when the regiment reached Fredericksburg, Alexander appeared before a judge, but could not persuade the magistrate to act upon the bond since the necessary witnesses were not present. Alexander, frustrated at every turn, then appeared before General Whiting, told him all the facts, and was directed to write to the secretary of war explaining that it was a question "he (Whiting) could not answer." Alexander, still not receiving any satisfaction, applied to Whiting for permission to go to North Carolina to have the bond arranged. This request was refused, probably because of the military exigencies of the moment. During the regiment's retreat from Yorktown the bond was sent to Richmond with other baggage "& until this day have I been unable to get it." (5) Alexander, by then desperate, went to Richmond shortly after Fredericksburg to settle the matter. On December 22, he wrote to James A. Seddon, then Secretary of War:

I have been in the service 21 months and am 26 years old and most respectfully ask that I may be reinstated and permitted to go to No. Ca. to have the bond, or an other one arranged. Since my entrance I have never (been) off duty. Enclosed you will find a recommendation from Col. I. E. Avery of the 6th N. C. Rgt. and also from all the captains of the regt. present. Also from our brig. genl. Law & Maj. Amzie Bobbitt our brigade commissary. Also a statement from the firm of Hill & Norfleet of this city (Richmond merchants) testifying the validity of the surities. (6)

Alexander determined to remain in Richmond until he received an answer from Secretary Seddon. Shortly after he wrote to Seddon Alexander went to the secretary's office and was directed by a clerk to go and have the bond "acknowledged" before a judge. This was done and Alexander's problem was finally solved. (7)

Christmas, 1862 came in with fog and rain, but the weather soon cleared and the day became "pritty." It was, in part, a boring occasion, however, since there were "no young ladies to talk too." (8) On the last day of the year the regiment had muster inspection. That night Company H was placed on picket duty on the bank of the Rappahannock. The men were within 100 yards of the Union pickets,

but the officer in command would not let them converse with the enemy. The Union troops came down to the river and called to the men of Company H and "say if we would bring the boat over that they would come over on our side and have a talk." The "talk" didn't occur, at least not at that time. (9)

On January 10, North Carolina Adjutant General James G. Martin wrote Confederate Adjutant General Samuel Cooper regarding the matter of vacancies among the "Senior Second Lieutenants" in the Sixth Regiment. Colonel Avery had requested that the Confederate government fill up some vacancies which had recently occurred in the Sixth. This had been done by appointing brevet second lieutenants. Martin angrily wrote Cooper:

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to say that he claims the right to commission all officers (except the staff) in the N. C. Regiments except those reorganized under the Con-
scription Act. (10)

The governor wished to know "by what authority" the brevet appointments had been made. North Carolina officialdom was jealous of its authority over the first ten regiments of State Troops. (11)

During the month of January an event occurred which had momentous implications for the Sixth. The regiment was transferred from Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's First Army Corps to Brigadier General Robert F. Hoke's brigade, Richard S. Ewell's division, Jackson's Second Army Corps. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Regiments were transferred with the Sixth. Under the same orders Hoke was made a brigadier general and given command of General Isaac Tremble's brigade. The orders, Special Orders Number 19, created, in effect, a new general and a new brigade. (12) There were mixed feelings over the transfer. Genral Law wrote about the Sixth in terms of sadness:

The Brigadier General commanding cannot refrain from the expression of his deep regret at the reception of General Order, No. 19, Headquarters of the Army, transferring the Sixth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiments from this command. . . .

Disruption of all those pleasant and cordial social relations which exist between himself and them, is not the only cause of sorrow; their gallantry on the battle-field has taught him to value them as soldiers, no less than as comrades.

To the Sixth he has only to say, that inspired by the memories of the First Manassas, Eltham's Landing, Seven Pines, Gains' Farm, Malvern Hill, Freeman's Ford, Second Manassas, Boonsborough, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, it can never in the future prove unworthy of its well-earned and glorious reputation. (13)

Law wished success to his three regiments, and hoped that in the new position which they would occupy, they would "contribute much to the success of our arms and the triumph of our sacred cause."⁽¹⁴⁾

General Hood was no less enthusiastic in his praise of the Sixth. He wrote,

The Sixth was one of the first regiments that came to Virginia to assist in driving the foe from her soil, and as one of the celebrated Old Third Brigade it has gained a reputation second to no regiment in the army.⁽¹⁵⁾

Mentioning the same list of battles as Law, Hood declared that the Sixth Regiment had "amply sustained the reputation for courage and patriotism for which the sons of the Old North State, since the days of our first Revolution, have been so justly celebrated."⁽¹⁶⁾

Others felt sadness in making the change, but for different reasons. Colonel Avery felt that he was "nothing but a part of the great machine that old Uncle Robert Lee is at the head of." Still, he was "a very little put out" with the breaking up of the brigade. Orders directing the Sixth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Regiments to march "a distance of over 20 miles" had been received on January 23. Avery was also hurt by the fact that three Alabama regiments were to take the place of the North Carolinians in Law's brigade.⁽¹⁷⁾ But there were other reasons for Avery's discontent:

Bob Hoke was appointed a Brigadier a few days since. I do not want to leave this tent, I do not want to leave this Brigade (to go there) & I am dead against leaving this Division, and I must say I do not care to join "old Jacks foot cavalry."⁽¹⁸⁾

Avery had recently gotten his camp comfortably established and had no wish to march in bad weather "over 20 miles thro' the mud." The regiment was encamped only a few hundred yards from a station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad where Avery was able to "get the newspapers regularly." At the new location the regiment would be fourteen miles from the nearest point on the railroad.⁽¹⁹⁾ Avery had another reason for not wishing to leave Hood's command. He wrote,

Genl. Early may be a very good man, but I would not give Hood for any of them. And besides I think that we all fare much better in Longstreets than in Old Stonewalls Corps. I have formed some very pleasant associations in this Division & I do not like to break them up to go down there. I like Genl. Law very much indeed. I know I never will meet with a commander who I can get along more pleasantly than I have with him.⁽²⁰⁾

Avery felt that Hoke was a brave officer, "but he is so young." It would be difficult to go into a brigade under the command of an

officer whom "we 'ranked' a few days since."⁽²¹⁾ Nevertheless, Avery, like any obedient officer, was forced to accept the inevitable. The remainder of his letter was devoted to routine things: a visit of Major Tate to General Pender's headquarters; a possible meeting with his brother Alphonso, recently transferred to Pender's brigade; the hope that he would soon receive additional pairs of socks because "Albert has lost some & swapped off & mismated others in taking them to wash;" the fact that furloughs had been temporarily suspended because of another crisis—"It is the thought the enemy will cross at 'two points, one above' the other below Fredericksburg."⁽²²⁾

What manner of man was the commander of the new brigade in which the Sixth found itself? Brigadier General Robert Frederick Hoke was born at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina on May 27, 1837. A tall, handsome man with an impressive dark beard, he had been educated in the local public schools and at the Kentucky Military Institute. He worked for the Federal government in a minor position for a time and later managed his family's business enterprises including a cotton mill and an ironworks.⁽²³⁾ Hoke entered Confederate service as a second lieutenant in the First North Carolina Regiment. Taking part in the Battle of Bethel Church, June 10, 1861, he was subsequently promoted to the rank of major and then lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiment (which was commanded by Colonel Clark Moulton Avery, older brother of Colonel Isaac E. Avery). Soon, Hoke was promoted again, this time to the rank of colonel in the Twenty-first North Carolina. He performed gallant service on all the battlefields of northern Virginia, from the Seven Days through Fredericksburg. His promotion to the rank of brigadier general came, as has already been noted, at the same time that his new brigade was created.⁽²⁴⁾ According to a contemporary description,

Gen. Hoke is nearly six feet in height, stands erect, has dark hair and dark eyes, and is noted as a high-toned christian gentleman, having been for several years a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a pious, praying man. We record this fact with pleasure, and on it we wound our hope of his rising still higher, and endearing himself to the people of North Carolina and the whole Confederacy.⁽²⁵⁾

On January 25, the regiment marched from its camp near Hamilton's Crossing to the vicinity of Port Royal, a distance of twelve miles.⁽²⁶⁾ The morning of the 25th was cloudy with some rain. As the men arrived at Hoke's camp, about 11:00 A.M., there was a feeling of bad weather in the air. This feeling was justified on January 28, when "it snowed all day long." By the following day there were ten inches of snow on the ground. Winter held its grip on the Rappahannock and upon the men encamped along its banks.⁽²⁷⁾

Some routine matters occupied the regiment throughout the month of February, 1863. Beyond the usual picket duties on the banks of the river there were other incidents of an interesting nature. On the second day of the month, former Captain Duncan C. Pearson of Company D applied to Commandant of Conscripts in North Carolina, Colonel E. S. August "for the position of enrolling officer of the 7th Congressional district in this state." Pearson's reason for his request was that he was "incapable of performing active duty in the field." Pearson had resigned his commission in the regiment, but explained that he would not have done so if he had known that disabled officers "could be detailed for such purposes."⁽²⁹⁾

Colonel August answered Pearson's request with the statement, "Enrolling officers are much needed in this state at this time, in consequence of the failure of officers to report for duty at this office." Five of the ten congressional districts in North Carolina were without enrolling officers at the moment. Colonel August felt that if Pearson had seen an order, recently issued, which required disabled officers to apply for conscript duty, "he would not have resigned, but would have reported here."⁽³⁰⁾ August continued with a strong recommendation that Pearson be appointed:

Personally I am unacquainted with Capt. Pearson but recommend him upon what I have heard from Gov. Vance. If new appointments are to be made for this duty it seems to me that the circumstances of Capt. Pearson's resignation gives him strong claims.⁽³¹⁾

Shortly after this correspondence, General Lee wrote to Governor Vance, in answer to a letter written by Vance to Secretary of War Seddon:

Details of officers and men have been made from all N. C. regts. to visit the State to obtain recruits & absentees.⁽³²⁾

The war was beginning to work its inexorable process of attrition upon North Carolina. These steps were designed to combat it.

Other events, revealing the tight-knit military organization which the Sixth Regiment had become, kept cropping up in February. Governor Vance sent two privates in Company K back from North Carolina in early February. The men, who had been absent without leave, carried a letter from the governor to Colonel Avery which explained that the men,

. . . go on to report to you under my proclamation promising them a pardon except a forfeiture of pay &c.⁽³³⁾

Then, Vance requested Avery "to hear if they report promptly."⁽³⁴⁾

Another matter of interest involved high-strung Captain Richard Watt York of Wake County's Company (35) Lieutenant Colonel Webb had written a letter to Avery concerning York "about the 1st. of Decr., 1862." York requested Avery to furnish him with a copy of the letter's contents since "it has placed me in a situation liable to be misrepresented to my injury." If the letter had been destroyed, York wanted a statement of its contents. No record remains of Avery's action. (36)

On February 28, there was an execution in the regiment. Private Portland Baley of Company D "was shot to death to day at 2 o'clock with musketry." Another soldier, Private Stone of Company F, Fifty-seventh North Carolina, was executed on March 16. (37)

March came in with warm weather. On the third the regiment marched from its camp near Port Royal back to the vicinity of Fredericksburg near its old camp at Hamilton's Crossing. The distance covered in the march was fourteen miles. (38) The brigade post office was located at Guinea's Station on the railroad. (39)

Colonel Avery wrote Secretary Seddon on March 11 to recommend First Sergeant John A. Johnston of Company H for the position of brevet second lieutenant to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Second Lieutenant Monroe Oliver. Avery felt that Johnston should have the promotion because of "gallant conduct in action & for the faithful discharge of other duties." (40) Although the request was endorsed by General Hoke, who wrote ". . . the vacancies in this Regt. have always been filled by appointment," and by division commander Early, General Lee and Secretary Seddon thought otherwise. Seddon wrote,

The 6th N. C. is one of those regiments which the governor (Vance) claims the right to appoint officers to. (41)

Secretary Seddon resolved the matter by directing that the request be sent to Governor Vance "asking whom he recommends." (42)

Dr. J. G. Hardy, regimental surgeon, asked a personal favor of Governor Vance on March 26. He wished the governor to appoint his brother-in-law, Dr. P. L. Archs, as "2nd Asst. Surgeon of this regiment." Dr. Hardy argued that Dr. Archs was well fitted for the position, was deserving of it, and was even now in Company F of the regiment "to serve the Old North State as a private." (43) Dr. Hardy pleaded:

It will gratify me greatly to have him with me in the Medical Department; he will also assist me greatly, as this is a large regiment. (44)

Unfortunately, the Governor didn't fulfill Dr. Hardy's request. Vance said that he "would take great pleasure" in giving Dr. Archs the

appointment, but the office requested was "not permitted by law." Each regiment was permitted to have only two surgeons. In any case, Vance explained that he was "only authorized to fill vacancies temporarily—my appointees being subject to removal by the Surg. Gen. of the C. S." (45)

The month of March passed with still more picket duty, some of it at Barnard's House on the Rappahannock (46) The weather suddenly turned cooler and the air was still filled with a touch of winter. On the 20th it snowed in the afternoon, followed by a greater snowfall on the 21st. By the end of the month three inches of snow remained on the ground. (47)

The men were given additional clothing and supplies on March 31, at the end of the first quarter of 1863. Colonel Avery issued a special requisition for one pair of socks, one overcoat, seven pairs of shoes, fourteen jackets, sixteen pairs of pants, and one hospital tent (48) All the companies received issues of clothing and other equipment. Because of the lack of space only three representative companies and their issues were to be given supplies. Captain Jeremiah H. Lea's Company H received one overcoat, twenty-five pairs of pants, six jackets, two shirts, seven pairs of drawers, sixteen pairs of shoes, twenty-two hats, one blanket, four tents, one tent fly, and three skillets and skillet lids (49) Captain Neill W. Ray's Company D received two overcoats, thirty-six pairs of pants, twelve jackets, forty-one shirts, twenty one pairs of drawers, forty-four pairs of shoes, two pairs of socks, twenty-two hats, two blankets, five tents, three skillets and skillet lids, and one boiler (50) First Lieutenant Thomas L. Cooley's Company B received two overcoats, thirty-two pairs of pants, four jackets, nineteen shirts, twenty pairs of drawers, twenty-five pairs of shoes, thirteen pairs of socks, twenty-three hats, one blanket, three skillets and skillet lids, and five tents. At the same time Lieutenant Cooley returned two greatcoats, four pairs of shoes, one blanket, "and 3 common tents" to the regimental quartermaster (51)

On April 10, a ghost from the past was resurrected when S. T. Phillips, State Auditor for North Carolina, wrote to Richard A. Caldwell, a friend of Colonel Charles F. Fisher who was working on the deceased colonel's regimental accounts. These accounts had not been settled at the time of Fisher's death in July, 1861. Phillips instructed Caldwell to prepare Fisher's accounts "for furnishing and equipping his regiment," by establishing an account current supported by vouchers of the type used by executors of estates. Phillips did "not know what evidence the face of these vouchers which you will present may give of the employment of the things purchased in the public service." In cases where vouchers were not available, a certificate or other proof had to be furnished. Phillips urged Caldwell to itemize Fisher's accounts "and not bare receipts for so much money upon

account of his regiment." An illustration of this could be furnished in the case of feeding the men. Caldwell had to supply a list showing the number of men fed and the number of days during which they were fed.⁽⁵²⁾ The complications furnished by Fisher's tangled finances at the time of his death took many years to settle. Nevertheless, they furnish an interesting example of the organization of a typical North Carolina infantry regiment.⁽⁵³⁾

While the men of the Sixth Regiment were serving along the Rappahannock their womenfolk back home in North Carolina were suffering from hunger and general deprivation. A good example of this condition was furnished by Mrs. Nancy Mangum, a soldier's wife from Mebanesville in the area where many men in the Sixth Regiment were recruited. She wrote to Governor Vance on April 9, complaining of mistreatment in Greensboro when she and other women went there "for something to eat." Instead of being given food, the authorities threatened to put her in jail, "and I had to come hom without anything I have 6 little children and my husband in the army and what am I to do?"⁽⁵⁴⁾ Her husband had been gone with the army for two years and Mrs. Mangum was evidently destitute. She wrote plaintively,

(I) f you dont take thes Yankeys away from Greenesborough we women will write for our husbands to com home and help us we cant stand it the way they are treating us they charge \$11.00 per bunch for their thread and \$2.50 for their calico (.) They threatened to shoot us and drawed their pistols over us that is hard.⁽⁵⁵⁾

Mrs. Mangum was extremely bitter in her indictment of the men assigned to dole out food to soldiers' families, accusing them of being refugees from New Bern who were making fortunes "speclating every day." Edwin M. Holt, owner of the Holt Mill at Alamance, was making a fortune, according to Mrs. Mangum: ". . . if this war hold on 2 years longer he would own all of (A) llamance (C) ounty he has cloth and thread and wont let no body have it without wheat or corn or meet." The sad letter ended with a recital of prices paid for various staples such as corn, sugar, black pepper, and flour.⁽⁵⁶⁾

Some of the men and their families weren't as unfortunate as Mrs. Mangum. John K. Walker had so many clothes, most of which were sent to him from home, that he couldn't carry them all. His only alternative was to return some of them, such as the new shirts and "waiscoat" which he returned by way of Captain John Vincent, his company commander.⁽⁵⁷⁾ John wrote home on April 19 from the Sixth's "Camp near Fredericksburg." Everyone in his company (K, commanded by Captain John S. Vincent), except a friend of his, George Cheeks, was well and hardy. George was "very poorly," had been ill

with the fever for "some 8 or ten days," but would probably "mend." One of the company, George King, was planning to return home to Alamance County, North Carolina the next day. King would carry back all the company's extra baggage "that he can." Young Walker thanked his father for the things he had recently received from home: "2 shirts, 2 pr. drawers, 1 pr. pants and the ballance of my things all come safe." He was worried about some meat that hadn't arrived. The boy who was bringing it from North Carolina had fallen asleep in Richmond and the meat had been stolen along with "all of Fred Wyatt's clothing." Still, Walker couldn't blame the boy too much since "he was not use (d) to traveling and therefore I think he ought to be looked over."⁽⁵⁸⁾

About mid-April Company K went down to the Rappahannock on picket duty during a snow storm. While there the Carolinians had "a fine time" with the enemy. There was talking, the exchanging of newspapers, and the "sending over tobacco for pipes and coffee and canteens &c." In Walker's opinion, the opinion of a young man who didn't hate his opponents, "they seem to be very friendly." Even though the regiment was doing fairly well in this camp, Walker didn't think they would stay there much longer. Rumors of a Union gunboat in the river at Port Royal and other Union land and naval movements along the river seemed to point to an early movement.⁽⁵⁹⁾

A good example of Walker's letter-writing throughout the war may be seen in a letter to his brother, written during the month of April, 1863. The brother, George L. Walker, later became a member of the Sixth Regiment. John Walker hit many nostalgic chords when he put his pen to paper:

Dear brother I got your letter the other day and was glad to hear from you. You said that you had got the present that I sent you by Calvin Jones. I want you to read it and you will know somethings about our travels during last summer (the summer of 1862). I was going to send you some more little songs before long. You said you would like to have some gun caps. I will get you some the first chance and send you but they are very scarce and our caps that we use are so large that they wont do you any good but you shall have some. Poor George Cheeks (sick with fever) senshowdie to you. I dont believe that I have anything more to write. . . .⁽⁶⁰⁾

And then came a line revealing all the sadness in a soldier's heart:

. . . be a good boy and keep my mare fat until I come home. Write every now and then and give me the news.⁽⁶¹⁾

Life in camp continued with the usual picket duty, reviews, and attendance at religious services. On the 18th, a beautiful spring day,

Dr. Dabney, "Stonewall" Jackson's chaplain, preached in the divisional camps. His text was in Hebrews, Chapter Three. The theme of the sermon was "Today if ye will hear His voice harden not your hearts." (62) On the 23rd there was a scare, a party of Union troops crossed the Rappahannock at Port Royal and took a wagon or two. Fortunately, the Sixth Regiment wasn't called from camp. (63)

Early on the morning of April 28, a lone horseman rode through the regimental camp. Private Bartlett Yancey Malone heard him approach. Soon the messenger returned and notified the men that a battle was about to begin. Before young Malone had a chance to get his clothes on, the "Long Roll" beat its resounding staccato. The regimental adjutant ordered everyone to fall in under arms. The men of the Sixth were on the march to another battle. The Union forces, this time under General Joseph Hooker, were crossing the Rappahannock in force. The Battle of Chancellorsville was about to begin. As the regiment marched forward in the rain, men could hear heavy artillery fire in the distance. (64)

Jackson ordered Early to hold a position in the vicinity of Fredericksburg while the remainder of the army marched upriver to deal with the bulk of the Union Army which was crossing the river in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. Part of the Union Army crossed in force at the mouth of Deep Run and near Pratt's House, below Deep Run. Early quickly moved his division to the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad. His right was posted at Hamilton's Crossing, his left at Deep Run. The River Road, running along the line of the Rappahannock, was occupied by three regiments. The object of this forward movement was to keep "the enemy from advancing to that road." (65)

Early faced Union troops under General John Sedgwick with his division, one brigade from McLaws' division, and Barksdale's; General Pendleton remained behind with part of the reserve artillery; "and Lieutenant Colonel (R. S.) Andrews, with his battalion of artillery, was also left behind." Early wrote,

My division and Andrews' artillery occupied the lines on the right, and Barksdale's brigade and Pendleton's artillery occupied Fredericksburg and the heights in rear. (66)

Early received orders from Lee at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd to leave a brigade behind as a rear guard and move with the rest of his men to Chancellorsville. Early thereupon directed Brigadier General Harry Hays to hold his brigade along with one of Barksdale's regiments in position facing the Union troops near Deep Run. Part of Pendleton's artillery was immediately sent toward Chancellorsville. Actually there had been a mistake in the transmission of the order. Lee had wanted Early to move "in the event of

the enemy withdrawing from his front and moving up the river." Because of a mistake made by the officer conveying the message, Early thought that he had been directed to move "unconditionally." As soon as Early's column had moved up the Plank Road about a mile, news reached him that the enemy in his rear was showing a disposition to advance. The division was immediately returned to its former line. (67)

At daylight on the morning of the 3rd, Barksdale informed Early that the Union forces had bridged the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and were crossing the river. Hays was ordered forward from his position on the right to support Barksdale's Mississippians. Soon the enemy began to demonstrate from the Deep Run area and from Fredericksburg. Early's right flank held under the Union attacks, while one assault on Marye's Hill was repulsed. However, bad luck began to come to the Confederates. Early reported,

The enemy . . . sent a flag of truce to Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, who occupied the works at the foot of Marye's Hill with his own and the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, which was received by him improperly, and it had barely returned before heavy columns were advanced against the positions, and the trenches were carried and the hill taken, a large portion of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment and a part of the Twenty-first being taken prisoners, and a company of the Washington Artillery, with its guns, were captured. (68)

This sudden attack forced the artillery on Lee's Hill, the remainder of Barksdale's brigade, and one of Hays's supporting regiments to fall back to the Telegraph Road. Hays, with the remainder of his brigade, was forced to withdraw up the Orange Plank Road, "as he was on the left." Early rode forward rapidly, and stopped the retreat. The enemy was temporarily checked while the brigades on the right were moved back into a second defensive line. Gordon's and Hays's brigades were formed into a line across the Telegraph Road at Cox's House, "about 2 miles back of Lee's Hill." (69)

At this juncture McLaws arrived with his division from Chancellorsville. Early informed McLaws of his intention to attack the enemy on Marye's Hill the following morning (May 4). In accordance with this plan Hays's and Hoke's brigades were thrown across Hazel Run to attack the enemy's left early in the morning of the 4th. Smith's and Barksdale's brigades followed in the second line of assault. Gordon captured Marye's Hill "with ease," and with the assistance of Andrews' artillery battalion. Barksdale's men were moved into the trenches at the foot of the hill; Smith's brigade was advanced across Hazel Run. The Confederates then formed a line facing up the Orange Plank Road, on a plain between Marye's

Hill and the heights along the Plank Road, "and at Taylor's House." Early then waited to hear the sound of McLaws' guns as he advanced. But, hearing nothing from the direction of McLaws' advance, Early demonstrated against the enemy's lines with Smith's brigade, but was forced to retire when he learned that the enemy had artillery "on the heights in front of my right." Again, Early requested McLaws to advance. Then Early was notified that Anderson's division was moving forward "and that an attack was to be made at a given signal." (70)

Early was anxious to attack the enemy and dislodge him before he had an opportunity to bring reinforcements up. Therefore, he ordered the brigades of Harry Hays, Robert F. Hoke, and John B. Gordon to immediately attack upon hearing the agreed-upon signal. Hays advanced in the center of the line at the foot of Marye's Hill, opposite a mill on Hazel Run. Hoke advanced on the left, moving across the hill, opposite the mill on Hazel Run and past Downman's House. Gordon moved forward on the right, "up the hills on the right of the Plank Road." (71)

The men of Hoke's brigade moved forward at a determined pace. Hoke, on horseback, led them against the enemy's earthworks. At the last moment the Carolinians gave the enemy a round of musketry and then charged forward, "resorting to the bayonet." A loud roar of cheering rose up from the Confederates, while the enemy was literally pushed from the work. The Union forces in the rear were "broken and confused with the pressure of their own men." Soon a general rout occurred upon that part of the line. (72)

Hoke was shot off his horse with a dangerous wound in the shoulder, still urging on his men who were attacking the Union lines with the bayonet. According to one account,

In his ardor, he knew not the injury he had received, but remounted, pushed on with his work, and when it was done, he found himself far in advance of any other Confederate troops, weak with loss of blood, and he became aware of the seriousness of his wound. (73)

Hoke fell heavily to the ground, part of his shoulder bone broken by the force of the minnie ball. He would be disabled for many months. (74)

The brigade was thrown into some confusion by mingling with Hays's brigade after both units had crossed the Plank Road below Guest's House. Hoke's brigade was placed in line of battle on the left of Gordon, in rear of the enemy's right flank near Taylor's House. Hays was ordered to form his men in the earthworks on the right of Marye's Hill. Smith's brigade took position on the left of the hill. (75)

The Confederates, while not being able to completely drive the enemy from the field, had been able to hold their own. The price had been, as usual, extremely high. The Sixth Regiment had lost eight killed and twenty-one wounded, for a total of twenty-nine. (76) Captain Guess of Company C was wounded, along with Captain Vincent of Company K and Cornelius Mebane, the regimental adjutant. (77) Lieutenant John S. Lockhart of Company B was badly wounded in the foot. (78) One of the dead soldiers, Private John Henry Marcom of Company C, was honored by a sad epitaph in the *Hillsborough Recorder*. It said,

The deceased was not only endeared to his company, but also to the entire Regiment. He was a faithful soldier, and although he has been numbered with the gallant dead of the noted 6th, his comrades will ever remember him. (79)

The brigade lost a total of 35 killed and 195 wounded for a grand total of 230. Early's division suffered a total of 136 killed, 838 wounded, and 500 missing; the total loss was 1,474 men who could not be replaced because most of them were veteran soldiers. (80)

The most serious loss, at least as far as the Sixth and the rest of Hoke's brigade was concerned, was General Hoke himself. Colonel Avery, being senior colonel of the brigade, was automatically elevated to the position of brigade commander, but without the corresponding rank of brigadier general. Robert Webb, who had returned from home and recovery of his Sharpsburg wound on March 1, was given command of the Sixth. Later he was promoted from lieutenant colonel to full colonel (July 2, 1863). (81) The regiment had received its fourth colonel, and the end of the war was still far over the horizon. Men would see much suffering and death before it was over.

North Carolina Surgeon General Edward Warren wrote of death when he said,

A great number of our soldiers have been killed and wounded; for, as usual, North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight. You may rest assured that every attention shall be given them—that each one shall be visited and cared for to the extent of his necessities. I am resolved that they shall all feel that their state has a personal interest in them. I find it unnecessary to visit the army as all the wounded are being forwarded to this city. (82)

And then came an even grimmer note: "Dr. Grissom returned to day in charge of six hundred wounded men." (83)

Life continued with sermons, picket duties, and general reviews for the men in the Sixth. (84) There was sadness when General Jackson

died of pneumonia on May 10. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ Sergeant J. A. Johnston's appointment to the office of "Junior 2d Lieutenant" was brought to the attention of Governor Vance on the 13th. In his letter to the governor, Secretary Seddon wrote,

I send the paper to you because the 6th Regiment is one of those in which the power of appointment has been exercised by you and your predecessor. ⁽⁸⁶⁾

On May 20, much equipment was turned over to the regimental quartermaster, possibly in preparation for the coming campaign. Captain Benjamin F. White of Company B returned one wall tent; ⁽⁸⁷⁾ Captain Richard W. York of Company I returned one wall tent and two tent flies. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ Captain W. H. Alexander, Assistant Commissary Sergeant, returned one wall tent. ⁽⁸⁹⁾ Captain Jeremiah A. Lea of Company H returned two wall tents and one tent fly. ⁽⁹⁰⁾

Isham Sims Upchurch wrote his brother from Camp Gregg on June 1 concerning the expected movement of the regiment against the Union forces. After discussing an expected crossing of the Rappahannock by Union forces on May 30, and regimental efforts to counter it, ⁽⁹¹⁾ Upchurch lamented:

(M)y mind being on my Dear Wife & little sons at home. I dream of them often, of being with them, you do not draw any id(e)a how I feel being compld to stay from them. \$5.00 chances to I wether I ever shall see them again on earth. (I) f I do not I feel that I shall meet them in heaven. (.) ⁽⁹²⁾

Upchurch pointed out that the regiment was ready to march "at a moments notice." It all depended on General Hooker. If he made a move the Confederates would have to move forward to meet him, "let it be where it may." Upchurch had "little fears if he crosses the river at this point, we are tolerable well fortified at this place 10 or 15 miles up & down the River. I do not think he will attemp a crossing here, for he knows our situation." ⁽⁹³⁾ The Union commander was sending up balloons to view the position of the Confederates and to determine whether or not they would attempt a possible movement. ⁽⁹⁴⁾

Even as the Army of Northern Virginia was preparing to move against the enemy, a general review was held (on May 27) with Generals Lee and Early watching intently as the division marched by. ⁽⁹⁵⁾ Upchurch described the scene in quaint language:

. . . each Regt. was divided into two divisions & drawn up in line one in rear of the other about half wheeling distance. (I)t formed a line of Regimental divisions about one mile long each Regiment marching one after the other marched square up & left wheeled marched about 150 or 200 yds left wheel again

back in front of the extreme left, left wheeled & took our first position. (96)

After mentioning that General Lee was present with Generals A. P. Hill and Henry Heth, Upchurch continued:

(I) t was a grand thing to a spectator our Regt (the Sixth) was on the extream left so I had a tolerable chance to see the whole Division the most men I ever saw at one time before. (97)

As June began there was a tension in the air. A move was soon expected which might take the regiment into the enemy's country. (98) Private G. T. Beavers wrote,

(T) here is no sickness in camp worth talking about (.) I can say there is a beter time a coming but I cant tell how far off. (N) either how will live to see it but with the will of God I hope I will be spaird to see that time (.) (99)

On May 31, the regiment received marching orders. The time to fight for "a beter time" had arrived. The men marched from Hamilton's Crossing near Fredericksburg at 11:00 P.M. on the night of June 4. On the 5th, Spotsylvania Court House was reached; the men splashed across the muddy Rapidan at Raccoon Ford at noon on the 7th. By 4 o'clock that evening the regiment was encamped within five miles of Culpeper Court House. (100)

Marching into Culpeper on June 8, the regiment cooked rations, and left for Brandy Station on the 9th. Heavy cavalry fighting had been going on east of Brandy throughout the 9th, but had ended by the time the Sixth arrived in the area. On June 10, the regiment marched back through Culpeper towards Winchester, but got only as far as Hazel River by nightfall. Things began to assume a holiday air as the regiment neared the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Shenandoah Valley. As the men marched through Woodville in Rappahannock County, its brass band played the popular song "The Bonnie Blue Flag." At 11 o'clock the men marched through Sperryville, some five miles northwest of Woodville, and at 2:00 P.M. the column reached Washington, Virginia. Here the streets were lined with pretty girls who passed fresh water to the thirsty men. Fortified by this relief, the regiment camped a few miles beyond Washington after covering twenty miles "that day." (101)

The men were on the move again before sunup on the morning of June 12. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Blue Ridge was crossed near Front Royal. After crossing the Shenandoah River, a mile beyond Front Royal, the regiment camped on its northern bank. Early on the morning of the 13th, the men started for Winchester. It was soon learned that the enemy was at Newtown on the Valley Pike,

some seven miles from Winchester. The column turned and attacked the enemy, driving him about a mile in the direction of Winchester. (102)

The Sixth Regiment, as part of Hoke's brigade (now commanded by Avery), was moved to the right and left of the Valley Pike in the direction of Kernstown. This movement was made as other brigades of Early's division were advanced directly toward Winchester, garrisoned by a 3,000-man Union force under the command of Major General Robert H. Milroy. Hoke's brigade was used as a reserve in support of the brigades making the actual attack. (103) According to Early,

. . . Hoke's brigade, under the command of Colonel (I. E.) Avery, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, which had been ordered up to the support of the other brigades, was ordered back to Kernstown, where it was placed in position to protect the ambulances, wagons, and artillery, which had been brought up to that position, from an attack from the left and rear. . . . (104)

Early on the morning of June 14, Early ordered Gordon and Hays to advance some of their troops against Bowers' Hill, then occupied by Union skirmishers. The Union artillery had been withdrawn during the night in the direction of Winchester. Elements of Smith's brigade were ordered to advance to the left of Hays and Gordon. (105)

By this time General Ewell, commander of the Second Army Corps and Early's commanding officer, had arrived upon the scene. Together the two officers reconnoitered the Union position. (106) What followed is described by General Early:

After receiving final instructions from General Ewell, I replaced the skirmishers of Hays' and Smith's brigades by others from Gordon, with his brigade, the Maryland battalion and two batteries of artillery [the Maryland battery and (A.) Hupp's battery, of Brown's battalion] to amuse the enemy and hold him in check in front, I moved with Hays', Hoke's, and Smith's brigades, and the rest of Jones' and Brown's battalions of artillery, to the left (west), following the Cedar Creek Turnpike for a short distance, and then leaving that and passing through fields and the woods, which I found sufficiently open to admit of the passage of artillery, thus making a considerable detour, and crossing the macadamized road to Romney about 3 miles west of Winchester and a half mile from a point at which the enemy had had a picket the night before. (107)

When Early's column crossed the Romney Road the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, part of Hoke's brigade, was detached to act as a picket guard. Early continued to move the rest of his men until they approached the Pughtown Road where a position "proved to be a wooded hill, a part of the range of hills called Little North Mountain, close to the Pughtown Road." To the south was an old orchard

and the ruins of a home, locally known as "Folk's Old House." To the north was a cornfield, part of the farm of a Mrs. Brierly. These open places offered excellent opportunities for the emplacement of artillery within easy range of the Union lines "on the hill overlooking his main fort." (103)

Early massed his troops in some woods in the rear of the selected assault position "as the day was excessively hot, and the men had marched a circuit of some 8 or 10 miles without meeting with water to drink, and were very much fatigued." (104)

While his men were resting Early personally reconnoitered the Union lines, especially the ground over which his men would have to make the intended assault. He observed that the numerous woods in the area would afford his assaulting column an excellent cover to advance "to within a short distance of the foot of the hill I wished to carry by assault." Early also noticed that the Union forces on the hill in his front were not alert to the danger in their front, but were studying the Union and Confederate movements in the direction of Gordon's advance to the south of Winchester. (110)

As soon as Jones's artillery had been placed in position, and observing that his infantry had "rested as much as possible under the circumstances," Early ordered General Hays to move his brigade to the edge of the woods which faced the line of Union defenses, but to keep the men under cover of the woods until Jones's artillery had begun to fire. As soon as the artillery opened, Hays's brigade was directed to advance as "rapidly as possible to the assault." The assaulting columns should be arranged to have three regiments in front and two regiments in the rear, following the first three at a short interval. Jones's artillery was broken into two sections. Twelve pieces were placed in the orchard to the south of the Pughtown Road, while eight pieces were placed at the edge of the cornfield to the north of the road. The Fifty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, commanded by Colonel Archibald C. Godwin, was detached from the rest of Hoke's brigade, "so as to protect these latter pieces from an attack in the direction of the Pughtown Road, near which they were posted." The remainder of Hoke's men were placed in line of battle a quarter of a mile in the rear of Hays's brigade. Smith's men were placed with Hoke's. Both brigades were directed to support Hays, if necessary. (111)

The works which Early was about to assault consisted of a bastion-type fort on the highest hill, a smaller breastwork between the hill and the Pughtown Road, and an extensive but incomplete work to the north of the Pughtown Road. It seemed strange to Early that the enemy had "been making recent preparations against an attack from this quarter, but . . . on this occasion failed to keep a lookout in that direction." (112)

About an hour before sundown Jones's artillery began firing upon the Union lines, almost before the enemy "was aware of our vicinity." This firing was continued for three-quarters of an hour, when Hays advanced his brigade up the steep slope of the hill toward the Union position. The men advanced rapidly through piles of brushwood which had been placed to serve the purpose of an abatis, "and drove the enemy from his works in fine style." Six rifled cannon were captured in the assault; two of them were immediately turned upon the enemy. This rapid movement prevented any effort to recapture the position before Confederate reinforcements could arrive. When Early saw that Hays's brigade had stormed the position, he ordered Smith's men forward in support. Jones was ordered to bring his artillery forward, leaving Avery with Hoke's brigade "to look out for the rear." (113)

When Early reached the captured position he noticed that it overlooked and commanded the enemy's main work, "as had been anticipated." All the Union positions to the left of the hill had been evacuated. (114) Early wrote,

The enemy was in evident commotion, but by the time the artillery and Smith's brigade reached the captured hill, it was too late to take any further steps for the capture of the main work, which was very strong, and to accomplish which would have required the cooperation of the other troops around Winchester. I contented myself, therefore, with directing an artillery fire to be kept up until near dark on the enemy's position, which was returned from the main work and the redoubt spoken of, but with little effect. (115)

Early quickly made arrangements during the night for the battle that had to be fought on the morrow. He ordered the captured works turned and openings cut for the artillery, to enable it to begin firing on the enemy's main work "at early light." Godwin's Fifty-seventh North Carolina was directed to occupy the small fort to the north of the Pughtown Road. Hays's brigade was placed in the fort which it had captured, while Smith's men were formed in Hays's rear as a supporting unit. Colonel Avery was placed with the Sixth and Twenty-first North Carolina Regiments "in the rear to prevent any surprise by the enemy in that direction." The Fifty-fourth North Carolina was kept in position as a picket on the Romney Road. After these dispositions had been made, the troops slept on their arms all night. Early, however, did not sleep. He sent his aide, Lieutenant William G. Calloway, with a message to General Gordon directing him to advance upon the main Union fort at daylight. General Ewell was notified that a lodgment had been made in the enemy's lines, and was cheered by Early's optimistic opinion that "the enemy would evacuate before morning." (116)

Early on the morning of June 15, it was observed that the enemy was in full retreat, following the road northeast toward Martinsburg. Soon firing was heard on the Martinsburg Road. General Edward Johnson's division, sent by Ewell to cut off Milroy's retreat, had made contact with the retreating Union forces. Early immediately ordered his entire division to pursue the enemy, "having detached the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, of Smith's brigade, to guard the abandoned wagons and property." Gordon's brigade entered the deserted Union fort, pulled down the flag, and advanced in pursuit of the enemy ahead of the rest of the division. When Early reached the point where Johnson's men had encountered the enemy he found most of Milroy's force had been taken prisoners. (117) Early glumly stated,

It was evident, then, that further pursuit on foot was useless, and I therefore halted my command, and encamped them near this place (near Winchester). (118)

The prizes won by the Confederates at the Battle of Winchester were numerous. Twenty-five pieces of artillery with their caissons, a considerable quantity of artillery ammunition, many wagons, and "a considerable quantity" of public stores were secured. Unfortunately, much of the artillery ammunition had been damaged. One hundred and eight officers and 3,250 enlisted men were listed as prisoners, together with several hundred sick and wounded prisoners captured in the town of Winchester. Most of the prisoners had been captured by Johnson's division "while attempting to make their escape after the evacuation." (119)

Early praised the brigades of Hays and Gordon for their part in driving the enemy from his fortified positions about Winchester saying,

The charge of Hays' brigade upon the enemy's works was a most brilliant achievement, and the affair of the day before, when General Gordon drove the enemy from the position he occupied to the left of Kernstown, reflected equal credit upon himself and his brigade. (120)

Jones's artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert, Major Goldsborough of the Maryland Line, and their troops were also praised; but Early reflected,

Hoke's and Smith's brigades did not become engaged on either day. (121)

Early's division, despite its successful assault, suffered few casualties at Winchester. The number listed is 30 killed, 143 wounded, and 3 missing. Unfortunately "some gallant and efficient officers" were numbered among the killed and wounded. (122)

General Ewell asked the officers and chaplains of the Second Army Corps to give thanks to God for the victory won at Winchester. He wrote,

In acknowledgment of Divine favor, Chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than 300 killed, wounded, and missing—we have carried strong works defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over 3,000 prisoners, and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause which has inspired every effort of our troops. (123)

The Sixth didn't lose a man in the victory at Winchester. Godwin's Fifty-seventh Regiment "lost but one man." (124) In mid-June Colonel Avery wrote his parents, back home at Swan Ponds:

I do not know where Hooker is or where any of our army is, except our Corps. We are kept in the dark as to every thing that is going on. It is getting too late to write any more. (125)

On June 15, General Early was temporarily placed in command of the Department of Winchester, an area which included all the Shenandoah Valley to the south as far as Woodstock and north as far as "the lines of the army." (126) All captured military equipment was to be turned over to the proper authorities, except supplies needed to revictual the Second Army Corps. These were to be given to the men at once. Since there had been some pillaging of captured property, strict orders were issued "to prevent individual appropriations of what belongs to all." Clothing was to be issued to the command under the rules of the quartermaster's department, on special requisitions issued by General Ewell. All the divisions in the Second Corps were to be furnished with equipment "in proportion." Horses and supplies would be furnished for individual wants only when absolutely necessary, applications being approved at General Ewell's headquarters or by General Early. Even the Union garrison flag was accounted for. It was carried to Richmond by General Early's order. (127)

While in Winchester, Early detached the Fifty-fourth North Carolina of Hoke's brigade and the Fifty-eighth Virginia of Smith's brigade to guard prisoners who were being marched to Staunton. The Thirteenth Virginia of Smith's brigade was left on duty in Winchester. On June 18, Early left Winchester with the remainder of Hoke's brigade and Jones's battalion of artillery. This column rejoined Gordon's, Hays's, and Smith's brigades in Sheperdstown on the 19th. Their destination was Pennsylvania, the enemy's country! (128)

Early's division crossed the Potomac at Sheperdstown on the 22nd, and marched rapidly through Sharpsburg and Boonsborough. The men camped on the Hagerstown Road about three miles north of Boonsborough, where the Seventeenth Virginia Calvary of Jenkins' brigade under Colonel William H. French reported to Early. This cavalry unit would accompany Early's division during the march into Pennsylvania. June 23 was a momentous day for the Sixth Regiment. It was on that day that Early's men marched into the North through Cavetown, Smithsburg, and Ringgold. The division camped for the night in the vicinity of Waynesborough, in southern Pennsylvania. On June 24 the men marched through Quincy and Altodale to Greenwood, "on the turnpike from Chambersburg to Gettysburg." Here the men remained in camp until the 25th. Early visited General Ewell at Chambersburg, and was ordered by the latter to cross South Mountain, proceed through Gettysburg, and then march to York. At York Early was instructed to destroy the Northern Central Railroad which ran from Baltimore to Harrisburg, and also burn the railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River at Wrightsville and Columbia. Early would then rejoin Ewell at Carlisle "by the way of Dillsburg."

The feelings of the Confederates in Early's command on the march into Pennsylvania might best be illustrated by quoting a letter written by Major General William Dorsey Pender, former colonel of the Sixth and now commanding a division in A. P. Hill's Third Army Corps. Pender wrote,

. . . This is a most magnificent country to look at; but the most miserable people. I have yet to see a nice looking lady. They are coarse and dirty and the number of dirty looking children is perfectly astonishing. Great many of the women go barefooted & But a very small portion wear stockings. I hope we may never have such people, if they would make the country as rich as a garden. Nearly all of them seem to be tenants & at first I thought all the better people must have left. And such barns I never dreamt of. Their dwelling houses are large & comfortable looking from the outside—have not been inside—but such coarse dorits (?) that live in them. I really did not believe that their was much difference between our ladies & these Federals. . . . I have seen no ladies. We passed through Hagerstown . . . but I saw little Southern feeling displayed. The fact is the people in N. W. Md. are as much of the Dutch Yankees as these, & I do not want them.

Early on the morning of June 26, Early's division prepared to move against York. Rain fell in heavy torrents, delaying the march until 8 o'clock when the column was ordered into the road. The rain continued all day. Colonel E. V. White's battalion of cavalry joined

Early before the march began. All the divisional trains were sent to Chambersburg except the ambulances, "one medical wagon for a brigade, the regimental ordnance wagons, one wagon with cooking utensils for each regiment, and fifteen empty wagons to gather supplies with." No other baggage was carried. The column marched slowly toward Gettysburg. At a fork in the road one and a half miles from Cashtown, Early sent Gordon's brigade and White's battalion of cavalry on the main road through Cashtown to Gettysburg. The remainder of the division was moved to the left, through Hilltown to Mummasburg. Early had learned that there was probably a force of the enemy at Gettysburg, "though I could get no definite information as to its size." Gordon's orders were to engage this enemy force and skirmish with it while the main body of Early's division "should get on his flank and rear." Early hoped to capture the entire force. (133)

At nightfall the Confederates entered Mummasburg, a distance of fourteen miles from their starting point at Greenwood. Their cavalry had engaged in a heavy skirmish and had taken 135 prisoners shortly before the infantry entered the town. (134)

Upon arriving at Mummasburg Early learned that the enemy's force at Gettysburg was small. A company of French's Virginia cavalry had captured some prisoners in the town. These prisoners stated that the advance of Gordon's brigade had routed a force of Pennsylvania militia near Gettysburg, "which fled at the first approach." Gordon ordered French's cavalry to pursue the militia. A quick melee ensued in which some prisoners were taken. Hays's brigade was immediately ordered to march to Gettysburg as soon as it arrived at Mummasburg. The other brigades of the division, Hoke's and Smith's, were halted and placed in camp at Mummasburg. (135) Early described his movements on the evening of June 26:

I then rode to Gettysburg, and found Gordon just entering the town, his command having marched more rapidly than the other brigades, because it moved on a macadamized road. The militia regiment which had been encountered by White's cavalry was the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of 800 or 900 men, and had arrived in Gettysburg the night before, and moved that morning a short distance out on the road toward Cashtown, but had fled on the first approach of White's cavalry, taking across the fields between Mummasburg and Gettysburg, and going toward Hunterstown. Of this force, 175 prisoners in all were captured and subsequently paroled. Hays' brigade was halted, and encamped about a mile from Gettysburg, and two regiments were sent to aid French (with his cavalry) in the pursuit of the fugitive militia, but could not get up with it. (136)

Early ordered the authorities in Gettysburg to furnish his division with supplies, but the town was unable to comply with his request.

A careful search of public stores resulted in the requisition of a small amount of commissary stores, "and about 2,000 rations were found in a train of cars, and issued to Gordon's brigade." The train, which numbered ten or twelve cars, was burned, as was a small railroad bridge near Gettysburg. The Confederates discovered that there were no railroad warehouses of any importance in the town. (137) Early explained his failure to force the citizens of Gettysburg to furnish more provisions for his troops:

The day was rainy and the roads very muddy, and as it was late when I reached the place, and having to move upon York early next day, I had no opportunity of compelling a compliance with my demands in this town, or ascertaining its resources, which I think, however, were very limited. (138)

Early then directed Tanner's battery of Jones's artillery battalion to report to General Gordon "during the night." A company of French's Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry was also ordered to accompany Gordon's brigade. Gordon was ordered to move against York at dawn the following morning. Colonel White was directed to march to Hanover Junction on the Northern Central Railroad, burning the railroad bridges on his route, and then move against York, destroying all the bridges on his way. (139)

On the morning of June 27, the brigades of Hoke and Smith marched from Mummasburg to Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton, and East Berlin. Their objective was Dover, near York. After a hard march of sixteen miles, the men made camp on the road just beyond the town of East Berlin, twelve miles from York. (140) Early rode to Gordon's camp on the York Pike, four miles west of that city, "to arrange with him the manner of the approach upon York, if it should be defended." It was soon learned that there was no enemy force in York, and during the night a deputation of city officials surrendered the place to General Gordon. Early ordered Gordon to move through York and secure the Columbia bridge, across the Susquehanna River between Wrightsville and Columbia. (141)

Gordon's men marched into York without opposition early on the morning of June 28. The rest of the division, accompanied by Early, marched through Weigelstown, to the southwest of Dover. At Weigelstown, Early sent Colonel French, with most of the Seventeenth Virginia, to burn two railroad bridges at the mouth of Conewago Creek "and all others between there and York." The Confederate general was determined to destroy all the railroad bridges in York County. The infantry marched into York. (142)

Hays's and Smith's men were camped at Lauck's Mills, on the Northern Central Railroad two miles north of York. Hoke's brigade, including the Sixth Regiment, was quartered in "some extensive

buildings put up for hospitals" in the city. As his troops moved into town Early met again with General Gordon and repeated his instructions directing Gordon to march to the Susquehanna River, some eleven miles distant, and secure the Wrightsville-Columbia Railroad Bridge. Gordon's brigade promptly moved in that direction. (143)

Early then turned his attention to the matter of supplies. He ordered the city officials in York to provide his men with "2,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 pairs of socks, \$100,000 in money, and three days' rations of all kinds." Later, between 1,200 and 1,500 pairs of shoes were seized for the road-wearied infantry. The city was able to furnish the hats, socks, and rations but had some difficulty in raising the \$100,000 in cash. Only \$28,600 was finally paid to Major C. E. Snodgrass, the divisional quartermaster. Early was satisfied that the mayor and other city officials had "made an honest effort to raise the amount called for." (144)

Towards nightfall Early rode in the direction of the Susquehanna, hoping to hear news from Gordon. He had only ridden a short distance east of York when he saw "an immense smoke rising in the direction of the Susquehanna, which I subsequently discovered to proceed from the burning of the bridge in question." Continuing into Wrightsville, at the western terminus of the river bridge, Early learned what had happened. Gordon had arrived at the town only to discover a militia force of 1,200 men strongly entrenched in his front. He attempted to move around their flank to cut them off from the bridge, but was unable to do so "from want of knowledge of the locality." Confederate artillery was then opened upon the defenders of the bridge. This quickly routed the defenders, who fled across the bridge. But, since Gordon's men were wearied by their twenty-mile march on a hot day, "the enemy beat him running." Still, Gordon attempted to cross the bridge, his advance guard getting halfway across. The Confederates were thwarted in their purpose when they discovered the bridge to be on fire in the middle. Since Gordon's men, armed only with muskets and rifles, were unable to cope with the fire, their officers "sent back for buckets to endeavor to arrest the flames." Before these could be procured the fire had destroyed so much of the bridge that it was impossible to control it. Gordon was forced to order his men back to the western side of the river. The bridge, a mile and a quarter long, was built of wood resting on stone pillars. It included a railroad bridge, a roadway for wagon traffic, and a canal towpath. (145)

The bridge was soon completely destroyed, "and from it the town of Wrightsville caught fire and several buildings were consumed." Gordon's men fought the flames and saved the remainder of the small town. In spite of this, Early could scarcely conceal his disappointment at losing the bridge. He ruefully exclaimed,

I regretted very much the failure to secure this bridge, as, finding the defenseless condition of the country generally, and the little obstacle likely to be afforded by the militia to our progress, I had determined, if I could get possession of the Columbia Bridge, to cross my division over the Susquehanna, and cut the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, march upon Lancaster, lay that town under contribution (a favorite strategem of Early), and then attack Harrisburg in the rear while it should be attacked in front by the rest of the corps, relying, in the worst contingency that might happen, upon being able to mount my division from the immense number of horses that had been run across the river, and then move to the west, destroying the railroad and canals and returning back again to a place of safety. This project, however, was entirely thwarted by the destruction of the bridge, as the river was otherwise impassable, being very wide and deep at this point. (146)

Faced with a reverse, Early decided to concentrate his command in the York area. He ordered Gordon to march his brigade back to York on June 29, but not before he destroyed all the railroad cars available at that point. (147)

Early returned to York to learn that Colonels White and French had been fairly successful in destroying the railroad facilities at Hanover Junction and the mouth of the Conewago. White did not destroy all the bridges between Hanover Junction and York because "he reported that one or two of them were defended by an infantry force." (148) It was decided to spare the railroad buildings, two railroad car factories, and the hospital buildings in which Hoke's brigade had been quartered. Early gave his reasons for this action:

I was satisfied that the burning of them would cause the destruction of the greater part of the town, and, notwithstanding the barbarous policy pursued by the enemy in similar cases, I determined to forbear in this case, hoping that might not be without its effect even upon our cruel enemy. (149)

Bitterly, Early pronounced this policy a failure since his example had "been lost" upon the enemy. He had been "informed that it has been actually charged by some of their papers that Gordon's command fired the town of Wrightsville, whereas the exertions of his men saved the place from utter destruction." (150)

Captain Elliott Johnston, one of Ewell's aides, brought a message to Early on the evening of June 29 which changed the course of events for the Confederates in York. The note that the courier carried was a copy of a letter from Lee, with additional verbal instructions from Ewell that directed Early to move his division to the western side of South Mountain. Here he would rejoin the remainder of the Second Army Corps. In obedience to these orders Early placed

his division in motion towards Heidlersburg, via Weigelstown and East Berlin. ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ At Heidlersburg, Early

. . . could move either to Shippensburg or to Greenwood by the way of Arendtsville, as circumstances might require. At the same time, I sent Colonel White's cavalry on the pike from York toward Gettysburg, to ascertain if any force of the enemy was on that road. ⁽¹⁵²⁾

While Early's division withdrew to the west, contacts with the enemy became more numerous. The Pennsylvania militia became more aggressive as Union cavalry approached the scene of operations. Early's cavalry attacked a force of Union cavalry at East Berlin and forced it back. White reported that a cavalry and infantry force had been marching on the York Road at Abbotts' Ford, but had withdrawn south in the direction of Hanover. Soon a courier rode up from Ewell, bearing a message that directed Early to meet Ewell, marching with Rodes's division at Heidlersburg. Early placed his men in camp three miles from Heidlersburg and rode forward to meet Ewell. At the meeting Ewell told Early that Lee's object was to concentrate the Second Army Corps "at or near Cashtown." Early received orders to move his division to that place. Rodes would march via Middletown and Arendtsville. Early would move his division through Hunterstown and Mummasburg. ⁽¹⁵³⁾

Early began moving his division towards Cashtown on the morning of July 1. Their route lay through Heidlersburg to the Mummasburg Road. After marching through Heidlersburg "a short distance," Early received orders from General Lee, "informing me that General Hill was moving from Cashtown toward Gettysburg, and that General Rodes had turned off at Middletown, and was moving toward the same place, and directing me to move also to that point." ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾

The men marched forward at a rapid pace. Soon the spires of the churches in Gettysburg appeared to the south. Early learned that Rodes's division was already heavily engaged with the enemy north of the town. The Union Army occupied a strong position in front of Gettysburg and was then attempting to flank the left of Rodes's line. ⁽¹⁵⁵⁾ Early

. . . immediately ordered (his) troops to the front, and formed (his) line across the Heidlersburg Road, with Gordon's brigade on the right, Hoke's brigade (under Colonel Avery) on the left, Hays' brigade in the center, and Smith's brigade in the rear of the left of the Heidlersburg road, immediately in front of Hoke's brigade, so as to fire on the enemy's flank, and, as soon as these dispositions could be made, a fire was opened upon the enemy's infantry and artillery by (his) artillery with considerable effect. ⁽¹⁵⁶⁾

The Sixth Regiment, comparatively free from combat operations in the march into Pennsylvania, was now commanded by Major Samuel McDowell Tate. Lieutenant Colonel Webb (he was promoted to that rank on March 1, 1863) had commanded the regiment at the Battle of Winchester but "was absent sick during the Pennsylvania campaign. (157) His men were brigaded with the Twenty-first North Carolina, commanded by Colonel William Whedbee Kirkland, and the Fifty-seventh North Carolina, commanded by the colorful Colonel Archibald C. Godwin. Unfortunately, the Fourth Regiment in the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth M. Murchison's Fifty-fourth North Carolina, had been detached at Winchester to escort prisoners back to Staunton. (158)

A line of battle was formed to the left of the Heidlersburg Road with skirmishers advanced in front of the main line of infantry. At 3:00 P.M. the order to advance was given. The line began to move forward toward the enemy who was deployed in line of battle on a hillside immediately north of town, "under cover of a strong fence, portions of which were made of stone." The brigade advanced slowly until the men approached a small, sluggish stream, about 200 yards in front of the enemy's position. Then Union batteries opened fire with grape and canister. Union infantry began firing with well-directed volleys. At this juncture Colonel Avery gave the order to move forward at a double-quick step. The men charged through the small stream and up the hill to the stone fence. The Union forces held their position until Confederate infantry had come into their midst. At this point the Sixth North Carolina captured two Napoleon cannons. Many prisoners were captured and sent to the rear. The Union line broke, falling back into the streets of Gettysburg, "many of them being killed in the retreat." (159)

The men continued to advance into Gettysburg, but were moved to the left and "reformed on the railroad." They were now placed under a terrific fire from a Union battery placed in position on Cemetery Hill in their front. In order to avoid this fire, Avery moved the brigade by the left flank about 400 yards to a position where the railroad embankment gave them more protection. After being forced to march forward once again, the men were finally halted behind the slope of a hill, "and . . . ordered to lie down." Skirmishers were soon moved forward to engage the enemy. (160)

While Hoke's brigade was heavily engaged to the left of the Heidlersburg Road, Gordon's men were moved forward on the right of the road to support Doles's brigade of Rodes's division which was being attacked "by a considerable force of the enemy, which had advanced from the direction of the town to a wooded hill on the west side of Rock Creek, the stream which runs northeast of the town." At this time Hays's brigade was ordered forward with Hoke's brigade.

The divisional artillery, supported by Smith's infantry, was ordered to follow Avery, Hays, and Gordon. (161)

Gordon routed Barlow's division of the Eleventh Army Corps, driving it back "with great slaughter." Barlow himself was severely wounded and captured with many of his men. Gordon then quickly advanced his line over the creek to the hill on which Barlow had been stationed. The advance continued through the fields toward Gettysburg, until Gordon came to a low ridge, "behind which the enemy had another line of battle, extending beyond his left." Early ordered Gordon to halt here, and then directed Hays and Avery, who had halted their commands on the east side of Rock Creek, to move toward Gettysburg to the left of Gordon, "which they did in fine style." The North Carolinians and Louisianians drove the enemy's second line into the town "in great confusion." Both units soon found themselves at the base of Cemetery Hill, which was very steep and rugged at this point. (162)

Early described other movements involving his division while Hays, Avery, and Gordon were pushing the enemy through Gettysburg:

. . . I saw, farther to the right, the enemy's force on that part of the line falling back and moving in comparatively good order on the right of the town toward the range of hills in the rear, and I sent back for a battery of artillery to be brought up to open on this force and the town, from which a fire was opened on my brigades, but before it got up, my men had entered the town, and the force on the right had retired beyond reach. I had at the same time sent an order to General Smith to advance with his brigade, but he thought proper not to comply with this order, on account of a report that the enemy was advancing on the York road. (163)

After his troops had arrived at the base of Cemetery Hill, Early rode into Gettysburg to find Ewell and Rodes, or possibly A. P. Hill. Early wished to effect a co-ordinated advance upon the enemy before the latter had recovered from the initial confusion of his repulse. He felt that it was important to gain immediate possession of the hill south of town to which the enemy had withdrawn. In spite of this feeling, Early was one of the first Confederate commanders to make a serious mistake at Gettysburg when he ordered Gordon to withdraw his badly-needed brigade from the base of Cemetery Hill and assist Smith, who feared a Union advance on the York Road. The fact that Early sent Gordon to Smith's aid is peculiar since Early himself wrote, "I had no faith in this report." (164) Early then met an officer of Pender's staff, and asked him to urge A. P. Hill to send up a division, and "we could take the hill to which the enemy had retreated." He soon met Ewell and informed him of the same hope. Ewell told Early that

Johnson's division was moving up to attack Culp's Hill, a wooded eminence to the left of Cemetery Hill, "which it commanded." Unfortunately Johnson didn't arrive until late that night, too late to launch an attack with any measure of success. Therefore, "no effort to get possession of the wooded hill on the left of the town was made that night." (165)

During the night Early ordered Hays to form his brigade from the streets of Gettysburg into a field to the southeast of the town. Here Hays's men would not be exposed to Union artillery fire and would be in a position to support Avery in an advance on Cemetery Hill when a favorable opportunity should occur. (166)

Lee determined to attack the Union left "and endeavor to gain a position from which it was thought that our artillery couldn't be brought to bear with effect." Longstreet's First Army Corps was directed to flank the Union left and drive it in. A. P. Hill's Third Army Corps was ordered to make a demonstration against the Union center to prevent need of sending reinforcements to outer flank. Part of Hill's troops would be used in Longstreet's attack. Ewell's Second Army Corps was ordered to make a simultaneous demonstration against the Union right, which would be converted "into a real attack should opportunity offer." The time set for these movements was the early morning of July 2. (167)

The fateful morning of July 2 came, but no attack developed. During the course of the morning, Early and Ewell rode forward to examine a position for the corps artillery on the extreme left of Early's line. (168) The precious hours slipped by, and with them the opportunity for a successful Confederate assault passed. Early ordered Gordon to move his brigade to the line of the railroad immediately to the rear of the position occupied by Hays and Avery; Smith was held on the extreme left with elements of Stuart's newly-arrived cavalry, to protect the York Road. Confederate artillery opened fire on both flanks of Early's division at 4:00 P.M. to pave the way for an infantry assault. Soon Ewell ordered Early to move Hays's and Hoke's brigades against Cemetery Hill when Johnson should attack Culp's Hill. The advance was to be a general and co-ordinated one. Hill's Third Army Corps would also attack on Early's right. (169)

At dusk news reached Early that Johnson had begun his assault. Hays and Avery were immediately ordered to attack the position in front of them on that part of Cemetery Hill known as East Cemetery Hill. This point, according to Union Brigadier General Adolph Von Steinwehr (commanding the Second Division of the Eleventh Army Corps which occupied the position) was "the commanding point of the whole position, and . . . had a decisive influence upon . . . the final result of the battle." (170) The men of Hays's and Avery's brigades moved forward over the ridge in their front under a heavy artillery

fire. They rushed across a hollow place between the ridge and Cemetery Hill, and then began to climb Cemetery Hill itself. In front of them were two lines of Union infantry, entrenched behind stone and plank fences. The fighting became desperate. (171) According to Lieutenant Colonel Tate,

The enemy stood with a tenacity never before displayed by them and with bayonet, clubbed musket, sword and pistol, and rocks from the wall, we cleared the heights, and silenced the guns. (172)

When the summit of the first hill had been reached Avery discovered that the massed Union batteries were "in front of Hays' brigade," far to the right of his right flank. The advance was continued under a heavy fire of artillery. The brigade climbed a rail fence and moved forward through the bottom between the hill and Cemetery Hill. A heavy line of Union infantry was driven from a stone wall at the foot of Cemetery Hill. Soon Union batteries began to enfilade both Hoke's and Hays's brigades. (173) Colonel Godwin wrote,

. . . a destructive fire was poured into our ranks from a line of infantry formed in rear of a stone wall running at a right angle with our line of battle and immediately below the batteries. (174)

Avery shifted his line to the right, a dangerous maneuver to execute under heavy artillery and musketry fire. Three stone walls were crossed, as well as part of the steep and rocky hillside. The men moved forward "with heroic determination," and took the last stone wall in a desperate encounter. It had by now become so dark that it was impossible to gather more than forty or fifty men at any point to continue the advance as a co-ordinated movement. (175)

Some seventy-five men from the Sixth, with a handful from the Ninth Louisiana, succeeded in capturing a battery on the right of the line. The colors of the two units were placed upon the Union position in the darkness, on the very summit of Cemetery Hill, half a mile in advance of the other Confederate forces. Tate, realizing that the moment of decision had arrived, issued a desperate call for reinforcements. It was now all or nothing. The ultimate success of the Confederate cause upon the field of Gettysburg seemed to hinge on that determined band of men from the Sixth North Carolina and the Ninth Louisiana who held their precarious position on top of Cemetery Hill. The moment passed and soon it was too late. General Greene, commanding the Union forces at this point, called for reinforcements to be rushed at the double-quick to East Cemetery Hill. (176) Colonel Samuel S. Carroll of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, described the situation:

About dark, I received orders through Major Norvell, adjutant general of the division, to move immediately to the assistance of part of the Eleventh Corps supporting batteries on Cemetery Hill, as they were being driven back, and the enemy was charging those batteries, and that I would be conducted by an aide of General Howard's. Moved immediately with three regiments, the Fourteenth Indiana leading. We found the enemy up to and some of them in among the front guns of the batteries on the road (the Baltimore Pike). Owing to the artillery fire from our own guns, it was impossible to advance by a longer front than that of a regiment, and it being perfectly dark, and with no guide, I had to find the enemy's line entirely by their fire. (177)

Carroll advanced his men against the salient held by Tate and his handful of men. The Seventh West Virginia Infantry changed front to charge the Confederates. (178)

Tate, "finding the enemy were moving up a line," ordered his men to withdraw from the crest of Cemetery Hill to a stone wall near the summit. Here they awaited the enemy. When the enemy came forward the Carolinians opened a well-directed fire upon them, forcing their withdrawal a second time. Looking down the hill Tate saw masses of the enemy in the hollow attempting to cut off his line of retreat. Reluctantly he ordered his men, unsupported and outnumbered, to withdraw down the hill toward the Confederate lines. Tate wrote later,

There was a calm and determined resolve, never to surrender . . . and under cover of the darkness I ordered the men to break and risk the fire. We did so and lost not a man in getting out. (179)

The men of the Sixth withdrew, but they had nothing to be ashamed of. They had assaulted a strong position, created a near panic at Wiedrich's battery, and fought hand-to-hand with sponge-staffs and bayonets before they were forced back by a full brigade of infantry. History knows few examples of equal gallantry. (180) Colonel Godwin praised the men:

In the desperate struggle through which we had just passed, the officers and men of Hoke's brigade fulfilled all the expectations which their gallantry on former occasions had excited. No body of men of equal number could have accomplished greater results against such overwhelming odds. (181)

During the charge on East Cemetery Hill the Sixth Regiment and Hoke's brigade lost one of its most valuable officers. Isaac E. Avery fell mortally wounded with a bullet through the neck. Avery had been

out in front, leading his men on a white horse, the only mounted officer in the charge. A musket ball had hit him on the right side at the base of his neck. (182) According to an historian of the Avery family,

It had burrowed its way through the great blood vessels and nerves that supply the upper extremity. He was stunned by the fall; his right arm went limp. Slow exsanguination set in . . . And there he died—Isaac Erwin Avery—a Citizen Soldier who bled to death on the field of battle and now rests in an unknown soldiers' grave. (183)

As Avery lay, slowly dying on a rocky Pennsylvania hillside, he remembered his parents, his birthplace at Swan Ponds, and the tradition from whence he came. Somehow the strength came to him to take out pencil and paper and write a message of pride and great relief to Major Tate, now the commander of the regiment and another Burke County man: "Major, tell my father I died with my face to the enemy, I. E. Avery." Many years later, Lord Bryce, then British Ambassador to the United States, read the message on display at the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in Raleigh. Bryce said, "The message of that soldier to his father is the message of our own race to the world." (184)

Godwin, who succeeded Avery as brigade commander, wrote,

Here I learned for the first time that our brigade commander (Colonel Isaac E. Avery), had been mortally wounded. In his death the country lost one of her truest and bravest sons, and the army one of its most gallant and efficient officers. (185)

Tate, although more laconic in his mention of Avery, was no less appreciative of the colonel's record:

Col. Avery, a gallant officer, fell in front of the heights, mortally wounded, he died 30 hours afterward. (186)

When the exhausted survivors of the assault upon East Cemetery Hill returned to their own lines, Tate demanded to know why his men hadn't been supported "and was coolly told that it was not known we were in the works." The lieutenant colonel was completely disgusted. (187) Feeling that the Sixth had been slighted by General Early after the attack, and would later be slighted again in the official reports of the battle, Tate addressed an official account of the event directly to Governor Vance from Hagerstown, Maryland, on July 8:

Such monstrous injustice and depreciation of our efforts is calculated to be of serious injury, and then always to divide the honors due us among all our division is a liberality which is only shown in certain cases. . . .

. . . I look for no special mention of our Regiment, while it is the only one in the A. N. V. which did go in and silence the guns on the heights, and what is more, if a support of a brigade had been sent up to us, the slaughter of A. P. Hill's corps would have been saved, on the day following. (188)

Tate's letter was an official report, although it wasn't written in proper military form. It was "a simple story, badly told," in which Tate begged Vance's indulgence. The letter was written "as an act of justice" and because of a promise Tate had made to the men in the regiment. He was afraid he might fall in the next engagement and wanted to set the record straight. Tate concluded with the proud statement,

This Regiment has had a reputation, you know, and I fear no harm can come to it while any are left, but it is due to the noble dead, as well as the living that these men be noticed in some way. I assure you it is no sensation or fancy picture. Such a fight as they made in front and in the fortifications has never been equaled. Inside the works the enemy were left lying in great heaps and most all with bayonet wounds, and many with skulls broken with the breeches of our guns. We left not a living man on the hill of our enemy. (189)

Early explained that Gordon's brigade did not advance to support his two brigades on Cemetery Hill "because it was ascertained that no advance was made on the right." Early felt that even with the three brigades (Hays's, Hoke's, and Gordon's) together in the attack it would have been impossible to hold the position without assistance from Rodes's and Johnson's divisions. Sending Gordon to support Hays and Avery would have been followed by "a useless sacrifice of life." Latter-day historians, using the power of hindsight, have bitterly criticized Early for this statement and for his failure to come to the aid of Tate and his men on Cemetery Hill. It is certain that the Battle of Gettysburg might have been won if Tate had received proper support. (190)

It was 9:30 P.M. when the last of Tate's and Hays's men were back within the Confederate lines. They had held the summit of the hill for a short time, and had brought away between 75 and 100 prisoners and four stand of captured colors. Beyond this, their sacrifices had been made in vain. The Union Army was still firmly entrenched atop Cemetery Hill. (191) Before dawn on the morning of July 3, Hoke's and Hays's brigades were moved to the rear and placed in the railroad cut behind which they had started their attack on the evening of the 2nd. Later in the day Hoke's men, now commanded by Godwin, were moved back into Gettysburg and placed on High Street, the position formerly occupied by Hays's Louisianians. Here

they were formed to the left of Hays's brigade. The position wasn't completely safe, since the men were exposed to a galling fire from both sharpshooters and artillery from Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. The Confederates took it quietly, lying in line of battle throughout the day. They could hear the heavy firing which occurred during Pickett's unsuccessful charge over the Emmettsburg Road to the south, but Early's division was not called upon for further action. (192)

At 2:00 A.M. on the morning of July 4, the division moved a mile to the west to a position along Cemetery Ridge. Here Hoke's brigade was placed in line of battle to the left of Hays's troops. The men remained in position throughout the day. The position was one of some safety, since it was in the reserve line, behind Rodes's and Johnson's divisions, "which occupied the front line." (193)

The Confederate attacks at Gettysburg had been bloodily repulsed. In these futile efforts, 2 officers and 18 men of the Sixth North Carolina had lost their lives. Seven officers and 124 men had been wounded; 1 officer and 20 men were missing, presumably taken prisoners. The grand total of losses for the regiment at Gettysburg was 172. The total loss—killed, wounded, and missing—for the three regiments in Hoke's brigade was 345. The greatest loss was, of course, that of Colonel Avery, who had fallen on the evening of the 2nd in the futile assault upon Cemetery Hill. (194)

At dawn on the morning of July 5, Hoke's brigade joined the rest of Lee's army in the long march back to Virginia. The men marched down the muddy road toward Fairfield and Hagerstown, as the rain fell in torrents upon them. The war was not over yet, but their great opportunity had been lost. (195)

Rappahannock Station: A Day of Nightmare and Disbelief

"... I found Genl. Hays by the road side who told me the enemy had stormed the works & captured nearly all his & Hoke's Brigade, & 4 pieces of artillery. He says he never saw men behave better than his did in his life."

PETER W. HAIRSTON'S ENTRY FOR NOVEMBER 7, 1863, IN HIS WAR DIARY.

* * *

In the retreat toward Fairfield, Early's division constituted the rear guard of the Confederate Army. As the men retreated, Union artillery fired on them at long range, but little damage was done. Gordon's brigade constituted the extreme rear of the division, followed by White's cavalry battalion. Union cavalry constantly harassed the marching men, fiercely slowing down their march. The rain fell in torrents, adding to the misery of the infantry and the sadness of the day. When the division reached Fairfield, "which is situated in a wide and low plain surrounded by hills," Early found the wagon trains of the army blocking the road in front of him. Colonel White rushed up to tell him that Union cavalry was advancing in the rear, and urged Early to try to get the trains moving. As Early was preparing to fire a blank cartridge or two with his pistol to encourage the horses to move forward, the enemy's advance appeared on a hill in the rear of the division. A confederate battery was hurried forward to engage the enemy, and was soon met by counter fire from a Union battery. The noise of the artillery encouraged the horses to move forward and the trains soon cleared the road. One of Gordon's regiments, the Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry, was thrown forward in skirmish formation to hold the enemy back, "which it did effectually, driving back his advance." The division was quickly moved forward beyond Fairfield, and formed in line of battle in a more favorable position. Gordon's skirmishers were called in to the main Confederate line. In this engagement the Twenty-sixth Georgia lost eleven wounded and missing. The men were soon placed in camp beyond Fairfield in

a position to protect the wagon trains which were parked in the vicinity.①

There was no more fighting that night, although harassment by the Union cavalry on the 5th had kept Early's division from marching more than six miles. At dawn on the morning of July 6, Early's troops were replaced by Rodes's division as rear guard. The retreat continued for mile after mile until the weary men marched through Monterey Gap in the South Mountain near the Maryland state line. Passing through Monterey Springs, on the top of the mountain, the division filed down the western side of the gap to Waynesborough, where they made camp for the night. They proceeded toward Hagerstown, ten miles south of Waynesborough, on the morning of July 7. Their route lay through Leitersburg. Throughout the 7th, Early's troops occupied a position in the line of march between Rodes's division in front and Johnson's division, which now constituted the rear guard. The men were placed in camp one mile north of Hagerstown, on the Chambersburg Road. They remained in this position, helping in the work on the Hagerstown fortifications, until July 10 when the division was marched through Hagerstown and placed in line of battle on the Cumberland Road (on the summit of a ridge) and entrenched, with its right flank resting on the Hagerstown-Williamsport Road. Members of the Sixth North Carolina worked with the rest of the division, throwing up breastworks in the woods.②

The men remained in position here until the night of July 12, when they were moved farther to the right across the Williamsport Road, behind the position occupied by A. P. Hill's Third Army Corps. Here they remained in support of Hill's line, which faced the Sharpsburg Road where a heavy force of the enemy had been massed. At nightfall on the 13th the division was marched to Williamsport, bringing up the rear of the Second Army Corps. The men marched the six miles to the Potomac River across muddy roads and through a driving rain. At sunup on the 14th they waded the waist-deep Potomac at Williamsport. Hays's brigade, with Jones's artillery battalion, crossed the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, below Williamsport. Early's division—including the Sixth North Carolina—was on the soil of Virginia again.③

The division marched about six miles, stopped to cook rations, and made camp for the night in the vicinity of Hainesville. On the following day they proceeded through Martinsburg, a distance of seven miles. After making camp immediately south of Martinsburg, the division marched to Darkesville on July 16. Here the troops remained in camp until the 20th, when they were ordered to advance across North Mountain, at Mills's Gap, and across Back Creek. There had been rumors that a force of Union infantry was moving against Hedgesville, and Early's division had been ordered to intercept them. That

night the division encamped near Gerrardstown. The following morning the men crossed North Mountain and marched down Back Creek. Reaching Hedgesville, it was learned that the enemy had "hastily retreated" on the night of July 20. Early then moved his men through Hedgesville and went into camp. (4)

During the night of July 21, Early received orders to march his command up the Shenandoah Valley, "with a view to crossing the mountains." The road-weary men were accordingly marched to Bunker Hill, north of Winchester, on the 22nd; and then south through Winchester to the Opequon River on the Front Royal Road. At the Opequon, Early received orders from Ewell to turn off the Valley Road at Cedarville and march farther down the valley. In obedience to these instructions, partially influenced by the fact that the enemy had occupied the country east of Front Royal as far as the gaps in the Blue Ridge, the division marched to Strasburg, via Middletown, on the afternoon of July 24. The men camped near Strasburg, after marching a distance of twenty-three miles. On the 25th, the men marched all day in the direction of Staunton. They camped near Edinburg, below Woodstock, a day's march of eighteen miles. The day of the 26th the division marched through Mount Jackson to New Market "and stopt for the nite." (5)

During the long march from Gettysburg, Hoke's brigade had become reunited with the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Infantry under Colonel Kenneth M. Murchison at Hagerstown. All the regiments in Hoke's brigade were together again and still ready to give battle to the enemy. (6)

On July 27, Early's division left the Valley Pike and took a road that led due east, across the Blue Ridge Mountains toward Gordonsville. The men crossed the mountains at Fisher's Gap, and then passed through Madison Court House, Locust Grove, and Rapidan Station. They finally filed into a somewhat permanent camp below Rapidan Station at Clark's Mountain, "in the vicinity of Orange Court-House," on August 1. Early summarized his feelings toward his men by writing, (7)

The conduct of my troops during the entire campaign, on the march as well as in action, was deserving of the highest commendation. (8)

Some of the men didn't deserve this praise. Many of them were tired of the hardships they had faced and the results which their sacrifices had produced. James Hicks of Pleasant Grove, Alamance County, North Carolina wrote Governor Vance in behalf of a young seventeen-year-old deserter from the Sixth Regiment. The soldier, left nameless in the letter, had deserted when the regiment was passing through Winchester in mid-July, and he had arrived home in Ala-

mance County "nearly clotheless & famished." All the boy now wished to do was to return to his company. His mother wished to have him pardoned "& released from any punishment" when he returned to the regiment. She was so mortified by her son's conduct that "she had rather seen her son dead than that he should have forsaken the flag of his country." Many didn't desert, but they were almost equally discouraged. John Kerr Walker wrote his brother, back home near Mebanesville in Alamance County:

I will advise you not to come here if there is any other chance in the world, because you dont know the hardships you have no idea. And I dont believe that you could stand it here, by no means. . . . (10)

He advised his enlistment-minded brother to join a cavalry company being organized in the Alamance County area. After discussing the relative advantages which a cavalryman enjoyed over a soldier in the infantry, Walker wrote, "I have told you enough to satisfy you not to come here . . . I am confident that you cant stand it." To back Walker's argument up, a report was out that the enemy was crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, twelve miles northwest of Fredericksburg. A battle could soon be expected. In preparation for a possible engagement the regiment was preparing cooked rations "to start this evening." The men marched to Orange Court House on the evening of the 2nd to counter a possible Union incursion. (11)

On August 3, Walker wrote his mother from "Camp near Orange C. H." to reassure her that he was in good health, although completely worn out with continuous marching. The regiment was still waiting for a show of force by the enemy. Even with a battle pending there were other things for a boy to tell his mother. Walker described many of the Alamance County soldiers in the Sixth Regiment and life in his company (K) in words reminiscent of better days:

. . . Joseph Grinsted got to us yesterday he is well and in good spirits. He stayd in my mess and I think that we will get along very well (.). I have a good mcss 2 boys beside myself. . . I have a plenty of clothes we all got just anything that we wanted when we took Winchester. . . . (12)

He urged his mother to "tell Bill (his younger brother) if he can get in cavalry not to come here because I know something about it, and I dont have any idea that he could stand it any time at all." Still, if his brother couldn't get into a cavalry outfit he should "come to our co." All that was needed for a soldier in Company K of the Sixth was one suit of clothes, one shirt, one pair of drawers, one pair or two pairs of socks (in all), a coat, "a little light blanket," and one

pound of soap. It was impossible to carry more than that in the fast-moving Sixth. Other men in the company, John King and Edward Hurdle, sent their regards to the home folks. Young Walker wanted "very well to come this winter sometime and help you all eat molasses;" and then came a note of nostalgia— ". . . tell Levi to keep my mare fat until I come home." (14)

The growing peace movement in North Carolina, as supported by Editor William Woods Holden in his *Raleigh Standard* "and a few exempts and non combatants in N. C.," raised the scorn and indignation of members of the Sixth during August. A mass meeting of the officers and privates in the regiment was held near Orange Court House on August 8. A study of the resolutions taken at this meeting reveals the fiery patriotism of the North Carolina soldiers in the Confederate Army, even after the debacle of Gettysburg. Captain Richard Watt York of the Sixth Regiment's Company I was asked to preside in the chair. He explained the reasons for the meeting "in a clear forcible & eloquent manner." Sergeant Faucette and Corporal Malone were appointed secretaries. On a motion by Captain Jeremiah Lea, a special committee of ten privates and three officers was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. Members of the committee were Captain William K. Parrish; Lieutenant G. H. Albright; Lieutenant L. H. Walker; and Privates John C. O. Graham, David K. Silvers, J. G. Lunsford, James E. Lyon, C. L. Williams, J. P. Dickson, J. H. Hall, J. A. Hamilton, D. H. Fritts, and J. H. Johnston. While the committee was absent drafting the resolutions, Lieutenant S. P. Hill addressed the meeting in "an eloquent & pointed" manner. Finally, the committee returned with a series of strong resolutions which were unanimously adopted by everyone present. (15) The text of the statement is worth mentioning:

Whereas, the officers & soldiers of the 6th N. C. Troops have witnessed with regret & indignation the cause pursued by the *Raleigh Standard* and a few exempts and non combatants in N. C. in relation to the struggle that we are daily making for our freedom & independence and whereas this cause is giving aid & comfort to the enemy calculated to mislead the credulous, at home and tarnish the fair name of our good State in the eyes of the good wise & patriotic. Therefore be it resolved 1st. That we officers & privates of the 6th N. C. Troops greatly desire peace, but we *scorn* any peace that is not based upon seperation of the Confederacy from all political relation with the late, United States, and a recognition of our Independence; And untill this is secured we are willing to continue the struggle as long as one of us is left to march against our barbarous enemy 2nd That the cource pursued by the *Raleigh Standard* and its correspondents is whether actuated by (a) policy (of) humanity or patriotism deserving of the depest censure by the soldiers

in the field, and by the mothers fathers & sisters of N. Carolinas slaughtered sons, calculated as it is to induce the North to believe that N. C. is desirous to return to the union. Resolved 3rd that with pain & sorrow we have seen some of our noblest sons maimed for life & many fall to rise no more yet we see no reason to despond and no cause to despair of success in winning our freedom by the force of arms. Resolved 4th That we would respectfully suggest to the croakers and despondents that if they are exempt from this struggle and are unwilling to take arms in defence of their rights & liberties that they remain at home produce provisions and preserve the name of our State untarnished by keeping silent. (16)

The fifth resolution resolved that the proceedings of the meeting should be published in all the newspapers in North Carolina "favorable to the object in view, &c." The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for President Davis and the Southern Confederacy. (17)

The regimental meeting was followed by a "Convention of the North Carolina Troops in the army of Northern Virginia," which assembled at Orange Court House on August 12. The officers of the Sixth were very active during this meeting too, more active it seems than the leaders of any other North Carolina unit. This meeting began with some explanatory remarks by Colonel Bryan Grimes of the Fourth North Carolina. Then, Colonel J. D. Barry of the Eighteenth North Carolina moved that a committee, consisting of one officer appointed from each brigade, should be appointed "upon the permanent organization of the Convention." This committee reported to the convention after a short intermission. Its members were Colonel Grimes, President; Colonel R. T. Bennett of the Fourteenth Regiment, Vice-President; Lieutenant Colonel Webb of the Sixth Regiment, recently returned from his illness-induced absence during the Gettysburg campaign, Vice-President; and Major William Parsely of the Third Regiment, Vice-President. Ten secretaries were appointed to record the meeting. The delegates present then gave their credentials and their names were enrolled for the record. Brigades represented were Lane's, Pettigrew's, Iverson's, Ramseur's, Scales's, Davis', Daniel's, Stuart's, and Hoke's. Hoke's brigade was represented by Colonel Webb; Captain York; Captain J. C. Turner of Company A; Lieutenant S. P. Hill of Company H; Dr. F. Hardy, Regimental Surgeon for the Sixth Regiment; Lieutenant H. C. Jones, Fifty-seventh North Carolina; W. J. Justice, Aide-de-Camp to General Hoke; and Lieutenant Colonel A. Ellis, Fifty-fourth North Carolina. Some of the delegates from the Twenty-first, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiments neglected to hand in their names. After selecting members of the committee and delegates the convention adjourned until 3:00 P.M. (18)

When the convention reassembled resolutions were passed similar to those passed at the earlier meeting of the Sixth. Captain York was called upon to make a speech, "and entertained the Convention in an eloquent address, and handling the traitors and reconstructionists without gloves." York was frequently interrupted by his enthusiastic audience. The regimental bands of the Fourth and Twentieth North Carolina Regiments furnished music throughout the meeting. After appointing Dr. Hardy of the Sixth to a committee which would publicize the meeting in the North Carolina and Richmond newspapers, the convention finally adjourned with much enthusiasm, tendering a final motion of thanks to its presiding officers. (19)

There was some criticism by North Carolinians in the army over the proceedings of the convention. W. W. Gaither, a soldier in the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, wrote Governor Vance that the resolutions adopted (by the convention) "are supposed to embody the general opinions of the troops. Whether they do, admits of a doubt." Gaither criticized those resolutions that attacked Editor Holden by saying, "We thought it impolitic and contrary to the *general* object and *character* of the meeting to descend to the condemnation of any individual or organ., and that such a course was contrary to the wishes of many." Gaither felt that, although he was personally opposed to Holden's position, he was also opposed to making him look so important by attacking him personally. However, he had "long thought the licentious liberty of the press one major cause of our political damnation." He personally reassured Vance that the North Carolinians in the army were behind the gubernatorial policies:

Allow me to say that your course through all your administration is highly approved by all persons of all partys without exception so far as I could learn. Many wishes were expressed for your presence, and you may not be surprised to receive an invitation or bequest to come and address the troops personally. I wish you would, (that) would do more good than forty meetings.

Others had their doubts as to the spirit of Carolinians in resisting the ever-present Union Army. William J. Walker of Company K wrote his Uncle John Walker, "the boys are all tired of the war and I am in hopes that it will come to a close befor long." Still, all "the boys" were doing well, except William Hurdle who was "verry porly." Young Walker admitted that the Sixth Regiment was "a hard old place." But he showed his personal feelings when he promised to try "and do the best I can and if I am called on to fight I will do all I cane." (21)

Possibly the best feelings and the most noble sentiments that concerned a member of the Sixth Regiment during this bitter summer of hard fighting and disastrous reversals appeared in the obituary

notice of Sergeant William G. Ray of Company B, who fell at Gettysburg:

Thus has a noble youth fallen in defence of his country. . . . He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church at Little River. The Church has lost a devoted member, the army a good soldier, and his mother an humble and submissive son. . . .

. . . He fought with firmness, bravery and determination, never faltering from duty, in camp, on a march, or the battlefield, ever ready to bear his portion of the burdens of warfare. He was a gentleman, a good soldier, and a devoted christian. Always modest and unassuming, he seldom passed for his true worth only with those with whom he was intimately acquainted. (22)

Other men did not share the patriotism exhibited by Sergeant Ray. Some even wanted to leave the regiment. Private M. M. Miller, a soldier in Company G and a "licensed minister of the Gospel of the Lutheran denomination, of N. C. Synod," wrote Governor Vance requesting an appointment as chaplain for the Salisbury Wayside Hospital, "or some other post or prominent place as chaplain; clerk, comesary &c. in N. C." Private Miller had fought in every battle the Sixth participated in except First Manassas. He had been recently wounded in the right thigh by a shell fragment in the night attack on Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg and had lost the use of his leg. Writing in a style typical of educated soldiers in the Confederate Army when they wished to ask for a favor or special privilege, Miller explained,

. . . I dont think I'll be able to endure the hard marches, therefore if it please his Honor, will he be so kind as to oblige his humble and most obedient servant, as to assign him to post of Salisbury Wayside Hospital, or some other station. By the way my father (J. C. Miller) is a wealthy planter residing near Salisbury, N. C., Rowan County. Once more I appeal to your honor and majesty to remember me—as for references of my character &c. apply to Baldy Henderson, Esq; John J. Shaver, Esq, Drs. Whitehead, and Summervel and Hon. Burton Craige—all of Salisbury—and ask them of or about the son of J. C. Miller Esq., as there are many Millers about there. (24)

Miller wrote his letter from a bed in Hospital Number Ten at Petersburg, "Ward No. 2." He "anticipated" getting home on a furlough in the near future. (25)

Others left for even less worthy reasons. A private wrote to his father in early September that no one could blame men for deserting "from our regiment and from the brigade" while editors like W. W. Holden of the *Standard* printed disloyal editorials, or peace meetings were held in important North Carolina counties such as Wake. After all, North Carolina had been treated "very unjust" during the war.

The writer felt that, "Her troops are looked on by many not to be loyal to the South." Publications like the *North Carolina Standard* didn't help the situation. ⁽²⁶⁾ Holden

. . . hints himself of being in favor of the Union and allows other pieces to come in the columns of his paper that are not fit to be printed. Just such as this is what has brought North Carolina to what she is at. If everybody was in my notion they would mob him and burn up his office. He makes nothing of boasting of having two-thirds of the soldiers on his side. This is but poor encouragement for North Carolina soldiers to continue to fight on. . . . If some steps are not taken to stop it, it is my opinion that North Carolina will be back in the Union in less than six months. ⁽²⁷⁾

The writer couldn't understand why the citizens of North Carolina allowed Holden to continue his disloyal writing. Maybe it was because "they have not got foresight enough to see what will be the result." Perhaps they were with "Lincoln and his Administration." Whatever the reasons were, the North Carolina soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia were deeply annoyed by Holden and the evident support that he was receiving in North Carolina. ⁽²⁸⁾

The situation became serious enough to receive the personal attention of men like Governor Vance, Secretary of War Seddon, and General Lee. The final word on the problem came from Lee who wrote to Seddon after a flurry of correspondence between the latter and Governor Vance. Lee regretted "exceedingly" the sad consequences which resulted from the "crude misstatements" of newspaper correspondents who were unacquainted with the facts of the situation. Lee could "see no remedy for this." He wrote,

Men seem to prefer sowing discord to inculcating harmony. In the reports of the officers, justice is done to the brave soldiers of North Carolina whose heroism and devotion have illustrated the name of their State on every battlefield in which the Army of Northern Virginia has been engaged. ⁽²⁹⁾

Lee politely declined to grant Vance's request that a North Carolina soldier should be assigned to cover the activities of North Carolina troops. North Carolinians were always treated equally with men from other states. Lee felt that "In the appointment of officers I do not think there is any ground for complaint." ⁽³⁰⁾ After covering other causes of complaint he concluded:

I need not say that I will with pleasure aid Gov. Vance in removing every reasonable cause of complaint on the part of men who have fought so gallantly and done so much for the cause of

our country. And I hope that he will do all in his power to cultivate a spirit of harmony, and to bring to punishment the disaffected who use these causes of discontent to further their treasonable designs. (31)

Routine duties kept some members of the regiment too busy to grumble. Captain W. K. Parrish of Company B and Lieutenants W. G. Turner (Company E) and Louis H. Rothrock (Company G) were assigned to "a board of survey" to examine the condition of certain commissary stores on September 3. The board soon met and reported that "34 lbs. of bacon and 3 barrels & 90 lbs. flour totally unfit for issue to troops." (32)

While his men were holding mass meetings, attacking the integrity of Editor Holden and inspecting meat, General Hoke, who had returned to his brigade for a brief period in August, was ordered to North Carolina to capture deserters and maintain order in the western part of the state. (33) Governor Vance directed Hoke to "proceed to Wilkes and adjoining counties. . . and use every effort to capture the deserters and conscripts, and break up & disperse any organized bands of lawless men to be found there. . . ." By September 8, Hoke was at High Point collecting troops to march into the western counties. (34) With Hoke gone the command of the brigade reverted once again to Colonel Godwin. (35)

The military situation had been quiet along the Rapidan since both armies had marched into the area after the conclusion of the Gettysburg campaign. The Sixth Regiment had remained in its camp near Clark's Mountain, recuperating from the hardships that accompanied the debacle at Gettysburg. This peace and quiet was about to be shattered. (36)

In early September a "large force" of Union cavalry, supported by a column of infantry, occupied the town of Culpeper. Stuart's hard-riding cavalry resisted the unexpected advance, but was forced to withdraw after a sharp fight. Early's division, supported by Rodes's, was quickly moved up to the line of the Rapidan to prevent a crossing. (37) The two areas of Union attack were at Somerville and Raccoon Fords.

The men in the Sixth were ordered to cook rations on Sunday night, September 13. Early on the following morning they were moved forward "to meet our enemy." After marching about five miles, the Sixth came under a severe artillery fire from Union batteries north of the Rapidan. Confederate artillery, quickly moved forward to engage the enemy, soon forced the latter's withdrawal from the field. (38) William J. Walker of Company K wrote later that he "was nolk down by a bom & struck on the waist of my pants by a canister but without taking effect . . . a time I never seen before." Fortunately, no one in the regiment was hurt. (39)

Throughout the 15th, the men lay in the woods, facing the enemy across the Rapidan. No fighting was done, but there was some heavy cannonading of Confederate positions by Union artillery. The Sixth Regiment was moved down to the Rapidan at Somerville Ford to picket in the evening. Early on the morning of the 16th, the regiment began to fire on the Union pickets. Skirmishing continued all day. At 10 o'clock in the morning Captain Neill W. Ray of Company D and Lieutenant Brown of Company E took eighteen volunteers across the river in "a littel Boat." The party crept up to some houses on the enemy's side of the river and began firing. About 200 of the enemy were driven out of their works. A horse, several rifles, and blankets were captured "and never get a man hirt." About five of the enemy were killed; four of them were wounded and captured. The Sixth lost a total of two killed and four wounded. This compared very favorably with a total enemy loss of thirty—killed, wounded and captured. (E) William J. Walker described the action on the morning of the 16th in colorful language:

. . . no sooner than it became light they began to come down on the (river) to wash we let them come down a (nd) Col. Webb told them to come over but they said o no and turned round and started to run and our col.said give it to them boys and you just ought to have seen Yankees fall I dont think but ther are one got back to ther breastworks. I dont think that they can cross here for we hav got all advantage in the ground but I think from what I can understand that we will have to cross over on them but I am in hopes not for ther force is very large (.) (41)

The men had to contend with more than the enemy. It had been raining for three days without letup. The troops stood in knee-deep mud and water in their breastwork. They had nothing to eat but wheat bread, cold water, "and a little meat boilet on the fire." Walker felt that the life of a soldier "is a hard one." A man had to experience it before he could believe it. His description of himself is worth repeating:

. . . I am a (s) dirty as a boy and all most eat up with lice. . . (42)

After thanking his parents for a recently-received letter and hoping that members of his family would come to visit him in camp, he concluded with an unnecessary "excuse bad writing and spelling under the present circumstances." (43)

The Sixth was relieved of its uncomfortable position in the trenches by the Fifty-seventh North Carolina on the night of September 16; the skirmish was over and a minor victory had been won. The men had a rest on September 17; in fact, no fighting was done except for the pop-pop of a few shots, exchanged between the pickets down

at Somerville Ford. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ The lack of fighting became so pronounced that Peter Hairston of Davie County, North Carolina, a special aide to General Early, could write,

Every thing here is quiet and the weather is very fine. Genl. Lee has ordered his troops to keep two days rations on hand ready cooked. This may either be indicative of a movement on his part or he may be expecting the enemy to make one. ⁽⁴⁵⁾

Nevertheless, a battle could begin at any time; it was too quiet; the opposing armies were too close for a lull in the fighting to be long maintained. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ So the armies faced each other across the narrow Rapidan as September, 1863 drew to a close. Colonel William Gaston Lewis of the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment described the scene as he viewed it from his regimental headquarters near Morton's Ford, east of the position above Somerville Ford that the Sixth Regiment occupied:

It is a beautiful view from just in front of my quarters. Away off to the right, as far as the eye can see, a long red line of earth works extends & upon every knole bristling batteries loom up ready to deal death & destruction to any enemy who shall be so bold as to venture to cross the little Rapidan which separates the two hostile armies. There are our works. A few miles to the front & left & right upon a high ridge of hills, the white tents of the enemy spread out like flocks of sheep feeding on the hill sides. Just beneath us runs the small muddy Rapidan, sweeping through the most beautiful lovely & fertile valley that the sun shines upon. Beautiful cotages dot every knole, & the moving green corn covers the low lands with its rich verdure of great beauty. The only sight that mars the aspect of this lovely valley, is a long line of Yankee sentinels that stretch along its beautiful plains farther than the eye can distinguish them. ⁽⁴⁷⁾

In spite of these visible features of war the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west continued to bask serene in the setting sun, "as if it wished to bathe its head in the fleecy clouds which are continually floating around & above, & below it." Lewis was saddened by the scene since it might be "rendered hideous" at any moment by "the bursting of hostile shell, by the shouts of victory & the groaning of the wounded & dying, by the passing of many of our noblest souls to another world of mystery & uncertainty." ⁽⁴⁸⁾

As the Sixth Regiment faced the enemy in its position at Somerville Ford on the Rapidan it numbered 400 "battered and bruised" men. One hundred of these men were without blankets, coats or pants—a price the regiment paid for the gruelling marches of the Gettysburg campaign. The men had not been paid any wages at all for five months. To add to their discomfort the nights were "very cold;" winter was fast approaching in the hills of northern Virginia. In spite of

these hardships, the men did not grumble or complain. Webb, who was deeply concerned over the condition of his men, represented their sad condition to the proper authorities in Early's division. In spite of these pleas nothing was done to alleviate the condition of the men. (4) In a letter to Governor Vance, Webb petitioned,

Do all you can for us and the soldiers will not only bless you, but it will nerve his arm in the hour of battle, and he will remember with his dying breath, when he yields his life for the land he loves that he was not forgotten at home. (50)

To support his request and procure supplies for his men, Webb sent the Sixth's quartermaster, Captain Thomas H. Brame, to North Carolina to file his bond and get what supplies he could in Raleigh. (51)

The quiet along the Rapidan continued as September passed into October. Lieutenant John S. Lockhart, formerly of Company B, entered upon new duties as enrolling officer for Orange County, North Carolina. Lockhart had been badly wounded in the foot at Salem Church on May 4, 1863, and had been in North Carolina recuperating. (52) The men along the Rapidan weren't as fortunate as Lockhart. Their days were spent in brisk skirmishing, picket duty, and digging in the earth to construct rifle pits and trenches for defensive action. (53)

In early October some clothing was issued to the men, largely through the efforts of the indefatigable Captain Brame. Captain William K. Parrish's Company B received eighteen pairs of pants, thirteen jackets, ten pairs of drawers, sixteen pairs of socks, and six shirts. More clothing—mostly jackets, drawers, socks, and pants—was issued to Lieutenant Louis H. Rothrock's Company G, Captain J. Calder Turner's Company A, and Captain Benjamin F. White's Company F. (54)

On October 7, John K. Walker described the regiment's situation along the Rapidan:

. . . our regt. is in good health at this time we are still in camp at the same place (.) we was verry much alarmed las Monday morning so run our in line of battle and lay all day but no fight took place (:) we could see the Yankees a moveing about but they made no attemp to cross (.) we could see a great many wagons moveing down the river in the direction of Fredericksburg. (55)

Walker felt that "if we had the old man Jackson" the Confederates would have crossed the Rapidan "before now." The river was, according to Walker, no larger than Stoney Creek back home near Mebanesville in Alamance County. Still, the Confederates were so well fortified on the steep southern bank of the river that the "Yankees are a fraid to come over." The weather was cool, the nights even cold. An early winter was in the air. (56)

Walker's letter contained more than mere military information. He had, young as he was, found his God. His words reflected the mood of many other Confederate soldiers who were being affected by the great religious revival that swept the Army of Northern Virginia in the fall and winter of 1863-1864. Walker wrote his parents:

Oh! I just wish that I could see you all so I could tell you that I love my savior Oh how happy I am I would give all this world to see you all . . . I had prayed and prayed time and again till I was almost ready to give up and say that ther was no rest for me but oh that sweet Jesus that stands ready and willing to take away the sins of the world came down and whispered to pierce my weary soul, and oh what a joyfull time I wish you could have been here to have rejoiced with me mother I found my savior sunday night between midnight and day oh you dont know how bad that I wanted to see you all but never mind I hope the time will soon come when we can see each other. (57)

It was good to hear that Brother Levi had also found God and was beginning to read the Bible. It was fine to learn that a great revival was going on back in Alamance County at Union Church; "I hope it will never clos till all may get religion." (58)

Unfortunately, not everyone in the Sixth shared Walker's contentment and serenity. Colonel Tate, who was beginning to have the same spiteful and jealous outlook on life as Colonel Webb, now attacked Webb as the latter had attacked the late Colonel Avery. Tate felt that Pender had really wanted to promote him to the lieutenant colonelcy instead of Avery back in June, 1862! According to Tate, "I positively declined and insisted on Avery's promotion instead!" Pender had "finally . . . consented" under Tate's pressure. Tate wrote in a rather conceited vein:

This self-sacrificing disposition of mine, tho unusual in these times, is well known in the Regiment, and these facts familiar to its officers or at least some of them. (59)

Tate felt that his "modesty" had been unprofitable to him. After explaining that he harbored no thoughts of possible promotion, he attacked Webb savagely in a style that seems to have been all too common among officers in the Confederate Army:

. . . now I find myself a subordinate of a man declared by a former Governor of North Carolina (Clark), unfit for promotion. (60)

Nevertheless, Tate felt that Webb "ought to be Colonel," and that their personal relations were always "very kind." Still Tate's position

in the regiment "is not flattering to me." Like many other men he had hurt his personal affairs by hastily entering the army when war broke out in 1861. Tate might have made "a fortune" by resigning his commission and taking advantage of his "legal exemption." Because of his "patriotism" he had "scorned" this course of action. Still, these considerations must be taken into account in the personal affairs of a highly ambitious officer. Tate wrote Governor Vance asking for assistance:

. . . while I never sought a place from state or Confederate Governments directly or indirectly, I would not be averse to changing my position to whatever it might be proper in me to assume, or accept.

I must beg of you not to allow me to give you the least trouble about it, but if at any time you need the services of one of my qualifications and you think I would do better than others, command me. Or; if any opportunity offers to reward me, without injury to your other friends, I would be very grateful to you for your aid. (62)

He ended his letter by informing Vance that "all" was quiet along the Rapidan, and asked the governor to assist him in sending a package from New York: "My object is to get it through to Raleigh via Wilmington." (63) Vance's reply was friendly, promising to bear Tate's request in mind and assuring him that "Any communication with N. Y. I can accomplish for (you) by way of Nassau." (64)

Life in Hoke's brigade and the Sixth Regiment wasn't all filled with preparations to meet the enemy, religious fervor, or rivalries among officers. On October 7, seventeen cavalrymen, always disliked by the infantry, were caught stealing corn. As the culprits were being led past Hoke's brigade they were met by cries of "Here's the mill to grind your corn—bring it on." One of the cavalrymen answered by asking Hoke's men "where were the chickens they stole last night."

Early in October Generals Lee, Hill, Ewell, and Early met on Clark's Mountain. It was a day of fine autumn weather, the air was "bracing." The generals discussed a possible move against the enemy. When Early returned from the conference he remarked "we have never had a battle in this month (October) but we may have." (65) Peter W. Hairston wrote his wife:

The weather invites our Generals are willing and the men are anxious. They look with longing eyes upon the well filled knapsacks of the enemy & say they need blankets and do not know where they will get them unless they take them from the Yankees. (67)

The projected movement was begun early on the morning of October 9. Early's division was ordered to follow the road through

Orange Court House. The men waded the shallow Rapidan at a ford near the mouth of Robinson River, and went into camp a mile or two beyond. On the 10th, the division marched through Madison Court House, crossed Robinson River, and camped four miles beyond the ford on the road to Culpeper. The rapid march continued on the 11th toward Culpeper. Heavy firing could be heard toward the Rappahannock. Stuart was having difficulty forcing the enemy's cavalry back across the Rappahannock. The column marched to within two miles of Culpeper on the 12th, but turned off to the left on the Fauquier Springs Road in an effort to turn the left flank of Meade's army, now racing toward Warrenton. Early reminisced,

. . . our advance drove a body of the enemy's cavalry from the river and crossed over, a portion of the troops, including my division, remaining on the south side. On the 13th we crossed and proceeded to Warrenton, and Meade's army, which was on the Rappahannock below, commenced its retreat on both sides of the railroad towards Manassas. (68)

The weary men stopped at Warrenton only long enough to cook two days's rations. Then, it was march and march again. All through the day of the 14th, the men pushed on, sometimes at a double-quick step. The division accompanied the rest of Ewell's corps through Auburn and Greenwich toward Bristoe Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Early on the morning of October 14, Early's division moved to relieve Stuart's cavalry, then constantly skirmishing with the enemy. The enemy was encountered in heavy force near Auburn. His position was very strong along the precipitous eastern banks of Cedar Creek, "where a mill pond rendered the advance against him very difficult." Rodes's division formed line of battle to oppose the enemy, while Early moved his division and Jones's battalion of artillery to the left. Early's object was to cross the creek above a mill pond and cut off the enemy's route of escape by getting in his rear. (69) Early wrote in his *Memoirs*,

After I had started Rodes, having been replaced by Johnson, moved to the right to cross the stream below. The enemy's infantry in the meantime had moved off, leaving only a cavalry force and some horse artillery to dispute the passage, and as I was moving up to attack this force in the rear and Rodes was coming up from the right, it rapidly made its escape towards the railroad passing between us. (71)

The column turned off the road at Greenwich and marched "through some farms" toward Kettle Run. Hill's Third Army Corps followed the direct road to Bristoe. The engagement that followed was fought by two brigades of Hill's corps, Cooke's and Kirkland's,

and didn't involve Early's division. Early's men, having a longer distance to traverse than Hill's, didn't come up in time. Therefore, when Hill was repulsed by G. K. Warren's Fifth Army Corps at Bristoe, Early's division, unable to find the enemy on the railroad west of Bristoe, formed line of battle facing east. Early sent a courier to find Gordon "for the purpose of moving against the force (Warren's) behind the railroad at the station, according to instructions I had received from General Lee." Word came back from Gordon that he was opposed by a heavy force of Union cavalry in the vicinity of Brentsville and could not "retire easily." Since Gordon's brigade contained more than one-third of his division, Early decided that he was not strong enough to advance against the Union's position at Bristoe Station. Another reason for Early's reluctance to advance was the nature of the ground between his troops and the Union lines, "a very dense thicket of young pines intervening." Darkness finally put a stop to further operations. At dawn on the morning of the 15th, Early advanced to find that the enemy had made good his escape during the night. He then halted his division and moved a single regiment forward to the old Manassas battlefield to reconnoitre. A few of the enemy, mostly stragglers, were captured along the way. When he arrived at Manassas, six miles east of Bristoe, Early found the enemy drawn up in line of battle across Bull Run in the vicinity of Centreville, a position too strong for the limited forces at his disposal to attack. (72)

The following days were spent in tearing up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Cub Run Suspension Bridge, east of Manassas through Bristoe and Warrenton, to Rappahannock Station on the east side of the Rappahannock River. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock had been destroyed by the enemy in his retreat. The cross ties were burned and the rails were bent by heating them and twisting them around nearby trees, a standard procedure in both the Union and Confederate Armies when they wished to hamper the movements of an adversary. (73)

By October 18, Early's division was back across the Rappahannock in camp just east of Brandy Station. (74) While the men were here General Hoke, still campaigning against deserters and other disaffected parties in western North Carolina, made efforts to procure suits for his ragged brigade. Hoke was concerned about this aspect of equipping his men since "Col. Godwin (who is in command of my Brigade) will not think of it. (75) Hoke's actions were unknown to his men, who were busily engaged in picketing the Rappahannock, drilling and standing muster inspections as October drew to a close. (76) On October 22, Lieutenant Thomas Grier, acting ordnance officer of Hoke's brigade, supplied the Sixth Regiment with 1,000 rounds of

fifty-eight calibre ammunition and one ammunition box, a bitter portent of things to come. (77)

At the end of October, Peter Hairston, still acting as a special aide to the eccentric and business-like General Early, wrote his wife: "We are all quiet here. . . . (78) As if to support his own assertion that everything was "quiet here," Hairston assisted General Early in making a bedstead on November 3. The general called the finished product this "patent night cottage bed-stead and says whenever I go to purchase another one to remember the days when we made this one. (79) While Early was making the bedstead, the men in the Sixth were receiving long-delayed issues of clothing and other equipment, probably through the efforts of General Hoke. (80) On November 6, the men were finally paid. War then became the farthest thing from their minds.

The military arrangements which were in effect along the line of the Rappahannock were makeshift and crude. Time would tell that they were sadly ineffectual. Rodes's division of Ewell's corps was placed in a position covering Kelly's Ford; Edward Johnson's division was placed in a position to the left of Rodes to support either the latter or Early. Early's division was placed in position to protect the important Confederate pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station. Hill's corps was placed along the line of the Rappahannock to the left of Early. The *tete-de-pont* on the river at Rappahannock Station was occupied by a single brigade from Early's and Johnson's divisions that was alternatively relieved by another brigade each day. The infantry was supported by a battery of artillery from the Second Army Corps. Wagon trains from the Second Corps were sent into the country north of the river to collect railroad iron, badly needed in the South. These parties, protected by infantry detachments, foraged through the devastated countryside as far north as Bealton, always certain of a ready sanctuary on the south side of the Rappahannock. (81) A close study of these works along the Rappahannock is necessary.

The Confederate infantry occupied a line of earthworks north of the river that were, in Early's words, "very inadequate." They consisted of a rifle trench on the right of the line that circled around to the river; and an enclosed redoubt, that had been constructed by the Union forces for use against a force that approached from the *south side* of the river. To the north of these works was a short rifle trench; then, an open-face work, its rear open to the river, "the curtain and flanks of which were pierced with four embrasures near the angles, and with such narrow splays as to admit of a very limited fire." (82) Early continued the description:

It (the open-face fort) had been originally a lunette constructed by our troops, and the enemy had cut off the angle and

filled up the ditches and constructed an epaulement, which operated as a curtain, connecting the two flanks, and was so arranged as to place guns en barbette on the side opposite to the river, and a trench was made on the side next to the river which prevented guns from being mounted en barbette on that side. The consequence was that it was of very little value, as the guns placed in the embrasures had very limited range, leaving dead angles at some of the most important points. (83)

Beyond the open-faced fort a rifle trench stretched along the slope of the ridge beside the river, and extended through some woods along the river bank. The rifle trench was next to the pontoon bridge, in full view of and commanded by it. Early felt that "the enemy coming up to the trench could command the bridge and make use of the embankment as a protection." The rifle trench was, for most of its length, so far down the slope toward the river that the enemy could get close to the Confederate defenders before they were discovered. There was no protective ditch on the outside of the trench. To the right was the railroad embankment of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Its steep slopes provided ample cover for the approach of an attacking force. A road had been cut through the railroad embankment, forming a ravine that would protect an enemy who had taken the works to the right of the embankment. To partially remedy this defect, artillery positions had been constructed south of the river, but these were left unoccupied in early November, 1863. To compound the difficulties faced by a defending force, a dam had been constructed below the works, making the river too deep for fording at the point of defense. A single pontoon bridge "afforded the only means of communication with the southern bank and the only avenue of escape in case of danger." Early criticized the position in strong language:

I am thus particular in describing the character of these works, in order that the difficulties under which a part of my command labored in the strait to which it was subsequently reduced may be appreciated. I had myself pointed out some of the defects of the works to the engineers having charge of them, and I had urged the necessity of having another bridge farther up the stream.

The fact is, in my opinion, the position was susceptible of being made very strong, but in order to enable a small force to hold it against a large attacking force, the works ought to have been entirely inclosed and with a deep ditch on the outside, so that an attacking column could have had its progress checked; but the works were so constructed as to afford no obstacle in themselves to an attacking enemy, and only furnished a temporary protection to our troops. An attacking force could walk over the rifle trenches without difficulty, and even the works in which the

guns were posted could be readily passed over when once reached. (85)

To the south, on the opposite side of the river, two hills commanded the northern bank. One was crowned with a redoubt constructed by the Union forces. This fort had been turned in the opposite direction. The other hill was crowned by "sunken pits" for artillery. Graham's artillery battery was placed on the first hill, while Dance's battery was placed on the second. Both of these units belonged to Brown's artillery battalion. Two pits for artillery had been constructed on the river plain to the right of the railroad embankment. These had been built for guns "for the purpose of enfilading the east side of the railroad embankment on the north of the river." (86) Early felt that the defense of this position had not been entirely entrusted to him. He felt that he had merely been called upon to furnish a detail for "picket duty." This he had done, his men alternating with the other divisions of the Second Corps, "and latterly with Johnson's only." (87)

Early on the morning of November 6, Harry T. Hays's Louisiana brigade marched to the Rappahannock from its camp near Brandy Station. The men filed into the trenches on the north side of the river near the point where the railroad crossed the stream. As Hays's men moved into position, Walker's brigade of Johnson's division moved back across the river; their period of "picket duty" was over. Hays did not accompany his men, who were under the temporary command of Colonel D. B. Penn of the Seventh Louisiana Infantry, since he was busily engaged in conducting a court-martial "in the case of Colonel Skinner, Fifty-second Virginia Regiment." (88)

Hays's men were placed in the earthworks with the Sixth Louisiana, Colonel William Monaghan, commanding, on the extreme right and about a quarter of a mile in advance of the fortifications. The Ninth Louisiana, Colonel William R. Peck, commanding, was held in the works as a reserve. The Eighth Louisiana, Captain Gusman, commanding, was placed in the center of the line, a quarter of a mile from the river, with Colonel T. M. Terry's Seventh Louisiana on the extreme left. The remaining regiment of the brigade, Captain J. G. Angell's Fifth Louisiana, was placed on the southern side of the river, on a picket line midway between Norman's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge. Angell's men were located half a mile from the bridgehead. The four pieces of artillery in the line belonged to Green's battery of artillery. Two of these were placed in the space between the Sixth and Ninth Louisiana Regiments. The remaining two pieces of artillery were placed in the center of the line held by the Ninth Louisiana. All four guns were placed, therefore, to the right of the Confederate line. (89)

Throughout the 6th the enemy's skirmishers were seen "in advance of the woods bordering the open field." Although these men were only a mile away from the bridgehead, there was no firing between the pickets of the two armies. (90)

The Union high command was determined to secure the bridgehead at Rappahannock Station and force Lee's army to withdraw back across the Rapidan, which was not as difficult a stream to cross as the Rappahannock. Confederates along the upper Rappahannock constituted a continuous threat to the security of Washington and the North since they had easy access to the lower Shenandoah Valley and because the fords (91) over the upper Rappahannock were difficult to guard effectively. Orders were issued on the morning of November 6, directing the Sixth and Fifth Army Corps under Major General John Sedgwick and General George Sykes, respectively, to

. . . move at early daylight tomorrow, and take position at Rappahannock Station, the left resting upon the railroad, the right toward Beverly Ford. The [Sixth] corps will move by way of Fayetteville, and so contract its march as not to interfere with the route of the Fifth Corps.

The Fifth Corps . . . will move at early daylight and take position on the left of the Sixth Corps; it will move by way of Germantown and Bealeton, and will leave the route along the Warrenton Branch Railroad clear for the Second Corps. (92)

Other sections of the circular directed the First, Second, and Third Corps to move against Kelly's Ford under the command of Major General French. General John Buford's cavalry division would operate on the right flank of the army, cross the Rappahannock on one of the upper fords, and "force the passage of Hazel River at Rixeyville." Buford was to co-operate with General Sedgwick in the advance against Rappahannock Station. (93)

The Union corps were instructed to travel light. Only forty rounds of ammunition were to be issued to the men. Most of the wagon trains were to be left in the rear. (94)

As they prepared to move against the Confederate redoubt at Rappahannock Station, the Union officers knew that their task would be a difficult one. One paragraph in the orders issued to General Sedgwick reveals their anxiety:

The contingency should be held in view of your being withdrawn from Rappahannock Station and thrown across at Kelly's Ford, in the event of your not being able to dislodge the enemy from his position at Rappahannock Station. (95)

Sedgwick was informed that "The duty devolving upon you is to drive the enemy from his positions there on this and the other side

of the river." The attack was to be made vigorously and in great force. It was evident, from a close study of the Union orders, that the key position to be taken was the redoubt at Rappahannock Station. (96)

Brigadier General David A. Russell's First Division of the Sixth Corps, selected to make the assault upon the Rappahannock bridge-head, broke camp near Warrenton at daybreak on November 7, and marched rapidly toward Rappahannock Station on the Fayetteville Road. At 10:00 A. M. the command reached Fayetteville where most of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry was thrown out as skirmishers and flankers. Moving forward again the entire division reached a heavy woods in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station at 12:00 noon. The woods where the division formed line of battle ran parallel to the river at a distance of one and a quarter miles. The left of Russell's line of battle rested on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the right connected with the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. The brigade alignments were—Third Brigade on the left, Second Brigade in the center, and First Brigade on the right. (97) Russell's description of the scene in front of him is interesting for two reasons: (1) it described the Confederate works in an accurate manner; (2) it greatly overestimated the Confederate force in those works.

The enemy were found in strong force upon the northern side of the river, and were strongly intrenched behind extensive and carefully constructed rifle-pits, which ran along the river bank for nearly 2 miles. To the right of the enemy's center, and distant from the railway about 1,000 yards, was a formidable earthen redoubt. To the right of this redoubt, and some 200 yards distant, was another fort or redoubt of earth, and both of these works mounted several pieces of artillery. The rebel skirmishers were thrown out some three-quarters of a mile to the front of their position. (98)

At 2:30 P. M. the order for the Union skirmishers to advance was given. The Confederates were driven back into their rifle pits. While the infantry was already deeply committed, the Union artillery, elements of Waterman's and Martin's batteries located on a hill three-quarters of a mile from the Confederate position, opened a destructive fire. At sundown, Russell, after carefully reconnoitering the Confederate position, gave the order for his force to advance. (99)

When Russell's line of battle had been moved forward slightly, the Fifth Louisiana, with the exception of "one company and 16 men, left on picket on this side of the river," were moved across the river to reinforce the remainder of Hays's brigade. The Fifth was placed in position on the right of the Seventh Louisiana. As the Union line advanced, Hays's Sixth, Eighth, Fifth and Seventh Louisiana Regiments were gradually withdrawn into the earthworks. At 3:00 P. M.

the Confederate skirmishers were ordered to fall back to a road about 100 yards in advance of the rifle pits. They remained there for half an hour and were then "compelled to retire" into the works by a sudden effort of the enemy to flank them. When the Union artillery began to bombard his position, Colonel Penn ordered the Confederate artillery on the south side of the river to open fire. This was done slowly and with poor effect. Notified that his command was under attack, General Hays arrived on the field at 4:00 P.M. and took command of his brigade. (100)

When Early heard of the attack he hurried to the south bank of the river, opposite the bridgehead occupied by his troops. When he saw the danger of the threatened Union assault, he ordered the remainder of the division to follow. Early explained his action later:

. . . I regarded my brigade in danger, and I doubted not I was but anticipating the order which would have been given as soon as the facts reached General Lee and Lieutenant-General Ewell. I carried no artillery with me because none was at my disposal. (101)

At 2:30 the "Long Roll" was beaten in the camp of Hoke's brigade near Brandy Station. Every man who was fit for duty was called in. An observer summed up the feelings of the brigade when he wrote, "we knew not why, as we had no artillery, the day being quite windy, and our camp being about six miles from the river." Early's entire division was moved forward at a double-quick. When the head of the column reached the river opposite the bridgehead, Hoke's brigade, under Colonel Godwin, was ordered across. The men were placed in the rifle pits to the left of Hays's brigade. This movement was performed under the fire of the enemy's artillery and skirmishers. Some men fell, among them Lieutenant Cornelius Mebane of the Sixth North Carolina who was badly wounded. (102)

Godwin's men were placed in line with the Fifty-seventh North Carolina on the right, the Fifty-fourth North Carolina on the left, and the Sixth in the center. The fighting became heavy as the men opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers. As night approached the enemy assaulted the Confederate position in three lines. Hays's men fought "with great desperation." The enemy's first line was cut to pieces and scattered. Soon the enemy advanced again, reinforced by his second and third lines. The Union forces moved forward rapidly, but quietly, their arms at a trail. A column moving along the railroad attacked Hays's right, driving it back from the redoubts on the right of the Confederate line. Hays immediately ordered the Ninth Louisiana to charge and retake the two guns captured by the enemy; "but our center having been broken and the two forces opposed to our right and center having joined, rendered the execution of my purpose

impracticable." The enemy formed a new line, facing up the river, and assaulted the Confederate left. This attack surrounded Hoke's brigade and the Seventh and Fifth Louisiana Regiments and cut off their line of escape. Hays's men fought desperately and only yielded after the enemy had ¹⁰³cut their line in two and gained complete possession of the works. According to Hays,

. . . there was no effort made by any one in my command to recross the river until nothing else remained but to surrender. Many then escaped by swimming or fording the river, and some few on the pontoon bridge ¹⁰⁴

Surrounded, with little hope of escape, the Sixth North Carolina, together with the other two regiments of Hoke's brigade, fought on under the inspired leadership of Colonel Godwin. Their only chance of escape lay through the enemy's line or by swimming the river. Godwin, determined on an obstinate resistance, quickly formed a line perpendicular to the rifle pits. The Sixth and Fifty-seventh Regiments then charged the enemy in an effort to open the way to the pontoon bridge, but were driven back with some loss. Godwin then made three further attempts to reform his line, but was unsuccessful. When his line was broken in several places Godwin fell back to the edge of the river with seventy-five men, still returning the enemy's fire, "and refused to surrender until fighting was useless." ¹⁰⁵ Godwin rallied his small command in the darkness, determined to resist to the last. Someone cried out "Col. Godwin says surrender." Godwin promptly replied that "it was a d-d lie & if he repeated it he would kill him yet before the Yankees get you." The gallant colonel was soon forced to yield with his sword in his hands. ¹⁰⁶

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Jones, Jr. of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina acted with great gallantry in the last moments of the defense. Jones took his regiment's colors from the color sergeant and walked back and forth along his line, exposing himself to the enemy's artillery fire. When escape became necessary he attempted to swim the river but was forced to return because of the coldness of the water. ¹⁰⁷

Colonel Godwin ordered his men to escape when all resistance proved to be useless. Lieutenant Colonel Tate, with a few men from the Sixth North Carolina, ran across the pontoon bridge under a hail of bullets and reached the end of it just before it was fired by the Confederates. Captains McPherson and Ray, and Lieutenant Mebane of the Sixth escaped in the same manner. Others who escaped were Captain Adams of Colonel Godwin's staff; Lieutenants Williams, Smith and Fitzgerald of the Fifty-fourth Regiment; and Lieutenant Brown of ¹⁰⁸the Sixth. Lieutenant Brown swam the river along with a few others. General Hays, on horseback, was surrounded and forced to surrender. But, because he had his sword drawn and could not

control his horse while he replaced it in its sheath, the frightened animal plunged forward through the enemy's line. Riding rapidly across the gauntlet of the pontoon bridge, Hays escaped uninjured. Many were killed and wounded both on the bridge and in the river. According to all contemporary accounts the position became a veritable death trap. (109)

The Sixth Regiment suffered terribly at Rappahannock Bridge. Three men were killed, 1 officer and 12 men were wounded, and 21 officers and 286 men were captured for a total loss of 323. The total loss in Hoke's brigade was 928—almost the entire brigade! Hays's brigade suffered a total loss of 702 officers and men. (110)

Although the Sixth Regiment would continue as an active unit for the remainder of the war, it would never be the same fighting unit. Colonel Webb was sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he arrived on November 11. He was held for the rest of the war, being released on July 25, 1865 after taking the oath of parole on July 6. (111) Captains Abraham H. Miller and William K. Parrish were both captured. Parrish was held at Johnson's Island and Point Lookout and released on June 12, 1865. (112) Lieutenant Colonel Tate had been wounded, but had escaped. (113) Captain Jeremiah A. Lea of Company H was captured and sent to Johnson's Island with Captain Wyatt B. Allen, Lieutenant George N. Albright, and First Lieutenant Henry C. Dixon. All these officers were held by the Union forces until the end of the war. Both Captain Allen and Lieutenant Albright were transferred to Fort Delaware, New Jersey in February, 1864, and released from that place in 1865. (114) Adjutant Cornelius Mebane was severely wounded in the right forearm and side. His wounds forced him to soon take a sixty-day leave to his home in Mebanesville, Alamance County, North Carolina. (115) Captain Willie G. Guess of Company C was captured and sent to Johnson's Island where he was held until June 13, 1865. (116) Captain James Calder Turner of Salisbury was also captured. (117) Colonel Godwin, commanding the brigade, was captured, sent to Johnson's Island, and exchanged in the spring of 1864. (118)

The lot of the enlisted men was especially hard. On the morning of the 8th, they were marched back to Warrenton Junction, placed on trains, and moved to Washington City. After reaching Washington the men rested under guard until 3:00 P.M. when they were marched down to the Potomac docks and placed on the steamer "John Brooks" for the trip down river to Point Lookout Prison Camp, near St. Mary's City, Maryland. (119) They were disembarked at that uninviting place on November 10.

The affair at Rappahannock Bridge, which so completely altered the future of the Sixth North Carolina, was a complete surprise to the Confederate leaders. Early, while not finding fault with the conduct of his men who "remained at their posts and fought the

enemy until overpowered," accurately blamed other factors for the defeat:

The immediate causes of the disaster were the weakness of the position owing to the defective engineering, the want of sufficient bridges, the want of sufficient artillery in suitable positions on the south bank of the river, and the superior force of the enemy, which consisted of two army corps under Sedgwick, as since ascertained, the attack of the enemy being favored by the darkness and the high wind. (120)

After pointing out that his two brigades were all that were sent into the action, he indirectly criticized General Lee, who with Early had observed the action from the south bank of the river:

. . . I must candidly confess that I did concur in the opinion of the commanding general that the enemy did not have enterprise enough to attempt any serious attack after dark, as such attacks are so foreign to his usual policy, and I therefore was inclined to believe that the position would be safe until morning, though I felt there would be very great danger in a night attack if vigorously made. A different estimate, however, of the enemy's enterprise would have had no effect, as I had no discretion about withdrawing the troops, and, in fact, they could not have been withdrawn with safety after the enemy had gained their immediate front. (121)

General Ewell had no opinion to express. He bluntly wrote,

I received information that the enemy was moving on Kelly's Ford in force, and had turned my whole attention to that point, toward which two divisions were moving, knowing that both the general commanding and Major-General Early were at the tete-de-pont, and as I heard no report of artillery or other indications of an attack, I did not visit it. (122)

General Lee called for an official report of the action, and blamed the Confederate defeat on "a strong wind (which) effectually prevented any movement from being heard," the darkness of the night, and "the fear of injuring our own men (with Confederate artillery fire) who had surrendered." (123) The topography of the area north of the Rappahannock also had been favorable to the advancing Union forces. (124) There was great sadness throughout the army over the defeat. Chaplain John Paris of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment wrote,

This is a serious disaster, so far as our feelings are concerned, but it does not shake our hopes as to success. (125)

General Early was so disturbed over the loss of his two brigades that he was ill for two or three days afterward. Peter W. Hairston confided the feelings of other men to his diary:

... when we were drawn up in line of battle near Culpepper Genl. Lee rode up to him (General Hays) & said "Genl. this is a sad affair, how do you feel to day." "I feel sir, as well as a man can feel who has lost so many men." "Well (it) is all over now and can not be helped the only thing is to try to get even with today." (127)

According to Hairston, Lee did not attach any of the blame for the disaster to the "officers or men who were in the fight," but felt that whatever blame there was he "must attach to himself." (128)

In bold contrast to Confederate feelings of despair there was jubilation in the Union camp. General Sedgwick reported the capture of "4 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, many other officers, and over 800 men, together with 4 battle-flags." General French, who led the attack upon Rodes's division at Kelly's Ford, captured over 400 prisoners. (129) General Meade congratulated Sedgwick for his successful assault:

Your dispatch respecting the number and rank of prisoners you have captured is received. The major-general commanding is highly gratified at the brilliant manner in which your operations have been commenced. (130)

No less a personage than President Lincoln telegraphed Meade on November 9:

I have seen your dispatches about operations on the Rappahannock on Saturday, and I wish to say, "Well done." (131)

General David A. Russell, whose division had captured the position at the bridgehead, showered praise on his men "for their surpassing steadiness and bravery." Russell wrote,

... I desire to call attention, and would respectfully ask that permission be granted all the regiments engaged to inscribe "Rappahannock Station" upon their banners. (132)

The Second and Third Brigades of Russell's First Division, Sixth Army Corps bore the brunt of the fighting. The losses of the Third Brigade were 265; the Second Brigade lost 63, for a grand total of 328. (133) Total Union loss (including losses in French's left wing) was 419. Rodes's loss at Kelly's Ford was 5 killed, 59 wounded, and 295 missing, presumably captured. (134)

The immediate result of the Union victory at Rappahannock Station was the retreat of Lee's army to "the only tenable line" of defense between Brandy Station and Culpeper. The Confederates held this position throughout November 8, covering the withdrawal of their trains across the Rapidan. On the night of the 8th, the army began its withdrawal to a favorable position on the south bank of the Rapidan. ⁽¹³⁵⁾ Peter W. Hairston, an aide to Early, described the withdrawal in his diary:

Nov. 8. I was up all last night—not sleeping a wink. About 3 o'clock in the morning we withdrew our forces from the battery on this side of the river & retired our forces to two miles this side of Brandy Station where we found a line of battle & waited until night for the enemy to advance. We withdrew & marched until 12 o'clock at night leaving Culpepper Co. Ho. in the night. There was a cavalry skirmish with Lane's brigade & that of the enemy. We encamped for the balance of the night on the north bank of the Rapidan near Summerville Ford. We were all very sleepy & tired. Maj. Hale Inspector of this division (Early's) sat down by the road-side went to sleep & woke up, found his horse gone & the division left & he did not find his horse until next morning. ⁽¹³⁶⁾

Early's division crossed Summerville Ford on the morning of the 9th and went into camp between that ford and Morton's Ford, covering the line of the Rapidan between those points. ⁽¹³⁷⁾

A soldier in the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment explained the withdrawal from the line of the Rappahannock to Governor Vance in slightly different terms:

About 2 o'clock Sunday morning (November 8) we were hurried out of bed and packing up everything took the back track. Our army was drawn up in line of battle, the most of Sunday, beyond Culpepper C. H. but Mead would or did not attack. We traveled most of the night like half a million of men had been in pursuit of us, and reached the south side of the Rapidan on the 9th just one month and one day from the time we left it. What have we gained during these marches and countermarches? Nothing so far as I can see. We may have taken a few more prisoners than we have lost, but many of them were stragglers, men who always do more harm than good on either side. Of four fine brigades we have had two badly cut up and two almost annihilated, with the loss of several pieces of artillery more than we have taken. Our late operations remind one very much of two boys fighting. We first run the Yankees and they run us back in turn. Upon the whole I believe we have been worsted by the expedition. The men are anxious to meet the enemy in a fair fight. In the first place we lost a splendid chance at Bristow and again it seems if the advance of the enemy had been known in time at the

Rappahannock and proper measures adopted as to reinforcements &c., we could have cut the advancing masses to pieces and inflicted a terrible loss upon them, to say nothing of what might have been the result if a vigorous pursuit had followed. (138)

After deploring the loss of Jackson (a usual custom in Confederate correspondence after Gettysburg), the writer continued:

We are now again quietly settled down on the south side of the Rapidan. Whether Mead will press forward and by the Germanna and lower fords try the Wilderness about Chancellorsville, or go quietly into winter quarters about Culpepper, believing his late slight successes will pacify his government and people, time will only show. I only hope if he do advance our eyes may be open in the right place and at the right time and that we may severely punish him for his insolence. Something must be wrong in the army of Northern Va. in some way, which I sincerely hope may be remedied for the future. Such movements as we have had lately, has, to say the least, a bad effect upon our army. (139)

Rappahannock Station spelled the end of the Sixth Regiment as it was originally organized in April and May, 1861. According to a report prepared by Captain Richard Watson York, then temporarily in command of the regiment, on December 20, 1863 Companies A, B, and G were nearly all captured. This grim total included all the company officers. (140) Nevertheless, the Sixth still functioned as a military unit, still had much of its original fighting spirit left, and fought to the bitter end at Appomattox Court House. But, after Rappahannock Station its heart had been destroyed—it was never really the same.

Plymouth: A Badly Needed Victory Under Hoke

“Dear Father: With gratitude I seat myself this morning to let you know where I am. We left Kinston the 14th and came by the way of Goldsboro & Tarboro, and marched to Plymouth 60 mile from Tarboro and attacked the enemy on Sunday evening. . . .”

JOHN K. WALKER TO HIS FATHER IN
JOHN K. WALKER PAPERS.

* * *

With the capture of Colonel Webb at Rappahannock Station the command of the Sixth Regiment fell upon the shoulders of its last colonel, Samuel McDowell Tate. Tate, the eldest son of David and Susan M. Tate, was born near Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina, on September 8, 1830. At an early age he went to Philadelphia to prepare himself for a life of business. Returning to Morganton he became a prominent merchant. He journeyed to Texas in 1855 and 1856 and invested heavily in real estate. Upon his return to North Carolina he associated himself with Charles F. Fisher as agent and “managed [Fisher’s] . . . large and varied financial interests.” Young Tate was a secession-minded Democrat, and when the war broke out he joined Fisher’s newly-organized Sixth Regiment as the Captain of Company D. He had played a prominent part on every battlefield where the Sixth fought, especially the field of Gettysburg. Upon the death of Colonel Avery in that battle he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He became acting colonel in November, 1863, after Rappahannock Station. The regiment which he came to command was badly cut up, badly demoralized, and almost without clothing. In fact, there were so few men left in Hoke’s entire brigade that it was placed under the command of Tate, the senior officer left with the command, and then combined in a temporary brigade under the general command of General Hays. The total strength of the combined units numbered 275 men. ⁽²⁾

Worried over reports that his brigade had been wiped out, General Hoke expressed his concern for the welfare of his men when he wrote, "What is reliable concerning my brigade?"⁽³⁾

Hoke returned to Virginia to check on his men on November 23. He reported to Early that things were working favorably for the Confederate cause in North Carolina and then began to discuss his decimated brigade. Hoke planned to reorganize his men using conscripts from North Carolina. Then he admitted that "those were good men whom he lost." He remained with Early for several days, discussing the military situation in North Carolina and his plans to reorganize his brigade. He returned to North Carolina on November 26 to resume his command in the western part of the state.⁽⁴⁾

Colonel Tate, continuing his nebulous command over Hoke's brigade, became dissatisfied when General Early ordered the brigade to camp with Hays's men. Because of his protests, Early relented and allowed the two units to maintain separate camps, although Hays continued in actual command.⁽⁵⁾

November, 1863 was a cold and wet month, typical in northern Virginia. Plans for a review of Early's division had to be postponed repeatedly after the 21st. Meanwhile the Union Army continued to probe the Confederate positions, especially the area around Raccoon Ford where the Sixth was camped. On November 26, Union infantry crossed the river east of the fortified Confederate line at Mine Run, but withdrew after several days of ineffectual skirmishing. The Sixth was placed in Early's line along the run in the vicinity of Rouse's Mill, but did little fighting. Most of the regimental "Record of Events" for November and December, 1863 merely states, "Participated in operations at Mine Run from 27 Nov. to 2d Dec. '63." Several of the companies mention the fact that a slight skirmish was fought.⁽⁶⁾

By December 3, the Sixth had returned to its camp at Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan. The two armies resumed their by-now-familiar positions on opposite banks of the shallow stream.⁽⁷⁾

Life in the Sixth Regiment continued almost as usual in spite of the disaster at Rappahannock Station. On November 9, William A. Lyerly prepared to leave Salisbury, North Carolina with packages of clothing and provisions for the Sixth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Regiments. All persons having supplies for the regiments were instructed to mark their boxes in a legible manner. The familiar request to "bring nothing cooked" was invoked.⁽⁸⁾ Complaints were still heard among the enlisted men. John K. Walker wrote,

. . . I am getting very tired of this war. It dont seem that the authorities are making any preparations for peace at all. This war is a fortune to some men, and slaves and days to others, but it is to be hoped that it will not always last. There are fine

meetings and great revivals & baptisings out here, but I am sorry to say that I am not one of the number. ⁽⁹⁾

Some men, like Private John McDaniel of Burke County, a soldier in Company C, were needed by their families—the beginning of a trend which soon became dangerous to the Confederacy. McDaniel's family requested Governor Vance to obtain a transfer for him to the Raleigh Guards, a militia outfit. Vance answered this sad request for the transfer of McDaniel and another soldier, Private R. J. Cloud, a member of Company A, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, by writing,

The Gov. would be glad to oblige them but has not the power to transfer them. Application must be made to the Confederate authorities. ⁽¹⁰⁾

Colonel Tate had other chores. He had been slightly wounded at Rappahannock Station and felt that a furlough home to North Carolina was in order. Before he left in early December he certified that the Sixth Regiment had expended 1,800 cartridges in the skirmish at Mine Run in late November. ⁽¹¹⁾ Another chore involved the giving of the regimental command to Captain Richard Watson York, Captain of Company I and son of the famed North Carolina evangelist and founder of Trinity College, Brantley York. Captain York, usually in poor health, was nevertheless a keen observer and an excellent orator. ⁽¹²⁾

At the time that York took temporary command over the Sixth the men had just returned from their light engagement at Mine Run. The Sixth had suffered only two men slightly wounded, compared to a total brigade loss of two killed and eight wounded. Everyone was in relatively good spirits. Meade was back across the Rapidan, preparing to assume his former position. The Sixth was in line again at Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan. The regiment's only visible concern was over its losses at Rappahannock Station. John K. Walker, whose brother Bill had been captured, mused: "I guess that bill will write soon if he is not hurt." ⁽¹³⁾

The men who were captured at Rappahannock Station would write soon, as soon as the initial shock of being prisoners had passed. One of the first to break the silence barrier, common among all prisoners in all wars, was Captain Benjamin Franklin White of near Mebanesville, Alamance County. White wrote to Governor Vance, asking for "necessary clothing." He appealed to the "generosity of the State to alleviate our condition." ⁽¹⁴⁾ The officers of the Sixth, held in the officer's prison camp at Johnson's Island near Sandusky City, Ohio, needed "fifty round jackets, fifty pairs pants, fifty pairs shoes, one hundred pairs drawers, one hundred shirts (cot.), one hundred

woolen shirts and one hundred pairs socks size shoes from 7 to 11. Jackets from 2 1/3 to 5. (15) White hoped that these items could be sent to Johnson's Island as quickly as possible since "the Federal authorities will take pleasure in delivering whatever may be sent." The need might have been urgent, but White had not reckoned with the Confederate bureaucracy at Raleigh; and, thereupon, Pierce sent the letter to the Confederate quartermaster general's office at Richmond with the comment,

These articles can be furnished immediately but the order must be accompanied by an order from higher authority than Capt. White to sustain the issue on my accounts. I ask instruction. (16)

Major William B. B. Cross, in the quartermaster general's office, asked Colonel Robert Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, for his opinion. Ould wrote, on January 27, 1864,

They [the articles requested] had better be sent as individual contributions. I am afraid the Federals will not allow any other kind to be delivered. (17)

Then Ould returned the request to Major Cross, who sent it back to Major Pierce at Raleigh with the suggestion that the articles be issued by the state authorities of North Carolina and forwarded as donations "in view of the endorsement by Mr. Ould Commissr. for Exchange & the fact that there is neither regulation nor law that authorizes the issue of clothing to officers, by this Department." (18)

On December 20, Captain York prepared an interesting summary of the men in the regiment, using then-available company records and interviewing company officers. York discovered that there were 913 volunteers, 80 conscripts, and 12 substitutes originally on the regimental roll. Although companies A, B, and G had nearly all been captured at Rappahannock Station, the losses in the other seven companies from the beginning of the war were 178 who died of disease; 35 who died of wounds; 60 killed in action; 81 discharged; 25 deserted; 25 transferred; 9 resigned; 2 dishonorably discharged; 1 shot for desertion; 13 missing in action—for a total of 429. There were 576 men remaining on the rolls. Of these, 226 were from Alamance County; 175, from Orange; 59, from Wake; 143, from Caswell; 182, from Burke; 50, from Chatham; 24, from McDowell; 82, from Mitchell; 4, from Rowan [most of the Rowan men were captured with their Captain, J. Calder Turner, at Rappahannock Station]; 10, from Catawba; 2, from Davidson; 2, from Cumberland; 3, from Caldwell; 3, from Person; 5, from Yancey; 3, from Yadkin. Wayne, Edgecombe, Buncombe, Lincoln, Granville, Rockingham, Wilkes, Mecklenburg, Surry, Iredell, Forsyth, Craven, Lenoir, and Nash Counties

had 1 each. Other states were represented, too. There were 7 Virginians, 1 Marylander and 1 Georgian in the regiment. Even two foreign countries were listed: Italy, with 1; and Ireland, with 3. The total company strengths on December 20 were these: Second Lieutenant William S. Clinton's Company C, 67; Captain Neill W. Ray's Company D, 72; Captain John A. McPherson's Company E, 63; Company F [commanding officer not listed], 77; First Lieutenant L. H. Walker's Company H, 72; Company I, 43; Company K, 69. Attrition had begun to set in, augmented by the severe losses suffered by the regiment at Rappahannock Station.⁽¹⁹⁾ It must be remembered that the company totals listed were not all present with the regiment. These men were still on the rolls, but not necessarily on active duty in the field.

Toward the end of December, Colonel Tate attended to several regimental chores. On the 23rd, he received a consignment of ordnance stores from Lieutenant Thomas Grier, ordnance officer for Hoke's brigade. These included eleven cartridge boxes, twelve cap pouches, eight waist belts, forty-eight bayonet scabbards, forty-three knapsacks, and eleven canteens and straps.⁽²⁰⁾

A more interesting matter presented itself at the end of the month. J. B. Peathery, an assistant to North Carolina Adjutant General Richard L. Gatlin, sent several commissions to Colonel Tate. These included Tate's own commission as lieutenant colonel, Lieutenant Hardin's commission as lieutenant, and Captain McPherson's commission as captain. The commissions had originally been issued on September 4, 1863, "& sent to Col. Webb." For some unknown reason they had never been received at regimental headquarters. They wound up in the Dead Letter Office at Richmond and were then returned to the adjutant general's office at Raleigh.⁽²¹⁾ Peathery assured Tate,

Lt. Turner's & Lt. Rothrick's was issued at the same time & will be forwarded if they are not prisoners. I will keep Col. Webb's.⁽²²⁾

Peathery had recently seen the anxious Captain York, on regimental business in North Carolina. At that time York had attempted to secure a colonel's uniform for Tate but had been unsuccessful. Peathery had reassured York and "promised to secure you one as soon as practicable." The "Advance" was expected to make port in Wilmington in a few days, and uniforms were part of the cargo.⁽²³⁾ The matter of Captain York's commission as major would also be attended to. Governor Vance, by whose authority commissions for the first ten regiments of State Troops were issued, had "no intention to overstamp" York.⁽²⁴⁾ Adjutant Gatlin personally promised the officers of the Sixth, who had recently sent a petition asking for York's promotion, that "There is no disposition to pass over Capt. York."⁽²⁵⁾

There were also matters of sadness to be looked into. Private Thomas Ward, an Irishman who had enlisted in the Sixth in May, 1861, desired a sixty-day furlough. He wanted to go home to North Carolina to help his wife and four children who were "very poor and dependant" upon him. Poor Ward had been in the hospital "for sometime, unable for active duty and wishes a furlough to go home."⁽²⁶⁾ As the war continued into the bitter year of 1864, there were altogether too many requests like that presented by Private Ward.

Fortunately, most of the private soldiers in the regiment were faring better than Ward, at least those without families to support. John K. Walker wrote home on January 19, 1864:

There is no news worth writing we are fairing very well nothing to do but to sit around the fire.⁽²⁷⁾

Although the weather had been "rainy" for the past few days, most of the men in Company K were in good health. Walker didn't need any clothes or provisions from home, but a letter or two would be welcome. It was unfortunate that Walker's father was "thinking hard" of him for not coming home to Alamance County during the late fall, but, as Walker expressed it, "we dont belong to ourselves. We cant come home whenever we want to, and so you need not look for me until you see me coming." Walker had no apologies for not going home, since only one man from his company had received a furlough.⁽²⁸⁾

Early in January, 1864, General Hoke, who had returned to his brigade in late December, received orders from General Lee to move to North Carolina. An attack upon New Bern, in Union hands since March, 1862, was contemplated. Major General George E. Pickett was to lead the expedition. According to Captain Neill W. Ray, historian of the Sixth:

Our men began almost to believe the rumor that we were being carried to North Carolina to hunt up deserters. Unpleasant as such duty would have been, there was rejoicing at the thought of being nearer home. . . .⁽²⁹⁾

Appropriate orders were issued, and the regiment marched from its position at Raccoon Ford to Gordonsville, on the Virginia Central Railroad, on January 21. On the 22nd, the men crowded into railroad cars for the trip through Richmond and Petersburg to Garysburg, North Carolina.⁽³⁰⁾ Hoke, expecting to join Corse's brigade at Petersburg, reported to General Pickett at that place on January 22. Here he learned that Corse's brigade "could not reach there before Wednesday, January 27." This unexpected factor delayed the movements of the expedition until the 29th. In the meantime, the artillery was collected

and placed upon railroad cars, "as if it was to be shipped to Richmond," a move designed to deceive the enemy. The artillery horses were sent to the country, then ordered to proceed to Wilmington. They were removed from the train at Wilson, North Carolina to await further orders. Hoke made other arrangements for the expedition at Petersburg and then went to Kinston, North Carolina. Finding that the enemy still was inactive at New Bern he returned to Weldon "to give the shipment of my troops my personal attention." (31) During this period, the Sixth remained in camp at Garysburg, a stay of six days. (32)

On January 30, the regiment took the train to Kinston, arriving there on the same day. (33) At Kinston, the men joined a large expedition consisting of Kemper's brigade, three regiments of Brigadier General Matt W. Ransom's brigade from Weldon, Barton's brigade of 600 cavalry with six Napoleon cannon, and six rifled cannon and their cannoneers. (34) Hoke described the Confederate battle plan:

. . . the column . . . was to leave that point (Kinston) on Saturday morning and move down the Trent road as if upon New Berne; thence across Trent River and down the south bank across Brice's Creek to the rear of New Berne, under the command of Brigadier-General Barton. Two regiments of Corse's brigade were also forwarded to Kinston on Friday, which, with Whitford's battalion, now on duty on north bank of Neuse River below Kinston, formed the column, commanded by Colonel Dearing, which was to make demonstrations against Washington, or if he could surprise Fort Anderson (one of the major forts guarding New Bern) was to go in. (35)

Hoke's brigade, with some of Corse's men, two regiments of Clingman's brigade, and the Fifty-sixth North Carolina of Matt Ransom's brigade, would advance against New Bern on the Dover Road. Their artillery complement was four Napoleons and eight rifled cannon. The men were marched down the Dover Road to a point five miles from Kinston on Saturday afternoon and placed in camp for the night. (36) The plan called for the attack to be made simultaneously by the several columns of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. (37)

It should be remembered that the column under Hoke had orders to create a diversion and "draw off the enemy," not capture the city of New Bern. That important objective was the task of Barton's and Dearing's cavalry brigades and the naval contingent under Commander John Taylor Wood. (38)

At 6:00 A.M. on Sunday, January 31, Hoke's column, accompanied by General Pickett, marched down the Dover Road in the direction of New Bern. During the day, the Confederate infantry arrested everyone it encountered since the element of surprise was important to its plans. At nightfall the men had reached Stevens'

Fork, ten miles from New Bern and two miles from the nearest enemy outpost. They were ordered to make camp, but were not allowed to light fires for fear of alerting the enemy to their presence. (38) At 1:00 A.M. on February 1, Pickett ordered Hoke to advance upon the Union outposts. Hoke's infantry advanced rapidly, capturing all the outposts in front of them. The column advanced down the road to New Bern "with all possible speed." It was important that the bridge over Batchelder's Creek should be captured before the enemy had an opportunity to destroy it. Unfortunately, the Unionists had been alarmed by the firing of the outposts "and had taken up the bridge." (40)

When Pickett saw what had occurred, he ordered Hoke to wait until daylight enabled him to force a passage. Hoke quickly advanced his line at dawn and a fierce engagement began. The enemy was found to be in a strong position on the east side of Batchelder's Creek, and was rapidly reinforcing his line with infantry brought forward by the railroad. An ironclad steam car was pushed forward on the railroad to support the infantry. Shells began to fall into the Confederate lines. A blockhouse within the Union lines also opened fire. At this crisis Hoke ordered some trees to be cut down and thrown across the creek to make a temporary bridge. Over this bridge Colonel Mercer, of the Twenty-first Georgia Infantry, was pushed forward with two regiments. Mercer attacked the enemy on the flank and rear while Hoke's other troops repaired the bridge and prepared to cross over. In spite of their reinforcements and under this pressure, the Unionists soon broke and withdrew from the field. (41) Hoke's men advanced so rapidly as to almost capture a train filled with Union troops which was moving forward to reinforce the position at Batchelder's Creek. The Confederate commander had planned to seize the train, place his men upon it "and go into New Berne." At this moment and for some inexplicable reason, Pickett ordered a halt to the pursuit. Hoke's brigade was promptly placed in position to meet any advance which the enemy might make from New Bern. Clingman was directed to cross the Trent Road, to cut off the retreat of the enemy from their position near Deep Gully, and pick up as many prisoners as possible. However, Clingman failed in this mission because he did not know the country. (42) Hoke wrote that Clingman's failure to accomplish his mission,

. . . was extremely unfortunate, as during the evening at different times 500 infantry and 400 cavalry passed into the town panic-stricken, leaving their camps in wild confusion. (43)

It should be noted that Pickett's reasons for calling off the Confederate pursuit were somewhat weak and invalid. He apologized for the lack of Confederate energy at the critical moment by saying that

he had "no cavalry, and the men much worn by the long night's march, and not having been allowed fires, we were unable to press our advantage as we would have done had there been fresh troops in hand." In spite of the weak Confederate pursuit many captures were made. Four hundred prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, 40 horses, 300 small arms and equipment, "some few negroes," and a quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores, "clothing &c," were taken. The Sixth lost only two men, both mortally wounded. (45)

Hoke's men had advanced a distance of six miles along the railroad. When they rested in line of battle to wait for General Corse's brigade to come up, they found themselves close to the town's outer defenses. A further advance placed the brigade within a mile of the town. Hoke, reconnoitering the enemy's position, met with a further disappointment. He saw two trains come into New Bern from Morehead City. Hadn't Barton's cavalry fulfilled its part of the plan? Hoke was deeply disappointed but kept his men in line of battle all day, hoping that Barton would finally advance. Late in the day, a dispatch arrived from the unfortunate cavalry officer, stating "that it was impossible for him to cross the creek." Hoke's anger at this information, although kept to himself, was intense. The disappointed Confederates were ordered to withdraw to Batchelder's Creek on Wednesday, February 3. By the 4th, Hoke's weary troops were back in their camps at Kinston, still eager for new adventures. A report circulated in the regiment that the men would soon be sent to Salisbury, although John K. Walker thought "it doubtful myself." (47)

In spite of the reverse in front of New Bern Hoke was optimistic. After all, the expedition had come back laden with booty: 13 Union officers; 284 enlisted men; and 14 Negroes captured together with much material. Among the latter were 2 rifled cannon and caissons, 300 stands of small arms, 4 ambulances, 3 wagons, 103 animals, much clothing, some camp and garrison equipment, and 2 regimental flags. Hoke also felt that New Bern could still be captured if a determined effort were made. He had recruited his brigade, including the Sixth Regiment, back to a reasonable degree of strength since the command had been in North Carolina. Hoke continued:

The troops do not look upon our campaign as a failure, as the real object was not known to them and the capture of several rich camps pleased them wonderfully . . . The two 3-inch rifled pieces, with horses and equipments, was a valuable prize. (48)

Actually, Hoke and his men had no time to either be elated or dejected over the outcome of the engagement at Batchelder's Creek. The command was busy with other problems. Ninety-five carpenters and mechanics and fifty laborers had been recruited from Hoke's command to work on an ironclad gunboat, the "Neuse," which was

under construction at Kinston. Hoke had a supervisory capacity over the project and the work on another gunboat in the Roanoke, the "Albemarle." He hoped to have both gunboats completed by March 1. Until then he planned to keep his men in camp at Kinston, "and push forward the work, and . . . give the boat protection, which is absolutely necessary. . . . There is no doubt of success in this undertaking, and we cannot and must not stop." (49)

As the work on the gunboat progressed, rumors still circulated through the Sixth that the men were going to Salisbury. Their eagerness was enhanced by the fact that life was difficult in the camp at Kinston. Rations, that perennial barometer of the life of the common soldier, were "very common." John K. Walker, unable or unwilling to eat what the army furnished him, asked his father to send him a box of "cabbage turnips sweet potatoes 1. qt. of wheat 1 pk. of flour a small piece of middling meat, and a little butter." He also needed a good, strong flour bag to carry his supply of flour, and, "if you can get it," a quart of brandy. (50)

Life had its interesting points, too. There was always a bit of the boy in the Confederate soldier. This quality was evident among the men of the Sixth and their kinsmen. Private James H. Walker, Company G, Fourteenth North Carolina, stationed along the Rapidan, had been home recently in Alamance County. He wrote to his cousin John K. Walker:

. . . I seen it published in the papers that your Brig. was detailed to go to N. C. John I know that you will be glad if you do get to go up close to home. For there is some place in some of them countys that I should like to look for deserters but not care mutch whether cant (get) them or not. . . . John I hope that you will soon get to go home, for your Girl wants to see you. I went to see her & spent one night with her, she was well & toled me to give you boys her love, for she certainly did love you. John I would make a swipe at her myself but I knew that you had got your pigs sot so that it would be useless to do so. John I had a good time, all that there was about it was that the time did not last long a nuff. (51)

James continued by informing John that he had visited the latter's home and found his family well. Then, in debonair fashion,

. . . I happened home at the right time for while thear one of them girls that you youst to traffic with had a child fine boy. I was close to the house at the time but was not called upon. I send my love to all of the boys. (52)

It paid to be lighthearted since there was so much sadness mixed with army life.

During the Sixth's stay in camp at Kinston detachments were sent out to procure provisions and recruit replacements for the men captured at Rappahannock Station. On March 1, one of these detachments commanded by First Lieutenant Neill W. Ray collected 144 bushels of corn and 168 pounds of hay from Major J. L. Chisman, assistant quartermaster at Greensboro. ⁽⁵³⁾ Lieutenant Colonel Tate traveled throughout the central and western portions of the state on recruiting duty. While on one of these trips, at Morganton, Tate, his mind always turning back to the unfortunate members of the regiment captured on the Rappahannock, wrote Governor Vance:

. . . I have been thinking over matters since I saw you and would respectfully suggest that you would . . . contrive a suit of clothes to every North Carolina soldier now Field or prisoner of war. They are all at Point Lookout Md. — destitute and friendless. This evidence of your care for them, when they so much need a friend, would make such an impression as time could never efface, and attach them even more strongly to their home & cause. ⁽⁵⁴⁾

Tate had learned that some of the men at Point Lookout were "almost nude." It would be wise to supply the men from a political viewpoint, "aside from other considerations." ⁽⁵⁴⁾

John K. Walker, returning from a visit to his home in Alamance, set down while on guard duty to write his mother on March 14 to inform her that "I am well and hearty and got safe to camp on Saturday evening about one hour by sun and on arriving at camp I found all the boys well and hearty and i(n) fine spirits." Walker then gave his mother a list of some of the men in his company (K) who hailed from Alamance: Sam Tate; Albert Graham; James Squires; Henry Walker; John and Joe Shaw; Anderson Ector; Rufus McCulloch; Thomas Lynch "and several others that you dont know anything about." Fourteen new men had recently joined the company, filling it up to capacity. Walker jokingly felt that he "was such a good looking boy that they had obliged to take all such boys as me." Everyone had been surprised to see Walker when he returned to camp because a rumor had been circulated that he was to be married. This was evidently the farthest thing from Walker's mind. His thoughts were turned to the possibility of getting a substitute, maybe a man by the name of Buck Browning, who "used to belong to our Co." ⁽⁵⁶⁾

Walker's letter continued with other news, usual to Confederate soldiers. There had been a recent alarm, "a cavalry raid on our picket post," which frightened the brigade and regimental officers sufficiently to issue marching orders which were soon countermanded. Then the nostalgic,

Tell Jane (possibly a younger sister) that I am going to send her and Ginnie Ann a bale of snuff a piece and that I am going to send it by Jim Hall, and she can get it from Penulia Maynard. (5)

A few days later Walker sent Jane a small book and some religious tracts. He also sent "some little small bills of money" to his younger brothers. He planned to send Jane his song book "as soon as I learn some of the songs myself." In return, Walker had received a box from home. (58)

Things were shaping up in the Sixth. Sixty conscripts had arrived in camp on March 23, proving that General Hoke and Colonel Tate were being successful in their recruiting efforts. What was even more important, at least from a contemporary viewpoint, was that the Sixth's prisoners at Point Lookout were well. There was even a rumor going around that "our Prisoners were all at Richmond and was going to get a furlough for 30 days." Walker felt that the men would be exchanged in a short time. To reveal the good humor in which most of the men found themselves, they participated in a great snow ball fight on March 23 between Hoke's brigade and James L. Kemper's Virginia brigade. (59)

Towards the end of March, a movement was started to invite Governor Vance to visit Hoke's brigade in its camps at Kinston. A committee, consisting of Captain Carey Whitaker, Forty-third North Carolina, Major W. T. Pfohl, Twenty-first North Carolina, and Chaplain John Paris, Fifty-fourth North Carolina, was appointed to invite the governor to come to Kinston "and address us at your earliest convenience; with which invitation we have no doubt it will be your pleasure to comply." It was evident that the brigade would "be happy" to receive a visit from the governor. (60) To supplement the invitation from the committee, Lieutenant Colonel Tate of the Sixth, who was cousin to Vance's wife Harriet, wrote,

I desire merely to say that we will expect you and I will have prepared for you, a separate apartment and bed in the Camp of this Regiment, and an extra horse and servant for you at the Station when you arrive, and accompany you myself. (61)

Tate reassured Vance that the latter might accept "any of the many invitations which will doubtless be extended to you," without offending him. The colonel would meet the governor at the train with the ever-necessary horse and servant. There were other things Tate was willing to do for the governor—"I hope cousin Harriet got the shad last week—sent by a soldier going home on furlough." He would try to obtain some oysters "& other fish" in the immediate future. It was convenient to send a kinsman seafood when you were near the sound region of North Carolina, especially when that kinsman happened

to be governor of the state. Tate also wanted something from Vance, the assurance that Colonel Webb would never return to take the command from him. He wrote Vance a rather timid footnote: "(Has Mr. W[ebb] resigned?)" (62)

There is no extant reply from Vance, although it may be assumed that he did answer, giving the press of business as a reason for not being able to visit the brigade. (63)

There were other members of the Sixth Regiment, not then in the field, who were still to be heard. These were the officers of the Sixth who had been captured in the hard fighting at Rappahannock Station the previous November. On March 30, 1864, these men, together with nearly all the other North Carolina officers who were imprisoned with them at the Johnson's Island Prison, near Sandusky City, Ohio, appointed a special committee to prepare a petition. The officers from the Sixth who signed the petition were Benjamin F. White, Samuel J. Crawford, Henry C. Dixon, and James H. Watson of Alamance; Louis H. Rotherick, James Calder Turner, and Archibald C. Godwin (formerly of Virginia and California) of Rowan; Louis Warlick and William G. Turner of Burke; M. W. Norfleet and Jeromiah A. Lea of Caswell; Willie G. Guess, Robert F. Webb, and William S. Christian of Orange. The petition was prepared for embattled North Carolina, especially to act in opposition to the pro-Union Convention Party under Editor William Woods Holden. The North Carolina officers sought to reassure Vance of "the intense satisfaction with which we have marked the distinguished ability and lofty patriotism, which have characterized your administration." (64) The petition was filled with that peculiar eloquence of the Nineteenth Century:

It has been with peculiar pride, during this, our long and tedious imprisonment, that in every wind that has wafted to our ears, a whisper from the land of our birth, and of our unchangeable love, we have heard the utterance of our own sentiments, the echo of our own prayers, of our highest hopes, and purest aspirations, in the manly and patriotic language of the Governor of our State. Exiles from our homes and country, captives in the land of those who hate, and would destroy us, we watch with anxious concern, the progress of events, and the course of the war; and note with unmingled pleasure the manifestations of ardent patriotism and unyielding firmness, among the masses of the people of our own state. . . . (65)

The petition continued with praise for a patriotic speech Vance had recently made in Wilkesboro, "so genuine in its eloquence, so exalted in its patriotism, so forcible in its arguments, and withall, so hopeful, and confident of success," Vance's "exposition" of the Federal policies was especially praiseworthy. The writing continued, in the strong language inherent in the times:

The one great idea of the people of this country, is the subjugation of the South, and so to appropriate its property, to the liquidation of their stupendous debt; and the dominant party is stronger or weaker in proportion as the prospect of success is nearer or more remote. Let our people, by any event, either through submission or subjugation, be thrown on the mercy of this nation, and the great plan will have been consummated, and this success will have insured the perpetuity of the Republican Party. What policy this party would pursue in the Government of our Country, is but too plainly manifested already; we gather it daily from their Congressional actions from their party Conventions, from their leading journals; we hear it even from their own lips, so to humiliate the South, so to crush her spirit, so to cripple her resources, so to disarm her, so to quench her hopes, that never again within her wide borders, shall even a whisper be heard in claim of freedom. (66)

The petition warned that the war would be waged by the North until there was no "possibility of its recurrence." It prophesied that Southern property would be confiscated and given to "their soldiers and freedmen." The slaves would be freed, and arms would be taken from the whites and given to the Negroes, who would also be given the right to vote. Suffrage would be limited to those whites who had committed treason against the Confederacy. The Republican Party desired to "make of our Country, one vast ruin, so hideous, that far down into the coming ages of mankind, it may stand as a ghastly warning to deter the rash patriot, that would claim freedom as a birthright; or Republican Government as a heritage." The petition came to a strong conclusion in a burst of eloquence:

War may cover the land with sorrow and mourning, but peace, on the terms of submission, would cover it with the blackness of the shadow of death. War has still the blessing of hope, but in such a peace, there is only the darkness of despair. In such a state of existence the order of nature would be reversed. Life would be the King of Terrors, and Death its only solace. In final eternal separation, lies our only hope, our only safety; other terms were dishonorable, were dangerous. As soldiers of N. C. as citizens of our young Confederacy, we can be content with no peace, that does not recognize us, as a free and independent people.

So long Sir, as you tread the path of duty, with the same manly unflinching step as heretofore, so long will our hearts go with you in gratitude; so long will we hail you as among the great deliverers of the State we reverence, from a tyranny more revolting than the visage of death. (67)

This was not the last communication from Johnson's Island. In April, Colonel Webb wrote to his kinsman, Reverend Adolphus W.

Mangum, in answer to the latter's query about a sketch of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. The sketch was sent with the apology "I send you my rough notes from Johnson's Island. They were intended for you at first, but so badly are they written and under such unfavourable circumstances was the attempt made, that I have concluded they would be of little service to you. However, if you can make any thing out of them they are at your service."⁽⁶⁸⁾ [The text of this summary is included in Appendix C.] It might be interesting to point out Webb's comment about Rappahannock Station, his "Waterloo":

Battle of Rappahannock Bridge Nov. 7, 1863, com by Col. Webb where the whole concern was gobbled up. ⁽⁶⁹⁾

Towards the end of April the naturally homesick Webb wrote his sister-in-law Lucie Mangum, expressing his happiness at the news "that Amanda [his wife] and the children were well." His health was good, except for a recurrent case of some type of arm trouble. Colonel Godwin had been sent away from Johnson's Island on April 23, to be exchanged, an act which Webb considered deplorable. The colonel, although a brave man, was naturally bitter and jealous. He put much of his sadness and self pity on paper:

I have been a Prisoner so long I hardly remember the out side world and were we not reminded by newspapers that man is as much depraved as ever, we would almost loose our identity. I seldom bestow a thought upon any thing but my wife and little ones. You know how dearly I love my home. I have sufered terribly, though not from any bad treatment as a Prisoner of War. ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Webb had met with many sympathetic Northerners who had given him many "comforts otherwise I could not procure." The problem was not one of food or warmth; it was simply the fact that "it is terrible hard work doing nothing." The land in which he was imprisoned was so strange, especially the climate which was still cold and harsh compared to the warmth of a North Carolina April. Fortunately most of the officers of the Sixth who were imprisoned at Johnson's Island were in good physical condition—that is, everyone except Captain Parrish who was "not so well."⁽⁷¹⁾ Webb concluded with the pathos peculiar to a man who hadn't seen his loved ones for a long time and had little prospect for seeing them in the immediate future:

Tell Amanda to bear up bravely and cherfully. I am hopeful it will not be long before we meet Give my love and kiss all the children for me, present my kind regards to your father and Ada. Remember me to William Lunsford and Sallie. I write every week home. My mother and sister are well [in Baltimore].

They write to me often. Tell Amanda she must continue to write. . . . good bye and may God bless you. . . . (72)

Other men in the Sixth wrote home from prison in the spring of 1864. On April 14, Private Tilmon Vance, imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland, wrote Governor Vance:

I am well . . . & hope the time will not be long tel I git to go home.

Vance was in the Eighth Division at the prison and hadn't seen his home in three years. He advised the governor that,

Dixey tobacco is the cry here. If you will send me a box of tobacco or a check for fifteen or twenty dollars and I will make it rite. (73)

War bred homesick men, not all of whom were located in far away Northern prisons. John K. Walker might be considered to be one of these. Although comparatively safe in camp at Kinston he wrote home often, usually about details of camp life and provisions he hoped to receive from home. His correspondence provides a chronicle of the life in the Sixth Regiment. On April 4, he wrote,

There is nothing strange to write at this time, all the boys are well with the exception of Albert Graham he is complaining some but I dont think it anything more than [a] bad cold. James Squires is well and looks well we have had a great deal of rain within the last week, but the weather has faired off now. (74)

The Sixth had recently received a great many conscripts; Company K, alone, numbered fifty-seven men. The number of men physically able to perform active duty was growing, although at a very slow rate.

Walker's correspondence mentioned such diverse events as "I sent another Song Ballad to Jane in that last letter I wrote which had that money in and I want you to write whether you got it or not," to the disapproval of a furlough requested by one of the officers, or "there was one recruit died in Co. 'C' last night, and another also some days ago. (74) Most of the letters contain allusions to supplies either received by Walker or sent by him to his family. At one time in the spring of 1864, he wrote,

. . . I want to know if you ever got that blanket I sent to old Johnie Walkers and if you got that pr. of shoes that I sent to Barnwells and that red blanket I sent by James Hall . . . and if you got that saddle girt I sent in that trunk. . . . (77)

Again, on April 4,

Tell Uncle Epharim that my shoes are all right. (78)

Walker continued this familiar line of conversation on April 7, providing an important glimpse into the provisions which North Carolina soldiers in the field received from their families:

Father I want you to send me a pk. of peas and some flour by James Hall he is going to start back about the 18th of the month, and you can send the peas and flour down to William Barnhills about the 17th of the month. I am going to have [to] send two little bottles and my flour polk by Hall, and you can just fill it up with flour and send me a pk of peas and my little polk full of flour. (79)

In this same letter Walker assured his father about the new men in the Sixth. Although the regiment had suffered some discomfort during a two-week period of rain, the substitutes were "getting along fine, and seem⁽⁸⁰⁾ to be well satisfied." Most of them were "very good looking men." One wonders how they were able to stay out of the army until the spring of 1864.

The morale of the Sixth, at least judging by Walker's letters, must have been fairly high during its stay at Kinston. The general health of the men was good and their spirits were certainly raised by the visits of pretty young girls like "Miss Susan Bird." Spirits were also raised by occasional furloughs, which permitted those men kept in camp to maintain a direct link with home since the men going on furlough were always entrusted with letters and packages for loved ones on the home front. When these same men returned to the regimental camp they brought boxes from home back with them. (81)

This apparent lightheartedness didn't stop the men from having a slightly fatalistic attitude about life. After all, this was a natural feeling when one had faced enemy bullets almost daily through three long years of war, as some of the men in the Sixth had done. Some of the men, entranced with this theme, wrote poetry about it:

.
 23 I trust that Im prepared to die
 I trust that I shall reign on high
 And when I leave this world behind
 I hope a better one to find
 24 Farewell my father and Mother dear
 you have been cruel and severe
 I hope God will forgive the same
 Though you have greatly been to blame (82)

Some of the men, although not quite so pessimistic, didn't relish the opportunity of facing the enemy. One of this type, Private C. S.

Holleman, had been seized and forced into the army, although he had previously hired a substitute to take his place. Holleman, obviously thoroughly dissatisfied with the service, wrote to Governor Vance from his tent in Company I of the Sixth:

I am a farmer and have left my wife and little children the oldest not 5 years old and no man person belonging to my plantation and when I was at home I had the charge of 2 other soldiers' farms, if you wish for me to have an equal chance with my fellow citizens you will please forward to my commanding officer my release in furlough or any thing you think proper and when the men who have furnished substitutes are called in service I will return to my Regt. (83)

Holleman, a resident of Chatham County, was "willing to bear" his share, but wanted to help his family plant a crop. He would return to the army when "all are called out on the same footing." There is no record of Vance's reply, but we may surmise that the solicitous governor treated Holleman with fairness. (84)

Vance had other problems relating to men in the Sixth. Monroe Oliver of Hightowers, Caswell County, formerly a lieutenant in the regiment, wrote the governor to ask for his help in obtaining the position of Confederate tax collector in "our county." James L. McKee of Yanceyville, a man under forty-five years of age who had never served in the army and who "has been speculating on Liquors &c." had been appointed to the position. Oliver wanted the governor to force McKee out of office and appoint him. The former lieutenant presented a convincing argument:

I have served in this war nearly two years gone through eight hard fought battles & offered up my life as a sacrifice for my country although not compelled to go until recently on account of being a Justice of the Peace but I thought it a duty I owed to my country & I went at the first call I volunteered as a private but when I was wounded at Sharpsburg I was Lieutenant being disabled from the service by having a grape pass through the calf of my leg cutting the small bone of my leg in twain & disabled almost for life[.] (85)

Oliver, who gave the names of William Long and S. S. Harrison, both members of the General Assembly, as references, was indignant that "speculators" were "appointed to keep out of the army as long as there are wounded men capable of doing the same business." Even if the governor couldn't appoint him there were many other wounded veterans in Caswell County. Again, we can find no record of the action taken by Vance. (86)

In early April, Hoke, chagrined at the failure in front of New Bern and anxious to perform some service of value to the Confederacy in

North Carolina, determined to attack the fortified town of Plymouth on the Roanoke River, about 50 miles east of Tarboro and 125 miles below Weldon, terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Plymouth, an important river port and military post some seven miles west of the mouth of the Roanoke, was garrisoned by 3,000 Union troops commanded by Brigadier General Henry W. Wessells of Cooperstown, New York. During the year and a half that the Unionists had been in control of the town, Plymouth had been made into a veritable Gibraltar. ⁸⁷ According to a Confederate writer,

. . . on its left flank is Coneby Creek, skirted on either side with an impassable morass. The enemy had thrown up a very heavy fortification in front, extending from the river to the creek—a distance of a mile—with a deep ditch in front. At short intervals along this line were siege and field guns in embrasure and in the centre was the Williams Fort, mounting 6 very heavy siege and 3 field guns in batteries. This fort occupied a commanding elevation; was exceedingly strong, with a deep ditch and impenetrable stockade surrounding it, enclosed on all sides, and in case of assault was protected with a heavy gate and drawbridge, thus closing the only entrance into the Fort. Inside of this line were three other forts, mounting two to four siege guns in barbette, protecting their left flank and rear. Immediately upon the river was one 200-Parrott rifle in position. On their right flank, about 600 yards in advance of the main line was Fort Wessell, similar to Fort Williams—not so large—and mounting two guns. One mile higher up the river was Fort Warren, of like construction, mounting one 100 Parrott and several other guns of heavy calibre, all commanding the river and any land attack. In addition were four gun-boats to co-operate with these forts. ⁸⁸

Wessells, hearing that the Confederate ironclad ram "Albemarle," commanded by Captain James W. Cooke, was nearly completed up the river at Halifax, made arrangements to deal with her. The Roanoke was blocked with lines of stakes and sunken vessels filled with sand, and "infested" with torpedoes. According to the Confederates, "every appliance of engineering skill and yankee industry with pick and spade had been exhausted for a twelve months' labor to make Plymouth a Sebastopol." Wessells' force consisted of five regiments of infantry and several companies of heavy and light artillery and cavalry. The naval fleet was commanded by Captain Charles W. Flusser of Kentucky, "said to be an officer of rare intrepidity and merit." Altogether the obstacles facing the Confederates were formidable, they were not impregnable against a prolonged and determined assault. ⁸⁹

The Confederate force that prepared to march against Plymouth consisted of the infantry brigades of Matt W. Ransom, James Lawson

Kemper (commanded by Colonel Terry), and Robert F. Hoke. Colonel Jimmy Dearing's regiment of cavalry and several batteries of field artillery commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Branch and Major Reid rounded out the expedition. Hoke, as senior brigadier, commanded the entire force. His brigade was composed of the Sixth, Twenty-first, and Forty-third North Carolina and the Twenty-first Georgia, commanded by Colonel Mercer of the Twenty-first Georgia, the senior colonel ⁽⁹⁰⁾

Hoke's expedition was carried to Tarboro by train; it left that place at 10:00 A.M. on Friday, April 15. Kemper's men were in the lead, followed by Ransom's brigade and Hoke's troops. The day was dismal and the rain fell incessantly upon the men as they plodded along the muddy road. That night the expedition encamped two miles west of Hamilton on the Roanoke, fifteen miles from Tarboro. Colonel William Gaston Lewis, commanding the Forty-third North Carolina in Hoke's brigade, wrote his wife:

We are all in good spirits, & have no doubt of our success. The weather is rather disagreeable, but I stand it very well.

As Lewis wrote, the rain came pouring down in torrents. ⁽⁹¹⁾ On the morning of the 16th, the march continued to the east. The column bypassed to the south of Williamston, infiltrated by Union patrols. It would be fatal for their plans to miscarry at this point. The element of surprise was essential. By nightfall the column had reached Foster's Mill "and rested until 5 a.m. on Sunday [April 17] to allow the pontoons to be put down in the creek, which we found to be six feet deep although citizens had told to Genl. Hoke it could be easily forded." At 5:00 A.M. the march was continued; the distance to Plymouth was sixteen miles. The route the expedition was forced to take, however, placed the actual distance traveled at twenty-two miles. While the expedition was in the vicinity of Williamston it was joined by the Thirty-fifth North Carolina, on picket duty in the area, and by a battalion of cavalry under Dearing and Lieutenant Colonel Branch's artillery battalion, "consisting of sections of Graham's (Va.) Pegram's (full) Bradford's and other batteries." The total number of guns amounted to thirty-five. The entire Confederate force numbered 7,000 men. ⁽⁹²⁾

The troops moved rapidly by way of "a good many cross roads" through Jamesville and to within five miles of Plymouth. At this point Dearing, commanding Kemper's brigade and some twenty-pounder Parrott guns, turned off to the left to attack Fort Gray at Warren's Neck. This fort, which commanded the upstream approaches to the town, was located one and a half miles above Plymouth on the river bank and two miles north of the Jamesville-

Plymouth Road. The brigades of Hoke and Ransom continued on the main road toward Plymouth. Finding that the bridge over Welch's Creek had been torn down, Hoke ordered his men to cross on a mill dam. Anxious to make the attack, the men pressed forward rapidly, proceeding to the Washington Road by a roundabout way. The column then continued on the Washington Road to its junction with the Jamesville Road two miles southwest of the town. A company of Dearing's cavalry charged the Union picket, killing two and capturing nine. Two men escaped to give the alarm. Events now happened in rapid succession. The element of surprise being lost, Hoke quickly formed his men into two lines of battle. His brigade was placed on both sides of the road four hundred yards in advance of Ransom's men. Ransom's brigade was placed entirely to the right of the road. Soon the stirring sound of Union drums beating the "Long Roll" filled the air. The garrison of Plymouth was being mustered to meet this sudden threat from the south. The artillery in Fort Williams and along the Union line began to throw shells at Hoke's men, "but owing to the distance no harm is done." The Confederate batteries did not reply. (93)

While Hoke was beginning his battle south of Plymouth, Dearing began an accurate cannonade against strongly-defended Fort Gray from a distance of fifteen hundred yards. The fort's three guns and two supporting gunboats in the river quickly answered Dearing's fire. Soon the Confederate artillery fire began to take effect. Fort Gray's garrison flagstaff was cut down, one of the Union gunboats was sunk, the other was badly damaged and forced to withdraw "a respectful distance." Dearing's sharpshooters moved closer and closer to the fort, pouring in an accurate musketry fire, which annoyed the fort's cannoneers and caused their firing to be wild. Dearing kept the fort under siege, but delayed making an infantry assault due to a fear of heavy losses. (94)

Hoke, hearing the sound of Dearing's guns, ordered his skirmishers to advance. Soon the men were shuffling through the pine woods in front of the Union lines, pouring in a heavy fire, a fire which was continued until nightfall. During the night Hoke's line was moved forward and farther to the left. At 2:30 in the morning the Fifty-sixth North Carolina was ordered to prepare breastworks for Branch's guns in a position in advance of the main Confederate battle line and just behind the skirmishers. A detail of 250 men kept up the work throughout the night, until relieved by a Company of the Fifty-sixth at daylight. Throughout the day the work was continued by one company at a time, "under the enemy's fire." The Forty-third North Carolina, on skirmish duty during the night, was relieved by the Twenty-fifth North Carolina at dawn; and companies from other commands extended the skirmish line further to the right. (95)

Early in the morning Branch's guns began a heavy fire against the various Union fortifications in and about Plymouth. This fire was "vigorously responded to" by the Union batteries. Late in the morning, Hoke determined to capture Fort Wessells which, as previously mentioned, was detached from the remainder of the Union line. The Confederate infantry which was selected to make the assault was composed of Hoke's and Kemper's brigades and one battery of artillery under Major Reid. Hoke ordered Ransom's brigade and fourteen pieces of Branch's artillery to make a strong demonstration against the town at the moment of his attack against Fort Wessells. Ransom moved his skirmishers forward, "under Pegram and Applewhite, of his staff." The men advanced with spirit at a rapid pace and pushed the Union skirmishers back into their breastworks. According to a contemporary account,

The enemy had now commenced a furious shelling when our artillery advanced at a dashing gallop for a half a mile over an open field, and took position at about 1500 yards from the enemy's works, each battery opening fire as it reached its position. The solid line of infantry pressing forward at a double quick to support the artillery. The enemy cannon raised a most terrific fire from all their forts and gunboats upon the artillery. Still it was unheeded; and as they would get our range the batteries would limber to the front, dash forward at full gallop and open a murderous fire upon the enemy. Again and again did they advance until they were in 800 yards of Fort Williams, the infantry pressing closely up, but reserving their fire. (96)

Ransom's demonstration had begun at sunset. The night was clear, with a full moon. According to the same writer,

The sight was magnificent—the screaming hissing shell, meeting and passing each other through the sulphurous air, appeared as blazing comets with their burning fuses, and would burst with frightful noise, scattering their fragments as thick as hail. (97)

During this fighting the Confederate infantry was able to escape most of the Union fire by advancing its lines whenever the artillery would get the range. The shells would then "in most cases [pass] over us." One participant recorded the fact that "it was certainly the heaviest dose of Iron I ever took." Another reason for the small Confederate loss was due to the rolling nature of the ground over which the men advanced. Ransom's demonstration began at 6:00 P.M. and ended about 10:00 P.M., with the Confederate skirmishers within 100 yards of the enemy's works, and the main line of infantry within 400 to 500 yards. Nearly all Branch's artillery ammunition had been expended, forcing the withdrawal of the artillery at 10:00 P.M. His

infantry remained in position until 1:00 A.M. when it was withdrawn to its former position. According to a participant,

Leaving a small show of skirmishers we fall back to our former position, hearing that Hoke's men are all around the fort, some of them in it as prisoners, but that it has not surrendered, and bitterly disappointed at our gunboat not making its appearance as expected—thinking that if what we gone through with was only a demonstration, what must a fight be. In fact we fell to sleep, deeming it more probable that the morrow would bring orders for Tarboro than for Plymouth. (98)

While Ransom's demonstration was succeeding on the right, Hoke made preparations to assault Fort Wessells, or, as some called it, the Eighty-fifth Redoubt, on the left. The position was a small but strong earth fort defended by forty-two enlisted men of Company K, Eighty-fifth New York Regiment under Captain Nelson Chapin, Lieutenant L. A. Butts, and Second Lieutenant S. S. Peake; and twenty-three enlisted men of Company H, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery under Second Lieutenant H. L. Clark. The fort's armament consisted of "a light 32 pounder on a ship carriage, and an old-pattern iron 6-pounder field piece." Hoke intended to use his own brigade, commanded by Colonel John T. Mercer, Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, and Kemper's brigade under Colonel William Terry. A vigorous infantry attack was launched against the position, an attack which is described by an officer in the fort:

. . . a heavy column of infantry was advanced to assault the redoubt. This column was opened upon by our musketry when about 100 yards distant, but it advanced steadily and soon enveloped the redoubt on every side, pouring in a heavy fire. The abatis was soon penetrated, when hand-grenades were used by us, apparently with great effect, as the attacking force soon retired, to rally again, however, in a short time. (99)

The men in the Sixth, participating in the attack with the rest of the brigade, did not suffer from the hand grenades. According to the regimental historian, "the enemy threw hand-grenades quite freely, but they did not prove to be very destructive." (100) The attacks upon the fort continued, after a temporary delay. During the delay, about twenty-six men of the attacking force surrendered to the fort's garrison. These men were "assisted to scale the walls into the redoubt," but later proved to be "a great embarrassment" to their captors. The fort finally capitulated when Confederate artillery was concentrated against it. Confederate sharpshooters assisted the artillery in throwing a heavy barrage against the fort. According to Lieutenant L. A. Butts,

who assumed command after Captain Nelson Chapin, the fort's commander was disabled.

The small building in the corner of the work, upon which the fire was concentrated, proved a source of great danger. The percussion shells from the enemy's guns struck its roof and chimney, exploding and sending deadly missiles to nearly every part of the redoubt. . . . The fire was also very effective upon the walls of the redoubt, penetrating deep and throwing off much earth by the explosions. The sand-bags were broken and thrown off the parapet, so as to destroy the loop-holes on the sides of attack. After the second cannonade had been some time continued, fire was opened in that direction by our gun-boats, but their shells passed over and exploded far beyond the enemy's batteries. Some shells from the town seemed to better elevated and better timed, but were without apparent effect. The last two shells from the gun-boats struck and exploded, one on the parapet, the other upon the traverse covering the door of the magazine, both in perfect range for the magazine. (101)

Faced with this destructive fire, some of it from their own gun-boats, the officers in the fort held a council of war. It was decided to surrender because the Confederate infantry was now between the fort and the town, the fort's cartridges were almost expended, "only half a dozen grenades were left," the fort's artillerymen were disabled, the prisoners were a detriment, there was no way to spike the guns or make signals for aid, and

There appeared in the darkness no hope of efficient help from the gun-boats or from the town batteries, and the fire received from the gun-boats, if repeated, left no safe place in the work. (102)

The fort surrendered at 11:00 P.M. Total casualties for both sides in the attack were three killed and eight wounded in the garrison and about sixty killed and wounded in the attacking force. Probably the worst loss suffered by the Confederates was the death of Colonel Mercer, who had led Hoke's brigade in the attack. The number of prisoners captured by the Confederates was fifty-two, all of them taken by Colonel Jimmy Dearing, the intrepid Virginia cavalryman who accepted the surrender for General Hoke. (103)

The capture of Fort Wessells was important to Hoke's men for it removed a "very important flank position" from their left flank. It proved to be of great value, especially after the ironclad ram "Albemarle" succeeded in running past the guns of the town at 2:00 A.M. on April 19. The "Albemarle" performed great service to the Confederate cause when she sank the U. S. S. "Southfield" in the river below Plymouth and drove the gunboat "Miami" into Albemarle Sound to

the protection of the Union Blockading Squadron. The weary men in Hoke's and Kemper's brigades could sleep upon their arms that night knowing that the friendly "Albemarle" had control of the Roanoke River. Plymouth was now completely surrounded by the Confederate forces. (104)

During the morning of the 19th, reinforcements from Ransom's brigade were ordered to support Hoke and Terry [commanding Kemper's brigade] on the left. A heavy artillery duel developed during the day between the two forces. Hoke devoted his time in making a "more thorough reconnoissance." Fortified with his newly-derived knowledge of the Union position, Hoke called off a projected attack by his reinforced troops on the left. Instead, he ordered Ransom to take his brigade and move across Coneby Creek. The plan was to attack Plymouth on the Confederate right or eastern side. After encountering some opposition at the creek (the bridge was down and a Union force was intrenched on the opposite side) Ransom's men crossed and spent the night of the 19th in line of battle immediately in front of the town. (105)

When Generals Hoke and Ransom separated on the afternoon of the 19th, it was agreed that Ransom would signal Hoke by firing a rocket as soon as he was in an assault position. Hoke would then attack the western approaches to Plymouth with his and Kemper's brigades, and "Ransom on the right would make a demonstration or attack, as he thought best." At 1:00 A.M. on the 20th, Ransom notified Hoke that he was in position and would attack at dawn "and intended to carry the place by assault." Hoke was asked to co-operate with a simultaneous attack or demonstration. Hoke then called a council of war, notified his regimental field officers of Ransom's intentions, and "by his confidence, coolness, and resources seemed to inspire them thoroughly with his own self-reliance." He placed his artillery behind his infantry, causing the Union gunners to overshoot his lines in the demonstration of the 20th. (106)

The attack on the morning of April 20 was made by Ransom's brigade. A careful study of the ground about Plymouth will enable the reader to understand why this was done. On the west side of town, in front of Hoke's forces, a deep and swampy stream intervened between the Confederates and the Union positions on top of "Camp Hill" and about Battery Worth. Immediately behind Hoke's troops flowed the forbidding stretch of Welch's Creek, which cut off possible retreat in case of a Confederate defeat. For these reasons, Hoke placed most of the burden of the attack on Ransom's men. Although the Sixth Regiment wasn't involved in the assault, it is important to briefly describe it: (107)

At daybreak on the 20th, Ransom's men were aroused from a fitful slumber to make the attack. The men were still exhausted

from their marches and exertions of the day before and "nearly chilled with cold." The participating troops were the Fifty-sixth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth, and Eighth North Carolina Regiments. With a rapid movement in quick time the line surged forward, the ironclad "Albemarle" steaming along the river bank to aid the infantry. Lieutenant Colonel John W. Graham of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina, son of Confederate Senator William A. Graham, described the charge in a letter to his father:

Soon it becomes double quick [time] and "yells" break from the whole line which are answered by Hoke's Brigade on other side, then into a marsh in some places waist deep and impassable for our right, which has to be withdrawn and carried through by a flank. The 25th is the same fix and our Regt. gets ahead of it and forms under a heavy shower of minnie balls at the edge of town and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from where we started and on the right of 24th, our left resting on the stream and 25th going to our right. The 8th and 35th were still engaged at the Forts (Fort Comfort and the Coneby Redoubt) on either side of the road but soon come up, 35th passing between us & 24th and going to the left. The 8th is still to the left facing at nearly at right angles and are hotly engaged with the enemy. We are now in position and I see nothing more of 8th, 35th, or 25 during the fight as houses intervene between us and 24th moving on, [Colonel] Faison filed to the right and started by the left flank up the street. (108)

The Union forces put up a "hot" resistance, firing from behind houses and in alleyways. Graham quickly formed his regiment in line of battle near the line of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina. A piece of artillery was placed in the center of the Confederate line near the Plymouth jail. The entire line then performed a right oblique and charged forward. The enemy was found "underground in holes," but soon surrendered. Over fifty prisoners were taken in this attack. Graham looked around for Colonel Faison, the regimental commander, but he couldn't find him. He then saw that he was in command of all of the Fifty-sixth except for "the two right companies." At the far end of the street a Union cannon and caisson with twelve horses were firing at his men. Graham charged the piece, captured the caisson, and wounded two of the horses; but the sergeant in charge of the cannon blew up the limber and killed and wounded six horses. Graham described the end of the battle:

I then advanced the men and getting a flank fire succeeded in capturing all the Yankees along the whole of west line of fortifications, over 200 of them. Several of my men calling out that the Yankees were running for the Fort [Fort Williams] . . . I advanced

the line across the breast [works] on our left front but soon found out that the Federal Flag was still flying. I then fell back within the fortifications and formed line again with 24th. I got a ball through my overcoat about this time. Hoke's Brigade now came in and Sharpshooters being placed around the principal fort and artillery brought up very close, the flag was hauled down and Brig. Genl. Wessells and command received as prisoners. (109)

The fighting at Fort Williams was desperate. Although Hoke's brigade had advanced into Plymouth when Ransom's men had penetrated the eastern defenses of the town, the Confederates were stopped short at the fort. Repeated assaults failed to dislodge Wessells and a handful of his men who were determined on continued resistance. There was finally nothing left to do except to bring forward artillery. Before the artillery opened fire, Hoke made an offer during a personal interview between the two men. The Confederate demanded the unconditional surrender of Plymouth in consideration of Wessells' "untenable position, of the impossibility of relief" and of the fact that the defense had been conducted honorably. Wessells refused to consider surrender, although he later admitted that Hoke's general attitude had been "courteous and soldierlike." Hoke then prepared to renew the offensive. Artillery was brought forward from all directions and fired upon Fort Williams. Wessells described the bombardment:

This terrible fire had to be endured without reply, as no man could live at the guns. The breast-height was struck by solid shot on every side, fragments of shells sought almost every interior angle of the work, the whole extent of the parapet was swept by musketry, and men were killed and wounded even on the banquette slope. A covered excavation had been previously constructed, to which the wounded were conveyed, where they received efficient medical attention. (110)

Under this pressure Wessells "had the mortification of surrendering my post" to the Confederates at 10:00 A.M. on April 20. (111)

Hoke placed Lieutenant Colonel Graham in command of the town and proceeded to survey the supplies he had captured. These included 2,500 captured Union troops, 300 Negroes, 30 pieces of artillery including 2 one hundred-pounder Parrott guns, complete garrison equipment, 100,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 barrels of flour, 300 horses, 3,000 stand of small arms, and 1 steamer. Two Union gunboats were sunk and one [the "Miami"] was crippled. The Union loss in killed and wounded was about 250; the attacking Confederates estimated their losses to be 75 killed and 430 wounded. In addition to this, the Confederates lost a gun by an explosion, 2 limbers "blown up," and 12 horses killed. (112) The Sixth suffered a loss of 5 killed and 30 wounded.

According to the Greensboro *Patriot*, J. E. Saunders, J. Tilley, A. Weavil, John [Sergeant J. E.] Lyon, and Privates J. E. Borden, John McGee, R. Pittman, E. Nelson, F. Page, John Childress, A. B. Ephriam, E. P. Hyatt, and John Reece were patients in hospitals at Wilson and Goldsboro shortly after the battle. (113)

The usual telegrams were sent by Hoke and his lieutenants to commemorate and announce their victory. Commander John Taylor Wood, an acting aide to Hoke, assured an anxious Governor Vance:

The land & water attack upon Plymouth under Gen. Hoke & Comdr. Cooke was complete success. . . . (114)

Hoke wired Braxton Bragg, President Davis' military advisor:

I have stormed and carried this place, capturing 1 brigadier, 1,600 men, stores, 25 pieces of artillery. (115)

Davis himself wrote Hoke, congratulating the young brigadier for his victory. A reward was included:

Accept my thanks and congratulations for the brilliant success which has attended your attack and capture of Plymouth. You are promoted to be a major-general from that date. (116)

The Confederate Congress congratulated Hoke and Cooke "and the officers and men under their command," for the "Brilliant victory" at Plymouth. (117) Such a faithful correspondent as John K. Walker was not to be outdone. He informed his father,

It was one of the completest victorys won during the war We all got just what we wanted. (118)

Walker's elation was increased by the fact the Company K suffered the loss of only two killed and three wounded. Most of the men from around Mebane, "Jimmie Squires, George Maynard, Capt. Vincent," were all right. There was a note of indecision in Walker's mind: "I don't know where we will go from here. Some say to little Washington but I don't know where." (119)

There was another more sinister side to the victory at Plymouth which the men in the Sixth probably knew nothing about. In mid-July, 1864, Union Major General Benjamin F. Butler wrote to Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, then engaged in the siege of Petersburg. Butler had examined a Negro soldier named Samuel Johnson, an orderly sergeant in Company D, Second United States Colored Cavalry, who accused members of the Sixth and Eighth North Carolina Regiments of murdering all Negroes found in Union uniforms. Johnson had been captured at the fall of Plymouth, been detained

in Raleigh for "about a month," and was then attached to the Sixth North Carolina Regiment in front of Richmond as the personal servant of "Lieutenant Johnson." He had then escaped and made his way into the Union lines where he eventually found Butler and told him his story:

Upon the capture of Plymouth by the rebel forces all the negroes found in blue uniform, or with any outward marks of a Union soldier upon him, was killed. I saw some taken into the woods and hung. Others I saw stripped of all their clothing and then stood upon the bank of the river with their faces riverward and there they were shot.

Still others were killed by having their brains beaten out by the butt end of the muskets in the hands of the rebels. All were not killed the day of the capture. Those that were not were placed in a room with their officers, they [the officers] having previously been dragged through the town with ropes around their necks, where they were kept confined until the following morning, when the remainder of the black soldiers were killed. (120)

Butler wrote Grant in white-hot anger, basing his case entirely upon Johnson's statement. The Massachusetts officer felt that it was up to Grant to act on Johnson's claim. In his letter he erroneously stated that the Sixth North Carolina "is still at Plymouth." Nothing ever came of these accusations. A thorough study of all available regimental correspondence does nothing to substantiate these claims. Until authentic evidence is uncovered, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the entire statement is the biased opinion of someone with a vivid imagination. (121)

After the victory at Plymouth, Hoke became determined to clear eastern North Carolina of Union troops. Moving rapidly he advanced his force against Washington on the Pamlico, almost midway between Plymouth and New Bern. When the Confederates arrived in front of Washington they found the town had been evacuated by the enemy. Hoke sent Jimmy Dearing's cavalry after them and made arrangements to send agents to Hyde County, east of Washington, in search of corn and bacon. (122) The Sixth Regiment entered Washington, but on April 27 was marched to Greenville in an unsuccessful search for the enemy. Camping at Greenville for one day, the men, accompanied by the Third Virginia Infantry, left for Washington on Sunday, May 1. The weary troops filed into the small town on the Pamlico on the 2nd, having marched a distance of twenty-two miles. Here they remained for a time, together with the remainder of a hastily improvised garrison: The Third Virginia; the Sixth; one artillery battery; and one cavalry regiment. Hoke ordered the remainder of his brigade to return to Kinston. John K. Walker wrote home on May 3 and described the situation:

. . . I am now sitting back in Washington, N. C. in a fine house writing by candle light . . . Our Co. [K] is on Provost Guard in Town and the ballance of the Regt. is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile outside Town. We are fairing splendid getting plenty to eat and coffee & sugar whenever we can press it. (123)

Walker was indignant because the enemy had returned and attempted to burn the town on Saturday, April 30. Fortunately the wind had changed and only one-fourth of the place had been destroyed. The Union forces had again evacuated Washington on the same day, but a Union gunboat had visited the town on Tuesday, May 2. One shell was thrown into the streets but no one was injured. Walker was certain that the Union forces had no intention of attempting to recapture Washington in the immediate future. He also felt that the Sixth would remain in the area "for some time." There was also a rumor that the enemy was preparing to evacuate New Bern, but Walker didn't credit the report since "They have got the wrong boys to traffic with." (124) He had also heard that his Uncle John Walker planned to join the regular Confederate Army. This was all well and good, but no enlistment plans should be made to join the Sixth Regiment:

. . . if you dont want to see the monkey in ten days after you join dont come to the 6th, there is some of the boys that never did see him in their lives but as soon as they joined the 6th they got to see him in ten days after they joined. (125)

Still, for the time being, army life in the Sixth wasn't too bad. After all, one could sit back and drink real coffee in the town of Washington. The small town was a nice place to be stationed. There were pretty girls and easy duty to perform. Walker had grown well "and fat as a pig" under these conditions. All his friends in Company K, Captain John S. Vincent, George R. Maynard, Jimmie Squires, Samuel Tate [not the colonel], Jackson Dailey, Monroe Walker, Marshall Shaw, Tom Wilson, and George Cheeks, were fine, too. The only thing John wanted from home was the latest map of North Carolina, probably to record his travels. (126)

General Hoke, still anxious to strike a blow at the Union power in eastern North Carolina, determined to attack the important town of New Bern in early May, 1864. But first he would need more troops. The fighting at Plymouth had cost him many of his best men. Also, the New Bern garrison was far larger and more aggressive than Wessells' troops at the Roanoke River town. Confederate Adjutant General Samuel Cooper at Richmond and General Beauregard, then in Kinston, were asked to aid Hoke in his quest for troops. They tried, but without much success.

Cooper wired Beauregard:

Dispatch received. By General Hoke's force was meant that which he took with him to Plymouth. The troops will move by railroad. (127)

Nevertheless, Hoke determined to continue his movement on Plymouth, but without the Sixth Regiment which was kept in garrison duty at Washington. Hoke had the opportunity to make a surprise attack since the garrison at New Bern didn't expect a Confederate offensive. As Hoke was preparing to mount the attack, an effort was made to reinforce him. A twenty-pounder Parrott gun was sent to him from Wilmington by Major General Chase Whiting. (128)

On the evening of May 4, Hoke attacked the Union positions on the north side of New Bern. The following day was spent in cutting off the Union garrison's communication by railroad with Morehead City. Confederate artillery was planted within two miles of the town. This artillery was quickly silenced by the Union ironclad railroad car and the gunboats in the Neuse River. On the morning of May 6, Hoke demanded the surrender of the town, but was refused. On that afternoon the Confederate force quickly withdrew for Kinston, after capturing a force of fifty men from the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery at a small railroad station near New Bern. Hoke's sudden departure was not caused by any move on the part of the Union garrison. He had not been defeated in the field. The answer lay in a letter written by General R. E. Lee to President Davis on May 3. Lee had sent a man known as "Burke, the Scout" into Maryland to learn the plans of the enemy. Lee used Burke's report to ascertain the Union movements. The Confederate general wrote,

Generals Breckinridge and Imboden both report the troops that had gone west to Beverly, &c., as returning east. I think they will move up the valley. It is their better move. I hope General Breckinridge will be ordered to unite with Imboden to drive them back. (130)

And then the all important statement:

If General Beauregard can take care of the flank movement on Richmond, and *I can get all the troops belonging to this army, Pickett, Hoke, and R. D. Johnston, I will endeavor to hold the front.* If this cannot be done it may be better for me to be nearer Richmond, which I request the President to decide. (131)

On May 10, the Sixth Regiment was ordered to leave Washington, the scene of so many pleasant associations, and move to Tarboro. The men reached the latter town on the 13th, where trains picked

them up for the trip to Weldon. John K. Walker sat at the railroad station and wrote a letter after the first half of the regiment had already left for Weldon and the long trip to Petersburg. He wrote in an emphatic and half-hopeful tone, but the combat-weariness which comes with long nights and days in the field was beginning to tell:

I understand that Gen. Lee has whipped the Yankees in Va. and Gen. Beauregard has whipped them on Black Water (River), but I guess that there will be some fighting to do when we get there. All the boys are generally well. (132)

As the rain fell in sheets onto the muddy streets of Tarboro, Walker, soon to be far from home, wrote his father that he would send him a haversack and "a big Red Yankee blanket" together with "all the little tricks in my haversacks." He ended with a nostalgic note:

. . . give my respects to all the neighbors Grandmother Uncle John Aunt Mary & all write soon I have not heard from home since the 8th April. . . .

And then Walker was on the train to Weldon and Virginia and heaven knew where. The Sixth's great adventure had begun. (133)

XII

In the Field Against Sheridan

"Since I last wrote you we have been marching & maneuvering . . . to draw the Yankees out of their entrenchments, to fight us, but they wont come."

STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR TO HIS WIFE,
SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

* * *

In early May, Hoke's brigade was placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Gaston Lewis of the Forty-third North Carolina. Lewis, a resident of Tarboro, had been an able officer, being present at the first "battle" of the war at Bethel Church, June 10, 1861. His map of that encounter is still studied by historians. Other regiments in the brigade were the Twenty-first, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh North Carolina and the First North Carolina Battalion Artillery. The brigade was assigned to the division of Major General Robert Ransom, Jr., a native of Warrenton, North Carolina and brother to the post war United States Senator and Confederate Brigadier General Matt W. Ransom. Other brigades in the division were the Alabamians of Archibald Gracie and the Virginians of William R. Terry [Kemper's old brigade] and Seth M. Barton. The division was assigned to the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia's First Military District, commanded by Major General George E. Pickett at Petersburg. Overall command of the department was in the hands of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard of Fort Sumter fame. (1)

Although part of the brigade arrived in Petersburg by May 11, the Sixth Regiment was held in the vicinity of Belfield and Hicksford, along the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, to protect railroad bridges "in that neighborhood for a few days." (2)

On May 15, Colonel Tate was ordered to move his men from Belfield to Petersburg by Major General Chase Whiting, then on special duty in the Petersburg area. Butler's Union Army of the James

was moving forward from its lines at Bermuda Hundred on the James and threatened to cut the important railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. Whiting directed Tate to,

Communicate the same order to the regiment of Kemper's brigade (the Third Virginia Infantry) now on the road either at Hicksford or at Weldon. (3)

Brigadier General James S. Walker of the Holcombe Legion, a select body of troops, wanted the Sixth Regiment to relieve his men at Petersburg in the trenches. His chief reason was that he wanted to bring together his scattered command. By May 19, the Sixth was in Petersburg, comprising the garrison of that place in company with the Virginia militia. The Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment was within supporting distance at Swift Creek, north of the Appomattox River. Jimmy Dearing's cavalry was "scouting" all the approaches to the town in anticipation of the Union advance. (4)

The men of the Sixth were placed in position on the east side of Petersburg about two miles out in support of a position known as Battery Number Five, an important link in the Petersburg defensive line. Their mission was to protect Petersburg and its important railroad installations. The remainder of the brigade was moved to support Generals Beauregard, Hoke, and Ransom in their attack upon the Union position at Bermuda Hundred. The men did not, therefore, support Beauregard in his partially-successful attack upon Butler's lines at Bedmuda Hundred on May 16. This effort was only partially successful due to Whiting's failure, for unknown reasons, to come up in time from his base at Port Walthall Junction, six miles north of Petersburg on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. (5)

As the Sixth heard the thunder of Beauregard's cannon bombarding Butler's position at Bermuda Hundred, John K. Walker reviewed the military situation in Virginia: the bloody duel between Lee and Grant; the deaths of many irreplaceable Confederate officers like Stuart, Junius Daniel, Micah Jenkins, and Leroy Stafford; and the sad wounding of Lieutenant General James Longstreet. Walker then showed his personal courage and desire to participate in the fighting:

I dont know when we will join our Brigade they are about 12 miles from us we have not been with them since the 1st. day of May. They have done some very hard fighting so report say but we have heard nothing official from them. We are kept here to protect the R. R. and Petersburg, but I had much rather be with the Brigade. We have not stayed all night twice in two weeks. We have not been in any fight yet but no telling how soon. (6)

And then Walker wrote the defiant line which underlies the feelings of the men in the Sixth: "Do not fear we are all right and will never give up Richmond as long as a grain of Powder will burn." The men in the Sixth were all in fine spirits; the health of most of them was good. Jimmie Squires, Sam Tate, Tom Wilson, George Cheeks, Lieutenant George Maynard, Captain John S. Vincent "are all well." Only poor Joseph Shaw had become ill and had to be left in the military hospital at Belfield. Walker himself was in good health, in spite of the continuous rain that fell at Petersburg. The young soldier was excited, probably because of the dramatic passage of events, and had "many things to write but this must do for the present." He revealed the basic fatalism common to all men who have passed unharmed through years of war when he informed his father, "I remain your son until Death." (P)

While the Sixth was encamped at Battery Number Five, Governor Vance was engaged in the correction of a problem in the case of Joseph S. Latta, a member of the regiment. Latta had been conscripted into the regiment from his position as a constable in Orange County in the spring of 1864, a time when the Sixth was filling its ranks with conscripts from piedmont North Carolina. Latta had applied to Governor Vance for a discharge on the basis of his occupying an official position as a state officer. Vance had complied with Latta's request by writing Colonel Peter Mallett, commander of the state's camp for conscripts at Camp Holmes, north of Raleigh. When Mallett didn't immediately reply, Vance wrote again after learning that Latta was sick in a hospital at Raleigh:

Some time ago I demanded his discharge. . . . No reply has been received to my application. (P)

Mallett replied that his office had no authority to discharge Latta since he had been "assigned to the 6th N. C. T. some time since." When Latta's certificate for discharge had been received with Vance's accompanying endorsement, "claiming his discharge as a State Officer," it had been forwarded to the enrolling officer who had enlisted Latta "to report why the man had been enrolled." Mallett stated that if Latta were found to be telling the truth and were a constable, the certificate would be forwarded to Colonel Tate "recommending his discharge." Mallett was firm in his opinion that the conscript officer had no authority to grant a discharge and, besides, "at present there is not sufficient ground to recommend it." Mallett had explained the problem to Latta on two occasions, but evidently couldn't convince the reluctant soldier. Vance's footnote to the problem (P) directed his secretary to file Mallett's letter away for further reference. The matter was finally settled by Colonel Mallett in a letter of June 22, to Governor Vance:

This man was not a "successor in office" having been the first constable *ever appointed* in his district. He was accordingly enrolled and assigned to the 6th N. C. T. on the 31st. March. Being *in the army* this office has no longer any authority over him. His *discharge* should be demanded of his commanding officer. It is understood that he has been ordered to rejoin his Reg't from the hospital where he had been for treatment but has not yet done so. If this be the case he is a deserter or an absentee without leave and liable to be arrested accordingly (10)

Mallett had sent Latta's paper to the Conscript Bureau for instructions.

Latta wasn't the only conscript to claim exemption from military duty as a "State Officer." On June 9, Jesse E. Borden, a constable appointed at the February term of court in Sampson County, had been conscripted on March 22. He had been taken to Raleigh "and was sent to the 6th Regt. N. C. T. where I have ben till the battle of Plymouth." Borden had been wounded in the engagement and sent to the Confederate General Hospital at Goldsboro. He wanted the governor to let him know whether he was "Exempt or not or whether I am entitled to Exemption or not." Even with the national emergency some men still exhibited a notable lack of patriotism. (11)

Events now moved rapidly towards a showdown between Lee and Grant. Both armies were busily maneuvering in the vicinity of Richmond. Lee, anxious to obtain all the reinforcements for his decimated army that he could get, wrote to Bragg early on the morning of May 24:

It is reported that the Sixth North Carolina Regiment and First North Carolina Battalion, Hoke's brigade, and Third Virginia Regiment, Kemper's brigade, did not accompany their brigades. Please send them if practicable (12)

Bragg forwarded Lee's request to Beauregard, asking for an explanation, and was quickly assured that "the Third Virginia and the Sixth North Carolina have already been ordered to their respective brigades." (13)

On May 26, the Sixth rejoined the remainder of Lewis' brigade which was stationed in line of battle "a little to the north of Hanover Junction." The regimental historian, Captain Neill W. Ray, proudly wrote,

We were back with the army of Northern Virginia again. (14)

The men were now kept busy with constant skirmishing along all sections of the line, although no one seemed to expect a general engagement. As Grant moved forward toward Richmond the Sixth

was withdrawn from Hanover Junction to the line of earthworks along Totopotomoy Creek, near Bethesda Church. Here the fighting in the trenches continued, a type of warfare which wore down the morale of the weaker army.⁽¹⁵⁾

The regiment was posted in this position on Sunday evening, May 29, with three of its companies on the skirmish line. The firing was heavy until dark, when it slackened off and a general silence fell upon the line. Early in the morning of the 30th, the skirmish companies were ordered to withdraw into the main line. The action that followed is described by Captain Ray, commanding Company D, one of the skirmish companies:

. . . hardly had we gotten back to the regiment when orders were brought . . . to take the men back to the same skirmish line, and hold it until heavily pressed by the enemy; and, as they pressed us, to fall back to the main line. We were soon in our place, and it was not long before the enemy came up in force in our front, and as far as we could see to our right and to our left. We were on the north side of the creek, along the brow of the hill; in front of us was a level field, in our rear was a valley which had been cleared for cultivation, and the ground sloped from our line back to the run of the creek, and then up on the south side, which was wooded, back to our main line on the brow of the hill. The skirmishing soon became furious all along the line. In falling back our part of the line had to averse the cleared ground until we began to ascend the slope on the south side of the creek, and the enemy, who rushed to the brow of the hill, poured a destructive [fire] into us.⁽¹⁶⁾

Ray moved from the left to the right of his line, when he was hit in the ankle by a minnie ball. Fearing that he might be captured, he called upon his troops to carry him to the rear. Three or four men came forward, lifted Ray in their arms, and carried him back until the goup met the stretcher-bearers. Ray described the rest of his story in the third person:

He was then carried by them to the ambulance-station, and thence to the hospital, and there, when his turn came, he was placed on the operating table, and when he woke up his left foot was gone—the surgeons said amputation was necessary.

This wound ended Ray's service as an active soldier in the Sixth Regiment.⁽¹⁷⁾

Captain Ray wasn't the only officer to fall during these days of bitter skirmishing. On June 7, Lieutenant Bartlett Yancey Mebane, commanding Company F, was mortally wounded near Cold Harbor. The sinister effects of attrition, partially overcome after Rappahan-

nock Station, were again making themselves felt, especially among the regimental line officers. By mid-June the regiment was faced with a "very serious lack of officers." There were only seven line officers left, owing to the "captures of last November" and the casualties suffered in the fighting at Bethesda Church and Second Cold Harbor. In order to offset this problem, Colonel Tate wrote North Carolina Adjutant General Richard C. Gatlin, urging the promotion of Captain Richard Watson York to the rank of major. York, a brilliant orator and son of noted Methodist clergyman and educator Brantley York, had commanded Company I since the beginning of the war. He had been under consideration for a promotion for some time. Tate considered the delay in promoting him so serious that it "has already done him injury." In presenting York's claim Tate wrote,

The Captain has been giving me valuable aid for near a year now, as an acting Field Officer. His bearing at Gettysburg & during the campaigns following has been such as to merit my warm gratitude and admiration. (18)

York was promoted, although the order promoting him has been lost. (19)

Other men were seeking advancement, but not possibly of the same type. Captain N. A. Ramsey, who had succeeded Neill W. Ray in the command of Company D, wrote Governor Vance from Cold Harbor on June 8:

I see by the papers that the Legislature has authorized you to appoint an agent to attend to the collection bounty, pay, &c., of decd. soldiers. (20)

Ramsey wanted the appointment. In fact, he felt that he could fill the position "most efficiently & satisfactorily to all concerned." He had served in the army for nearly three years, but wouldn't accept the appointment if "I though the war would last for any considerable length of time." He presented good references: ex-Governor Charles Manly; Judge George E. Badger; young politician and future university president, Kemp P. Battle; and J. F. Rogers—all residents of Raleigh. Manly added a postscript to Ramsey's letter: "I believe that Capt. Ramsey is well qualified for the office." Although there is no evidence that Ramsey received the appointment, it is interesting to observe the influence held by some members of the Sixth. (21)

A change was in the wind in late May, a change which would have a direct influence upon the regiment. On May 31, Major General Jubal Anderson Early, formerly commanding the division in which the Sixth served, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and assigned to the command of Ewell's old Second Corps. This promotion was given to Early after the temporary retirement of Ewell from

active field duty. Brigadier General Stephen Dodson Ramseur was placed in command of Early's division, this action also to be effective on the 31st. The young Lincoln County officer was promoted to the rank of major general on June 1, ⁽²²⁾

Ramseur had been born in Lincolnton, North Carolina on May 31, 1837. He attended Davidson College and the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with the class of 1860. He resigned his commission on April 6, 1861, and entered the Confederate service as captain of the Ellis Light Artillery, a Raleigh battery. Almost his first official function was to lead his unit in Governor Ellis' funeral at Raleigh on July 10, 1861, a sad event in which the Sixth Regiment also participated. In the spring of 1862, he reported for service with General John B. Magruder, then at Yorktown, Virginia. In April, 1862, he was elected to the colonelcy of the Forty-ninth North Carolina, which he ably led during the Seven Days Battles. He was badly wounded at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, and received a commission as brigadier general on November 1, 1862. He succeeded General George B. Anderson, who had been mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, in the command of the latter's North Carolina brigade. He fought with distinction at Chancellorsville, but was wounded again. After this, he fought through all the battles of the Second Army Corps, and was wounded a third time at Spotsylvania Court House. When Ramseur received his commission as major general, the day after his twenty-seventh birthday, he was the youngest West Pointer to attain that rank in the Confederate service. The Sixth Regiment was fortunate to be in the division commanded by such a man. Both Ramseur and Early, though not without certain shortcomings, were very able men, as the future would amply demonstrate. ⁽²³⁾

In early June, the Sixth Regiment was posted in strong fortifications near the Mechanicsville Road, nine miles northeast of Richmond. The position was near the Chickahominy River at a point known as Chickahominy Bluff, where strong Confederate trenches can still be seen. Entrenchments of the two armies were six hundred yards apart at this point, across the Chickahominy River in a neighboring swamp, but heavy cannonading and skirmishing on the skirmish lines was continued "incessantly from daylight until dark." The Union forces occasionally attacked the breastworks, but were always repulsed by the men in the Sixth, usually with heavy loss. The regiment didn't participate in the attacks of Generals Rodes and Gordon upon the Union right flank at Bethesda Church on June 2. Rodes and Gordon succeeded in turning the Union right flank and in "capturing about 500 prisoners, and killing a great many and driving them out of three lines of Breastworks." The men did engage in a sharp skirmish on Monday, May 30, in which two men of Company K were wounded. John Barton was wounded in the shoulder and Levi Walker was shot

in the leg. This was the same skirmish in which Captain Ray was wounded. (24)

On June 4, John K. Walker wrote,

The cannonading and skirmishing is raging furiously while I write. Our troops are in good Breastworks and in fine spirits just waiting for the Yankees to come on us, and we ship them every time they attack us and getting plenty of everything to eat. (25)

Walker was in fine spirits, believing that "we will fight out this war now before we stop." He felt that Lee and Beauregard were "giving old Grant fits," and were definitely "the men to work Grant." Walker even had time to remind his family about a blanket and a haversack he had sent from North Carolina. He didn't want the younger members of his family to use "any more of my old ink and that cinamon but take care of them." (26)

The fighting soon died down as the armies rested from their exertions at Cold Harbor. General Ramseur, division commander for the Sixth, wrote to his wife on June 9:

We have been quiet all day. No artillery & very little musketry along our lines. I have been asleep for hours.

It was quiet along the Chickahominy, but a great adventure was about to begin. (27)

Lee hoped to make a diversion against the Union forces under General David Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley and possibly threaten Washington city. By doing this, Union pressure on his lines in front of Richmond would be relieved. Accordingly, he ordered Early to move to the valley with the Second Army Corps. On June 11, the corps was moved to the rear of A. P. Hill's Third Army Corps, near Gaines's Mill. On the 12th Early received orders to march. Two battalions of artillery were ordered to accompany Early's 8,000 infantry. Brigadier General Armistead Long was placed in over-all command of the artillery. (28)

At 3:00 in the morning of June 13, the column began its march, through Louisa Court House and to the banks of the Rivanna River near Charlottesville. By the evening of the 16th, the road-weary infantry was encamped near Charlottesville, early enough for William G. Lewis, Brigade Commander of the Sixth, to write his wife:

You see by the date of this letter that we have done some very quick marching since I last wrote. I think we will capture Hunter & his entire force in a few days. We have a plenty of men, & they are good ones. I don't think there will hardly be a fight.

Lewis didn't want his wife to be uneasy about him. He felt certain that "Hunter will not give us battle." The Confederate brigadier also felt that the "war will end this Fall," presumably with a Confederate victory. It was good to express such confidence, but there was still much fighting to be done. (50)

We have few records from the men in the Sixth Regiment during this period, since it was late in the war and Confederate regimental records are rare for the period. Still, we can trace their progress from the records of men in other regiments of Ramseur's division. C. C. Blacknall, Colonel of the Twenty-third North Carolina, described Early's movement against Hunter, who was advancing upon Lynchburg from Lexington, in the Shenandoah Valley. Blacknall wrote,

We left Richmond on the 13th inst, marched night & day to Charlottesville, thence by Railroad to Lynchburg where we arrived just in time to save the city from capture as Hunter with a large army was marching on the place & was already shelling the city & the forces on the outskirts (Breckinridge's Division). We went hastily to the front & engaged the enemy at once, drove him back & established our line of fortifications 2½ miles from town, the next day enemy advanced in strong force attacked us in front of my Brigade & made a charge on our lines but were repulsed in splendid style by the 12th and 23rd Regts. We killed & wounded & captured a large number & lost but a single man in my Regt. The boys from our neighborhood all well & unhurt. (31)

By June 20, Hunter had had enough. He began to retreat towards the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad through Liberty and Buford's Gap in the Blue Ridge. Early's Confederates followed, marching as rapidly as possible, until Hunter attempted to delay their pursuit at Bedford, twenty-five miles west of Lynchburg. Here, General Lewis was ordered to take one of his regiments and drive the enemy through the town. The men charged upon the rear of the Union column "shooting them down on every side, & leaving the dead & wounded lying on the very doorsteps of houses that they were engaged in robbing when we made the attack." The women of the town lined the streets and cheered the Confederates with hurrahs for Jeff Davis. The cheering was accompanied by the anxious waving of handkerchiefs and the urging of the Confederates to press on. The women seemed oblivious to the danger created by the battle going on in front of them. Although Confederate officers urged them to "retire to their cellars for safety," they disregarded all entreaties and continued to greet the advancing column. The excited ladies even pointed out the retreating enemy and urged the Confederate infantry "on to the pursuit." Blacknall wrote,

. . . such excitement & such a route I have never before witnessed. (32)

Liberty had other attractions which absorbed the interest of some of the men. Lewis wrote,

. . . I have met with a good many very nice young ladies up here, & have payed them some attention. Since I have been married my opinion of the female character has been very much raised, & I believe I like to be with the ladies more now than ever. In fact, Mitte, your true & estimable traits have led me to believe that a true woman is next to an angel. But the thought will sometimes intrude itself that they are not, as a class, as good as you. And I am compelled to say that I do not believe they are. . . . (33)

The pursuit continued through Salem, sixty-five miles west of Lynchburg, with the Confederates marching day and night through immense clouds of dust, which limited their visibility in some cases to ten feet. Strong men fell unconscious from exhaustion and fatigue created by dust and the intense heat. The march wore out men's socks and altered their appearance. Their skin became sunburned, while beards and hair were left untrimmed. At Cave Gap, west of Salem in a spur of the Alleghenies, Hunter again delayed the Confederates. Early's men captured eleven pieces of artillery and many horses and wagons, all "with very little loss on our side." In spite of this success Hunter made his escape into the mountains, thereby thwarting Early's plans to destroy him. (34)

Failing to crush Hunter, Early turned his column north towards the Shenandoah Valley in an effort to fulfill the second part of his orders. The men marched rapidly northward covering from twenty to twenty-five miles a day. They reached Buchanan, on the James River, on June 23. Lewis wrote,

This is a most romantic place, but we will not be allowed to enjoy its beauty long, for we are ordered to leave at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. (35)

Continuing their long march the men marched through Coziers and Botetourt Springs to Natural Bridge. The sight of the huge span of rock thrilled many of the men, especially the piedmont North Carolinians who were unused to the mountains. Blacknall described the scene:

We marched our whole army to the place, stacked arms & gave our men time to go down & examine this great work of the Creator. It was a grand sight to see thousands of our soldiers covered with dust . . . beneath this grand structure examining

its wonderful proportions & sending up cheer after cheer, as our Brass Bands played beneath the immense arch. (36)

At Lexington the scene was different. Here the men passed by the grave of "Stonewall" Jackson with reversed arms, keeping time to the "solemn music of banks." The grave was covered with fresh flowers, giving rise to deep feelings among the men who had served under the dead general. Lewis wrote,

You have no idea what feelings passed over me as I went by his grave. There lay the great Christian patriot—& soldier, the unsurpassed warrior of his time, cold in death, & as harmless as the flowers that covered his grave. And the thought that Yankee vandals had passed over his grave, who could never stand before him while alive, & passed in triumph as conquerors, stirred feelings within me, that I at least, would strike the hardest blows in my power to prevent such an occurrence again. (37)

Lewis believed that some of Jackson's spirit was instilled into the men of his brigade—"those hardy veterans who had followed him in so many hard marches, & fought with him on so many stubborn but victorious fields." (38)

The citizens of Lexington greeted Early's army with spirit and rejoicing. According to one writer, they were happy to be "relieved from Yankee rule." But the Confederate advance did not end in Lexington. It continued up the Valley Turnpike toward Staunton, a route that was lined with pretty ladies, residents of the surrounding country, who welcomed the men by waving white handkerchiefs and smiling sweetly "at the 'boys' who had rid them of the Yankee plunderers & thieves." The march was nearly an ovation. The greeting was noticed by all the soldiers, but especially by Brigade Commander Lewis who "paid considerable attention" to some of the young ladies on the route. He liked the company of women, as he explained it, "now better than I did before I was married." (39)

The men arrived in Staunton for a brief rest and an opportunity to prepare for the long march ahead. A rumor was in the air that they would march into Pennsylvania or, at least, try to capture Washington city. Everyone was "delighted with a visit to the enemys country." Orders went out to send back the baggage wagons. Blacknall was forced to leave his company headquarters wagon, "which has heretofore carried my private baggage." From now on, his saddle bags had to be sufficient since they would be the "only means of carrying clothing." (40)

In spite of these hardships and the exhausting march, the beauty of the Shenandoah Valley did not go unnoticed. General Early was so impressed that he wrote nearly four pages of description in his *Auto-*

biography. Lewis described it as "one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and teeming with the prettiest ladies you ever saw." Blacknall was impressed by the richness of the soil and the amount of supplies which the valley was able to furnish Early's army. He ardently described the scene:

The crops are splendid, the wheat better than ever before & the whole country one vast meadow, the thousands of horses which we have with us, barely making an impression on the vast hay & grass fields. (41)

Blacknall often went into the country around Staunton to get his meals and was always treated with kindness by the hospitable people who furnished him with "quantities of milk & butter without charge." All this beauty was great compensation for the noise and confusion of camp as the army prepared to march forward into the enemy's country. Finally the baggage had been sorted and packed, the mails had been discontinued, and the "hundred little things" which were necessary to prepare an army for the march had been completed. The column was ready to march again—to the North. (42)

As the men marched toward Winchester, ninety miles north of Staunton, they were continually impressed by the beauty of the valley. The only thing to impair the scene was the presence of a "long & protracted draught" which had "blighted" everything. On June 27 it rained, for the first time since the expedition had left Richmond. This aided the wheat crop, but came too late to help the corn and the family gardens which were seen everywhere. The loss was not too serious, at least in the mind of one North Carolina farmer, Colonel Blacknall. He wrote,

. . . as the wheat crop is superabundant & corn is but little needed, the loss of the crop will not be seriously felt. The farmers are not able to save one-tenth of the grass crop for want of labor. (43)

The march continued through intense heat and clouds of dust which choked men and obscured vision. After passing through Winchester Early moved against Union General Franz Sigel at Harper's Ferry. The enemy was driven through the town onto the commanding eminence of Maryland Heights on the north or Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates then destroyed portions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some public property, "& took along with us as much of the supplies as we could carry." The rest was burned. During this movement Lewis' brigade was held in the rear of the army and kept on Bolivar Heights until late in the afternoon of July 7. It rejoined Ramseur's division, which had advanced through Martins-

burg, at Sharpsburg, Maryland on July 8. Spirits were high when the men moved into Maryland. General Ramseur exclaimed to his wife:

I cannot tell how long we will be absent from the "Confederacy." You must not feel uneasy. . . . We are doing very well, but have plenty of hard work to do. . . .

On the morning of July 9, Early's advance marched through Frederick, driving a force of Union cavalry [part of the Ninth New York] before them. As the Sixth Regiment marched through the town, the citizens taunted them with the cry, "Go ahead! You will soon meet regular soldiers." The men replied: "All right, they are the fellows we are hunting for." The regular soldiers which the townspeople were talking about consisted of a force of about 3,000 hastily-collected infantry under Major General Lew Wallace. These troops were posted on the east side of the Monocacy River, a small stream which flows from southern Pennsylvania through central Maryland and passes immediately east of Frederick. Wallace had been able to collect a force of militia which had been reinforced by the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, commanded by Brigadier General James B. Ricketts, commander of the battery which the Sixth Regiment had captured at First Manassas on a similar summer's day three years before. Now the Sixth was to meet Ricketts again, and get the better of him again.

Early sent General John McCausland's cavalry brigade to find a ford across the river above Wallace's right flank. The news he received upon McCausland's return was encouraging. Ramseur's division was advanced against the enemy's center in an effective demonstration, while Gordon moved rapidly across the Monocacy and attacked his flank. During the frontal demonstration, the Twenty-third North Carolina was detached to drive the enemy from a strip of woods along the river bank. Blacknall described the scene:

We performed the task splendidly, charging through the woods & driving the enemy back to their fortifications at the Railroad, where they took refuge in a block-house constructed of heavy timbers at the depot. I then charged them in this position going within 20 ft of the house in which they were posted but finding it impossible to carry it by storm, we fell back to await reinforcements.

Gordon's men attacked Wallace's right flank and caused the enemy to break and run. Johnston's brigade of Ramseur's division moved across the river and completed the route. Many prisoners were captured while the Union camp, including Wallace's headquarters, was plundered. The pursuit was continued for four miles in the direction of Baltimore until Early ordered his men to return to camp on the

banks of the Monocacy. The Confederates had won a hollow or Pyrrhic victory. Besides suffering casualties which numbered nearly seven hundred men, including Brigadier General Clement A. Evans who was wounded, the expedition had lost a precious day. There is no record of the losses sustained by the Sixth Regiment in this engagement. In spite of everything, the men of the Second Corps were exhilarated by their victory. General Lewis wrote,

We whipped the Yankees beautifully at Frederick Md. 49

On July 10, the march continued through the most unfriendly state of Maryland. As John K. Walker exclaimed, "The people of Md. show less sympathy for us than when we were first in there." Even so, Walker found that some sympathy for the Confederate cause still existed. He wrote two letters to his brother Bill, a prisoner at Point Lookout, and left them "at two Secesh House[s]." The inhabitants of these homes had sons in the Confederate Army and promised to mail the letters "with the greatest pleasure." Walker was doing well, except for the fact that he hadn't heard from home in nearly two months and didn't like the dry, dusty weather. 50

As the column marched through Rockville on the afternoon of July 10, the heat continued to be intense. The dust rose in clouds, covering men, horses, cannons, and other military equipment with fine powder. In spite of this obstacle, the men marched a distance of thirty miles before a halt was called. The march was continued on the morning of the 11th towards the fortifications of Washington which circled the city. As the men struggled through the heat on the Seventh Street Pike, they encountered the same conditions which had plagued them since they had left Lexington. Early described the scene:

. . . the day was so excessively hot, even at a very early hour in the morning, and the dust so dense, that many of the men fell by the way, and it became necessary to slacken our pace. 51

By the afternoon of the 11th, the dome of the Federal Capitol became visible. Soon the fortifications along the Seventh Street Pike loomed up before the weary men.

Early found these to be "very strong" and built "very scientifically." They "consisted of a circle of enclosed forts, connected by breastworks, with ditches, palisades, and abatis in front, and every approach swept by a cross-fire of artillery, including some heavy guns." The principal fort in front of the Confederates was named Fort Stevens, a strong works which was supported by Fort Reno some distance to the left. Early threw out a line of skirmishers and made plans to

move his men forward in a general attack. Soon the Confederates were engaged in heavy skirmishing with the city's defenders, although no general attack was made. Night came and the exhausted men slept on their arms, wondering whether "Old Early" would order a general assault in the morning. (52)

One of the two letters that John K. Walker wrote to his younger brother "Billie" was written on July 7 and presumably sent before the Sixth Regiment arrived in front of Washington. The other was written while the regiment was encamped in front of old Francis Blair's house at Silver Spring, Maryland, two and a half miles from the 1854 limits of Washington city. Walker's second letter is well worth repeating, at least in part:

. . . Billie I have not heard from home in a month but all was well when last heard. Tell all the boys of your mess that there people are well. William Squires is well. All the Boys are worn out marching. Our aggregate in the co. [K] is 78, and only 37 men are present. . . . Lieut. Maynard is well Capt. Vincent is complaining. Jim Squires is well Charles [?] is well. Tell all of my old mess Howdie and give them my respects. . . . (53)

The Confederates remained in front of Washington throughout the 12th. Their artillery fired some shells into the Union fortifications, chiefly Fort Stevens, while heavy skirmishing continued. Early did not, however, make an assault. He explained his reasons in great and needless detail in his official report, written near Leesburg, Virginia, on July 14. Possibly his chief excuse was the arrival of the Sixth Army Corps from Grant's army, then in front of Petersburg. The somewhat overcautious Confederate explained,

I became satisfied that the assault, even in successful, would be attended with such great sacrifice as would insure the destruction of my whole force before the victory could have been made available, and, if unsuccessful, would necessarily have resulted in the loss of the whole force. (54)

Because of this, Early determined to retire across the Potomac "before it became too late." He felt that the loss of his army would have "a depressing effect" upon the Confederacy, and would encourage the Union cause. The disaster might be "very serious, if not fatal," to the Confederates. Besides, Generals Couch, Sigel, and Hunter were all at various points in the rear of the Confederates. The overcautious Early could have marched into Washington on the 11th—but, of course, did not realize the extent of his opportunity. The net result of all of these arguments caused Early to order his men to withdraw from in front of Washington on the night of July 12. (55)

As the men retraced their weary steps through the dust of southern Maryland the air was alive with mixed feelings. General Lewis took the withdrawal philosophically. He had seen the dome of the capitol and concluded that "I would not visit such a detestable black Republican place, so we turned round & came over to a more congenial clime." (54) Captain Blacknall felt that the Confederates had succeeded "in giving the Yankees a worst scare & causing the greatest panic of the war in Yankeedom." (55) This feeling was concurred in by General Early who reported to General Lee:

There was intense excitement and alarm in Washington and Baltimore and all over the North, and my force was greatly exaggerated, it being reported that you were in command, having left Beauregard at Petersburg.

Early ruefully added, "Washington can never be taken by our troops unless surprised when without a force to defend it." (56)

Ramseur was jubilant over the results of the expedition. In spite of heat and dust that were "so great that our men could not possibly march further," he felt that the Confederates had "accomplished a good deal & I hope will still do good work for our cause." The young major general hoped that his wife would join him in continued prayers "for independence & peace." (57)

On July 14, the army recrossed the Potomac at White's Ford after marching through Rockville, Maryland. By that afternoon the weary Confederates were encamped at Leesburg, the county seat of Loudoun County, Virginia. (60)

The Sixth Regiment had fared well during the raid, although most of the men were "nearly worn out marching." They had covered a distance of nearly six hundred miles since June 13, and had succeeded in getting within "2 miles of Washington City, near enough to throw shells in the city." John K. Walker was proud of this record, and proud of the fact that the Sixth had assisted in the capture of "a great many horses and cattle." He wrote his father:

. . . I tell you we took them by surprise and whipped out old Wallace on the 9th & on the 11th we were at Washington. You better know the name of Ewells Corps is enough for them. (61)

There was another point which was even more important; all the "boys" who came from eastern Alamance County were "well."

On July 15, Early's army marched from Leesburg toward Winchester and went into camp at Berryville, on the western edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, almost equidistant from Winchester and Harper's Ferry. During the march Lewis' brigade engaged in a skirmish with a force of Union cavalry. The brigade had won a

minor victory, capturing a piece of artillery and recapturing some wagons which had been taken from the Confederates. Lewis felt his men would have captured another piece of artillery "if I had not been ordered very peremptorily to go no further." (62)

On July 19, Ramseur's division was ordered to move to Stephenson's Depot, important supply point northeast of Winchester. There had been reports from General Vaughn, commanding Confederate cavalry in the vicinity, that a small Union force of two regiments, one of infantry and the other of cavalry, was moving from Martinsburg toward Stephenson's Depot. Ramseur, not wishing to be taken by surprise, moved his entire division towards Martinsburg on July 20. As the men marched forward, two brigades, Johnston's and Lewis', were moved into an assault position across the Martinsburg Pike. The Sixth was ordered to advance two miles up the pike, beyond the main body of Ramseur's division, where it formed line of battle at the edge of a small woods. Suddenly the enemy appeared in force and attacked. The men in the Sixth loaded their rifles and opened fire. Ramseur, attracted by the firing, soon appeared with the remainder of Johnston's and Lewis' brigades. He quickly moved his infantry to within sixty yards of the enemy, who were lying down in an open field. Suddenly the Unionists opened "a severe fire" upon the Confederate line. Both of Ramseur's brigades still continued to advance, forcing the enemy to begin a slow retreat. At the critical moment some of Lewis' men suddenly broke ranks and ran to the rear, "in the most unaccountable manner." This sudden withdrawal forced Johnston's line to also fall back. A Confederate artillery battery, which had been run into the front line, was taken and two hundred and fifty men were killed, wounded, and captured. The loss in Lewis' brigade was twenty killed "and some wounded & some prisoners." General Lewis was severely wounded. Company K didn't lose a man, although it carried twenty-six men into the fight, "the largest Co. in the Regt." (63)

The Confederates withdrew in much disorder to their fortifications around Stephenson's Depot. Fortunately, the Union force, commanded by cavalry General William Averell, did not press the pursuit. During the night Ramseur moved his entire division down the valley to Strasburg, some miles below Winchester. (64)

Ramseur was "greatly mortified" at the result of the battle. He believed that his men had "behaved shamefully." He confided his feelings to his wife from Early's headquarters "Near Strasburg":

They ran from the enemy and for the first time in my life, I am deeply mortified at the conduct of troops under my command. Had these men behaved like my old Brigade would have done under similar circumstances, a disgraceful retreat would have been a brilliant victory.

Fortunately Ramseur was safe, but he didn't want his wife to "mention to anyone the bad conduct of my troops." He wrote in more detail on the same day, July 23:

The fight of 20th at Winchester where my Div. was engaged ought to have been a victory. Our men for some unaccountable reason became panic stricken & after a fight of five minutes ran off of the field in wild disorder. I did all in my power to stop them, but it was impossible. Officers who are acquainted with all of the facts not only do acquit me of all blame, but unhesitatingly declare that had the troops behaved with their usual steadiness we would have gained a glorious victory. (66)

Ramseur was certain that he had done everything possible to win, "yet newspaper Editors & stay-at-homes, croakers will sit back in safe places & condemn me." He hoped that his wife would be "little affected" by the defeat, and wanted her to "pass" it by "without notice." (67)

The mortification must have been especially deep because Ramseur wrote again on July 28th:

. . . The Yankees whipped me the other day. T'was terribly hard to bear. . . (68)

Ramseur was attacked bitterly by the Virginia press, chiefly on the issue of the disposition of his troops. He was ably defended by his good friend, Major General Robert E. Rodes, also a division commander in the Second Corps. Rodes wrote General Ewell in an effort to vindicate Ramseur's name:

Ramseur acted most heroically, as usual exposed himself recklessly, but could do nothing with the men; they were under the influence of panic. I do not hesitate to record my belief that the cause of the disaster was the conduct of the men, and the prime cause was the breaking of the two left regiments of Hoke's brigade. Of course if Ramseur had put Pegram's brigade in the front line the disaster might have been averted, but who knows? (69)

Rodes continued with a strong condemnation of the men who had attacked Ramseur:

Is a battle lost finally because your enemy outflanks you? With their superior opportunities, and urged by a natural desire to shirk the responsibility for this disaster, and the less laudable one inspired by this dislike of Ramseur, to throw the blame upon Ramseur, the men and main officers concerned have succeeded in winning public opinion to their side, and have very nearly ruined Ramseur.

Rodes felt that it was due to Ramseur as his friend, "and as an admirable officer," to defend him. He felt that Ewell would be able to place the young North Carolinian "fairly before his brother officers." How much the Sixth had to do with Ramseur's reverse is not recorded. Captain Neill W. Ray, the regimental historian, was absent in a Richmond hospital. He used secondhand information to record the engagement in an implausible manner. He wrote,

The 6th charged single-handed and fought until nearly surrounded, But the enemy had overpowering numbers, and the whole brigade was outflanked, and all had to fall back together. (71)

Ramseur's division marched up the valley on the night of July 20, the retreat continuing until the men had reached Strasburg. Union forces under Averell and Hunter advanced to Winchester and began to fortify their position. Early wasn't through, however. He continued his campaign of constant maneuver by advancing upon Winchester on July 24, in a surprise move. As the Confederates approached the town Blacknall noticed that the

. . . hills & forts around town (were) filled with Yankees, we deployed our columns, ordered a general advance & swept like an avalanche over every obstacle driving the Yankees before us & causing them to flee for their lives in every direction, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. (72)

Private John K. Walker was jubilant. He felt that the enemy loss had been "terrible in killed wounded & prisoners." The loss in the Sixth was slight; none of the men in Company K were hurt. He wrote home with high spirits: (73)

. . . you just ought to seen the Yankees run, and burn their wagons &c. I guess they cant follow us any more soon. Harpers Ferry seems to be there only place of safety when old Early's foot cavalry gets after him. (74)

The Union forces fled to Martinsburg, and finally across the Potomac into Maryland, leaving the roads behind them filled with trains of burning wagons. One train, over a mile in length, was so closely pursued that it was set on fire and abandoned. The Confederates continued their pursuit into Martinsburg which they reached on July 27. Blacknall commented,

. . . the enemy . . . crossed to their side of the Potomac leaving Genl. Early monarch of all he surveys. (75)

Ramseur, still smarting from his defeat near Stephenson's Depot on the 20th, gloated:

. . . we paid them back on the 24th. We have driven them across the river & expect to follow in a few days. (76)

For the moment, the men were allowed to rest. Campaigning was temporarily halted while Ramseur's division was engaged in tearing up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which ran through Martinsburg, and gathering the ripening wheat from the lower valley. The weather continued to be hot and dry, although John K. Walker noticed with a farmer's eye that the "wheat crops look fine." (77)

For several days the army rested at Martinsburg. During this period the weary men of the Sixth, thoroughly exhausted by the hard marching of the previous two months, obtained some badly-needed rest. John K. Walker was mildly disturbed over the fact that he had received only one letter from home in the past month while he had written over half a dozen. He didn't want his family to make him any clothes until he wrote for them. Instead, he had many things to send home. It was too hot to march and carry unneeded equipment along at the same time. He asked his father to send him a pair of socks and some sewing thread and then wrote,

I am going to send one good oil cloth 1 fine hat 1 pr. of boots 1 fine pr. socks, and tell Levi that I am going to send him 135 caps by Mitchell in with Jim Squirese and one haversack. They will all and I am going to send some other little tricks that I wont mention in this letter . . . I am going to send some little leather straps by the bearer.

Most of the men in Company K were well, including Sam Wilson, George Cheeks, and Lieutenant Maynard. Unfortunately, both Sam Tate and Albert Graham were sick in the hospital. (78)

On August 1, Walker wrote that he wanted the socks and thread sent from home right away. He also wanted some soap, a shirt and pair of drawers "that I sent home by Levi." He was especially interested in acquiring new pairs of boots for himself and his younger brother Bill, then at Raleigh. If his father wanted to send him a pair of shoes instead it would be fine. Walker was naturally sensitive about his footwear—a habit he had picked up in the long, hot marches of June and July. He anxiously wrote his father:

. . . have me a pair of shoes made just like Bills, have them made on the same last but dont have them half soled and dont leave the soles out so far as the edges have them made just like Bills exactly but dont have them halfsoled at all for I can have them half-soled myself cheaper than you can, and so you take the boots and have me a pr. of shoes made for I had just as leave have shoes anyhow dont have any marching to do in the winter. . . (79)

In late July the Sixth Regiment accompanied Ramseur's division in a movement from Martinsburg across the Potomac to Williamsport, Maryland. The men spent one night on Northern soil while Confederate authorities procured badly-needed commissary stores which the retreating Union forces had left at Williamsport. After recrossing the Potomac, the division marched to Bunker Hill, six miles north of Winchester, and went into camp. The weather continued hot and dry, but the health of the men continued to be good. (82)

The Confederates continued to fare very well "in the way of supplies." Everyone was astonished at the abundant food in the lower valley. Blacknall wrote,

The country affords any quantity of wheat beef, &c. The people in the valley have never had any scarcity of provisions, but on the contrary the greatest abundance. We are able to get a splendid dinner for 50c to \$1 in Confederate money. . . . There is enough wheat in the valley for Genl. Lee's army, & I hope we will be able to get it off.

Later Blacknall added,

We are now encamped in a splendid country & we get such supplies as we need without trouble.

The only provisions which the North Carolinians missed were watermelons and peaches, two crops which were almost unknown in the valley. (81)

In early August the army was in a stir of excitement over McCausland's cavalry expedition to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania "to demand \$100,000 in gold to pay for houses burnt in Virginia by order of Federal Generals." McCausland had orders to burn the town if he failed to get the money. When the town was burned there was "much excitement" in the army, although most of the men thought the act was

. . . a just retribution, whether as a retaliation for the burning of our Southern towns or as a penalty for the refusal on the part of the citizens to comply with a demand for money levied in accordance with the rules of war. (82)

Blacknall felt that Early had conducted his campaign with great skill, and had entirely outwitted the enemy. The latter were "puzzled to death" in their attempts to understand the movements of the Confederate general. (83)

This Confederate success was to be short-lived. On August 6, General Grant had appointed a new general to take command in the valley. His name was Philip H. Sheridan, formerly commander of the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. On the 10th, Sheridan moved

his command from Harper's Ferry into the valley and went into position with the right of his line resting at Clifton and his left at Berryville, directly east of Winchester. Most of the Union cavalry was massed on the Millwood-Winchester Pike. Early withdrew his troops from Bunker Hill to Winchester in an attempt to counter the threat to his rear. On the night of August 10, the Confederates retreated from Winchester and moved up the valley to Strasburg. At 9:00 A.M. on the 11th, Breckenridge's division was withdrawn from its covering position on the Berryville Pike and moved rapidly back through Winchester to cover Early's retreat. Early's "foot cavalry" soon outdistanced their pursuers, thereby frustrating Sheridan's intention to get in their rear and force them to give battle on terms favorable to the Union commander. (84)

By August 14, Early's army was intrenched at Fisher's Hill, a strong position below Winchester, waiting for Sheridan to attack. Ramseur, satisfied that the army's line was impregnable, felt that "they are afraid to attack us in our present position." The army would now rest for a few days, awaiting Sheridan's attack. (85)

The Sixth Regiment had engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy during the retreat from Bunker Hill, but few of the men were hurt. Company K had one casualty, Bedford Ballard, who was bruised by a ball on the left arm. Fortunately the skin hadn't been broken. The regiment lightheartedly went into line of battle with Ramseur's division on the right of Early's line, covering the Valley Pike and the approaches to Massanutten Mountain. John K. Walker described the rumors that circulated in Early's army as the men awaited Sheridan:

They (the enemy) are reported to be in very strong force consisting of 4 corps of Infantry and two Division of Cavalry Comd. by old Joe Hooker who we cleaned up for at Chancellorsville in 63. It is rumored that Grant is leaving Petersburg as fast as he can and that is undoubtedly true because a portion of this army consists of troops from Petersburg, and I also understand that they are sending large numbers of Troops South it is thought that Mobile Ala. will go up soon. (86)

Fortunately, Kershaw's division of Longstreet's force was coming up from Petersburg, just in time to repulse a Union cavalry expedition under Torbett in the Luray Valley. Fitz Lee's cavalry had helped Kershaw's men to repel the enemy with the capture of "7 pieces of artillery." (87)

The weather continued hot and dry with an occasional shower as the picket lines of the two armies faced each other on the slopes of Fisher's Hill. Although the opposing armies were less than a mile apart, few shots were exchanged. The Confederates were determined

to make a stand and would give the enemy "the best in our shop," if an attack were made. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ General Ramseur was especially anxious to see his division redeem itself for its defeat at Stephenon's Depot. He had written on August 10, while the command was still at Bunker Hill,

I hoped for many reasons that we may whip them soundly. . . . ⁽⁵⁹⁾

As the Sixth Regiment lay with the rest of Early's army on the heights of Fisher's Hill, an old friend returned to command the brigade that they were in. Archibald C. Godwin, hero of the stand at Rappahannock Bridge, had been exchanged from Johnson's Island prison in the early summer of 1864. On August 5, he had been commissioned a brigadier general and, on August 11, was assigned to the command of "the bridge of Early's Division formerly commanded by General Hoke." General Lewis was relieved of command and sent to command forces in eastern North Carolina, mostly in the vicinity of Tarboro and Hamilton. ⁽⁹⁰⁾ The brigade to which Godwin returned was still composed of the Sixth, Twenty-first, Fifty-Fourth, and Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiments. The First North Carolina Artillery Battalion was still on detached service at Forts Branch and Fisher in eastern North Carolina. Its ranks had been sadly depleted by the continuous campaigning of the summer of 1864, until the aggregate of men present for duty was only 854. This compared very unfavorably with the number of 2,627 who were listed on the brigade's record books as "Aggregate present and absent." Ramseur's division, composed of Pegram's, Johnston's, and Godwin's brigades, could present only 2,060 men who were present for duty—a sad record of the attrition which was to destroy the Confederate Army. Early's entire army numbered only 8,269 present for duty, although a total of 34,515 were listed as being present and absent! Lieutenant Colonel Tate was still in command of the Sixth Regiment, although the records of the Second Army Corps listed Colonel Robert F. Webb, still in a Union prison, as being the regimental commander. ⁽⁹¹⁾

On August 17, Early moved his army from Strasburg toward Winchester; Sheridan fell back before him, unwilling to give battle unless the conditions were favorable for a Union victory. As Ramseur's division marched through Winchester a "considerable skirmish" ensued in which the Confederates captured "4 pieces of artillery" and several hundred prisoners. The Sixth lost only one man wounded—Company K had no casualties. The Confederates pursued Sheridan to his stronghold and supply base at Harper's Ferry. Ramseur moved his division to Smithfield, six miles from Harper's Ferry, and then withdrew to a better position at Bunker Hill. Although Early offered battle, Sheridan wouldn't take the bait. Ramseur wrote,

If they choose to come out & fight us, I think Gen'l Early will accommodate them. (92)

Blacknall described the situation in the lower valley after the division had returned to Bunker Hill. His discussion shows that he had a sound grasp of basic Confederate strategy:

This portion of the country has been occupied alternately by both armies every week since our occupancy of the valley . . . Harpers Ferry being at the extreme point of the valley where the blue ridge approaches the Potomac on the South & the range known as South Mountain on the North side, the Ferry being immediately in the gap. Bunker Hill being farther up the valley & commands the different approaches from that direction. Winchester a large (& before the war very flourishing) town of 5000 inhabitants being still farther up the valley & distant from this point ten miles, the valley is traversed from South to North by a large turnpike, known as the valley pike, this is intersected by numerous other pikes running in from the different gaps in the mountains east & west, besides there are other small pikes (all the roads are pikes on Mcadamized roads) running parallel to the main thoroughfare, the valley being generally quite narrow, it is difficult for one army to flank another or to pass to its rear. But as there are numerous gaps through which an army can easily pass, it will be seen that the valley is extremely difficult to defend at any given point. If for instance the enemy should attempt to get in our rear by moving up on our east side of the mountain & crossing in at Snickers Gap or at Front Royal then a backward move would be necessary on our part. Strasburg being located in a very narrow part of the valley is easily defended & difficult to turn, hence we fall back to that place when the enemy make demonstrations against our rear flanks.

Blacknall assured his correspondent that Early was doing a good job in his movements against Sheridan and "has wielded his army with much prudence & skill & is still master of the situation." (93) Possibly this was true, but Blacknall certainly overstated the Confederate position when he inferred that Early had Sheridan "so that he will run as soon as we turn our faces towards him." Sheridan was far from being cowed by Early, as the future would soon reveal. (94)

Ramseur's division lay quietly at Bunker Hill as the month of August drew to a close. Although Sheridan's cavalry had made one or two demonstrations against their position, no general conflict had developed. The men, from Ramseur to the soldiers in the ranks, seemed content to rest after the hard march from Strasburg, although there was heavy skirmishing at the outposts. The main topic of interest was A. P. Hill and Wade Hampton's combined attack against Warren's Fifth Army Corps at Reams Station on the Petersburg and

Weldon Railroad. John K. Walker had heard with some concern that "the Yankees have possession of the R. R. between Petersburg & Weldon and have fortified themselves on it and will [be] very hard to drive off it." He hoped that his North Carolina kinsmen would "drive these Yanks off," even if it were necessary to call upon old men and young boys to do it. For themselves, it was far more enjoyable to campaign in a land of plenty, commanded by an able general, now that the weather was turning cool and pleasant. No one knew what the future would hold; they might cross the Potomac into Maryland or they might hold their position and wait for Sheridan to give battle. Ramseur summed up the operations that had just come to a conclusion and expressed a sincere hope for future success:

. . . I have everything now ready to move. Thus, you see, our life is one of constant action, marching counter-marching, manuevering & sometimes a little fighting. So far we have been very successful. God grant that we may continue to strike telling blows for our bleeding country. (96)

September began with a movement of Ramseur toward Winchester. The weather was pleasant and bracing, "contrasting agreeably with the dry, dusty & sultry summer which has just left us & which departed without many regrets on our part." The cooler weather saw a rejuvenation in the spirits of the men, although their health had been good during the hot summer. The chief worry was the possible effect of Sherman's capture of Atlanta upon the presidential elections in the North. Everyone wanted McClellan to win with a corresponding return of peace, a negotiated peace. Besides this concern there was a general feeling of success and well-being in Early's army. After all, beef was a better diet than bacon and the valley people were different enough for many of the men to imagine they were almost in a foreign country. Blacknall described the people of the lower valley as they appeared to him in early September:

The manners & customs of this country are totally different from ours, there is a freedom cordiality & want of reserve here, to which you are a stranger in our country & this prevades the highest as well as the middle classes, pass a house today & get a glass of water; tomorrow call & you are an old acquaintance & dear friend of the family. The poor people live in two-story brick houses & the rich, the female portion, do their own labor. I have seen many ladies of good appearance & good estate attending to their domestic affairs bare-footed, & not seeming in the least confused to meet company in that seemingly uncivilized condition. Many of them being at the same time, quite intelligent & to some extent accomplished, but all free & easy as to manners, but sufficiently correct as regards morals, the people in the valley

bear their suffering & sacrifices with remarkable composure & with commendable good temper, being at all times ready to afford relief to the sick & wounded & to divide their subsistence with any who may choose to call & the number of applicants is by no means small. (97)

Most of the common soldiers had little time to fraternize with the people, at least not at this latter period of the campaign. Sheridan's superior numbers were now making themselves felt. Ramseur's division was constantly annoyed by Union cavalry which tended to demoralize the Confederate infantry. It was difficult to be always on the alert, constantly engaging enemy cavalry to prevent a surprise or the capture of the divisional supply trains. (98)

John K. Walker was doing well, except for a bad cold and a sore throat. He had recently received a quantity of personal supplies from home, brought by Private Mitchell who had been home on furlough. The shirt, pair of drawers, pair of socks, thread, and soft soap were most welcome to a soldier who had to be on the move most of the time. Heavy clothing was badly needed now that autumn seemed to be here to stay. The dryness had left the earth by this time and it rained a part of every day, making the daily job of skirmishing somewhat more pleasant. It was better to move in a cool rain than to march in the heat and dust of mid-summer. Besides, muddy roads also hampered the movements of the enemy. (99)

On September 10, Ramseur's division drove the Union cavalry back several miles in a sharp skirmish. The following day saw a lack of activity as a heavy rain kept the division in its camps about Bunker Hill. On September 11, the division fell back to a position five miles north of Winchester. Moves, especially retrograde movements, always caused men to philosophize. This one seemed to move Ramseur greatly. He described the war-racked country through which his division marched:

I wish you could see this magnificent Valley—at this beautiful season of the year. Although plantations are ruined—& the blackened remains of once splendid mansions are to be seen on all sides yet nature is triumphant. Magnificent meadows, beautiful forests & broad undulating fields rich in grass & clover. Truly it does seem sacriligious to despoil such an Eden, by the ravages of war. (100)

As the division settled down in its new camp, the gathering of wheat continued at a faster pace. Large supplies, including "several hundred" good beef cattle, were sent to Lee's army at Petersburg. It was gratifying to know that the mission of holding the lower valley

while the wheat crop was being harvested was soon to be accomplished. All they could do was to hold "our part of the line."¹⁰¹

The men in the division continued to thrive on a daily fare of skirmishing, with no engagement of a general nature. Days were spent in picket duty on the line east of Winchester and in gathering in the wheat crop. The scene was almost too quiet; the air was filled with uncertainty. The constant skirmishing had caused such battle-hardened veterans as Blacknall to exclaim,

... what you might consider an adventure of some importance has become to me only an every day occurrence, as we are so often under fire & having little affairs with the Yankees that we dont regard a little skirmish as anything at all.¹⁰²

Blacknall often lay down and read the newspapers while his men engaged in a "brisk skirmish." The weather continued to change. The hot and dry days of summer and early fall were becoming cooler; rain continued to fall almost every day. All this caused a sense of false security to pervade the feelings of the men—from General Ramseur on down. The "constant watchfulness & almost daily moves" were beginning to change the attitude of everyone. It seemed that one could stay in the valley forever, always fighting Yankees, until the Judgment Day. Maybe there would be a change, maybe the army would fall back toward Staunton. No one seemed to know. Most of the men believed that the fortunes of the Confederacy depended upon them as they tried to hold Sheridan back in the valley:

I think everything depends upon this Fall Campaign.¹⁰³

Ramseur's division continued to occupy a position east of Winchester, facing Sheridan's camps at Berryville and Charlestown. Because of the open character of the country both armies could see each other across the rolling fields. On September 17, Union cavalry drove in the Confederate cavalry picket stationed in front of Ramseur's position. Ramseur sent infantry out and soon drove the Union troopers back down the road toward Berryville. The air was now filled with signs of a general engagement. On the 18th, Early moved Gordon's division, with part of Lomax's cavalry, to Martinsburg, to check Union efforts to repair the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Rodes's division was moved back from Bunker Hill to Stephenson's Depot; Gordon returned from Martinsburg and went into a temporary camp at Bunker Hill, "with orders to start at daylight to return to his camp at Stephenson's Depot." As Gordon's men marched into the town on the following morning they heard heavy firing in the direction of the Winchester-Berryville Pike. Ramseur seemed to be in trouble. Early quickly ordered Rodes, Gordon, and Breckinridge to

put their divisions under arms and prepare to move to Ramseur's assistance. The Confederate general then hurriedly rode toward the sound of firing. (164)

At daylight on the morning of September 19, 1864, a large force of Union cavalry attacked Johnson's cavalry brigade attached to Ramseur's division which was on picket duty on the Berryville Pike, two miles east of Winchester. Although the attack was quickly repulsed the two forces did not disengage. Artillery roared and infantry skirmished as the long-awaited general engagement developed. The main body of the Union Army advanced rapidly up the turnpike from Berryville, moving into the fields on the right and left of the road. Ramseur quickly placed his division in line of battle across the road, just in time to receive a heavy infantry attack on his left. Godwin's brigade was in the center of the line, across the Berryville Pike. At 10:00 A.M., a general cannonade ensued between the two armies as more forces were brought in on both sides. Early brought Rodes and Gordon into the battle on Ramseur's left. Sheridan moved most of the Sixth Army Corps up through the Berryville Canyon to reinforce Wilson's cavalry division which was making the initial attack upon the Confederates. By 11 o'clock, the fighting had become general. After half an hour of desperate fighting, the Confederate line was pressed back a distance of two hundred yards. The men withdrew slowly and re-formed in good order. According to the correspondent of the *Raleigh Confederate*:

... our troops, though greatly outnumbered, addressed themselves to the work before them like men determined to conquer or die. The Yankee line advanced slowly. Our brave fellows stood the fire like Salamanders, and plied their rifles like men who were fighting for all that is worth living for (165)

In this fighting Pegram's brigade, which was on the left flank of Ramseur's division, was forced back. Godwin, his men extended across the Pike to Abraham's Creek, shifted to the left to support Pegram's line. Again and again the Union infantry assaulted the brigade's position, and again and again they were repulsed with heavy loss. In this heavy in-fighting, man after man of the Sixth Regiment went down. Lieutenant D. Z. Hardin, commanding Company A, fell slightly wounded in the head; Privates C. J. Presnell, William Rose, Thomas A. Seals, and John Langler all fell wounded. Presnell was severely wounded in the body. The other companies suffered similar losses. Private P. M. Gooch of Company B was severely wounded in the back and was left in the hands of the enemy. Privates J. N. Holloway, J. T. Hutchins, and W. D. Blalock were casualties in Company C, while J. M. Peck and William Chambler were listed as missing. Even Regimental Adjutant Cornelius Mebane was slightly wounded.

Total regimental casualties were thirty-three wounded and eight missing. Fortunately, only five men were killed. ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾

During a lull in the battle, Gordon attempted a counterattack in the area north of the Berryville Pike, assisted by a forward movement of Ramseur's division. This maneuver succeeded in routing a portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps, but failed when Union reinforcements reached the scene and Sheridan succeeded in rallying his panic-stricken men. Both Confederate General Robert E. Rodes and Union General David A Russell were killed in the desperate fighting. Now the scene of combat shifted to the north, in the area along the Winchester-Martinsburg Pike where Breckinridge's division had been reinforced by the cavalry units of Imboden, Rosser, Wickham, and McCausland. General George Crook's small but hard-hitting Eighth Army Corps attacked the Confederate position with great fury, forcing Breckinridge's men back into the outskirts of Winchester. The time was 4:30 P.M. Suddenly Imboden's cavalry broke and fled toward the rear, followed by the other cavalry units. Breckinridge's men held firm for a few moments, but joined in the rout when Merritt's cavalry division charged down the Martinsburg Pike and overran their positions. Now all along the line, the hard-pressed Confederates were forced to withdraw. ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

To the east, along the Berryville Pike, Ramseur's division withdrew slowly. During a temporary lull in the fighting, General Godwin rode in front of the lines of his brigade. Reaching the pike he congratulated Captain John Beard of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, saying, "I am proud of the conduct of my old regiment to-day. It saved the day." Beard warned the general to get off the pike since the position was being swept by artillery fire. Even as Beard spoke, a shell exploded near the two officers and a fragment struck Godwin in the head, killing him instantly. The dead general was quickly placed in an ambulance and carried into the streets of Winchester, already filled with panic-stricken Confederate soldiers. ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾

The scene in the streets of Winchester was almost beyond description as Early's army fell back, on their way toward Newtown and the upper valley. An eyewitness reported:

... clouds of dust were rising to heighten the scene. Wagons, teamsters, ambulance drivers, negroes, boys, skulkers from the battle, and squads loitering about the field, all caught the panic and fell into the general rush, until it constituted a perfect storm of the madness of human folly. Soldiers threw down their muskets about the fields and streets, divested themselves of cartridge boxes, knapsacks and blankets, in order to run light; ambulances just returning from the battle field went galloping off in this wild whirlpool, filled with the agonizing wounded, all tending to make 'confusion worse confounded.'

The same writer felt that the Confederates had gained a "decided victory" in the field but had allowed it to be thrown away by the actions of Imboden's and McCausland's cavalry brigades. (109)

As his disheartened army withdrew from Winchester toward the south Early took stock of his losses. The Confederates had lost 226 killed, 1,567 wounded, and 1,818 missing in the infantry and artillery. The cavalry loss was unknown. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah captured 5 pieces of artillery, a number of caissons, and 7,000 stand of small arms. The loss of Generals Rodes and Godwin would be sorely felt later. Union casualties numbered 4,000, including General David A. Russell who was killed. (110)

The road by which the Confederates retreated ran through Newtown to Strasburg. Immediately south of Strasburg the eminence known as Fisher's Hill thrust its bulk across the valley from North Mountain on the west to the tip of Massanutten Mountain on the east. Here Early determined to make a stand. He placed his army in line of battle on the afternoon of September 20. Ramseur's division occupied the left of the position with Lomax's cavalry acting as a picket-guard on the extreme flank. The men, although disheartened by their reverse at Winchester, waited for Sheridan's arrival with some degree of firmness. By the morning of September 21, the two armies again faced each other with full intentions of giving battle. (111)

On the evening of September 22, Union General George Crook's Eighth Army Corps marched around the base of North Mountain and attacked the lightly-held Confederate left flank. Lomax's cavalry, which held the position, was brushed aside and an unexpectedly heavy blow was dealt to Ramseur's left flank. The pressure was too much. Men who had seen continuous action through nearly four years of war, and newly-inducted conscripts whose spirits had been dampened by the gruelling valley campaign, broke and ran under the strain. The rout was so spontaneous that Early found it "impossible" to rally his men. Ramseur exclaimed,

. . . the enemy concentrated heavily on our weak point (guarded by our cavalry) drove everything before them there, & then poured in on our left & rear. I am sorry to say that our men were very much stampeded & did not keep cool nor fight as well as they have here-to-fore done. (112)

Early's army fell back in a panic, almost like a house of cards which has been scattered to the winds. Twelve pieces of artillery, 995 prisoners, 30 killed, and 210 wounded completed the Confederate loss, "a sad blow, coming . . . on the heels of the affair at Atlanta." Early, saddened by the defeat, commented,

. . . I am sorry to say many men threw away their arms. (113)

The retreat continued throughout the night. By the following morning the scattered commands were fairly well organized. Early moved his men on to Mount Jackson and then to Rude's Hill. Here the Confederates beat off a Union infantry attack, but continued their withdrawal "in line of battle for eight miles." There were occasional halts as the men were thrown across the road to check the enemy. During the night of September 23, the army withdrew from Rude's Hill to Port Republic. Sheridan was left in control of the lower valley, now open to the devastation which the Union authorities had promised. Early paused at Port Republic in a desperate attempt to recruit and reorganize his battered army. (114)

While his men recuperated from their reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Early explained his deep "regret" at "the present state of things" to his superior, General Lee:

In the fight at Winchester I drove back the enemy's infantry, and would have defeated that, but his cavalry broke mine on the left flank, the latter making no stand, and I had to take a division to stop the progress of the former and save my trains. . . . In the affair at Fisher's Hill the cavalry gave way, but it was flanked. This could have been remedied if the troops had remained steady, but a panic seized them at the idea of being flanked, and without being defeated they broke, many of them fleeing shamefully. The artillery was not captured by the enemy, but abandoned by the infantry. (115)

Early explained that his troops were "very much shattered, the men very much exhausted, and many of them without shoes." Nevertheless, he would do the best he could, although Sheridan's superiority in cavalry "gives him immense advantage." Early begged for Kershaw's infantry division, originally sent to him and then recalled, and Hampton's cavalry. Lee replied in a sympathetic note, promising that shoes, arms, and ammunition would be sent to Early and "everything done to strengthen him." (116)

On September 27, Lee wrote Early a detailed letter of instructions, giving his subordinate some exact criticism, and expressing his faith in the men of the valley army:

I very much regret the reverses that have occurred to the army in the Valley, but trust they can be remedied . . . I have such confidence in the men and officers that I am sure all will unite in the defense of the country. It will require that every one should exert all his energies and strength to meet the emergency. One victory will put all things right. You must do all in your power to invigorate your army. Get back all absentees; maneuver so, if you can, as to keep the enemy in check until you can strike him with all your strength. As far as I can judge, at this distance,

you have operated more with divisions than with your concentrated strength. Circumstances may have rendered it necessary, but such a course is to be avoided if possible. It will require the greatest watchfulness, the greatest promptness, and the most untiring energy on your part to arrest the progress of the enemy in his present tide of success. (117)

Lee felt that there was possibly a "lack of confidence" between the officers and men in the valley army. If this were true it was due to a lack of instructions and discipline. The Confederates were forced, by necessity, to fight against "great odds." It was necessary to exert every energy for final success. (118)

The men who filed into camp were discouraged, but still determined to defeat Sheridan. Ramseur wrote from the Confederate camp near Waynesboro on September 30:

We are recruiting here & I hope in a few days will be able to drive the Yankees out of the Valley.

If only the army could get back to full strength and possibly obtain sufficient cavalry to defeat Sheridan's seasoned troopers, a victory might still be won. (119)

There is little documentation to record the activities of the Sixth Regiment during this period. It is inferred, by later correspondence, that Colonel Tate was absent in North Carolina on leave at the time. As we have seen above both Generals Godwin and Rodes had been killed in the Battle of Winchester. To remedy these losses Early appointed Brigadier General John Pegram, the senior brigade commander, to the command of Ramseur's division. Ramseur was appointed to the command of Rodes's leaderless division. These changes took place on September 20, shortly before the Battle of Fisher's Hill and during the long retreat from Winchester. Lieutenant Colonel William S. Davis was placed in command of Godwin's brigade. On September 30th, 1864, the brigade was stationed at Mount Sidney, on the Valley Pike midway between Mount Crawford and Staunton. The division could muster 1,630 muskets, not a bad average for that late period in the war. Davis' brigade, of which the Sixth Regiment was now a part, was able to muster 712 men and officers, 882 men and 70 officers still being held prisoners of war. Attrition had set in, as evidenced by the ranks of the other regimental commanders in the brigade. The Twenty-first North Carolina was commanded by Major W. J. Pfohl; the Fifty-fourth, by Captain August H. Martin; the Fifty-seventh, by Captain Miles H. Hunter. (120)

Major Pfohl wrote his cousin, Christian T. Pfohl of Salem, North Carolina:

Sorry as I am to say so, I must confess that we have been badly whipped up here on two occasions, all owing to several trivial circumstances which might have been prevented had we had a good commander.

After explaining the reasons for the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Pfohl continued:

What the effect of these disasters has been upon the country I cant say, as we do not get to see any papers these days, but I fear they have had rather a depressing tendency. It is certainly the most critical moment that we have ever yet had in our history, but I hope we may soon see the dawning of a brighter day. (121)

That "brighter day" was soon to come closer. In early October Sheridan's army was reported to be at New Market. In spite of this movement, Early held his army between Waynesboro and Mt. Sidney for nearly a week. While Early remained inactive, Sheridan devastated the valley, just as he had promised he would. Mills, barns, and crops—especially wheat—went up in smoke. The devastation was finally halted when Early's army moved forward again through the continuous rain which now drenched the valley. (122)

Sheridan's army slowly withdrew as the Confederates advanced. On October 6, Early marched rapidly from Mount Crawford in an effort to overtake Sheridan and bring him into a general engagement. Although Early marched into New Market on October 7, Sheridan eluded the pursuit and retired to a line above Cedar Creek, north of Strasburg. (123)

As the army moved forward to certain battles, other things happened—some of them filled with tenderness and hope for a better future. Colonel Tate, newly-returned to the regiment after a visit to western North Carolina, received a letter from a friend named Carrie. She was a young girl with whom Tate had assumed a recent friendship, a friendship which left at least one letter of affection. Carrie was "convinced" of Tate's "entire devotion," but felt that she possibly didn't deserve "such love." Her letter was filled with warmth and affection and thoughts of home. It was couched in language remote from thoughts of war. The colonel might well have blushed when he read it, but if he took time to reminisce over the good time he must have had, he didn't have much time for it. The war in the Shenandoah Valley still remained to be fought to a final decision. (124)

As the Confederates advanced toward Strasburg there were many exclamations of rage at the sight of the devastation which Sheridan's army had created. The sight served to inspire most of the men to do their full duty. Ramseur described the scene, adding some pertinent opinions about Sheridan's future movements:

This beautiful & fertile valley has been totally destroyed. Sheridan had some of the houses, all of the mills & barns, every straw & wheat stalk burned. This valley is one great desert. I do not see how these people are to live. We have to haul our supplies from far up the valley. It is rumored that the Yankees are rebuilding the Manassas Gap R. R. If this is true, Sheridan will not give up his hold on the Valley, & we will probably remain here for the winter—unless Gen'l Lee becomes so hard pressed that we will have to go to him. (125)

On October 8, Rosser was badly defeated by Union Generals Merritt and Custer in a desperate cavalry action at Toms Brook, a small town between Fisher's Hill and Woodstock. The Confederate cavalry had been harassing Sheridan's infantry as it withdrew toward Strasburg. Sheridan, exasperated by Rosser's boldness, directed General Alfred Torbert, commander of the Union cavalry, to defeat the Confederates. Torbert moved Merritt and Custer forward in a grand sweeping attack which routed Rosser and Lomax. Nine Confederate guns were captured, along with many wagons. Early, who never learned how to properly use or understand his cavalry, complained to Lee:

It would be better if they could all be put into the infantry; but if that were tried I am afraid they would all run off. (126)

This reverse was partially offset, at least in Early's mind, by Sheridan's withdrawal to the north side of Cedar Creek, a narrow, twisting stream with steep banks. Here the Union Army complacently went into camp, to Early's complete amazement. Did Sheridan intend to cross the Blue Ridge into eastern Virginia, or was he simply content to remain in the lower valley to protect the important Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the sensitive inland corridor to Washington and Baltimore? Early was anxious to resume the offensive in spite of his uncertainty over Sheridan's plans. The Confederate infantry was "in good heart and condition," and was anxious to give battle to the hated Sheridan. Ramseur wrote,

I think we will have stirring work before long. I do hope we will be enabled to punish the Yankees well.

This view was shared by many who felt that "the enemy is afraid to attack us—at any rate he fails so to do." (127)

The Confederates took position in line of battle on Fisher's Hill, below Strasburg, the scene of their defeat on September 22. After his men were established, Early surveyed the scene before him. General Pegram was sent on a careful reconnaissance to Cedar Creek; Generals Gordon and Evans, accompanied by Major Robert H. Hunter of

Gordon's staff and Captain Jed Hotchkiss, Stonewall Jackson's skilled map maker and topographical engineer, were sent to the right to find a way around Sheridan's flank. Although Pegram was unsuccessful—the position behind Cedar Creek was too strong and easily defended—the other officers were successful. A previously unknown route along the base of Three Top Mountain was uncovered. The route followed the banks of the north fork of the Shenandoah, past the mouth of Cedar Creek, to a position opposite the Union left flank. Here the Confederates would be able to surprise the Union pickets, roll up the Union left, then held by Crook's Eighth Army Corps, and possibly destroy Sheridan's army. When Early heard the good news he displayed great enthusiasm. Gordon was immediately placed in command of three divisions—his own, Ramseur's, and Pegram's. The divisions of Kershaw and Wharton were ordered to attack the Union center composed of the Sixth Army Corps across Cedar Creek while Gordon made a flank attack along the line he had discovered. Rosser's demoralized cavalry was directed to make a demonstration at Culp's Ford on Cedar Creek in an effort to draw Custer's cavalry away from the Union infantry. The simultaneous attack was planned for 5:00 A.M. on October 19. (128)

At 10 o'clock on the evening of October 18, Gordon led his three divisions, reinforced by Payne's cavalry brigade, towards the Shenandoah. A cavalryman who participated in the attack described the march:

We . . . crossed to the right of the (Valley) pike and moved across the side of the mountain, which was so steep and the path so narrow that, for more than two miles, we had to go in single file. We passed within five hundred yards of the pickets of the enemy. Not a sound was uttered. The men left their canteens and everything that would make a noise behind. The path was so steep that we had to lead our horses. At four o'clock everything was as expected, and we were resting for five o'clock, the appointed hour, to come. We were at the river, and away on the enemy's flank. 'Forward!' and away we went (129)

Payne's men charged into the river, surprising the Union pickets who had time to fire only two shots at the Confederates. This pitiful resistance was answered by a fusillade of "twenty shots" from the cavalry. Gordon's men, eager to even the score with Sheridan, pressed behind the cavalry. Ramseur's division followed Gordon, and was in turn followed by Pegram's men. The very eagerness and determination of the attack took the Eighth Army Corps by surprise. Some of the men were caught in bed, some were engaged in the cooking of an early breakfast. Few were armed and prepared to offer an effective resistance. The confusion was increased by the attack of Kershaw and

Wharton who threw their divisions across Cedar Creek and drove into the Nineteenth Army Corps. A Confederate observer described the scene:

A more brilliant victory has not been achieved during the war; it exceeded Chancellorsville. The eighth and nineteenth corps, which Gordon struck first, were entirely routed, great numbers slain in their camps, twenty pieces of artillery captured, fifteen hundred prisoners, small arms without number, wagons and camps, everything on the ground. Everything worked like a charm. Two-thirds of their army routed, nothing left to cover their disorderly retreat but the Sixth corps and their cavalry, which had not as yet been brought into action.

The Confederate cavalry had captured Sheridan's headquarters, although the Union commander was absent in Washington in conference with General Grant. Everything pointed to a brilliant victory for the Confederates. (130)

At 10 o'clock Early arrived upon the battlefield and assumed direct command of his army. Gordon resumed command of his own division. For some unknown reason, Early ordered the successful attack to cease and an immediate concentration to begin. Although there was some looting in the Union camps and some straggling and scattering among the several Confederate divisions, no satisfactory reason has ever been given for Early's action. The Confederates "reorganized" while Sheridan arrived upon the field and assumed command of his army. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Union counterattack was mounted against the Confederate left. Despite the efforts of Ramseur, Pegram, and other officers, the Confederate left flank was broken and an utter rout ensued. Ramseur fell mortally wounded from his horse while the "glorious fruits of the morning's vigor were turned to ashes by the evening's delay." The guns which the Confederates had taken were recaptured, along with thirty of their own. Many ambulances, ordnance wagons, and military stores, together with hundreds of prisoners, were captured. The mortally wounded Ramseur was captured, carried to "Belle Grove," Sheridan's headquarters, and died the following day. (131)

Early's army had lost over 1,500 casualties during the battle, although Early would write Lee, "My men ran without sufficient cause. . . ." Possibly no unit suffered more terribly than did the Sixth Regiment. Colonel Tate was severely wounded in the left arm, a wound which put him out of action until the regiment returned to Petersburg. Lieutenant D. Z. Hardin of Company A was wounded in the right arm; Private Green Roberts of Company B was mortally wounded in the head; Corporal C. Craige of Company G was killed; Lieutenant G. R. Maynard of Company K, the good friend of Private

John K. Walker, was missing and presumably captured. Altogether, the regiment suffered a loss of three killed, twenty-two wounded, and twenty-one missing—a grand total of forty-seven. Many names which had been on the regimental muster rolls since 1861 would now be permanently out of action: Henderson Warlick of Company E; William M. Albright and Ransom Burns of Company F; J. H. Upchurch and Williford Upchurch of Company I. These men, whether they were killed, wounded, or missing, would be irreplaceable. Their loss, along with that of many others, sounded the death-knell of the valley army and the Second Corps, as well as the loss of the valley campaign. In spite of these losses, the final dissolution of the Sixth Regiment still lay ahead in the mists of the future. There would be more blood-shed, much more, before that. (132)

XIII

Fort Stedman: One Last Try

“. . . the command was given to go forward and we leaped over the breastworks and gave a yell and . . . was inside of the enemy works. . . .”

WILLIAM J. WALKER TO HIS PARENTS,
MARCH 28, 1865.

* * *

Early succeeded in rallying some of his demoralized men at Fisher's Hill, but was unable to undo the results of the reverse at Cedar Creek. No one would go back to face the enemy or try to recapture the lost artillery and wagons, although Rosser's cavalry performed a commendable job in covering the retreat. The only bright side of the ledger concerned the capture of 1,300 Union troops. These men were gotten away before the Confederate line broke, and were subsequently sent to Staunton. This fact didn't change the spirits of Early's men. They had been "whipped" and they knew it. Even an address which Early made to his army on October 25 couldn't change that feeling. Since this is a regimental history there is no time to cover the detailed causes of the defeat here. Let it be sufficient to say that Early blamed it on plundering carried on by his men; while the men blamed defeat on Early's faulty generalship. No one has been able to answer the question to everyone's satisfaction.①

The Confederate Army withdrew from Fisher's Hill to New Market on October 20. The initial disorganization and panic had somewhat subsided and the men, now tired of campaigning, manifested an almost universal desire to go into winter quarters.②

Although the Sixth had gone into action at Cedar Creek under Colonel Tate, that officer's severe arm wound necessitated a temporary change. During Tate's absence, Captain John A. McPherson of Company E was ordered to be "acting field officer" of the regiment. Brigadier General William G. Lewis, formerly in command of the troops outside Plymouth, returned to command the brigade which he had left in early August, Plymouth having fallen on October 31 to a Union naval and land attack. In spite of recent Confederate reverses, the still-defiant brigadier was anxious for further action. All

the regiments in the brigade were now commanded by captains, as if to illustrate the severe attrition which was beginning to destroy the Confederate Army. The Twenty-first was commanded by Captain James F. Beall; the Fifty-fourth, by Captain Lunsford A. Paschall; the Fifty-seventh, by Captain John Beard. (3)

John K. Walker had been ill in the Confederate military hospital at Gordonsville during the Battle of Cedar Creek and Early's subsequent withdrawal to New Market. On November 9, he wrote his parents about his condition:

I thought as I was still at the Hospital that you would be uneasy about me and want to learn how I was getting along . . . and think that I will be able to go to the Co. in the course of a week or two. I have had the fever and the Neuralgia in my head, and suffered a great deal but am considerably on the mend. The weather is rainy and bad here. Our fair is very common here, but about like all other hospitals I reckon. We have a very good Dr. in my Ward. His name is Dr. Wilson from Hillsboro, N. C. (4)

Walker had heard from his company, in camp at New Market. They had lost one man killed and two wounded in the Battle of Cedar Creek—and five were missing. Walker received with much sorrow the news that his good friend Lieutenant Maynard was missing. Little did Walker know that he would probably never see Maynard again, nor would he rejoin his comrades in the regiment in the immediate future. (5)

It was just as well. On November 10, the Sixth marched with Pegram's division in a brief reconnaissance to ascertain Sheridan's strength. The march carried the men to the vicinity of the Union camp at Kernstown. They fought a brief and ineffectual skirmish at Newtown on the 12th, and withdrew to the safety of their own camp at New Market. Little is known of this expedition except that it accomplished nothing and was soon over. (6) The weather was now becoming too cold for active operations, giving the men the impression that the season for campaigning was over and that they would soon be free to build winter quarters. Everyone was happy to see the hard-working General Lewis back in command of the brigade. He always thought of the comfort of his men before he thought of his own. As he wrote his wife on November 16,

I have a good deal of hard work to do for a while to put my brigade in good order & condition, so that I can leave it for awhile without feeling uneasy in regard to it. Everything is getting on well in the brigade at present, & everyone seems to be satisfied with me.

Although the wound which Lewis had received at Stephenson's Depot on July 20 occasionally gave him trouble, it was slowly improving.

He was optimistic about moving into winter quarters, possibly near Staunton, where he hoped his wife could join him. Like every young husband, he "had" to see her before the opening of the spring campaign. ⑦

In mid-November, the weather turned cold and wet. Snow fell on top of the Blue Ridge while "snow, rain, hail, sleet, & murky Weather" plagued men on the lower levels. On November 18, Lewis' brigade was moved to Lacy's Springs, ten miles south of New Market. The brigade still didn't go into winter quarters, although the condition of the men continued to improve. Lewis wrote,

My brigade is one of the largest up here.

The men soon named their new camp "Camp Ramscur," after the brave young officer who had led them from June 1 to September 20, 1864. The mood was pensive as the rains fell in late November, "spreading gloom over this beautiful country." Lewis sat by a warm fire and dreamed of Tarboro and his "darling Mitte," the wife who remained so far away. A letter arrived from General Hoke, now in command of a division in front of Petersburg, which expressed satisfaction over Lewis' return to his old brigade. As Lewis explained it,

He seems to want no one else to command it but me. ⑧

In late November the strength of Pegram's division was listed as 2,493 who were present for duty, although 8,268 were "aggregate present and absent." Several men received promotions in the Sixth Regiment during this period: Martin L. Snipes was promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company D; Samuel C. Vance, to Second Lieutenant in Company E; and William T. Covington, to the same rank in Company H. Snipes got his appointment on November 7; Vance and Covington received theirs on December 2. Promotions had to continue to fill positions which had been made vacant by months and years of hard campaigning. ⑨

A move was in the wind as November drew to a close. The talk pointed towards a march in the direction of Waynesboro, but, as John K. Walker said, "I cant tell whether we will or not yet awhile." Young Walker had returned to the Sixth on November 30 to find everyone well and in good spirits. Camp Ramscur was a pleasant place, eight miles north of Harrisonburg and thirty-three miles above Staunton. The weather was very cool, almost wintry, but good enough to drill in, an exercise in which the Sixth Regiment participated twice a day. Orders were strict as Lewis and Pegram tried to restore the morale of their men. News of Rosser's success at New Creek, West Virginia with the capture of five hundred prisoners, the destruction of the garrison's supplies, and the tearing up of miles of track on the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cheered the men, who were still anxious to score a success against the enemy. Life at Camp Ramseur was good, for that period in the war. Meals were served to the men twice a day and some foraging was permitted. Unfortunately, nothing had been heard of the lamented Lieutenant Maynard. Walker had heard that he was dead but hoped "that is not so." Company K had been temporarily merged with another company, because of the small size of the two units. Although Walker's health continued to improve and he had just returned to the regiment after a month's absence, he was still anxious to go home and see his family. Pride and nostalgia were mingled in the young soldier's words when he wrote,

I would like very well to be at home to eat home spiced eatables.

He hadn't heard from home in three months but wanted to go there to see the neighborhood and "the girls and all the rest." War was hard. Captain Vincent was still absent at home, and Lieutenant Maynard and Bill Hurdle, both good friends of Walker, were still missing and now believed to be dead. Probably the war would never end, but one could always hope that it would. (16)

The regiment moved to Waynesboro, a distance of forty miles from Lacy's Springs, on December 5 and 6. On the evening of the sixth the entire brigade was placed on a train on the Virginia Central Railroad and moved through the Blue Ridge Tunnel. Their destination was Petersburg. On December 8, the train rolled into Petersburg and the men disembarked for the lines south of town. Now they were back again, back in the war! The men marched to Hatcher's Run, fourteen miles southwest of the town on December 9. At last they would face the enemy again; at last they would have a chance to even the score. (17)

The men did not participate in any fighting—not this time. The brigade returned from this expedition, a mere reconnaissance on the same day, and went into camp in General James G. Lane's old winter quarters, three miles southwest of Petersburg. Rumors flitted through the camp about A. P. Hill's movement toward Belfield on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. Talk buzzed over news of Hill's victory, but as far as the Sixth was concerned, it was only talk. They had no way to be sure, although the rumor cheered the men up. For them it would be long days and nights on picket duty in the snow-covered trenches with Grant's army only a few yards away. Men suffered in the intense cold and prayed that they would be allowed to remain in permanent winter quarters. Some thought that the regiment would assume a position to the north of Petersburg, on the other side of Richmond. Until the rumor became a reality, the men could only

stay where they were and make the best of it. Their position was only two hundred yards from the enemy, immediately below Petersburg. It was a hell, with heavy cannonading heard all the time . . . and the continuous cold. The night of December 11 "was the coldest night we have had this winter." Fortunately, Colonel Tate had recently returned to lead the regiment once more. The men of Company K were still looking for their commander, Captain Vincent, who was due at any time. John K. Walker could write his brother Bill on December 12 as he stood on picket duty in the cold below Petersburg:

Billie I understand that you are coming out on a visit, but I will advise you to stay at home as long as you can because we have got no winters Quarters provided yet at all, and I want you to bring me some things from home but if you have to come in less time than two weeks, you need not start with any Box. because I will not be allowed the privilege to enjoy it and you need not start with it but I want you to bring me my black mixed round about coat and the yellow silk handkerchief and my gloves and my shoes if you have got them made and if you have not got them made it dont matter. I have got a pr. now, and bring my old leggins also, and tell Mother to dye my overcoat black and send it to me, and send me that little tobacco pouch that I sent home [the] leather one. . . (12)

Walker didn't need a blanket, he had two already; but he wanted a tent fly. He didn't want Bill to bring a box since they couldn't enjoy it unless they were permanently settled in winter quarters. Even as he wrote he could see one of the enemy "very easy" from where he stood. The pickets didn't fire at each other, but only stood and looked, possibly because of some private agreement along that part of the line to hold their fire. In the distance the dull thud of heavy artillery could be heard on the other side of Petersburg. Heavy firing was also heard to the west, on the right of the regimental line. In spite of the nearness of war and the feeling that instant death was just around the corner, the men in Company K were well, including Walker, who had now completely recovered from his November illness. (13)

By mid-December a site had been selected for permanent winter quarters. The location was on the Boydton Plant Road, half a mile below Burgess' Mills and near Dinwiddie Court House. The camp was five miles south of Sullivan's Depot on the important Southside Railroad, one of Lee's major supply lines, which ran from Petersburg to Lynchburg. The men were busy cutting down trees and trimming logs to make their huts. John K. Walker wrote, "I am going to fix me up a bully House." Brigadier General Lewis explained,

I am now building a comfortable double cabin, with plank floors, & brick faced chimneys in a very retired quiet place away from the troops. Dr. Sutton has furniture for two rooms which is in Richmond. I can easily get it here. He has kindly insisted on my taking as much of it as I want. I am about fifteen miles from Stony Creek on the Weldon & Petersburg Rail Road, & can easily get what provisions we will need from Edgecombe. (14)

The young brigadier wanted his wife, Mitte, to join him in camp as soon as possible. In case of any trouble with the enemy he was prepared to send her to Sullivan's Depot for refuge, "where Dr. Sutton will probably have his wife." Even as Lewis wrote, the sounds of building went on all around him. The men were determined to go into winter quarters before they saw further action. (15)

With Christmas almost upon the army and with the brigade still not installed in permanent quarters, Walker decided to ask his brother Bill for those articles from home. These included overcoats, handkerchiefs, suspenders, shoes, gloves, envelopes, leggings, knapsacks, haversacks, and "that little leather tobacco pouch I sent home." Bill could also bring good things to eat, many of which were unobtainable in camp, things like middling meat, sweet potatoes, turnips, and butter "if you have it." The young soldier especially desired a bottle of brandy "for Christmas." Bill could carry all these articles if he got on the train at the Haw River House, a station near Mebanesville on the North Carolina Railroad. When Bill got to Sullivan's Depot he would be met by the regimental wagon. (16)

The men in the Sixth didn't always want things from home. They were also willing to help unfortunate North Carolinians on the home front. In late December, Colonel Tate emphasized this attitude by giving \$585 to Governor Vance. The money had been contributed by the members of the regiment "for the benefit of destitute women & children [soldiers' families] in North Carolina." Vance was asked to use the money at his discretion to help the needy. (17)

On January 10, 1865, Tate wrote Governor Vance to protest a proposition by the Confederate Congress to "consolidate companies, Battalions and Regiments: into single units." Tate felt that this action would "injuriously effect us." He protested:

We were organized into a Regiment in the Spring of 1861 by authority of North Carolina law and for the war, under what is known at home as the "Ten Regiments Bill". The original design was to use us as a Regular Army for State defence, hence we the Regiments from 1st the 10th are called North Carolina State Troops. (18)

The colonel reminded Vance that the Sixth had been rushed to Virginia soon after its organization, "owing to a pressing emergency."

Shortly after this, in the summer of 1861, the North Carolina Secession Convention had passed an ordinance which "turned over" the regiment to Confederate control. However, there were several reservations in this ordinance. One said that the governor of North Carolina retained control of the method of filling regimental vacancies; the other gave the governor the power to commission officers. Recently the Sixth had suffered heavy losses: 4 officers and 300 men had been captured at Rappahannock Station on November 7, 1863; 1 officer and 74 men had been captured in the 1864 campaigns in North Carolina and the Shenandoah Valley. After all this, the Sixth could still muster 13 officers and 340 men fit for duty. Six officers and 244 men were absent at home or sick in hospitals. This gave the regiment a "paper" total of 43 officers and 960 men on the rolls. (19)

Tate felt that if all the captured men were with the regiment the Consolidation Act "would not effect us," even if the Confederate Congress had the authority to legislate in this case. The numbers of the regiment would be above any limits which the congress would set. Tate continued in a burst of eloquence:

We desire to protest against any consolidation which can effect our designation or any officer or man in our organization, first upon the ground that being created by a special law, and *organized for the war*, we are entitled to exist, as such for the full term. Second, if reasonable time is given us we will have a larger number *present* than will be required by Congress, & that it is particularly unjust to our brethern in captivity, that they should be deprived of their offices & officers, and upon their return to their own country, subjected to conscription, men who were the very first to volunteer in the States defence, and that too, without limit as to time. We have a history which it is desired to perpetuate, and whatever of character this Regiment has made from first Manassas to the present should, in justice to our heroic dead, be preserved. I hold my commission from the Governor of North Carolina. I expect to be invited before a 'Board of General Officers' for examination for Confederate appointment. [T]o appear before this 'board' would place me in the position of acquiescing in the destruction of our old organization. (20)

Tate could not follow any course which, although of possible benefit to himself, would betray "those who have stood with me on so many victorious fields." He hoped that the governor would protect the regiment and preserve it under state control as he thought best. (21)

Vance referred the matter to North Carolina's eminent Confederate senator, William A. Graham, and called attention through him to the North Carolina congressional delegation. Vance added the postscript, "Our people at home equally with the army are opposed

to this consolidation." The Sixth never was "consolidated," but fought to the end of the war as an independent unit.

Governor Vance received another petition for assistance on January 24. This one came from the "N. C. Soldiers of Lee's Army," who were anxious about the condition of their wives and children back home in North Carolina. These men, many of them, had been at the front for nearly four years, "endeavoring to keep the Enemy back." The petition expressed the hope that Governor Vance would do something to stop the terrible inflation which was the cause of so much suffering on the home front. The men could face the enemy, could "hear their shot and shell without being moved," but couldn't stand to hear news of the suffering of their "little ones." Something *had* to be done to relieve the situation. Also, the men in the trenches in front of Petersburg suffered from lack of food and insufficient clothing. If they were healthy, the petition continued, they would not complain; but when they were sick and wounded and confined in hospitals they did not receive proper food. The men felt that "Something should be done to remedy these evils." If something could be done to alleviate the suffering on the home front the men promised to stop the flood of desertion which was then threatening to decimate Lee's army, "and men will go into battle with heartier good will." The Sixth's participation in the framing of this petition is not known, but it certainly mirrored some of the more unpleasant conditions in the regiment during January and February, 1865. ⁽²³⁾

As military activities ceased with the January cold, furloughs became more common. Privates Jordan Wilson and Bedford Ballard of Company K, Sixth Regiment prepared to leave for home. Captain Vincent, the company commander, received a furlough and left immediately for Alamance County; even John K. Walker, a man who didn't seem to mind army life or hardships, was in hopes that he would "get a furloe this winter myself." Everyone in Company K continued to fare well, in spite of the "very cool" weather of mid-January. Even Jimmy Squires, who was occasionally sick with colds, was "well and hearty." The optimism of the men in Company K was remarkable, especially because the situation facing Lee's army, now under close siege in the Petersburg trenches, was becoming hopeless. ⁽²⁴⁾

On February 5, the Sixth was engaged in the Battle of Burgess' Mill when the enemy attempted to turn Lee's right flank by marching up the Boydton Plank Road. General John Pegram, the regiment's daring division commander, was mortally wounded in the encounter. Because of the hard resistance of the Confederates, Grant failed in his effort to reach the Southside Railroad and roll up Lee's right flank, but the Union lines were now extended to the point where the Boydton Plank Road crossed Hatcher's Run at a point about midway between Petersburg and Dinwiddie Court House. ⁽²⁵⁾ After the battle

everything became quiet on the lines about Hatcher's Run, although it was an uneasy quiet. The Sixth Regiment remained in its old camp near Sullivan's Depot. A detachment from Lewis' brigade was placed on picket duty every three days. Although the health of the men continued to be generally good, the weather had taken a decided turn for the worse. A heavy sleet fell on the night of February 14, making the cold almost unbearable. All this, the cold weather and the intolerable trench warfare, made John K. Walker extremely anxious to get his hoped-for furlough. He wrote a younger brother:

There is another furloe gone up for our Co. John Allison. I dont know whether I will get one this winter or not, but if they continue to furloe it is very probably that I will get one in the spring. I would like the best in the world to get one soon. (26)

Walker had written his mother, asking her to send him his "dagaratype" which he had had taken at Company Shops back in 1861. He wanted to have it taken again, possibly to show that nearly four years of warfare had made a difference in his appearance. He planned to send some caps and gunpowder home, so that Bill could "squirrel hunt as much as he wants." Walker wanted his brother to stay home as long as possible. There was no need for him to come and share the hardships of the Petersburg line, even if there were a temporary lull in the fighting and the men were doing fairly well at the moment. (27)

The appearance of a great calm fell over the section of line held by the Sixth North Carolina. Towards the end of February the regiment was placed under marching orders. A rumor circulated that the men would return to either North Carolina or South Carolina. Some men thought that the regiment would simply "fall back a short distance." They were still encamped in the old cabins near Burgess' Mill left by General Heth's division, having named their camp "Camp Godwin" in honor of the gallant brigadier who had been killed in the rout at Winchester. The building of new cabins, delayed by the action of Burgess' Mill in early February, was still proceeding. Men were digging in the half-frozen earth, making the foundations of cabins and building ever higher breastworks to stop the enemy. The most disturbing news of all concerned the suspension of all furloughs, except one to each hundred men. Officers were given none at all. John K. Walker reported:

. . . if that be the case you need not look for me at home this Spring but I am in hopes that they commence giving furloes again if the weather sets in bad, but as long as the weather continues good I dont think that there will be many given, but I will make the best of it that I can. (28)

It didn't really matter about the furloughs. The weather had "faired off" putting an end to the continuous rain and sleet which had plagued the men all winter. A faint hint of spring in the air gave the men pleasant thoughts and made them feel good. Walker asked his folks for some soap, a cap pouch, and two leather straps. A man needed to be clean and ready, ready for the war which was still going on somewhere out in front on the other side of the breastworks. (29)

There was one bright side to this interminable war in the trenches. The home folks weren't forgetting their men at the front. On March 4, Pegram's division received twenty-five pounds of flour, ten pounds of bacon, ham, sausage, "pyes," fruit, peas, cakes, molasses, potatoes, pork backbone and ribs, pepper, turnips, and brandy—a total value of \$577.50. It is difficult to say what was the most welcome commodity. Possibly it was the brandy, but since the men had different tastes we cannot be certain. (30)

Other things had been enjoyed during the winter. In late February General Lewis' principal distraction, his wife Mitte who had been visiting the army, was placed into an army wagon and sent to the railroad depot at Sullivan's Station for the long ride back to Tarboro. Lewis, grieving at his wife's departure, wrote to her in early March:

I still live in our "log palace" but it is not the palace of happiness as it was a few days ago

No other than such a course as that in which we are now engaged, could possibly induce me to seperate from you atal; and the great sense of duty I feel towards my country alone renders it bearable. . . (31)

It was difficult for a soldier to sit in a damp cabin with the rain pouring down around it and dream of other faces and better days. This problem was made more difficult by the thought that Sherman was now approaching North Carolina in his great sweep through the South. Lewis hoped that his wife would go up to Chapel Hill to his mother and sister. It would be better to do that than stay in Tarboro "to be exposed to insults & suffering." (32)

The men in the Sixth had little time to think about the fate of their families back home, although many of them did. In early March, Bill Walker left Mebanesville and rejoined the Sixth Regiment at Camp Godwin. On March 15, the day after Bill reached his friends in Company K, the regiment broke camp and marched with the rest of Lewis' brigade to the other side of Petersburg. They reached their destination after a hard day's march. When dawn broke they found themselves stationed immediately behind the huge hole made by the crater explosion of July, 1864. Here the men were only fifty yards from the enemy's line, a fact which called for special camping arrangements. Holes were dug in the ground and little tents stretched over

them. Bill Walker wrote: "every time a man shows his head he is shot." The hardships of the position and the poor rations soon caused many of the men to be discouraged by the war and tired of the long separation from their families. Why had they been moved to the east of Petersburg? What was in store for them? (33)

The March days passed slowly with the barest hint of spring in the air. At night the Sixth was engaged in continuous sharpshooting with the Union pickets; during the day the lines were silent. Sometimes the men talked to each other across the intervening space of no man's land. On occasion newspapers were exchanged, before the authorities on both sides put a stop to it. John K. Walker thought that most of the men were contented with their lot, although many hoped the war would soon be over. John's younger brother Levi was attending the famed Bingham School in Mebanesville, a fact which made John very proud. He wanted Levi to be "a good boy," and try to learn all he could. It was good to be "on the right side of your teacher." The news of the death of Uncle George Walker had saddened both John and Bill, but they took the news bravely, as soldiers are supposed to do. If only Sherman didn't get to Alamance County everything would be all right. (34)

The Sixth Regiment had been moved to the east of Petersburg for a purpose. As the approach of General Sherman's army was heralded by many dispatches from General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding Confederate forces in North Carolina, and after Johnston's failure to stop Sherman at Bentonville on March 19-21, Lee determined upon a desperate stroke. On the right of the Union Line, near the point where it crossed the Appomattox River to the east of Petersburg, stood Fort Stedman. This work was built on the Union main line near the white house of Mr. Hare. The eminence upon which the fort and house stood was therefore known as Hare's Hill. On the bank of the Appomattox River stood Fort Haskell, a position which had annoyed the Confederates with a heavy enfilading fire for most of the siege. Three smaller forts crowned the hills behind Forts Haskell and Stedman. Heavy Union breastworks, in some places three lines deep, protected the flanks of these forts. Because of the strength of the position, the Union works were lightly manned. Lee determined to assault this line with part of Gordon's corps—the brigades of Ransom, Walker, and Lewis. If the Confederates were successful they might be able to roll the Union line back along their entrenchments to the south. Grant would therefore be forced to curtail his lines, now extending in a strangle-hold around Petersburg and threatening the last rail link with the South, the Southside Railroad. Lee could then send part of his army to North Carolina, unite with Johnston's diminished force, and give battle to Sherman. If Sherman were defeated the combined armies would return and attack Grant—provided

that the latter remained in his position before Petersburg. It was a gamble against long odds, but Lee and his men were used to taking chances. If Lee were repulsed at Hare's Hill he could at least hold his position before Petersburg and would be in his familiar defensive posture—he thought. (25)

The assault upon the Union works was set for the early morning of March 25. On the evening of the 24th, the color bearer of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina was walking along the breastworks when he heard the sound of casual bantering between the pickets of the opposing armies. He then realized that something important was afoot since "such interchange of words was not allowed ordinarily." In the early darkness Lieutenant Jim Edmondson of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment came to the color bearer and asked for his assistance in picking a group of six men from the company. These men would be part of a special group of sixty who were to perform "some special duty unknown to any of us." (36)

At dawn the Twenty-fifth, Fifty-seventh, and Sixth North Carolina Regiments were silently moved forward in line of battle on that portion of the line opposite Fort Stedman. Lieutenant Thomas R. Roulhac of the Forty-ninth and Lieutenant W. W. Fleming of the Sixth were quickly moved forward at the head of a column of men, some with axes, the others with muskets. Roulhac's men carried unloaded weapons; half of Fleming's men carried axes; the others carried loaded muskets. With a rush this advance column charged the Union works. The axemen began tearing away the abattis and stakes in front of Fort Stedman. The main line waited for the order "attenshon," which was immediately given, followed by the order to move forward at a double quick. The men of the Sixth leaped over their own breastworks, uttered one mighty rebel yell, and charged Fort Stedman. Before the men knew it they were inside the Union works, hacking and slashing at the surprised garrison. Five hundred astonished Union troops threw up their hands and surrendered. Nine pieces of artillery and eight mortars were captured. The Confederates branched off into the main line of Union breastworks and cleared the line for a distance of four or five hundred yards on the right and left of the fort. Two determined Union efforts to recapture the line were repulsed with heavy loss on both sides. The Confederates found, however, that they still had to capture three small earthworks behind the main line, earthworks which had not been noticed in the reconnaissance which preceded the attack. General Gordon, leading the Confederate attack, was notified of this condition. He immediately ordered his men to withdraw, fearful of the heavy loss which must be suffered if his men were forced to continue the attack against the now thoroughly aroused enemy. The Confederates in captured Fort Stedman were soon subjected to a terrific crossfire from their front

and on both flanks. Some of the men began to plunder the deserted Union camp at the fort. Coats, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, "and everything that you could mention" were picked up, but thrown down again when the retreat began. As the morning passed and their losses grew heavy, the trapped men began to run the gauntlet of fire back to their own lines. Union artillery began to play upon the position, outlining the Confederates in the bursts of shellfire. At 9 o'clock the adjutant of Gordon's division ordered the regimental color bearers to run through the Union fire and plant their colors back inside the Confederate lines. When the men saw that their colors had been withdrawn, they began to withdraw first in small groups and then, about 10 o'clock, with the mad rush of terror-stricken demoralized men. William J. Walker, of the Sixth, wrote,

. . . it looked almost impossible for any of us to escape when we were ordered to retreat the grape and shell were coming so thick that some laid down and was taken prisoners but when I thought of Point Look[out] you better know I come out. (38)

Both Bill and John Walker escaped, but many other men in Company K, the Sixth Regiment, and Lewis' brigade had not been so fortunate. Private James Turner of Company I had been "killed dead" with a bullet through the head. Privates Levi Allen and Harvey Workman of the same company were wounded severely. The company lost Bedford Merthes, William Miles, John Alerson, and Jacob Walker as prisoners. The Sixth Regiment lost five killed, twenty-five wounded, and thirty-nine missing. Colonel Tate was severely wounded and had to be returned home for the duration of the war. Many other regimental officers were wounded. Colonel Lewis lamented:

Our loss was considerable. I lost all the field officers of my Brigade wounded. None of my staff were hurt. (39)

The brigade lost 271 men killed, wounded, and missing. Total loss for the Confederates was about 3,000.

After the Confederates returned to their breastworks the firing ceased. General Lewis sent a flag of truce through the lines which was accepted by the Union forces at Fort Stedman. Lewis was then permitted to send burial details to bury the dead and carry the wounded Confederates away. Then night finally fell over the battlefield. The darkness covered both sides, back in the same positions they had held in the early morning. The assault upon Fort Stedman had failed; Lee would never have another opportunity to break the strangle-hold which Grant had upon Petersburg. (40)

After the excitement was over and Lewis' brigade was safe again in its position opposite Fort Stedman, the men had an opportunity

to express their feelings over the repulse. These were considerably mixed, as might be expected. Those who had escaped were naturally glad to be alive. Lewis himself expressed the feelings of many of his men:

. . . you don't know how thankful I am for my deliverance from death or mutilation during this last fast. I think I was as much exposed to danger, as I ever have been in battle. Men were killed & wounded all around & about me, & yet not even my clothes were touched. . . (41)

John K. Walker expressed the feelings of the common soldier in the ranks of the Sixth when he asked his parents to tell a friend that "I got him the prettiest Yankee gun that I ever saw, and I am going to send it to him." Walker was especially proud of the performance of his brother Bill who "went through the fight safe." All the rest of the survivors of Company K were "well and hearty and in fine spirits," remarkable for men who had so recently suffered a heart-breaking repulse. Fortunately everything was quiet along the regimental line "except picket firing." The men at least would have a brief opportunity to rest. Most of the men could not know of General Lee's comment when he learned that his men had been repulsed:

All the troops engaged including two brigades under Brig Genl Ranson, behaved most handsomely. The conduct of the sharpshooters of Gordon's Corps, who led assault, deserves the highest commendation. (42)

As March drew to a close the Sixth Regiment was "fareing tolerable well." Rations were poor and living quarters were worse. It was intolerable to lie in the trenches all the time with enemy bullets screeching overhead. The regiment kept up a steady picket fire all the time; and men could be "killed at any time." Private Sidney Stracher of Company I was badly wounded while walking down a trench. In spite of this, the old defiance remained. William J. Walker wrote home: "

We are expecting the Yankees to make an attack on us at anytime but all I have to say that if they do and our men will stand up that they will get badly defeated. (44)

Walker was proud to "inform" his father that he had been among the first in "the old 6th" to get into Fort Stedman. The Walker brothers had been fairly lucky in the attack, escaping without a scratch with booty which included two guns, three blankets, and "several other things." They planned to send these articles home at the first opportunity. (45)

John W. Walker added a postscript to Bill's letter. He wanted a small box of food sent as soon as possible "as rashions is tolerable scerce." The brothers didn't need any clothing, only food. He didn't want his father to expect him home now that the spring campaign had begun, but he could always hope for a furlough. Then, a word of advice to his younger brother, Levi,

... if I was in your place I would advise Levi not to come to this Regt. if the school is broken up because he is young and has got no better sense than to come here. I dont think it is very healthy charging breastworks. (46)

Others in the regiment still kept up their spirits. Private G. G. Dailey, reflecting over the pretty girls back home in Alamance, asked Garrison Walker to "give my best love and respects to the young ladies." He revealed the sadness of the last terrible days at Petersburg when he lamented, "this is the worst place I ever was at, for we have so much hard duty to doe hear we cant rest day nor night." (47)

It was true. The men of the Sixth were now subjected to constant duty, both day and night. On the night of March 27, the regiment fell into line under arms; but it was a false alarm. (48)

When he was notified of Gordon's failure at Fort Stedman Lee wrote President Davis that "it will be impossible to prevent a junction between Grant and Sherman, nor do I deem it prudent that this army should maintain its position until the latter shall approach too near." Sherman's force, now united at Goldsboro, North Carolina with the troops of Generals John M. Schofield and Alfred Terry, numbered 100,000 men. Sherman and Grant could unite easily on the Roanoke without any interference from Lee. Petersburg would then have to be abandoned, the sooner, the better. (49)

On March 29, Sheridan's cavalry crossed Hatcher's Run at Monk's Neck Bridge. Lee sent three brigades under Pickett to meet this new threat. Gordon was directed to extend his already thin line two miles in the direction of Five Forks. In Evans' division this put the pressure on Colonel J. H. Lane, commanding Evans' old brigade. Lane was forced to extend his line fifty yards to the left to connect with the right of Lewis' brigade, itself stretched almost to the breaking point. (50)

Pickett's men, realizing that much depended on their efforts, attacked Sheridan and drove him back. The Confederates then advanced to Dinwiddie Court House, but were forced to withdraw on the morning of April 1. Then Sheridan, reinforced by Warren's Fifth Army Corps, attacked again and drove Pickett's 6,000 men from the field of Five Forks. Pickett's left was turned with a loss of 3,244 men, 1 gun, and 11 flags. Sheridan and Warren then advanced behind the Confederate right and attempted to roll it up. (51)

While Pickett was being defeated, Gordon's men, including Lewis' brigade, held their portion of the line from the Appomattox River to Fort Gregg, although the men were near complete exhaustion. At 11:00 P.M. on the night of April 1, Gordon's picket posts were withdrawn. The first Confederate line was stormed by waves of blue-coated infantry by dawn, while the night was filled with the crashing noise of artillery. Gordon was preparing to recover the ground his men had lost when he received an order from Lee to evacuate Petersburg, now untenable after Pickett's defeat. The army would retreat to Amelia Court House, a town on the Richmond-Danville Railroad some thirty-six miles northwest of Petersburg. From here the road was clear to North Carolina and possible union with Johnston's small army. The historian of the Sixth has described the Confederate withdrawal from Petersburg:

That night the army withdrew, and whilst fires were blazing up here and there, and heavy explosions which shook the very ground followed each other in rapid succession along the Confederate lines from Petersburg to Richmond, the Federals failed to move forward to ascertain the cause; and by daylight of the 3rd the Confederates were all on the Chesterfield side, and well away from the two cities on the roads towards Amelia Court House. (53)

The Sixth Regiment accompanied the rest of Gordon's corps as it marched rapidly towards a second crossing of the Appomattox River at Goode's Bridge. On the afternoon of the 4th, Gordon's men, the rear guard of the army, reached Scott's Shop, five miles east of Amelia Court House. The efforts of the Confederate commissary to find food for the famished men in the vicinity of Amelia Court House had failed and a valuable day's head start had been lost. Wearily the men marched away in the direction of Rice's Station on the morning of April 5. It was necessary to push on to Farmville now—and then to Lynchburg through a little town called Appomattox. Sheridan's cavalry was operating close to the left flank of the army, while Grant's infantry was close behind snapping at the Confederate rear guard. The lines of retreat which led due south through Burkeville and Jetersville would have to be abandoned because Sheridan had already reached those points. (54)

Gordon, whose weary men were struggling along as the army's rear guard, remembered the scene years later:

On and on, hour after hour, from hilltop to hilltop, the lines were alternately fighting, and retreating, making one almost continuous shifting battle. (55)

At 11:00 A.M. on April 6, Gordon's corps was still covering the rear guard of the army. Sheridan's cavalry suddenly attacked and

drove Gordon's men back. Now the fighting seesawed back and forth on the narrow road which ran, at this point, through a dense forest. During the afternoon Gordon's corps was forced to fight for its life at the lower crossing of Saylor's Creek. Both Anderson and Ewell were trapped at the upper crossing and forced to surrender. Gordon would have been forced to follow this course, too, if his men hadn't put up such a stiff resistance. During the desperate fighting at Saylor's Creek the battle flag of the Sixth Regiment was captured by Private Joseph Kimball of Company B, Second West Virginia Cavalry. (56)

Gordon described the fighting at Saylor's Creek:

Another Union column struck my command while we were endeavoring to push the ponderous wagon-trains through the bog, out of which the starved teams were unable to drag them. Many of these wagons, loaded with ammunition, mired so deep in the mud that they had to be abandoned. It was necessary to charge and force back the Union lines in order to rescue my men from this perilous position. (57)

The enemy was finally repulsed and the Confederates column continued its painful retreat. On and on the men marched, their numbers depleted now by the loss of 1,700 men captured in the debacle at Saylor's Creek. (58)

Gordon moved his men across the Appomattox River to rejoin Longstreet in the retreat towards Farmville. The men of the old Second Corps were marching in order now in regular brigade formation. At Farmville the men bivouacked north of town, just across the Appomattox River bridge. On the morning of the 7th, they crossed the river and received two days's rations which the hungry men proceeded to cook and eat. Before they had finished eating, Gordon received orders from Lee to move in support of Mahone's division near Cumberland Church, three miles north of Farmville. During the afternoon of the 7th, the Union Second Corps attacked Mahone with great fury. Gordon was forced to send him reinforcements to drive the enemy back. During this fighting Brigadier General Lewis was badly wounded and left in Union hands. Command of the brigade now devolved on Captain John Beard who had been commanding the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Infantry. (59)

During the night the Second Corps passed through the village of New Store, about twenty miles northwest of Farmville. Men fell out by the score, exhausted by the long march, lack of food, and the hard fighting of the day. Gordon's men were now moved forward to be the advance guard of the army. Talk was passing among the officers of a possible surrender. Could this be so? If it were, the ordinary soldier in the ranks knew nothing of it as the Second Corps marched westward through the day. Late in the afternoon, the column reached

Appomattox Court House, county seat of the little county of the same name. Here supplies were waiting. On the morrow the weary men would be fed and rested and then could push on to Lynchburg in the safety of the mountains. The war might be continued forever. (60)

During the night of the 8th, Gordon moved his corps forward through Appomattox Court House to a position half a mile west of the village on the Lynchburg Road. Union troops had been discovered in the vicinity of the court house. These troops, both infantry and cavalry, were blocking the road to the west. They had to be pushed aside and the march continued. At 5:00 A.M., Gordon's three remaining divisions, Grimes's, Evans', and Walker's, advanced quickly by the right flank. They were supported by Johnson's division of Longstreet's corps. The enemy had constructed light breastworks during the night, works which Gordon's men carried without too much difficulty. The enemy here was cavalry which yielded to Gordon's attack. But, as the Confederates advanced past the breastworks, they saw Union infantry, which had been concealed in the woods to Gordon's right and rear. More Union cavalry demonstrated against Gordon's left. The Confederate general was now in a difficult position; Longstreet's corps was pressing forward in his rear, while the massed artillery of General Armistead L. Long and Colonel Thomas Carter barely kept the enemy at bay. At this juncture Gordon asked Lee for help from Longstreet's corps. Lee, realizing that his army was surrounded, ordered a flag of truce to appear on Gordon's line as he sorrowfully prepared to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia to General U. S. Grant. (61)

In the late afternoon of April 9, Lee rode back through his army after meeting with Grant. The historian of the Sixth Regiment described the scene as Lee moved past the regiment:

... the lines of battle broke and the men crowded up around him, anxious to take him by the hand. Many attempts have been made to describe the Great Soldier's farewell to his troops, as, overpowered by his feelings, he sobbed: "Men, we have fought through the war together—I have done the best I could for you," and sadly rode away. The emotions of that scene—a great General and his brave, faithful soldiers weeping farewell to each other, cannot be described. (62)

The Sixth Regiment surrendered 6 officers and 175 men commanded by Captain J. H. Dickey. Second Lieutenant Demetrius C. Gunter of Company A, who had been badly wounded at Sharpsburg, was among them. So was Second Lieutenant W. A. Mebane of Company F. Twelve band members surrendered with the infantry. Possibly the saddest note of all was the statement by Captain Dickey: "I certify, upon honor, that of the number of men on this roll, only

seventy two (72) were armed on the morning of 9th inst." It was all over except for the going home. According to the regimental historian,

. . . the 6th Regiment had served out the time for which it had been enlisted.

Epilogue

"After his parole he resumed the practice of civil engineering, which he carried on with considerable success for more than thirty years. . . ."

STATEMENT ON THE LIFE OF WILLIAM GASTON LEWIS AFTER THE WAR IN EZRA J. WARNER'S *Generals in Gray, Lives of the Confederate Commanders* (BATON ROUGE: LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1959), p. 187.

* * *

What happened to some of the men and officers who served in the Sixth North Carolina Regiment during the war. Some of them, men like Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate, continued to resist the inevitable Northern victory even though they were home recuperating from wounds. Tate had been severely wounded in the desperate attack on Fort Stedman, and was at Morganton on furlough. In April, 1865, when Union General George Stoneman's cavalry raided through western North Carolina, he joined other residents of Burke County in resisting their advance at the Catawba River.

Tate was elected President of the North Carolina Railroad Company after the war. During his tenure of office he repaired the railroad, rebuilt bridges, modernized the engines and cars, and corrected the company's shattered finances. Although Provisional Governor William Woods Holden "turned him out of office," Tate returned to his position during the governorship of Jonathan Worth. He served in the lower house of the 1874, 1880, 1882, and 1884 legislatures, helping to pass laws favorable to the Western North Carolina Railroad. He helped to create the Hospital for the Insane at Morganton. Tate later served as an Examiner of National Banks, a Federal position, in the district which stretched from West Virginia to, and including, Florida.

Tate's home life was pleasant. In October, 1866, he married Jennie Pearson, daughter of the late Robert C. Pearson of Morganton. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church and had a large family of children. Tate was able to provide for this family "through prudence and good management."

Samuel A. Ashe gives us a complete, although partially biased, description of Tate as he appeared in his old age. The ex-commander of the Sixth Regiment was of medium height,

with a frame sinewy and adapted to long fatigue, a carriage dignified without being haughty, an address most charming when he chose to please, but in general undemonstrative and in keeping with his habitual taciturnity and reserve. His public business was transacted without a ripple of excitement, but he probed every detail and was always master of the subject on which he was engaged. His home-life was in harmony with his character. Quietly he pursued the even tenor of his temperate way, esteemed by his neighbors, respected by his party, and conspicuous among that band of devoted men who in war and peace have upheld the modest, upright, conservative, liberty-loving, tyrant-hating character of our dear mother, North Carolina; a manly man, thoughtful of those about him and enjoying to the fullest the affection and regard for those at his fireside. (1)

Tate passed away unexpectedly on June 25, 1897. He had recently been appointed state treasurer, and, at the time of his death, was about to entertain members of the Burke County Bar Association at his home in Morganton. He was buried in the public cemetery in Morganton, a burial place "which commands one of the loveliest views in the State." (2)

William Gaston Lewis, commander of the brigade in which the Sixth served in the valley campaign and at Petersburg, was wounded and captured at Cumberland Church, near Farmville, Virginia, on April 7, 1865. After his parole he resumed his profession of civil engineering and continued to practice it for over thirty years. For thirteen years he was state engineer for North Carolina. He died at his home in Goldsboro on January 7, 1901, and is buried in the Goldsboro City Cemetery. His beloved "Mitte," the wife he married during the days of the Confederacy, lies by his side. (3)

An interesting glimpse into the life of Major Richard W. York after the war is given by Brantley York, the famed Methodist preacher and founder of Trinity College, who also happened to be Major York's father. In early March, 1885, Brantley York and his wife

. . . went aboard the train for New Hill Wake Co., and were met there by our son, Maj. York, and conducted to his house. . . . We continued here with our sons, Major R. W. York, and Dr. N. D. York some three or four weeks, preaching at different places on the Sabbath, and sometimes in the week . . . (4)

Reverend Adolphus Williamson Mangum, onetime chaplain to the Sixth Regiment, was paroled on June 13, 1865, at Salisbury, North Carolina by Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Butterfield, "Lt. Col. 91st Ind Vol. Inf'y., Commanding Post." Mangum and his wife went to Hillsboro and he began a brilliant career as a clergyman in the Methodist Church. (5)

There were other men, not so well known as the above, who should be mentioned. James T. Rosborough, once a captain of Company G, Sixth Regiment, continued his love for the Confederacy, although he moved to Texarkana, Texas. He became a prosperous lumberman and planter, and "took up the work of rehabilitating a devastated land." Captain Rosborough's last public act was to assist in the dedication of a "beautiful Confederate monument in his town." He had been largely responsible for the monument, and he wanted to be there to see it dedicated. Captain Rosborough died on the morning of May 28, 1918; he was the same man who had been so anxious to see that his men were served edible meat when the Army of Northern Virginia was encamped before Cedar Mountain in the fall of 1863. (6)

P. A. Copley, a Durham native and a private in Company C, moved to Montgomery, Alabama in 1870. He died on February 20, 1919. (7)

Three brothers, Thomas, Neut, and John Wise, joined the Sixth Regiment at Company Shops in 1861. They came from the mountains of western North Carolina and were proud "of the old command," throughout the long years after the war. Their feelings could be shared by many members of the Sixth. The brothers could "give the history of their regiment pretty close to facts . . . and were proud of their service and of each other." They lived "again in memory those stirring days of service under Lee, Jackson, Johnston, and other great figures of the Confederacy." (8)

The same thing could be said of men like Private J. T. Wiley of Company A and Private W. A. Myers of Company I. Wiley and Myers both became solid citizens in their communities. Both died many years after the war. (9)

Others of the Sixth Regiment had no future after the war. These were those members of the unit who lay buried in cemeteries from Manassas to Petersburg. When the Southern Soldiers' Memorial Association of Shepherdstown, West Virginia dedicated their monument to the Confederate dead on June 6, 1870, they took note of 106 men who were buried in the local cemetery. The heroic inscription, located on the north, west, and south faces of the monument, read, "True patriots, a nation's tear embalm their memory; To the unknown dead; though nameless, their deeds are not forgotten; We lie here in obedience to the command of our sovereign States." The list of names included J. C. Agnew and Joseph Allan of the Sixth North Carolina. (10)

Privates S. P. Thomas of Company G; G. Roberts of Company B; and John M. Shipp, Company I were buried in the cemetery at Woodstock, Virginia in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. (11)

Some of the men in the Sixth are buried in Washington, D. C., a city which they fought hard to capture. Private D. W. Berry of Company C and Private C. W. Riel are included in this number. (12)

The original Sixth Regiment is but a memory now; still it is a memory of stirring times and human beings who reacted to those times. Their reactions, both heroic and cowardly, deserve to be remembered.

Appendix A

After the war the original flag of the Sixth Regiment, the same flag which had been carefully made of silk in 1861 and decorated with the North Carolina state seal and motto, was preserved by Colonel Tate, the last colonel of the regiment. On November 11, 1893, Colonel Tate wrote to Miss Christine Fisher, sister of the late Colonel Charles F. Fisher:

A Committee consisting of W. C. Coughenhour, J. A. Caldwell, Cicero R. Barker and A. H. Boyden, representing, the, "Colonel Charles F. Fisher Camp U. C. V. No. 319," have applied to me in writing, requesting the delivery to them of the Flag of the 6th North Carolina Infantry, presented to the regiment by you, through your honored brother our lamented commander.

This flag was never polluted by the touch of an enemy nor "trailed in the dust," but was always advanced as far as the farthest, *and is the only Confederate flag planted upon the enemy's Guns on Cemetery Heights, at Gettysburg!* In my own bosom, afterwards, this flag was safely preserved and has not since been out of my possession until I proposed securing it in a glass case and depositing it with the State. North Carolina honors it above any relic of the Great Conflict, and in justice to the memory of our lamented dead and your honored self, I feel that it should be placed in the care of the State, that all North Carolinians may view it, read its history and gain inspiration from it. ①

Colonel Tate informed Miss Fisher that the only portions of the "once beautiful" flag that were still intact were the handiwork "of your deft fingers." The remnants of the flag were rent with "shot and shell, dyed with the blood of its defenders;" the Lord Himself had decreed that the flag "should be unharmed."

Tate assured the anxious Miss Fisher that he had been "but the poor representative" of the men who had fallen under the folds of the flag. The survivors of the regiment, who had suffered in the flag's defense, loved "this flag above all earthly possessions." Tate concluded, in a tone of confidence and humility, in keeping with the occasion,

I desire to manifest all respect for the wishes and proper affection for the representatives of my dear lamented friend and Commander, but I respectfully suggest that it will be best for them and for all concerned that this relic, with its history, be sacredly preserved by the State, here, where it can be seen and read of all men. (2)

Several days later Christine Fisher replied to Tate's letter of November 11. She thanked the colonel for his sentiments of "regard for my brother and respect for myself which you express." The members of the committee who had applied to Tate for the flag had done so with the consent and approval of Colonel Fisher's daughter, Frances Fisher Tiernan [also known by her pen name Christian Reid]. Christine Fisher hoped that the flag would be returned to the possession of Colonel Fisher's family, but, "at least," would be glad to see the relic placed among the mementoes "which illustrate the glorious war-record of our State." The members of the flag committee were all honorable men, men who had all worn Confederate gray and who were "working to keep alive" the principles of the Confederacy. They would be "worthy custodians" of the regimental flag under which so many brave soldiers had died. Still, it was true that Tate, as surviving colonel of the Sixth Regiment, had a just claim to the flag. Miss Fisher informed Tate that his claim to the flag "cannot be disputed," since he had preserved the flag. (3)

This correspondence resulted in Tate's presentation of the flag to Mrs. Frances Fisher Tiernan, Colonel Fisher's daughter. She, in turn, presented the relic to the North Carolina Historical Commission, forerunner of the modern North Carolina Department of Archives and History. The flag was accompanied by Colonel Fisher's uniform dress, coat, hat, sword, and saddle-housing. These relics may still be seen in the Hall of History, located in the Education Building in the city of Raleigh. All of them, except for the flag, which is nearly in tatters, are in fairly good condition. (4)

Appendix B

The earliest mention of any of the units which later were organized into the Sixth North Carolina State Troops is found in a letter to Governor John W. Ellis written on January 7, 1860. It describes the organization of the Cedar Fork Rifles, later Company I, Sixth Regiment. This company was organized at Cedar Fork, then part of western Wake County, by a group of interested citizens who met at the Cedar Fork Academy "for the purpose of forming a volunteer company." Professor Richard Watt York, a teacher in the academy and later

Captain of Company I, organized the meeting "by calling Col. H. Weatherspoon to the chair and appointing S. Scott Secretary." Professor York explained the purpose of the meeting by "reviewing the present agitation & impending crisis of affairs relative to the South, and closed by urging his fellow citizens to prepare for any emergency that may arise." The "requisite" number of men was then quickly enrolled in the company.

Professor York moved that a committee of five be appointed to select a uniform for the company. The name of Wake Riflemen was chosen. This was later changed to Cedar Fork Rifles. The officers selected were Colonel H. Weatherspoon, Captain; Colonel C. Lowe, First Lieutenant; M. Page, Second Lieutenant; Professor R. W. York, Third Lieutenant; Dr. W. M. Lowe, Fourth Lieutenant; Sidney Scott, Esquire Orderly Sergeant. Professor York, who evidently was the guiding spirit at the meeting, then moved that "the commissioned officers of this company be instructed to visit Raleigh immediately, & call upon the Governor for the purpose [of] procuring the Long Range Rifle." This motion was adopted. It was further resolved that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting should be forwarded to Governor Ellis and to the *North Carolina Standard* and *Raleigh Register* "with a request to publish."

On April 23, 1861, Captain Robert F. Webb was ordered by the adjutant general of North Carolina to take his company, the Flat River Guards from Orange County, to Raleigh "as soon as you can make the necessary arrangements." This order was countermanded on May 2. Webb was then directed to "remain at Hillsboro until further orders." The Flat River Guards later became Company A, Sixth North Carolina State Troops.

Captain William J. Freeland of the Orange Greys, another Orange County military unit, later Company C, Sixth North Carolina State Troops, was ordered to remain in Orange County "until further orders" on May 10, 1861.

Unfortunately, this is all the material available on the various companies in the Sixth Regiment prior to their organization into the regiment on May 16, 1861.

Appendix C

A search was made for early histories of the Sixth North Carolina State Troops, especially histories which were written during the war. Only one of these was found, written by Colonel Robert F. Webb, then at Johnson's Island Prison, near Sandusky City, Ohio, to his friend and kinsman, Reverend Adolphus Williamson Mangum. The sketch was written in April, 1864, and may be found in the Adolphus

Williamson Mangum Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It is reproduced in full below.

BATTLES IN WHICH THE SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT PARTICIPATED

Manassas July 21, the Regt. commanded by Col. Fisher—who was killed. Lt. Col. Lightfoot was in command until Sept., 1861—when he was relieved by Col. Pender.

Battle of Elthams Landing May 7th 1862. the Regt. comd by Col. Pender the only Regt. of the Brigade engaged—was honored by the Gen. to carry the Brigade flags.

Battle of Seven Pines May 31st, 1862 the Regt. comd. by Col. Pender (had the honour to save the Regt. by detecting the U. S. Flags among troops reported to be our friends) Pender promoted the comd. turned over to Maj. Webb. ungrateful conduct of Gov. Clark. Capt. Avery promoted Lt. Col. over Maj. Webb.

Battle of Ganes Farm, the Regt. comd by Col. Avery who was wounded. June 27, 1862, Splendid practice of Rowan Battery under Capt. Riley from the North side of Chicahominy.

Battle of Malvern Hill July 1, 1862 the regt comd by Maj. Webb, gallant conduct of the Regt. under a heavy artillery fire for 10 hours loosing nearly 90 men Battle of Freemans ford, August 24, the Regt. comd by Maj. Webb, Battle of Mansassas 2nd. 29 & 30th August the Regt. comd. by Maj. Webb, see official report Gen. Hood & Laws Battle of Boonsboro Gap. Sept. 14th Regt. comd. by Maj. Webb see Report Hood & Laws.

Battle of Sharpsburg Sept 19th 1862. the Regt. comd by Maj. Webb, who was wounded. Bloodiest fight of the war. see of [ficial] report Hood & Laws. Avery returned to the Regt. promoted Col. Webb promoted Lt. Col. Battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13th, 1862 the Regt. comd by Col. Avery.

Battle of Chancellorsville & Fredericksburg May 4, 1863 the Regt. comd. by Col. Avery who took command of the Brigade by Gen. Hoke being wounded. Col. Webb in charge of the Regt. gallant conduct of the 6[th] who pushed through the enemys line in a charge, being unsupported where in danger of being cut off, its own gallant firmness saved it.

Battle of Winchester June 13, 1863. commanded by Lt. Col. Webb.

Invasion of Maryland & Pennsylvania. Col. Webb had to retire in consequence of the breaking out of his old wound.

Battle of Gettysburg July 1st. & 2nd Comd by Maj. Tate. Col. Avery killed—Webb promoted Col.

Battle of Fairfield the Regt. Comd. by Lt. Col. Tate July 4, 1863.

Battle of Somerville Fort, the Regt. comd by Col. Webb Sept. 19, 1863.

Battle of Rappahannock Bridge Nov. 7, 1863. com by Col. Webb where the whole concern was gobbled up.

Capt. York was in command a few days after the Battle of Sharpsburg. Gen. Pender wounded at Gettysburg died at Stanton, Va. Col. Webb was sufering from his old wound at Chancellorsville went in the fight with his arm in a sling.

Bibliographical Essay

I. RESOURCES.

The principal resources used in this study are the Division of Archives and Manuscripts, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (hereinafter referred to as "NCDAH"); the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (hereinafter referred to as "SHC"); the Division of Manuscripts, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina (hereinafter referred to as "DU"); and the War Department Collection, Confederate Records Group 109 and William H. C. Whiting Military Papers collections in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. (hereinafter referred to as "NA").

II. MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.

The various volumes in the Adjutant General's Records, located in NCDAH, form an important part of the materials used in this study. The Adjutant General's Quartermaster and Paymaster Records, Letters, 1861-1862 are useful in the compilation of quartermaster's and paymaster's accounts. The appointment of officers in the Sixth Regiment is fully covered in the Adjutant General's List of Appointments; the Adjutant General's Minutes of the Military Board; and the Military Board: Appointments of Officers in the Army and Navy, 6th Regiment of Infantry. An excellent historical sketch of the regiment is included in the "Historical Sketch of the Sixth Regiment N.C. Troops," in Adjutant General's Roll of Honor. Other volumes in the Adjutant General's Records which were used extensively are Adjutant General's Ledger Commissary Accounts 1861-1865; Adjutant General's Records, Letters, 1861-1862; Adjutant General's Letter Book, 1861-1862; The Military and Naval Board Letter Book, July 1-August 19, 1861; Adjutant General's Telegram Record; Adjutant General's Roll of Honor, Register of Officers; Morning Reports of Regts. N. C. Troops 1861-1862; Letter Book North Carolina Troops 1862-1864; Registry of North Carolina Troops 1861-1863; and Adjutant General's Roll of Honor Scrapbook. Another important collection found in NCDAH is the Governor John W. Ellis Papers 1861. These papers are important for the early period of military organization in the spring of 1861. The Governor Henry T. Clark Papers, 1861-1862 and the Governor Zebulon B. Vance Papers, 1862-1865 complete the list

of governor's papers used in this study. The outgoing correspondence of the governors is included in a series of letter books. Those used here are the Governor Henry T. Clark Letter Book, 1861-1862 and the Governor Zebulon B. Vance Letter Books for 1862-1863 and 1863-1865. All these collections are in NCDAH. Other manuscript collections in the NCDAH which relate to the Sixth Regiment are the Governor Henry Toole Clark Scrapbook 1861-1865, a collection of newspaper clippings which relate to North Carolina's role in the Civil War; the Miscellaneous Collection of Confederate Records, a varied collection of letters and military records; the Adjutant General's Roll of Honor Scrapbook, very similar to the Governor Henry T. Clark Scrapbook, and the Oscar W. Blacknall Memoir, a collection of the letters of Blacknall's father, Colonel Charles C. Blacknall, with a connecting narrative.

Several large collections of manuscript materials were used at the SHC. These include the Charles F. Fisher Papers, an excellent account of the organization of the Sixth Regiment; the Peter Hairston Papers, a collection of letters written by Hairston, a volunteer aide to General Jubal A. Early, to his wife in North Carolina; the Peter W. Hairston War Diary, November-December, 1863, which presents a lucid account of conditions in Early's division in the fall of 1863; the Adolphus Williamson Mangum Papers, a series of letters from Mangum, chaplain to the Sixth Regiment for a brief period in the fall of 1861; the William Gaston Lewis Papers, a collection of letters written by Lewis to his wife; the William Dorsey Pender Papers, an important series of letters written by Pender to his wife during the period 1861-1863; the Ruffin-Roulhac-Hamilton Papers; the William A. Graham Papers; the Christian Thomas Pfohl Papers (on microfilm); and the Stephen D. Ramseur Papers, an interesting collection of letters from Ramseur to his wife, especially valuable for their information about the valley campaign of 1864.

Those collections which were used at DU include Stephen B. Weeks's "Sketch of Col. Charles F. Fisher," in the Van Noppen Mss.; Archibald Henderson's "Charles Fisher," in United Confederate Veteran Mss.; the Isham Sims Upchurch Papers, an interesting series of letters from various soldiers in the Sixth Regiment to Upchurch who was a resident of Chatham County, North Carolina; M. J. Solomon's Scrapbook; and the John Kerr Walker Papers, an extensive collection of letters written by Walker, a member of the Sixth Regiment from Alamance County, North Carolina, to his family.

The NA in Washington, D. C. contains the War Department Collection, Confederate Records Group 109, Compiled Military Service Records of the various Union and Confederate Regiments and the William H. C. Whiting Military Papers in the War Department Collection. The Whiting Military Papers contain order books, letters,

and other military papers of General Whiting who commanded the brigade in which the Sixth Regiment was located for a time in the period 1861-1862.

Other collections used to some extent in this study are the Samuel McDowell Tate Papers (SHC); the Record of Events, part of Confederate Records Group 109 (NA); the Waightstill Avery Papers (SHC); and the Card File, Division of Museums (NCDAH).

III. PHYSICAL REMAINS.

The physical remains which were examined and included in this study are several. They include the inscription on the grave of Second Lieutenant William Preston Mangum, in the Mangum family cemetery near Rougemont, Durham County, North Carolina; a personal examination of the Dumfries-Freestone Point, Virginia area by the author and Mr. George Nance of Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 16, 1962; several detailed studies of the battlefields of Gettysburg, Plymouth, and Rappahannock Bridge which were made by the author during the past several years; and the original flag of the Sixth North Carolina State Troops, found in the collection of the Museums Division, NCDAH.

IV. CONVERSATIONS.

Conversations are, in a sense, physical remains, and are therefore included in this section of the bibliography. The author made only one recorded conversation with General Robert F. Hoke's daughter, Mrs. Hoke-Pollock, in Wilson, North Carolina. The conversation occurred during November, 1962.

V. NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers used in this study were voluminous and varied. They include the *Hillsborough Recorder*, 1861-1865; the *North Carolina Standard*, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1861-1865; the *State Journal*, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1861-1865; the *North Carolina Weekly State Journal*, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1861; the *Raleigh Register*, 1861-1864; the *Salisbury Watchman*, 1861-1865; the *Charlotte Observer*, May 28 and June 4, 1893; and the *Greensborough Patriot*, 1864.

VI. PERIODICAL ARTICLES.

Most of the periodical articles listed in this section may be found in *The Confederate Veteran Magazine* (38 volumes, Nashville: Confederate Veteran Publishing Company, 1892-1930). These include C. W. Earle, "General Johnston Before First Manasas," XXIII, (Jan.,

1915); T. P. Weakley, "Scene on the Manassas Battle-Field," V, (Oct., 1897); W. J. Chapman to B. L. Aycock, undated letter, XXXIII, (Feb., 1925); C. C. Chambers, "Mississippians at Gaines Mill," XIX, (Nov., 1911); N. A. Ramsey, "article concerning Robert F. Webb (no title)," VI, (June, 1898); J. B. Polley to "Charming Nellie," October 8, 1862, in "Crossing Over Into Maryland," IV, (Aug., 1896); Clarence R. Hatton, "Gen. Archibald Campbell Godwin," XXVIII, (April, 1920); John Purifoy, "Ewell's Attack at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863," XXXI, (Dec., 1923); anonymous author, "The Six Hundred Confederate Officers," VII, (July, 1899); John Orr, "Prison Experiences," XIX, (Nov., 1911); Reverend E. A. Wright, "The Capture of Plymouth," XX, (Dec., 1912); W. A. Day, "Life among Bullets—In the Rifle Pits," XXIX, (June, 1921); J. D. Barrier, "Breaking Grant's Line," XXXIII, (Nov., 1925); and anonymous author, "Confederate Flags at Washington," I, (August., 1893).

Walter Clark, editor, *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-'65* (5 volumes, Goldsboro: Nash Brothers Book and Job Printers, 1901) contains several articles which pertain to the Sixth Regiment. These include A. C. Avery, "Additional Sketch Sixth Regiment," I; Thomas L. Clingman, "The Battle of First Manassas," V; and Neil W. Ray, "Sketch of the Sixth Regiment N. C. State Troops," I.

The Southern Historical Society Papers (38 volumes, Richmond: Published by the Society, 1872-1910), includes two articles about the Sixth Regiment: General William Smith, "Reminiscences of the First Battle of Manassas," X; and "Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia," XV.

Edward W. Phifer, "Saga of A Burke County Family," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXXIX, (July, 1962) completes the list of periodical articles used.

VII. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Only two official publications were used in this study: *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Robert N. Scott, chief editor, in 128 volumes, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901) and *Public and Private Laws of North Carolina 1860-1861*, (Raleigh: John Spelman, Printer to the State, 1861).

VIII. MULTIVOLUME WORKS.

Douglas S. Freeman's *Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command*, in 3 volumes, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942) is an excellent study of the command system in the Army of Northern Virginia. It

contains little detailed information about regiments, but may be described as a good general study. Henry T. Shanks, ed., *The Papers of Willie P. Mangum*, in 5 volumes, (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1956) contains much information about Second Lieutenant William Preston Mangum, Sixth North Carolina Regiment. Dumas Malone and Allen Johnson, eds., *The Dictionary of American Biography*, in 30 volumes, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943) is a standard work in its field. Other multivolume works consulted, all well-known classics, are: D. H. Hill, Jr., *Bethel to Sharpsburg: North Carolina in the War Between the States*, in 2 volumes, (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1926), Samuel A'Court Ashe, ed., *Biographical History of North Carolina*, in 8 volumes, (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen Publishers, 1906), and Robert U. Johnson and Clarence C. Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, in 4 volumes, (New York: The Century Company, 1884, 1887-1888).

IX. MONOGRAPHS AND SPECIAL STUDIES.

The list of monographs and special studies used in the preparation of this book is a long and varied one. It includes Cecil K. Brown's, *A State Movement in Railroad Development The Story of North Carolina's First Effort to Establish an East and West Trunk Line Railroad*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1928); John A. Sloan, *North Carolina in the War Between the States*, (Washington, D. C.: Rufus H. Darby, 1883); Hugh Lefler and Paul Wager, eds., *A History of Orange County—1752-1952*, (Chapel Hill: Orange Printshop, 1953); Gilbert E. Govan and James W. Livingood, *A Different Valor, The Story of General Joseph E. Johnston, C.S.A.*, (Indianapolis and New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1956); Clifford Dowdey and Louis H. Manarin, eds., *The Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee*, (Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown and Company, 1961); Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray, Lives of the Confederate Commanders*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959); Edward J. Stackpole, *Sheridan in the Shenandoah, Jubal Early's Nemesis*, (Harrisburg: The Stackpole Company, 1961); and Allen P. Tankersley, *John B. Gordon: A Study in Gallantry*, (Atlanta: The Whitehall Press, 1955).

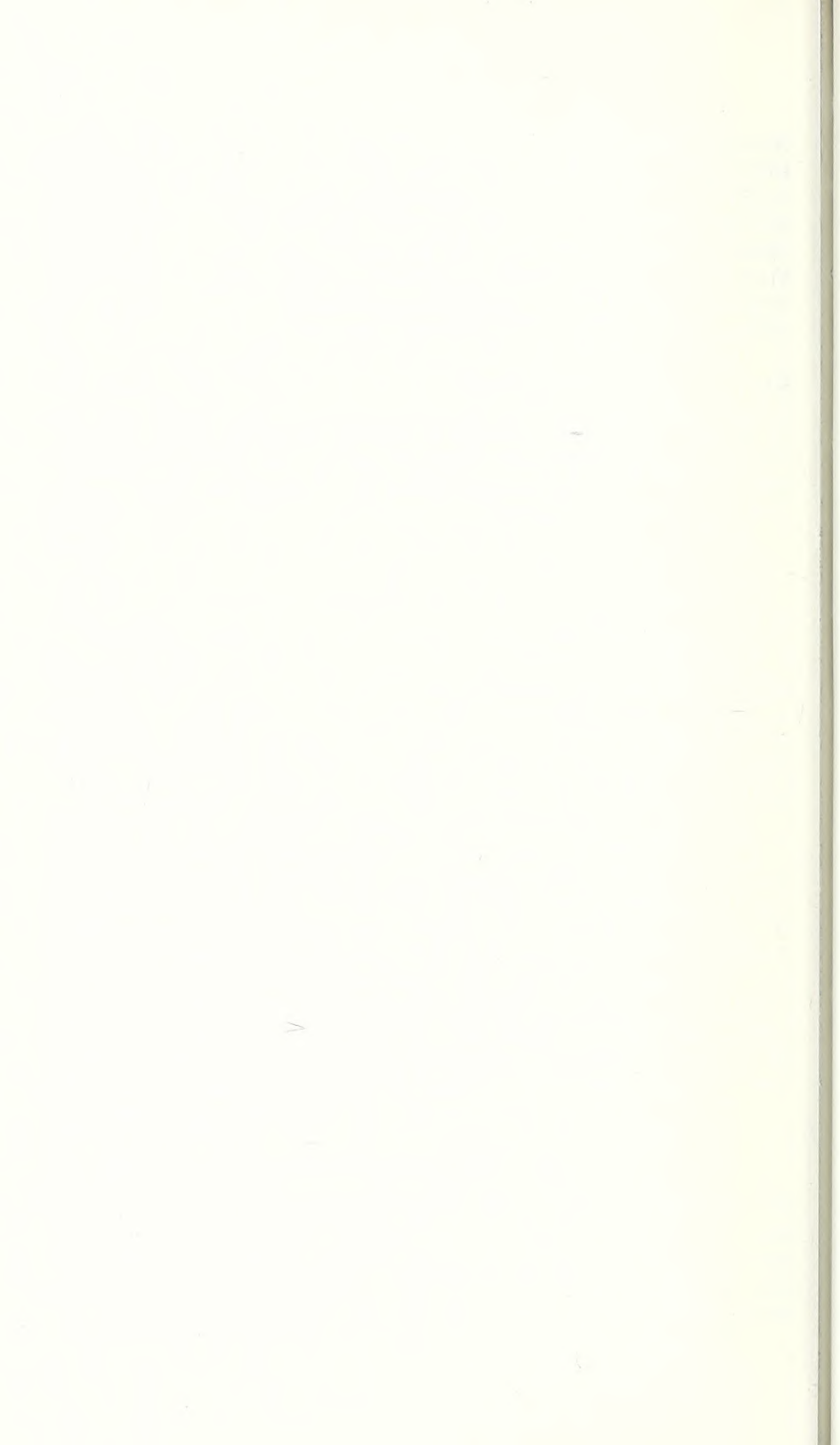
X. AUTOBIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

The list of autobiographies and personal reminiscences which were used in this study would not be complete without the following all-inclusive list: William W. Pierson, Jr., ed., *Whipt 'Em Everytime The Diary of Bartlett Yancey Malone, Co. H 6th N. C. Regiment*, (Jackson, Tennessee: McCowat-Mercer Press, 1960); John B. Hood,

Advance, and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States & Confederate States Armies, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1959); Jubal Anderson Early, *Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative of The War Between the States. (with Notes by R. H. Early)*, (Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1912); Brantley York, *Autobiography of Brantley York*, (Durham: Seeman Printery, 1910); and General John B. Gordon, *Reminiscences of The Civil War*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904).

XI. THESES AND DISSERTATIONS.

Only one thesis was used in the preparation of this study, and that one only in a small way: Richard W. Iobst, "Fort Fisher: A Study," unpublished M.A. thesis, University of North Carolina, 1962.

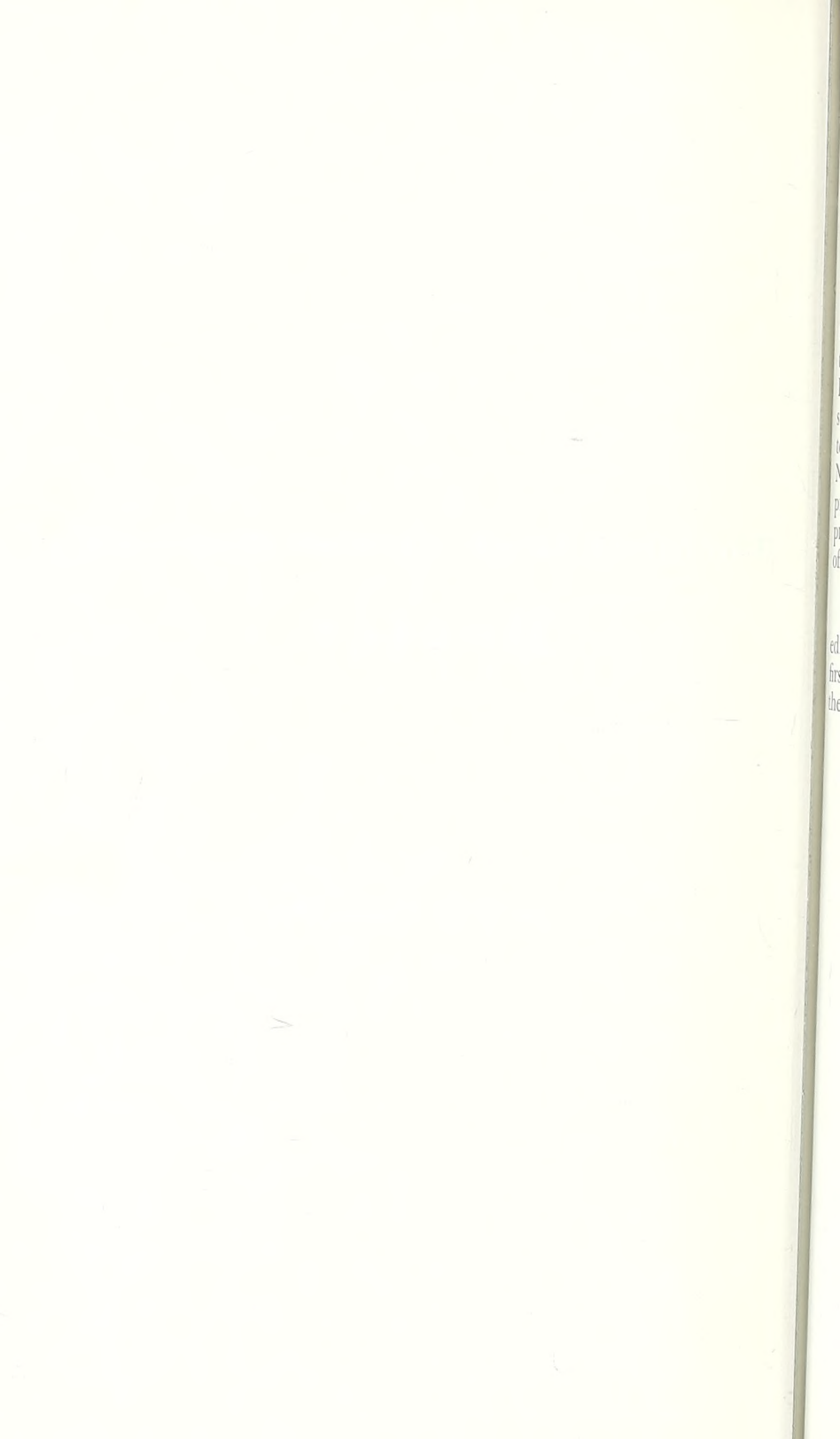


The Sixth North Carolina Regiment

Roster

by

Louis H. Manarin



Preface

The inclusion of a roster of troops in this volume serves two specific purposes. Primarily, it identifies for posterity those men who served in the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. In addition, the preparation of the roster of the Sixth has served as a pilot for the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission in its endeavor to publish a roster of all North Carolina troops who served in the Civil War. The problems encountered and the solutions decided upon have proved of inestimable value in the preparation of Volume I of the projected series.

The commission is proud of the work of its competent editor, Mr. Louis H. Manarin, and is proud to present these first evidences of his laborious and painstaking research to the public.

NORMAN C. LARSON
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Confederate
Centennial Commission

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Introduction

A history of any military unit is generally a narrative relating the combined efforts of the men in that unit. Rarely is a writer able to delve into the lives of the individual soldiers except to illustrate some general characteristics of the men or for acts of heroism performed on the field of battle. With the exception of prominent individuals and officers necessary for development of the unit's history, brief biographical sketches of the men in the ranks are prohibited. The inclusion of this roster of the Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops presents the available information on the individual men of the regiment. Since it is a separate publication, the entire service record of each man is given. Thus all service prior to transfer in or after transfer out is included. If a man transferred to another company or the Field and Staff of this regiment, then his service record in each covers the specific period he served in that unit. Emphasis has been placed on including, whenever possible, the county of birth, residence, and enlistment; occupation; age on enlistment; date and period of enlistment; and all important events relative to his service during the war.

In compiling this roster the editor has adhered to the date and place of enlistment as recorded by the company clerk on the muster rolls. There were approximately four dates on which a man entered the service: date of enrollment; enlistment; muster into state service; and muster into Confederate service. For the initial roll, which generally set the precedent for succeeding rolls, the company clerk either chose the date of enlistment or one of the muster in dates. Conscripts were usually entered on the rolls as enlisting on the date they reported for duty either to their local officer or to the company. Frequently conscripts were sent to camps of instruction and then attached to the regiment. The company clerk would give the place of enlistment as either the county in which he was conscripted, the county or town in which he joined the regiment, or the camp of instruction from which he was assigned. No standard procedure was developed. Even a company clerk might change his procedure at times. If the conscripts reported as a group, then they were usually listed as follows: date of enlistment recorded as date reported for duty to local officer; place of enlistment, either camp of instruction or county in which he was conscripted. If a conscript reported individually, then the clerk usually gave the date and place of enlistment as the date and place he joined the company. It should be noted that as the war progressed, and particularly in 1864, the latter method was generally used.

A roster should not be restricted to the names of the men who served and their service career as gleaned from the available records. From these individual service records it is possible to determine the strength of the regiment at any given time by constructing charts, to cover the entire period of the war, on which are enumerated, in proper columns, the individual service records. This was done for the Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops. In all, 1,888 men served in the regiment at sometime during the war. This figure is arrived at by combining the sum total of enlisted (1,851) and the number of men who transferred in (37). Of this total, 182 were discharged, 22 resigned, 352 died of disease, 221 were killed, 30 were missing in action, 102 deserted, 50 transferred out. The balance at the end of the war were either paroled in the field, detailed, absent sick, or in federal prisons. From July 1861 through April 1865 there were 883 captures. This figure includes several multiple captures of one man, as in several cases one man was captured as many as three times during the war. Of the total number of captured (883), 443 were paroled and exchanged before the end of the war, 59 joined the United States service, and 1 escaped. The survivors of prison life, 214, were paroled at the end of the war.

The construction of charts also reveals the time and number of replacements sent to the regiment. After the initial enlistments, which totaled in July 1861, 846 (minus the Field and Staff), replacements were sent in the spring and fall of 1862 and 1864. During 1863, when the regiment suffered heavily in two major engagements, Gettysburg and Rappahannock Station, only 78 recruits were assigned. At Gettysburg the regiment lost 41 killed, 113 wounded, 108 captured, and 8 missing. The capture figure includes those captured during the retreat. At Rappahannock Station the losses were as follows: 5 killed; 15 wounded; 317 captured; 9 missing. In these two engagements alone the losses were: 46 killed; 128 wounded; 425 captured, and 17 missing. Not taking into account those who were wounded and never returned and those who died of disease or deserted or were detailed, it will be seen that in 1863 only 78 men were sent up to fill the ranks. In 1864 approximately 388 conscripted recruits were assigned to the regiment. This change in composition definitely effected the regiment's effectiveness in combat. In addition to the conscripts, prisoners of war were being paroled and exchanged up to late March 1865; however, these did not effect the strength as most of them occurred after October 1864. The possible use of the roster to arrive at more accurate numbers of losses and strength during particular periods of the war is thus presented in brief, as it is not the intention of the editor to enter into any statistical analysis in the introduction.

The materials used in compiling the roster were numerous and included both primary and secondary sources. The basic collection used was the Compiled Military Service Records file at the National Archives, Washington, D. C. This collection consists of jackets containing cards showing the military service records of individual men. The cards contain the following: name, rank, and organization of the individual; citations to documents on which his name appears; and the information contained in the documents. The records from which the information was taken include Confederate muster rolls, payrolls, rosters, appointment books, hospital registers, prison registers and rolls, parole rolls, inspection reports, and other records containing service information. In the case of the North Carolina records, cards appear on all men listed in the Roll of Honor, as the War Department considered that work a primary source. These records were supplemented by the state pension records for 1885 and 1901, records of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, cemetery registers, miscellaneous records on file at the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, contemporary newspapers, and two published works: *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War Between the States*, edited by John W. Moore, (Raleigh, 1882), and *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-1865*, edited by Walter Clark, (Raleigh, 1901).

The editor would here like to express his thanks to those who assisted in this undertaking. To his wife, Jo Ann, Mrs. Hazel Madsen, and Mrs. Essel Parker, who assisted in the compilation, typing, and proofreading, a very special debt of thanks is recorded. Together we have called the long roll of the regiment many times. In addition, recognition is given to the members of the staff at the National Archives who assisted in locating and researching the records of the men, especially Mr. James D. Walker and Mr. James W. Moore for their assistance in locating the records of the men who joined the United States service. A special note of thanks to Mr. Richard Iobst who provided typed copies of the enlistment papers of Companies E, F, and G; to Miss M. F. Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., for sending the original enlistment papers of Company K; and to Mr. Fleming C. Fraker, who, in the course of his research to compile a guide to Civil War material in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, made available his references to material on deposit there.

LOUIS H. MANARIN

Editor



FIELD & STAFF

COLONEL

FISHER, CHARLES FREDERICK. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and president of the North Carolina Railroad prior to appointment as Colonel by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Killed in Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.

PENDER, WILLIAM DORSEY. Born in Edgecombe County and resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant in the United States Army effective March 21, 1861. Appointed Captain of Artillery, Confederate States Army, to rank from March 16, 1861. Commissioned Colonel by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861 and assigned as commander of camp of instruction at Garysburg. Elected Colonel of the 13th Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Volunteers) May 27, 1861. Resigned as Colonel 13th Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Volunteers) upon election and appointment as Colonel of the 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops to take effect August 17, 1861. Promoted to Brigadier General June 11, 1862 to rank from June 3, 1862. Wounded during Seven Days, June 27-July 1, 1862; at Battle of Second Manassas, August 28-29, 1862; and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863. Promoted to Major General May 27, 1863 to rank from that date. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and died at Staunton, Va., July 18, 1863 after leg amputated.

AVERY, ISAAC E. Transferred from Company E, this regiment, upon promotion to Lieutenant Colonel June 1, 1862. Promoted to Colonel June 11, 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Died July 3, 1863.

WEBB, ROBERT F. Transferred from Company B, this regiment, upon promotion to Major July 11, 1861. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel June 11, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to Colonel July 2-3, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance July 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

DORTCH, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS. Resided in Wayne County and appointed Lieutenant Colonel by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Resigned July 11, 1861 to assume duties as Speaker of the House of Commons, State Legislature.

LIGHTFOOT, CHARLES E. Appointed Major by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel July 11, 1861. Wounded in Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Elected Colonel of the 22nd Regiment N. C. Troops (12th Regiment N. C. Volunteers) March 29, 1862 and transferred to that command. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. While a prisoner of war he was defeated upon reorganization of the regiment June 13, 1862 and was no longer colonel of the 22nd Regiment N. C. Troops (12th Regiment N. C. Volunteers). Appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery October 7, 1862 to rank from August 18, 1862 and assigned to command of the outer line of artillery of the Richmond defenses. Served in Richmond defenses for balance of war. Paroled at Richmond, Va., April 24, 1865

TATE, SAMUEL McDOWELL. Transferred from Company D, this regiment, upon promotion to Major June 11, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel July 3, 1863. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865 and again at Salisbury June 17, 1865.

MAJOR

YORK, RICHARD WATT. Transferred from Company I, this regiment, upon promotion to Major July 3, 1863. Wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22-23, 1864 and carried as absent wounded through February 1865.

ADJUTANT

LOWRIE, HOUSTON B. Enlisted at age 22, May 16, 1861 and appointed Adjutant with the rank of 1st Lieutenant to rank from May 20, 1861. Position vacated August 20, 1861 by an Act of the State Convention. Transferred to Company C, this regiment.

SMITH, BENJAMIN RUSH. Transferred with the rank of 1st Lieutenant from Company G, this regiment, and appointed Adjutant September 1, 1861. Transferred back to Company G upon promotion as Captain of that company July 17, 1862.

MEBANE, CORNELIUS. Transferred from Company F, this regiment, upon appointment as Quartermaster Sergeant September 14, 1861. Appointed Sergeant Major about November 29, 1861. Wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. Promoted to Adjutant with the rank of 1st Lieutenant September 16, 1862. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and carried as absent wounded through December 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER

SCALES, N. E. Resided in Rockingham County and enlisted at age 30. Appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, to rank from May 16, 1861 and assigned to the 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops. Promoted to Major July 16, 1862 to rank from June 13, 1862. Assigned as Chief Quartermaster Pender's Brigade and later to Division Quartermaster. Assigned as Chief Quartermaster Wilcox's Division December 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

PAGE, MALCUS W. Transferred from Company I, this regiment, upon promotion to Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, September 16, 1862. Resigned April 29, 1863.

BRAME, TIGNAL H. Resided as a teacher in Granville County where he enlisted at age 30, April 26, 1861 for one year. Mustered in as Sergeant Company D, 12th Regiment N. C. Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Volunteers). Appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, 54th Regiment N. C. Troops July 1, 1862 to rank from May 1, 1862. Appointed Captain, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, 54th Regiment N. C. Troops July 31, 1862 to rank from July 1, 1862. Appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops May 12, 1863. Reassigned as Assistant to Brigade Quartermaster, Hoke's Brigade September 15, 1864. Present or accounted for through March 1865.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE

ALEXANDER, WALLACE H. Resided in Lincoln County and enlisted at age 38. Appointed Captain, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, July 10, 1861 and assigned to this regiment. Dropped when position abolished May 29, 1863.

SURGEON

NESBITT, A. M. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at age 45. Appointed Surgeon, this regiment, May 1861. Appointed Surgeon, 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry July 10-15, 1861. Recalled for duty in North Carolina by the Medical Department October 1862. Paroled at Salisbury May 29, 1865.

HOLT, PLEASANT A. Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at age 45. Temporarily attached to the 12th Regiment N. C. Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Volunteers) in June 1861. Appointed Surgeon July 19, 1861 and assigned to the 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops. Relieved from duty with this regiment August 23, 1862 and assigned as Brigade Surgeon of Pender's Brigade. Served as Chief Surgeon, Wilcox's Division July 1863 through June 1864. Appointed Chief Surgeon, District of Western North Carolina July 5, 1864. Present or accounted for through March 1865.

HARDY, JOHN GEDDINGS. Resided in Burke County where he enlisted at age 31, April 27, 1861 for six months. Mustered in as Sergeant, Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. Infantry (6 mos.—1861). Promoted to Assistant Surgeon to rank from May 18, 1861. Appointed Acting Surgeon, 64th Regiment N. C. Troops October 25, 1862. Ordered to report to the 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops as Surgeon January 5, 1863. Appointed Surgeon April 4, 1863 to rank from October 25, 1862. Present or accounted for with this regiment through December 1864.

ASSISTANT SURGEON

CALDWELL, JULIUS A. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at age 32. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, this regiment, to rank from May 16, 1861. Resigned August 18, 1861 by reason of ill health. Appointed Surgeon April 4, 1863 to rank from October 30, 1862 and assigned to the 57th Regiment N. C. Troops with which he had been serving as Acting Surgeon since October 1862. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury May 29, 1865.

HENDERSON, C. A. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at age 26. Appointed 2nd Assistant Surgeon, this regiment, to rank from May 16, 1861. Position vacated by Act of State Convention August 20, 1861. Resigned December 1862 by reason of ill health. Re-appointed Assistant Surgeon, this regiment, October 14, 1862 to take rank from September 16, 1862. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury May 27, 1865.

COLLETT, W. A. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at age 32. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, this regiment, September 2, 1861. Appointed Surgeon August 11, 1862 to rank from July 29, 1862 and assigned to the 58th Regiment N. C. Troops. Dropped August 11, 1863 after failure to submit to examination.

DAVIS, JOHN IGNATIUS. Entered service at age 24, as Contract Surgeon September 10, 1862. Assigned as Assistant Surgeon, this regiment. Transferred to Hood's Division March 1, 1863. Appointed Surgeon May 17, 1863 to rank from January 19, 1863 and assigned to the 15th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

REESE, WILLIAM LEWIS. Resided in Georgia and appointed Assistant Surgeon June 10, 1863 to rank from January 20, 1863. Assigned to this regiment February 12, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., where he had been left to tend the wounded, July 5, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., November 21, 1863. Ordered to report to Marietta, Ga., November 27, 1863 for assignment and assigned to hospital at La Grange, Ga., December 5, 1863.

BICKERS, WILLIAM A. Born in Virginia and appointed Assistant Surgeon December 4, 1862 to rank from August 20, 1862. Assigned to the 1st Regiment Georgia Regulars and transferred to this regiment November 3, 1863. Present or accounted for through February 1865. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

CHAPLAIN

MANGUM, ADOLPHUS W., D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at age 27 and appointed Chaplain to this regiment. Resigned October 31, 1861 and returned to Salisbury where he served as Chaplain at Salisbury Prison in addition to his other pastoral duties. Paroled at Salisbury June 12, 1865.

SERGEANT-MAJOR

MEBANE, DAVID A. Transferred from Company F, this regiment, June 20, 1861 upon appointment as Sergeant-Major. Reduced to ranks November 29, 1861 and returned to Company F, this regiment.

BASON, GEORGE F. Transferred from Company F, this regiment, October 1, 1862 upon appointment as Sergeant-Major. Transferred to Brigadier General William D. Pender's staff January 27, 1863. Appointed 1st Lieutenant of Artillery March 26, 1864 to take rank from February 25, 1864 and assigned as Ordnance Officer Brigadier General Alfred M. Scales' Brigade. Appointed Captain of Artillery March 31, 1865.

WHITE, JOHN JOHNSTON. Transferred from Company F, this regiment, March 1, 1863 upon appointment as Sergeant-Major. Reduced to ranks August 1, 1863 and returned to Company F, this regiment, and detailed as Acting Commissary Sergeant.

ANDERSON, QUINTIN T. Transferred from Company H, this regiment, October 1, 1863 upon appointment as Sergeant-Major. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 5, 1865.

FRITTS, DANIEL H. Transferred from Company D, this regiment, December 22, 1864 upon appointment as Sergeant-Major. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT

MURPHY, SAMUEL G. Transferred from Company F, this regiment, July 12, 1861 upon appointment as Quartermaster Sergeant. Discharged at Richmond, Va., October 18, 1861 by reason of disability.

SMITH, WILLIAM M. Transferred from Company A, this regiment, January 5, 1862 upon appointment as Quartermaster Sergeant. Detailed as a machinist on the Richmond and Danville Railroad February 1, 1864. Detail extended through December 1864.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT

ALLEN, NATHANIEL M. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Commissary Sergeant July 1, 1861. Reduced to ranks February 25, 1862 and assigned to Company I, this regiment. Detailed as Acting Commissary Sergeant until captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.

HOSPITAL STEWARD

CURRIE, DAVID M. Transferred from Company H, this regiment, October 1, 1861 upon appointment as Hospital Steward. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

BAND

ALBRIGHT, JOHN S., Musician. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 34, March 1, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company F, this regiment, and transferred to the Band December 6, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

COOPER, WILLIAM R., Musician. Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company H, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

COZART, JAMES H., Chief Musician. Born in Person County and resided in Granville County as a merchant prior to his enlistment in Orange County at age 26, May 1, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

COZART, T. G., Musician. Resided in Granville County and enlisted at Rapidan, Va., August 31, 1863 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, this regiment, and transferred to the Band September–October 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

DAWSON, FRANK H., Musician. Born in Randolph County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mecklenburg County at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company A, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

FOWLER, THOMAS H., Musician. Born in Chatham or Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mecklenburg County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company F, this regiment. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Transferred to the Band December 6, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- HOLLOWAY, KINCHEN, Musician.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company C, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HORN, JAMES E., Musician.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company K, this regiment, and transferred to the Band December 6, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HOUK, JOHN ALLISON, Musician.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 27, June 17, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company D, this regiment. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he joined the U. S. service April 22, 1865. Mustered into Company E, 5th Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Alton, Ill., May 2, 1865 for three years. Deserted September 17, 1865 on the march from Fort Kearney to Cotton Wood, Nebraska Territory.
- KING, LEONIDAS M., Musician.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company I, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- LEATHERS, JOHN MOSES, Musician.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 17, May 1, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company C, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- LUNS福德, NATHAN L., Musician.** Both in Person County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, this regiment, and transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- PIPER, JOSEPH G., Musician (Sergeant).** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, this regiment. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal September 28, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant January-February 1862. Transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- RATHBONE, JAMES H., Musician.** Born in Yancey or Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mecklenburg County at age 21, May 28, 1861. Originally enlisted in Company E, this regiment, and transferred to the Band December 6, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- SLOOP, DAVID ALEXANDER, Musician.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mecklenburg County at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company G, this regiment. Wounded

at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Transferred to the Band November 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

COMPANY A

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

McKINNEY, ROBERT M. Originally a resident of Lynchburg, Va., he was serving as Commandant and Professor at the North Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, when he enlisted at age 26, May 16, 1861. Commissioned as Captain by Governor Ellis May 24, 1861. Elected Colonel of the 15th Regiment N. C. Troops June 24, 1861. Killed in action at Lee's Farm near Williamsburg, Va., April 16, 1862.

KIRKLAND, SAMUEL S. Enlisted May 16, 1861 and appointed 1st Lieutenant. Promoted to Captain June 24, 1861 to rank from May 20, 1861. Resigned because of ill health July 29, 1862 and appointed 1st Lieutenant of Artillery July 29, 1862 to take effect on that date to serve as Ordnance Officer on the staff of Brigadier General William Dorsey Pender. Appointed 1st Lieutenant and aide-de-camp to General Pender April 23, 1863 to take effect December 13, 1862. On June 13, 1863 he became Captain, Assistant Adjutant General on staff of Brigadier General Alfred M. Scales, who assumed command of Pender's Brigade. Resigned July 18, 1863 on the death of General Pender. Declined appointment as Captain tendered September 28, 1863. Appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, October 16, 1863 to take rank from that date. Served as Post Quartermaster at Hillsboro. Paroled April 26, 1865.

TURNER, JAMES CALDER. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted May 16, 1861. Appointed 1st Lieutenant July 11, 1861 to take rank from May 20, 1861. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to Captain July 29, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

COX, MILTON H., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Guilford County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, July 1, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Private. Appointed Corporal December 1, 1861. Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant February 4, 1863 and wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.

HARDIN, DOCTOR Z., 2nd Lieutenant. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal July 19, 1862. Elected 2nd Lieutenant November 7, 1863. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Captured at Saylor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.

KIRKLAND, ALEXANDER M., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Orange County as a gentleman. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 20, 1861. Resigned October 19, 1861. Enlisted as a Private in Company E, 41st Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) October 7, 1861 for one year. Served in

said company until mustered into 2nd Company G, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Artillery) at Hillsboro at the age of 23, March 15, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as a Private and appointed Sergeant April 6, 1862. Promoted to 1st Sergeant July 10, 1862. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 18, 1862 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant January 6, 1863. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 1, 1863. By Special Order No. 66, November 4, 1863, 2nd Company G, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Artillery) became Company E, 13th Battalion N. C. Light Artillery. Resigned by reason of charges and specifications of court martial March 31, 1864 and resignation accepted April 12, 1864.

PRICE, THOMAS A., 1st Lieutenant. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte April 25, 1861. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant July 11, 1861 to rank from May 20, 1861. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant July 29, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

SMITH, ERNEST H., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant June 1, 1861 and 1st Sergeant September 13, 1861. Appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant November 29, 1861. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant July 29, 1862 and dropped from rolls June 12, 1863 by reason of prolonged absence without leave, having been absent sick since August 27, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ALSTON, JOSEPH O., Private. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Died of disease June 3, 1864 at Charlotte.

ARMFIELD, NATHANIEL M., Private. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 3, 1865.

BANKHART, GEORGE, Private. Born in Baltimore, Md., and resided as a farmer and mechanic prior to his enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., June 7, 1864 wounded. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Joined the U. S. service October 12, 1864 and mustered into Company A, 4th Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Fort Monroe, Va., October 31, 1864 for three years. Deserted at St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1865.

BARDEN, J. E., Private. Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Plymouth April 19, 1864. Carried as absent in hospital on Muster Rolls through December 1864.

BECKERDITE, J., Private. Resided in Randolph County. Enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., December 11, 1864 and took Oath of Amnesty at City Point, Va., December 13, 1864.

BEDSOLE, W., Private. Enlisted at Kinston March 14, 1863 for the war. Died of gunshot wounds at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1864.

- BELL, W. F., Private.** Resided in Randolph County. Enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., December 11, 1864. Took Oath of Amnesty at City Point, Va., December 13, 1864.
- BLAKELEY, JOHN R., Private.** Enlisted at Greensboro February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Port Republic, Va., September 27, 1864. Absent in hospital through December 1864.
- BLANEY, BARNEY, Private.** Born in Ireland. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed in action at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- BOGUS, ELIJAH, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 54, May 28, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Detailed as shoemaker at Kinston, September 15, 1864 through December 1864.
- BOLES, ALBERT, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Washington, N. C., May 1, 1864.
- BOON, J., Private.** Admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., June 1, 1862 with gunshot wound, and returned to duty June 14, 1862.
- BOWMAN, JAMES M., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Paroled and exchanged November 15, 1864 at Venus Point, Savannah River.
- BRADSHAW, CHARLES, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Flintville, Va., June 13, 1863 and joined from desertion December 16, 1863. Placed in arrest through February 1864. Deserted again near Woodstock, Va., November 10, 1864.
- BRADSHAW, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 20, 1863 for the war. Sent to hospital December 21, 1863 and died in hospital, date unknown. Claim for effects filed May 23, 1864.
- BRADY, S. B., Private.** Captured in Hanover County, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., June 8, 1864. Exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- BRENNAN, BARNEY, Private.** Born in Ireland. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 50, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and died at General Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., of wounds August 9, 1861.
- BROWN, ———, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County March 20, 1864. Detailed.
- BROWN, JOHN T., Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 28, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Took Oath of Allegiance and joined the U. S. service January 21, 1864.
- BROWN, JOSEPH H., Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 28, 1862 for the war. Detached as Teamster on Division Ordnance Train from January 28, 1863 through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro, May 5, 1865.
- BROWN, JULIUS S., Private.** Enlisted at High Point March 5, 1862 for the war. Wounded in action at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 24, 1865. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- BROWN, W. A., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864. Wounded near Richmond and sent to hospital June 4, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- BUCKLEY, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Musician June 1, 1861. Reduced to ranks August 31, 1861. Present or accounted for through October 1864; however, carried as absent sick after July 17, 1863.
- BUCKLEY, PATRICK, Private.** Born in Ireland, occupation laborer. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 44, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged November 30, 1861 by reason of disability.
- BURGESS, ISAAC W., Private.** Resided in Randolph County and enlisted at Company Shops at age 26, July 1, 1861 for the war. Captured near Boonesboro, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., October 2, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, May 8, 1864. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.
- BURGESS, JAMES R., Private.** Resided in Randolph County and enlisted at Company Shops at age 18, July 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., May 8, 1864. Captured at Strasburg, Va., November 13, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.
- BURNS, DANIEL, Private.** Born in Ireland and resided in Petersburg, Va., as a laborer. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Detailed as ambulance driver in Richmond, Va., September 6, 1863. Captured at Amelia Court House, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.
- BURNS, STEPHEN, Private.** Born in Ireland, occupation stonecutter. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 34, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 31, 1863 by reason of disability.
- BURROW, CHARLES W., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Confined at Fort McHenry, Md., until transferred to Fort Monroe, Va., where he was paroled and exchanged in November 1862. Wounded, missing and presumed killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- CARBORO, PATRICK, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 39, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died of disease at Richmond, Va., December 22, 1862.
- CASEY, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Lynchburg, Va., June 13, 1862.
- CASEY, PATRICK, Private.** Originally a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., and enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 3, 1865.

- CASS, A., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance, Raleigh, October 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 28, 1865.
- CAUBLE, EDWARD, Private.** Enlisted at Salisbury May 15, 1862 for the war. Deserted from hospital March 30, 1863.
- CHAMBERS, JESSE, Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 24, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he died October 7, 1863. Buried in National Cemetery, Finn's Point, N. J.
- CHAPMAN, JOSHUA, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and died in hospital at Staunton, Va., September 19, 1863 from wounds.
- CHAPMAN, RICHARD, Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Stokes October 28, 1864 for the war. Captured at Burkeville, Va., April 6, 1865. Admitted to Carver U. S. General Hospital with gunshot wound April 16, 1865. Died April 21, 1865.
- CLARK, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 34, June 7, 1861 for the war. Discharged September 14, 1861 by reason of disease.
- COLETRANE, JOHN W., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and died of wounds July 7, 1862. Buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
- COLETRANE, LEONARD M., Private.** Born in Randolph County and resided as a farmer prior to his enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. service February 5, 1864. Mustered in as a Sergeant at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 into Company F, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers for three years. Reduced to ranks September 10, 1864 and deserted at Camp Reno, Milwaukee, Wis., September 14, 1864. Enlisted as a substitute for David A. Gage under an assumed name, Milton Cox, in Company A, 42nd Regiment Illinois Infantry at Chicago, Ill., November 12, 1864. Mustered out at Port Lavaca, Texas, December 16, 1865.
- COLTRANE, DANIEL F., Private.** Enlisted at High Point at age 16, March 10, 1862 for the war. Died of disease at Richmond, Va., June 13, 1862.
- COPELAND, JAMES P., Private.** Born in Cleveland County, occupation mason. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862.
- CRANFORD, L., Private.** Paroled at Salisbury May 23, 1865.
- CROKER, WILLIAM R., Private.** Enlisted at High Point at age 30, February 24, 1862. Captured at Fair Oaks, Va., June 2, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking the Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. service January 24, 1864.
- CROKER, ZEBEDEE C., Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 24, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Took Oath of Allegiance and joined the U. S. service January 24, 1864.

- CROSSETT, S. J., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes October 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md.
- CRUST, GEORGE, Private.** Resided in Alexandria, Va., and enlisted at Richmond, Va., July 18, 1861. Captured at Williamsport, Md., July 2, 1863. Took Oath of Allegiance November 17, 1863 and remained in employ of U. S. government.
- CURTIS, JOHN M., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal June 1, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant April 1863. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 28, 1863. Detailed with regimental baggage train at Tarboro September–October 1864. Paroled at Richmond, Va., April 18, 1865.
- CUTTING, JONATHAN, Private.** Enlisted at Lexington February 28, 1862 for the war. Wounded near Richmond, Va., September 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 24, 1865.
- DAVIS, JOHN H., Private.** Born in Davidson County, occupation laborer. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Discharged December 30, 1864 by reason of disability.
- DELAY, ROBERT JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Lynchburg, Va., June 13, 1862.
- DEMPSEY, HUMPHREY, Private.** Resided in Pottsville, Pa. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance May 3, 1865.
- DENTON, EMANUEL, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 15, 1862 for the war. Detached on hospital duty in Richmond January 13, 1863 through August 1863. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- DENTON, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 15, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- DENTON, WILLIAM A., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Died in camp near Fredericksburg, Va., November 22, 1862 of disease.
- DICKSON, JAMES ROBERT, Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant June 1, 1861, and promoted to 1st Sergeant April 1, 1863. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 24, 1865. Paroled at General Hospital, Thomasville, May 1, 1865.
- DIXON, J., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Mt. Crawford, Va., December 6, 1864.
- DUDDY, MICHAEL, Private.** Resided in Mecklenburg County. Deserted at Little York, Pa., July 1, 1863. Took Oath of Allegiance and released at Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, 1863.

- DUVAL, EUGENE ALEXANDER, Private.** Born in New Orleans, La. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Frederick, Md., September 12, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged November 10, 1862 at Aiken's Landing, Va. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled at Fort Delaware and sent to City Point, Va., May 23, 1863 for exchange. Deserted near Calidian Iron Works, Pa., June 25, 1863.
- EDMONDS, P., Private.** Took Oath of Allegiance and paroled at Morganton, May 29, 1865.
- ELLIOT, J. L., Private.** Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 15, 1862, and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged November 10, 1862 at Aiken's Landing, Va. Died soon after exchange.
- ELLIOTT, JAMES T., Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 28, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Died of disease at Jordans' Springs Hospital near Winchester, Va., June 22, 1863.
- ELLIOTT, ROSWELL L., Private.** Born in Randolph County where he resided as a farmer prior to his enlistment at Salisbury March 6, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and exchanged. Captured again at Winchester, Va., July 21, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he enlisted in the U. S. Army April 22, 1865. Mustered in at Alton, Ill., May 2, 1865 in Company E, 5th Regiment U. S. Volunteers for three years. Mustered out at Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, October 11, 1866.
- EPLEY, ANDREW R., Private.** Resided in Morganton and enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Carried on Company Muster Rolls through October 1864 as absent sick.
- EPLEY, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Paroled at Point Lookout, however he died aboard the U. S. Army Hospital steamer "Baltic" on November 9, 1864, of disease, and was buried at sea.
- EPLEY, PETER, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- ESSICK, RANSOM, Private.** Born in Davidson County, occupation farmer. Enlisted at Company Shops at age 18, June 12, 1861 for the war. Discharged December 27, 1861, by reason of physical disability.
- EVERHEART, J., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864, for the war. Deserted at Lacey Spring, Va., November 23, 1864.
- EZZELL, HENRY E., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- FIELDS, C. S., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Greensboro May 10, 1865.
- FINCHMAN, A. J., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Deserted May 1, 1864 at Washington, N. C.

- FLEMING, JOHN, Private.** Originally a resident of New York City, he enlisted at Charlotte at age 29, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded July 2, 1862. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance February 27, 1865.
- FORLEY, TIMOTHY, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Detailed as Hospital Guard at Lynchburg, Va., November 6, 1863 because of sickness. Remained on detail and paroled at Lynchburg April 15, 1865.
- GALLIMORE, JESSE, Private.** Enlisted at Salisbury March 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., October 9, 1864 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance October 12, 1864 at Washington, D. C.
- GLEASON, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 36, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 1862. Sent to hospital sick, May 2, 1863 and detailed as Hospital Guard at Lynchburg, Va., November 1, 1863. Remained on detail and paroled at Lynchburg April 13, 1865.
- GOBLE, JOHN G., Private.** Enlisted in Iredell County September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863, and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- GORRAL, JAMES G., Private.** Born in Guilford County, occupation carpenter. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, near Bristoe Station, Va., September 17, 1861 of disease.
- GRAHAM, E., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, October 20, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- GRIFFIN, JAMES R., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded in engagements near Richmond, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Deserted after exchanged.
- GROSS, JACOB, Private.** Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del. Sent to City Point, Va., May 23, 1863 for exchange.
- HALL, JAMES D., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 22, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Sent to General Hospital West's Building, Baltimore, Md., from Gettysburg and paroled there and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 27, 1863. Present through December 1864.
- HANNAH, RODY, Private.** Born in Guilford County, occupation farmer. Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, at age 26, March 20, 1864 for the war. Discharged January 26, 1865 at Camp Godwin, Va., by reason of disability.
- HANNER, WILLIAM D., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed in action at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- HAWKINS, H. B., Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 27, 1865.

- HEFFERMAN, MICHAEL E., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted near Berlin, Pa., June 27, 1863.
- HEMPHILL, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 20, September 22, 1862 for the war. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.
- HERING, A. M., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.
- HINELE, D., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Lacey Spring, Va., November 23, 1864.
- HITCHCOCK, SOLOMON, Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 24, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until he joined the U. S. service January 24, 1864, after taking Oath of Allegiance.
- HOEKINS, H. B., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 10, 1864 for the war. Carried on Company Muster Roll for November-December 1864 as absent in arrest. Reason not given.
- HOLDER, DAVID M., Private.** Enlisted at Asheboro, February 28, 1862 for the war. Died in hospital at Ashland, Va., April 9, 1862, cause unknown.
- HOLLAND, H. A., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HOOD, J., Private.** Died at Washington, N. C., of disease May 15, 1864.
- HOUKE, LEANDER, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 23, September 22, 1862. Captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 14, 1865.
- HOWD, L., Private.** Captured on Chickahominy River near Richmond, Va., June 6, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until exchanged March 11, 1865.
- IRVIN, MILAS H., Corporal.** Enlisted at Lexington, February 28, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal February 1, 1863. Paroled at Farmville, Va., April 14, 1865.
- JEFFREY, JACOB, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 29, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Somerville Ford, Va., September 16, 1863. Carried on subsequent Muster Rolls as absent, retired. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14, 1865.
- JONES, CHARLES, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Deserted April 14, 1864 at Goldsboro.
- JORDAN, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Deserted March 28, 1864 at Kinston.
- KEEF, JOHN O., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded in action at Seven Pines, Va., June 1, 1862. Detailed for duty in the C. S. Laboratory Department at Richmond December 13, 1862 because of disability. Remained there until December 1863. Present with company until wounded in action near Richmond, Va., June 6, 1864.
- KEENAN, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

- KEPLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 20, 1861 by reason of disability.
- KING, W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, July 1, 1864 for the war. Carried as present through December 1864.
- KIRKMAN, ALLEN, Private.** Enlisted at Company Shops at age 25, for the war July 1, 1861. Deserted March 28, 1864 at Kinston. Paroled at Greensboro, May 9, 1865.
- LANGLEY, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Hanover Junction, Va., May 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, and sent to hospital. Carried on Muster Rolls as absent in hospital through December 1864.
- LANGLEY, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and sent to hospital. Carried on Muster Rolls as absent in hospital through December 1864.
- LATON, J. R., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Carried on Muster Rolls through December 1864 as having been left sick on march near Liberty, Va.
- LEAHY, JEREMIAH, Private.** Resided at Pleasant Retreat, McDowell County, and enlisted at Charlotte at age 40, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 1862. Admitted to hospital, Richmond, Va., April 2, 1865 with disease and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance and released April 18, 1865.
- LEARY, MICHAEL, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 35, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died June 24, 1861 at Company Shops of disease.
- LENTZ, GEORGE E., Private.** Enlisted at Company Shops at age 17, June 14, 1862 for the war. Wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released on January 24, 1864 after taking the Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. service.
- LEONARD, WILLIAM ANDERSON, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released January 23, 1864 on taking Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. service. Recruited for 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers, but never served with regiment.
- MABE, W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Admitted to Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., January 12, 1865 with disease and furloughed for thirty days March 20, 1865.
- MALPASS, L., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- MANNING, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Ireland. Enlisted at Company Shops at age 40, July 1, 1861 for the war. Died February 27, 1862 at Camp Fisher, Va., of disease.
- MARIS, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, October 20, 1864 for the war. Present through December 1864.
- MATHIS, LEVI, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 15, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Roberson River, Va., July 29, 1863 and returned. Wounded at Mt. Jackson, Va., September 23, 1864. Transferred to Company I, 45th Regiment N. C. Troops November 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.

- McAFEE, JOHN, Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 48, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant September 13, 1861. Detached as Ordnance Sergeant from June 23, 1862 through May 11, 1863. Sick in hospital from May 24, 1863 until he deserted from hospital July 2, 1863.
- McCUA, JOHN, Private.** Took Oath of Allegiance and paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.
- McKINEY, G. W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted near Mt. Crawford, Va., December 6, 1864.
- McMURRAY, C., Private.** Enlisted November 1864 in Wake County.
- McMURRAY, J. M., Private.** Resided in Jefferson, Tenn. Enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Petersburg, Va., and took Oath of Allegiance at City Point, Va., December 13, 1864.
- MILICHAN, C., Private.** Resided in Randolph County and enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Petersburg, Va., December 11, 1864 and took Oath of Amnesty at City Point, Va., December 13, 1864.
- MOON, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died February 18, 1862 at Camp Fisher, Va., from disease.
- MORAN, JOHN F., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 36, June 7, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled at Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- MORGAN, HUGH A., Private.** Enlisted at Salisbury March 15, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Charles City, Va., July 6, 1862.
- MORGAN, ROMULUS, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Manassas, Va., August 28, 1862.
- MORRISON, JOHN A., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- MORRISON, LEANDER, Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 10, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- MORRISON, RICHARD, Private.** Born in Ireland, occupation laborer. Enlisted at Company Shops at age 43, July 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged February 25, 1862 at Camp Fisher, Va., by reason of disability.
- MORRISON, THOMAS L., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 15, 1865. Sent to Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- MURPHY, J. C., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, October 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 29, 1865.
- MURRAY, PATRICK, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 33, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Petersburg, Va., August 27, 1862 of knife wounds.

- NEAL, ALEXANDER, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Carried on Company Muster Roll for December 1864 as having been left sick on march near Natural Bridge, Va.
- NEELAND, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Richmond, Va., June 10, 1862.
- NOONAN, DANIEL, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 42, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged October 28, 1862 by reason of physical disability.
- NOTT, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Yadkin County at age 18, September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 3, 1865. Sent to hospital in Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- O'DANIEL, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Lexington March 6, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 15, 1865.
- PAEMER, C., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Mt. Crawford, Va., December 6, 1864.
- PARSONS, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant June 1, 1861. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Discharged September 9, 1861 and reduced to ranks due to the uncertainty of his return.
- PITMAN, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes March 20, 1864 for the war. Deserted, date unknown, and returned to company October 16, 1864. Carried on December 1864 Muster Roll as absent in arrest.
- POINTENDEXTER, M., Private.** Resided in Surry County, occupation collier. Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 14, 1865.
- POPE, ISAAC, Private.** Born in Davidson County, occupation driver. Enlisted at High Point at age 22, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at hospital, Ashland, Va., April 13, 1863, cause unknown.
- POPE, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Davidson County, occupation driver. Enlisted at High Point at age 19, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 9, 1862, cause unknown.
- PRESNELL, CALVIN J. C., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 15, 1862 for the war. Served as ambulance driver from June 27, 1863 through September 19, 1864 when he was wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., and sent to U. S. Army Depot Field Hospital, Winchester. Died September 28, 1864.
- RAGS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted September 15, 1862.
- RAINN, JOHN T., Private.** Paroled as Prisoner of War at the office of the Provost Marshal General, Army of the Potomac, September 30, 1862.
- REAGAN, ANDY, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal June 1, 1861. Reduced to ranks for being absent with-

out leave from July 19, 1862 through February 1863. Present with company from March 1, 1863 until he deserted near Waynesboro, Pa., July 6, 1863.

RECTOR, JOHN A., Private. Enlisted in Burke County September 15, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and absent wounded through February 1864 when he was detailed at Tarboro. Retired to the Invalid Corps January 3, 1865.

REDMAN, F. S., Private. Died June 28, 1864 of disease at Liberty, Va.

RENDEMAN, GEORGE W., Private. Resided as a farmer in Yadkin County where he enlisted September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 10, 1865 at age 34 at Camp Chase.

RICH, JOHN L., Private. Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released January 23, 1864 after taking Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. service.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Sent to hospital sick May 20, 1864.

ROLLENS, J., Private. Enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Mt. Crawford, Va., December 6, 1864.

ROPER, BARNEY, Private. Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Died January 31, 1863 at Lynchburg, Va., of measles.

ROSS, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted in Burke County September 15, 1862 for the war. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and escaped May 4, 1865.

RUST, WILLIAM B., Private. Took Oath of Allegiance at Morganton June 13, 1865.

SEALS, THOMAS A., Private. Resided in Burke County where he enlisted September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Transferred from U. S. Army General Hospital, West's Buildings, Baltimore, Md., to U. S. Army General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., January 31, 1865. Released from hospital after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

SETTLEMIRE, CYRUS, Private. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, October 28, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va. Transferred to U. S. Army General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., June 16, 1865 and discharged from hospital on taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865, at age 45.

SHERRILL, MILAS, Private. Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for on Company Muster Rolls until December 1864 when he is carried as absent in arrest.

SHOEMAKER, M., Private. Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died May 26, 1865 of disease.

SIDNEY, PATRICK, Private. Enlisted May 28, 1861. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 1862.

- SMITH, EDWARD, Corporal.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 28, June 7, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to Corporal about March 30, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- SMITH, JACKSON, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., December 3, 1862 of measles.
- SMITH, MARTIN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.
- SMITH, SAMUEL H., Private.** Born in Anson County, occupation farmer. Enlisted at High Point March 5, 1862 for the war. Discharged February 5, 1863 at age 62, by reason of disability.
- SMITH, WILLIAM M., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Quartermaster Sergeant January 5, 1862 and transferred to the Field and Staff.
- SOUTHERN, J. A., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 17, 1865.
- STOUT, JOHN P., Private.** Enlisted at Lexington March 6, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 3, 1865. Sent to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- STRADER, JAMES, Private.** Born in Guilford County. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died December 31, 1861 at Petersburg, Va., of disease.
- STRADER, SIDNEY L., Sergeant.** Born in Guilford County and resided in Alamance County as a farmer prior to his enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Promoted to Corporal March—August 1864. Admitted to Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., March 30, 1865 with gunshot wounds. Rank given as Sergeant. Captured in hospital at Richmond April 3, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- STUART, H., Private.** Resided in Randolph County and enlisted at Camp Stokes November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Petersburg, Va., December 11, 1864 and took Oath of Allegiance at Washington, D. C., December 15, 1864.
- SULLIVAN, PATRICK, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal June 1, 1861 and promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Missing in action at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. Reduced to ranks September 30, 1862.
- SWAFFORD, JOHN R., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal June 1, 1861 and promoted to Sergeant December 1, 1861. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Frederick, Md., October 7, 1862 and confined at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., where he was paroled November 12, 1862. Exchanged at City Point, Va., November 21, 1862. Sent to General Hospital, Petersburg, Va., with gunshot wounds until furloughed November 29, 1862 for sixty days. Detailed for duty as tax collector, Franklinville, Randolph County, December 1, 1863.

- TARPLEY, WILLIAM W., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant June 1, 1861. Promoted to 1st Sergeant December 1, 1861. Reduced to ranks and detailed as mechanic on railroad at Company Shops.
- THOMAS, HENRY H., Private.** Enlisted at High Point February 24, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Charles City, Va., July 6, 1862.
- TINNERLY, PATRICK, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 42, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Disabled from wounds and detailed as hospital attendant, Hoke's Division. Paroled at High Point, May 2, 1865.
- TURNER, WESLEY J., Private.** Enlisted at Greensboro February 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled. Died October 15, 1864 on flag of truce boat while being transferred to Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., for exchange.
- VARNER, ANDREW, Private.** Born in Davidson County, occupation farmer. Enlisted at Lexington at age 19, March 6, 1862 for the war. Discharged July 20, 1862 near Richmond, Va., by reason of disease.
- WALLIS, SAMUEL, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Deserted at New Market, Va., November 6, 1864.
- WARD, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 10, 1864 and admitted to U. S. Army General Hospital, Frederick, Md. Transferred to U. S. Army General Hospital, West's Building, Baltimore, Md., until confined at Point Lookout, Md. Paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- WAY, SULLIVAN, Private.** Resided in Alamance County. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance May 15, 1865.
- WELLS, W. R., Private.** Enlisted November 15, 1864 in Wake County.
- WHITEHURST, A. J., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick in hospital from April 10, 1864.
- WILEY, JAMES CARTER, Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Appears as Sergeant on hospital register, Farmville, Va., being admitted with gunshot wound. Paroled at Farmville, Va., April 21, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, A., Private.** Enlisted November 15, 1864 in Mecklenburg County.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN W., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 33, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private but appears as Corporal after May 1862. Appointed Sergeant October 1, 1862. Killed at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- WILLIAMS, MARTIN, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Deserted March 28, 1864 at Kinston.

WILLIAMS, NOAH, Private. Resided in Jefferson, Tenn., and enlisted at Camp Stokes, Charlotte, November 15, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Petersburg, Va., December 11, 1864 and took Oath of Amnesty at City Point, Va., December 13, 1864.

WINFIELD, N. M., Private. Paroled at Greensboro, 1865.

WINKLE, D., Private. Enlisted November 15, 1864 in Wake County.

COMPANY B

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

WEBB, ROBERT F. Resided as a farmer in Orange County and enlisted there at age 38, May 1, 1861 for the war. Appointed Captain by Governor Ellis May 20, 1861. Promoted to Major July 11, 1861 and transferred to Field & Staff.

PARRISH, WILLIAM K. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, May 16, 1861 for the war and commissioned 1st Lieutenant by Governor Ellis May 20, 1861. Promoted to Captain July 11, 1861. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., March 21, 1865. Transferred to Fort Delaware, Del., April 28, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

COOLEY, THOMAS L., 1st Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 32, June 24, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant July 1, 1861 and promoted to 2nd Lieutenant September 17, 1861. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862 and promoted to 1st Lieutenant October 29, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.

LOCKHART, JOHN S., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and promoted to Sergeant September 28, 1861. Promoted to Jr 2nd Lieutenant January 28, 1862 and to Sr 2nd Lieutenant October 29, 1862. Wounded May 6, 1863. Detailed as Enrolling Officer in Orange County from September 14, 1863 through February 1864. Captured at Saylor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.

McMANNING, WILLIAM E., 1st Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 16, 1861 for the war. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis May 20, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant July 11, 1861. Resigned October 30, 1861.

MANGUM, WILLIAM PRESTON, JR., 2nd Lieutenant. Resigned and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Jr 2nd Lieutenant July 11, 1861 to rank from May 20, 1861. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and died of wounds July 29, 1861.

SPEED, EDWARD A., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal September 28, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant October 1, 1862 and to

2nd Lieutenant February 4, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., March 22, 1865 .

UMSTEAD, ALVIS K., 1st Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and promoted to 1st Sergeant September 2, 1861. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant September 17, 1861 and promoted to 1st Lieutenant January 28, 1862. Resigned October 29, 1862. Re-enlisted as Private in Company K, 19th Regiment N. C. State Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) February 14, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant-Major July 17, 1863. Present or accounted for through September 1864.

WALTON, JOHN M., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Burke County and attended Hillsboro Military Academy prior to his enlistment at age 16, at Yorktown, Va., in Company G, 1st Regiment N. C. Infantry (6 mos.—1861). Mustered out at Richmond, Va., November 12, 1861. Served in Company F, 41st Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) prior to his appointment as a Cadet on October 20, 1863. Assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to Company B, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops, March 22, 1864. Present or accounted for through February 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ADCOCK, ROBERT H., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured near Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured near Greencastle, Pa., July 3-5, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after joining the U. S. Army on June 15, 1864. Mustered into Company K, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., June 28, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 27, 1865.

ALLEN, WILLIAM J., Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

ALLISON, JOSEPH C., Corporal. Enlisted in Orange County May 25, 1861 for the war. Promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863. Wounded near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Private. Union Prisoner of War records state that he was captured in Irvine County, Ky., July 31, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., March 8, 1864.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, Private. Enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

BAILEY, SIDNEY J., Private. Enlisted in Burke County at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Paroled at DeCamp General Hospital, N. Y., and exchanged at City Point, Va., October 28, 1863. Retired February 3, 1865 by reason of "permanent disability."

BATCHELOR, HENRY C., Private. Resided in Orange County where he enlisted at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.

- BENNETT, D. S., Private.** Resided in Anson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- BERRY, ROBERT, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 17, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died of disease at Camp Jones, Va., September 22, 1861.
- BOBBITT, GREEN, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- CAIN, DAVID, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 21, June 24, 1861 for the war. Died of disease at Camp Fisher, Va., December 26, 1861.
- CARRINGTON, ARTHUR S., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 26, May 1, 1861 for the war, and mustered in as Corporal. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant September 28, 1861. Reduced to ranks September 30, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.
- CARRINGTON, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 36, February 10, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md.
- CARRINGTON, JOHN D., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Transferred to Company A, 66th Regiment N. C. Troops on return from hospital in February 1863. Attached to Regimental Band, 66th Regiment N. C. Troops April-August 1864.
- CASH, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 22, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died of pneumonia at Williamsburg, Va., May 1, 1862.
- CATES, ABNER, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 33, May 25, 1861 for the war. Died of disease at Petersburg, Va., December 22, 1861.
- CATES, JOHN L., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 34, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 24, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 17, 1865.
- CATES, STANFORD, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Died of disease June 5, 1862.
- CATES, THOMAS M., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 31, May 25, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through October 1863, when he appears on Company Muster Roll with the remark: "Absent without leave since June 14, 1863. Straggled near Newtown, Va."
- CATES, WILEY A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 27, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. "Missing in action" at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- CATES, WILLIAM F., Private.** Resided as a farmer in Orange County where he enlisted at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for on Muster

Rolls through August 1863 when he appears with the remark: "Deserted June 20, 1863." Union Prisoner of War records indicate he was captured at Carlisle, Pa., July 8, 1863 and joined the 3rd Regiment Maryland Cavalry, U. S. A., September 18, 1863. Mustered in at Baltimore, Md., September 23, 1863 and deserted at Baltimore January 30, 1864.

CHILDERS, JAMES, Private. Born in Burke County where he resided and enlisted at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died of disease at Charlottesville, Va., November 10, 1862.

CLARK, ADAM, Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

CLAYTON, H. F., Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

COTTINGHAM, DINWIDDIE, Private. Resided in Anson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 24, 1865.

COUCH, CHESLEY P., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, June 24, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 16, 1863. Returned to company and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

COUCH, WILLIAM, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, June 24, 1861 for the war. Muster Roll for June 20–August 31, 1861, states that he "deserted July 10, 1861 whilst on N. C. Railroad."

CRABTREE, ARTHUR S., Corporal. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 8, 1863. Promoted to Corporal November–December 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

CRABTREE, CLEMENT W., Private. Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Prince William County, Va., at age 28, February 3, 1862 for the war as a substitute for James A. Henderson. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Wounded near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863. Absent accounted for through December 1864.

CROMER, JAMES E., Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Died of disease at Richmond, Va., December 22, 1864.

CROUCH, JACOB, Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865.

DAVIS, ALBERT, Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

DAVIS, DeWITT, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 17, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November

7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled for exchange September 30, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

DAVIS, JOHN, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 46, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Paroled at Goldsboro May 18, 1865.

DAVIS, WILLIAM T., Private. Resided in Anson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Died of pneumonia at home November 4, 1864.

DICKEY, EGBERT M., Private. Enlisted in Orange County at age 42, March 1, 1862 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Charlottesville, Va., wounded, July 30, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

DOLLAR, WILLIAM D., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 22, May 25, 1861 for the war. Discharged May 26, 1862 at Camp near Richmond, Va., by reason of "hypertrophy and valvular disease of the heart."

DUKE, BUSHROD, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

DUKE, NASH, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 47, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died June 24, 1864.

EDWARDS, WALTER E., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a merchant and enlisted at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged by reason of disability September 6, 1863.

ETCHISON, DANIEL, Private. Enlisted at Camp Vance and joined company in Shenandoah Valley, Va., October 16, 1864. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.

FISHEL, L., Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Died of typhoid pneumonia at Lynchburg, Va., January 3, 1865.

FRANKLIN, J. E., Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Fredericksburg, Va., November 29, 1862.

FRANKLIN, JOHN V., Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 27, September 22, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Fredericksburg, Va., November 29, 1862 and dropped from Roll. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 27, 1865.

FRANKLIN, LEWIS, Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 33, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.

- FRANKLIN, SAMUEL, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 30, September 22, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Fredericksburg, Va., November 29, 1862.
- GATES, GEORGE T., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and paroled April 28, 1865.
- GLAZENER, A. T., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County, Va., December 20, 1863 for the war. Deserted February 7, 1864.
- GLENN, GEORGE W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, March 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Served as a teamster in Brigade Quartermaster Department from April 27, 1863 through December 1864.
- GLENN, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at age 29, March 1, 1862 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- GOOCH, MCKINSEY, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- GOOCH, W. T., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- GORDON, S., Private.** Resided in Guilford County. Paroled at Greensboro May 1, 1865.
- HAMPTON, JAMES C., Private.** Resided in Granville County and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died of typhoid fever at Camp Jones, Va., September 14, 1861.
- HARRIS, DURRELL L., Private.** Resided in Granville County and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died of fever at Ashland, Va., May 6, 1862.
- HARRIS, HENRY S., Private.** Resided in Granville County and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- HARRIS, SANDY G., Private.** Resided in Granville County and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died of fever at Ashland, Va., May 1, 1862.
- HENDERSON, H. S.** Confined at Military Prison, Camp Hamilton, Va., May 6, 1864, and released May 7, 1864. Carried as "rebel deserter."
- HENDERSON, JAMES A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged February 3, 1862 after providing Clement W. Crabtree as his substitute.
- HENRY, THOMAS B., Private.** Resided in Henderson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

HENSHAW, MABIN, Private. Resided in Randolph County. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 27, 1865.

HILDRETH, MARSHALL, Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Killed at Mt. Jackson, Va., September 23, 1864.

HOLEMAN, HENRY T., Private. Resided in Granville County and enlisted at at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

HOPKINS, JAMES P., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Deserted and gave himself up at South Mountain, Md., June 26, 1863, and was confined at Fort Mifflin, Pa. Escaped from Fort Mifflin November 9, 1863. Appears on September 15–October 31, 1864 Muster Roll with the remark: "Deserted September 28, 1864, near Waynesboro, Va."

HORN, JOHN, Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

JACKSON, FREDERICK J., Private. Resided as a student in Orange County where he enlisted at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Williamsport, Md., July 21, 1863 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio. Transferred to Fort Delaware, Del., February 29, 1864 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 20, 1865.

JACKSON, HENDERSON S., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

JAMES, JEFFERSON, Private. Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 21, May 25, 1861 for the war. Died of pneumonia at Camp Fisher, Va., February 24, 1862.

JAMES, JOHN W., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 4, 1865 and furloughed March 10 for 60 days.

JOHNSTON, A., Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864. Absent sick from April 10 through December 1864.

LAIL, DANIEL, Private. Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 15, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865.

- LAIL, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Culpeper Court House, Va., November 7, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 31, 1865, wounded in left foot. Captured in hospital April 3, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance July 5, 1865.
- LANGLY, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864. Transferred to Company G, 43rd Regiment N. C. Troops, December 21, 1864. Present or accounted for through February 1865.
- LANS, D. H., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged February 24, 1865.
- LATTA, PRESLEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 14, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 17, 1865 and furloughed March 24 for 30 days.
- LATTA, SIMPSON J., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged May 26, 1862 by reason of "debilitas and peritonitis chronic."
- LATTA, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- LAWS, ALEXANDER E., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance June 28, 1865.
- LAWS, GUILFORD, Private.** Born in Granville County and resided in Orange County as a student, where he enlisted at age 22, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released October 15, 1864 on joining the U. S. Army. Mustered into Company A, 4th Regiment U. S. Volunteers as Private, at Fort Monroe, Va., October 3, 1864 for three years. Promoted to Corporal March 1, 1865. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 19, 1866.
- LAWS, GUILFORD T., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Missing in action at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- LAWS, JOHN, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a student and enlisted at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Discharged October 2, 1862 at Richmond, Va., by reason of "valvular disease of the heart."
- LAWS, WESLEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.

- LEATHERS, ALSEY M., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Promoted to Sergeant March—April 1862. Reduced to ranks February 3, 1863 by sentence of Regimental Court Martial. Transferred to Co. K, 19th Regiment N. C. State Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) April 20, 1863. Present or accounted for through September 1864.
- LEATHERS, J. D., Private.** Died of wounds at Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.
- LEATHERS, JOSEPH A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of pneumonia and typhoid September 27, 1861.
- LUNSFORD, JOSEPH G., Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal July 1, 1863. Appears as Sergeant beginning with September 15—October 31, 1864 Muster Roll. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- LUNSFORD, WILLIAM A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., January 15, 1862 by reason of "inguinal hernia."
- LYON, JAMES W., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MAGHAR, DENNIS, Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, August 29, 1862 for the war. Transferred from Company A, 66th Regiment N. C. Troops February 1, 1863 and deserted March 15, 1863.
- MANGUM, ACADMUS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- MANGUM, ANALPHUS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant May 21, 1861 and promoted to 1st Sergeant September 28, 1861. Absent sick from November 26, 1862 through December 1864. Appears as Private on November—December 1864 Muster Roll with the remark: "Absent in N. C. (sick) on application to be retired."
- MANGUM, DeWITT C., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MANGUM, John Y., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- MANGUM, PERSONS, Private.** Born and resided in Orange County as a farmer and enlisted in Prince William County, Va., at age 29, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of "chronic diarrhea" February 24, 1863.
- MANGUM, RUFUS, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 14, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MANGUM, SAMUEL C., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 29, 1865.

- MANGUM, SANDY G., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Discharged at Lynchburg, Va., by reason of "phthisis pulmonalis, cavity in apex of left lung" September 1, 1863.
- MANGUM, WILLIE P., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, July 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 20, 1864. Retired August 27, 1864 and assigned to the Invalid Corps and stationed at Raleigh.
- MANN, HENRY A., Private.** Conscripted April 1, 1864. Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until transferred to Elmira, N. Y., July 9, 1864. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 29, 1865.
- McCABE, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided in Granville County as a mechanic. Enlisted in Orange County at age 37, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Danville, Va., of smallpox December 10, 1862.
- McCORKLE, W. H., Private.** Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and turned over to Provost Marshal April 14, 1865.
- McFARLAND, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of fever August 23, 1862.
- McGRATH, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 24, September 22, 1862 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- McKEE, JOHN K., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 25, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of "phthisis pulmonalis" September 24, 1861.
- MEADOWS, WILLIE, Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Appointed Corporal April 1, 1863. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., September 22, 1864. Paroled as Sergeant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MERCER, L. B., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Discharged July 2, 1864 by reason of "chronic cystitis."
- MESSER, DANIEL, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County, Va., December 1, 1863 for the war. Deserted February 7, 1864.
- MILLS, JAMES D., Private.** Enlisted in Lenoir County March 14, 1864.
- MOIZE, ORFORD, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 49, March 1, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- MONTAGUE, ADOLPHUS M., Private.** Resided in Granville County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Detailed at Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., March 15, 1865, where he had been on detached service since November 23, 1864. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and transferred to Newport News, Va., April 21, 1865. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.

- MOORE, JOSEPH J., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 25, 1861 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- MOSES, ALEXANDER M., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 18, September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- MOSS, WILLIAM B., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- NICHOLS, BARTLET Y., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 24, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Charlottesville, Va., of typhoid fever July 29, 1863.
- NICHOLS, FRANCIS, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of pneumonia December 16, 1862.
- NICHOLS, JAMES O. KELLY, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Petersburg, Va., of brain fever June 19, 1862.
- NICHOLS, MEREDITH F., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Lynchburg, Va., of "diarrhea chronic" January 29, 1863.
- NICHOLS, SAMUEL A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died of fever at Richmond, Va., May 1862.
- NICHOLS, WILSON, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Charlottesville, Va., of typhoid fever June 28, 1862.
- NORMAN, LEWIS, Private.** Enlisted as a substitute for Herbert H. Sims August 4, 1862 and deserted August 6, 1862.
- OAKLEY, VAN BUREN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- PARKER, BENJAMIN H., Private.** Born in Orange County and enlisted in Prince William County, Va., at age 18, January 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of pneumonia May 2, 1862.
- PARKER, DUDLEY H., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Prince William County, Va., at age 42, February 25, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863. Reduced to ranks April 1, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- PARKER, JESSE E., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Kinston February 21, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking the Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- PARKER, JESSE W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 36, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appears as Corporal on January-February 1862 Muster Roll. Promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1863. Appears as Private on September 15-October 31, 1864 Muster Roll with the remark: "Absent sick since May 1, 1863."

- PARKER, JOHN, Private.** Resided in Orange County. Admitted to hospital at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 with gunshot wound. Transferred to Richmond, Va., March 30, 1865. Captured in hospital April 3, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- PARKER, NATHANIEL H., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- PARRISH, ALLEN C., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died of disease January 18, 1864.
- PARRISH, DOCTOR H., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died of "chronic dysentery" March 3, 1865.
- PARRISH, NELSON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 36, February 10, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-26, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 30 days March 6, 1865.
- PORTER, CHARLES W., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Charlotte May 15, 1864 and furloughed October 23, 1864 with "laryngitis chronic."
- POWELL, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Orange, Va., December 20, 1863 for the war. Deserted February 7, 1864.
- RAY, WILLIAM G., Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 25, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal September 28, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant January 1, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- RAY, WILLIAM K., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at age 24, May 25, 1861.
- RAYFIELD, JAMES A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 27, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 5, 1865 and returned to duty March 24, 1865.
- REECE, E., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County, Va., December 1, 1863 for the war. Absent sick from January 25, 1864 through December 1864.
- REVIS, WILLIAM S., Private.** Resided in Yadkin County. Enlisted in Shenandoah Valley, Va., October 16, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.

RICHARDSON, L. M., Private. Captured near Washington, D. C., July 14, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., where he died of "chronic diarrhea" January 27, 1865.

RIGGS, WILLIAM R., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 24, May 25, 1861. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862. Discharged by reason of disability September 13, 1863.

ROBERTS, ANDREW J., Sergeant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 32, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Discharged at Camp Jones, Va., by reason of disability September 23, 1861.

ROBERTS, DAVID C., Sergeant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 27, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Died of wounds at home September 1, 1861.

ROBERTS, GREEN, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 45, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM K., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, September 10, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company K, 19th Regiment N. C. State Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) but transferred to Company B, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops April 30, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.

ROBERTS, WILLIE U., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Killed at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862.

SAFERIGHT, EMSLEY, Private. Paroled at Greensboro May 11, 1865.

SANDERS, ANDREW, Private. Resided in Forsyth County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 20, 1865.

SANDERS, JAMES E., Private. Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Plymouth April 19, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Lynchburg, Va., April 15, 1865.

SANDERS, JAMES M., Private. Resided in Anson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital at Raleigh October 6, 1864. Retired to Invalid Corps January 6, 1865.

SCOTT, JAMES C., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a blacksmith and enlisted at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Wounded near Richmond, Va., June 5, 1862. Discharged November 7, 1862 by reason of "ankylosis of the left wrist and loss of the use of the hand caused by gunshot through the wrist joint."

SEAGO, THOMAS, Private. Resided in Henderson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance April 26, 1865.

- SHAMEL, JACOB W., Private.** Resided in Forsyth County as a farmer and enlisted at age 45 March 15, 1864. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died of "gangrene" and "fever" November 27, 1864.
- SHAMEL, WILEY N., Private.** Resided in Forsyth County as a farmer and enlisted at age 18. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance February 18, 1865.
- SHORE, J. A., Private.** Died of disease at Staunton, Va., July 14, 1864.
- SIKES, RICHMOND A., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded and furloughed about September 23, 1864. Furlough extended at Salisbury December 2, 1864 for 30 days.
- SIMS, HERBERT H., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 29, June 10, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 1, 1862 when he furnished Lewis Norman as a substitute.
- SMITH, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- SMITH, L. M., Private.** Enlisted in Shenandoah Valley, Va., October 16, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from October 26 through December 1864.
- SPAINHOUR, SOLOMON, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died February 27, 1865 of "chronic diarrhea and scurvy."
- STAMY, MARTIN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 28, September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- STAMY, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 31, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died of "chronic diarrhea" January 23, 1865.
- SUTTON, W. M., Private.** Captured at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va.
- TALTON, J., Private.** Died of disease at Middletown, Va., July 21, 1864.
- TALTON, R., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 19, 1865.
- TAYLOR, DUNCAN, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 41, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., by reason of "debility, old age, and chronic diarrhea" April 7, 1863.
- TEASLEY, NICHOLAS H., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 14, 1864 for the war. Wounded in action in Shenandoah Valley, Va., September 29, 1864. Died of fever in Orange County November 10, 1864.
- TILLEY, ALLEN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 42, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps October 7, 1864.

- TILLEY, DeWITT C., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- TILLEY, ELISHA H., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- TILLEY, HAYWOOD, Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to Corporal October 1, 1862 and to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- TILLEY, JAMES D., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 14, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- TILLEY, WILLIAM H., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of "pneumonia" January 5, 1862.
- TRAYWICK, J. B., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 22, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- TURRENTINE, SAMUEL W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Detailed as nurse January 7, 1863 and assigned to General Hospital, Petersburg, Va., March 1, 1863. Appears on Muster Rolls as absent on detached service through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- UMSTEAD, GEORGE W., Sergeant.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Appears as Sergeant on September 15-October 31, 1864 Muster Roll. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- UMSTEAD, KENNETH R., Sergeant.** Born in Orange County where he enlisted at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Promoted to Corporal June 20-August 31, 1861, and to Sergeant on September 28, 1861. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of fever December 4, 1861 .
- VAN HOOK, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted in Caroline County, Va., at age 18, February 14, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died of "chronic diarrhea" February 16, 1865.
- VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Deserted June 23, 1863.
- VAUGHN, MONROE, Corporal.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 28, May 1, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Corporal. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- VEAZEY, FIELDIN L., Private.** Born in Orange County where he enlisted at age 20, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of fever July 13, 1862.
- VEAZEY, WILLIAM E., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Varina, Va., September 22, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WADDLE, W. R., Private.** Enlisted at Wadesboro March 1864 for the war. Captured near Chickahominy Swamp, Va., June 7, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.
- WAGNER, WILLIAM P., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- WATSON, WILLIAM S., Private.** Resided as a farmer in Orange County where he enlisted at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released January 23, 1864 on taking the Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. Army. Mustered into Company A, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 10, 1866.
- WEDDING, HENRY W., Corporal.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a minister and enlisted in Henrico County, Va., at age 22, May 22, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal October 1, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- WEDDING, JOHN T., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Died May 17, 1862 of wounds received in the Battle of Eltham's Landing, Va.
- WEIVEL, ALBERT W., Private.** Resided in Forsyth County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., April 2, 1865, where he was captured April 3, 1865. Confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- WILEY, K., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.
- WILKERSON, ALEXANDER, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- WILKERSON, RICHARD, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 25, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through April 1862. Transferred to 1st Maryland Regiment; however, does not appear on cn rolls of that regiment.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, Private. Resided in Anson County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM F., Private. Born in Halifax County and resided in Warren County as a farmer and enlisted at age 17, February 14, 1862. Mustered in as Private in Company G, 43rd Regiment N. C. Troops. Promoted to Corporal September–October 1862 and appointed courier November–December 1863. Transferred to Company B, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops December 21, 1864 and served as courier. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

WILSON, JOHN, Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 34, September 22, 1862 for the war. Deserted July 19, 1863 and captured in western Virginia during the week ending July 31, 1863 and took Oath of Allegiance.

WILSON, LEANDER, Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Transferred to Company D this regiment December 11, 1863.

WILSON, PHILO D., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 25, 1861 for the war. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.

WILSON, THOMAS H., Sergeant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 25, 1861 for the war. Promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863 and to Sergeant July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., September 22, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

WRIGHT, JAMES, Private. Enlisted in Shenandoah Valley, Va., October 16, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died December 7, 1864.

COMPANY C

OFFICERS

≥ CAPTAINS

FREELAND, WILLIAM JOHNSON. Resided in Orange County where he enlisted at age 32, May 1, 1861 for the war. Commissioned Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Died of wound in U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., June 21, 1862.

LOWRIE, HOUSTON B. Transferred from Field & Staff and appointed 1st Lieutenant September–October 1861. Promoted to Captain June 1862. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.

GUESS, WILLIAM G. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 28, May 1, 1861 for the war. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to

1st Lieutenant July 15, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and promoted to Captain same day. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until paroled on taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

DURHAM, WILLIAM J. H., 1st Lieutenant. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to take rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Captain of Company H this regiment September 27, 1861.

CHRISTIAN, WILLIAM JASPER, 1st Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1862. Elected 2nd Lieutenant July 15, 1862 and promoted to 1st Lieutenant September 17, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.

CHEEK, ALLEN JASPER, 2nd Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and promoted to Sergeant September–October 1861. Promoted to Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863.

CLINTON, WILLIAM STEPHEN, 2nd Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 33, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and promoted to 1st Sergeant October 1, 1862. Served as Orderly Sergeant from November 1, 1862 until appointed 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1862. Wounded at Plymouth April 20, 1864. Retired to Invalid Corps March 6, 1865 and assigned to duty with Reserve Forces of North Carolina March 9, 1865.

GRESHAM, WILLIAM T., 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Orange County as a carpenter where he enlisted at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Corporal December 1, 1863. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 2, 1865. Appears as 2nd Lieutenant on records relating to his capture and imprisonment.

TURNER, EVANS, 2nd Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, May 1861 for the war. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant June 1862 and wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Resigned July 30, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY, Private. Resided in Chatham County and enlisted at Durham at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va., December 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

AMONS, JOHN, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

- BARBEE, JOHN WESLEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 19, 1865.
- BLALOCK, A. J., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 30, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., of fever May 1, 1862.
- BLALOCK, EGBERT N., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 37, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- BLALOCK, LEWIS D. H., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Jones, Va., by reason of "hernia" September 18, 1861.
- BLALOCK, MARTIN V., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and reduced to ranks March-April 1862. Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and discharged at Staunton, Va., February 13, 1863 by reason of "gunshot wound both hips."
- BLALOCK, WILLIAM D., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BLALOCK, WILLIAM JASPER, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Malvern Hill, Va., July 12, 1862 and confined at Fort Wool, Va., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 26, 1862. Deserted at Fredericksburg, Va., April 30, 1863 and captured near Fredericksburg, Va., May 1, 1863. Released "to go north" after taking Oath of Allegiance May 2, 1863.
- BLEDSON, ALSEY M., Private.** Enlisted at Durham at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged June 10, 1862 by reason of disability. "Died soon after reaching home."
- BLEDSON, WILLIAM GILES, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a blacksmith and enlisted at age 27, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., by reason of "rheumatism" October 1, 1861.
- BRASSFIELD, REUBEN, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Bartow, Va., at age 18, March 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- BRINKLEY, RANSON, Private.** Resided in Wake County. Captured at Salisbury April 12, 1865 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.
- BROWN, E., Private.** Resided at Albany, Ga., as a farmer. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 12-14, 1865.
- BROWN, JOHN M., Private.** Resided in Towns County, Ga., and surrendered at Chambersburg, Pa., July 1864. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 10, 1865.

BROWN, JOHN MOORE, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, May 24, 1861 for the war. Died of disease at Richmond, Va., in May 1862, and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., May 11, 1862.

BROWNING, JEFFERSON, Private. Enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Hill, Va., by reason of "hernia" September 20, 1861.

BROWNING, WILLIAM H., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 27, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 16, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

BUCHANAN, JOSEPH, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Little Washington, N. C., April 30, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.

CARDEN, WILLIAM HARRISON, Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., December 14, 1861 by reason of disability caused by wounds.

CARLTON, JOHN W., Sergeant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, March 7, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., October 15, 1864. Had been promoted to Sergeant December 1, 1863 while a prisoner of war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

CARRINGTON, JAMES, Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 38, May 1, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Discharged March 28, 1865 by reason of "general incapacity."

CARROL, ANDREW JACKSON, Sergeant. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 27, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.

CARROLL, JAMES, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

CARROLL, JOHN GASTON, Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 32, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., July 18, 1862 by reason of "general physical prostration induced by an attack of typhoid fever 12 months ago."

- CARROLL, LEVI, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, September 15, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., of typhoid fever December 3, 1862.
- CARROLL, PAGE, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 28, February 25, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., by reason of "chronic diarrhea" July 18, 1862.
- CHAMBLEE, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- CLEMENTS, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 28, February 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- CLEVELAND, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County February 22, 1862. Wounded August 2, 1864.
- CLOER, JOHN A., Private.** Enlisted March 20, 1864. Died of wounds in hospital at Wilson June 6, 1864.
- CLOER, N., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- COPLEY, AUGUSTUS POTTER, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 26, May 1, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- COPLEY, JAMES L., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 17, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- CURTIS, W. L., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital August 20, 1864.
- DAVIS, JOHN EDWARD, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and died of wounds at Louisa Court House, Va., August 8, 1861.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, January 7, 1863. Detailed in hospital at Charlotte October 7, 1864 and attached to a company of Detailed Men at Charlotte.
- DAWSON, JOHN, Private.** Died of debility at Point Lookout, Md., February 22, 1865.
- DESERN, EDWARD, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 34, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Lynchburg, Va., of typhoid fever January 29, 1863.
- DICKERS, H., Corporal.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged September 30, 1864.
- DILLON, JOHN J., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 4, 1865.
- DOLLAR, THOMAS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, February 22, 1862 for the war. Killed near Frederickburg, Va., May 4, 1863.

- DORSETT, W., Private.** Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- DOSSETT, SIMPSON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Fredericksburg, Va., April 30, 1863 and captured May 1, 1863. Paroled "to go north" after taking Oath of Allegiance May 2, 1863.
- ELLIS, R. M., Private.** Captured and paroled at Warrenton, Va., September 29, 1862.
- FALKNER, ROBERT HENRY, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- FAUCETT, ELIJAH GRAVES, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 37, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and again on August 20, 1864.
- FERRELL, JAMES T., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 17, February 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- FREEMAN, SPENCER B., Private.** Born in Wake County and resided as a farmer in Orange County where he enlisted at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., by reason of "a compound fracture" December 12, 1861.
- GAINNEY, A. G., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 27, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of typhoid fever April 28, 1862.
- GARRARD, SHERWOOD H., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 41, February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Discharged at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., by reason of wounds March 22, 1863.
- GILBERT, WILLIAM RILEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 37, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died of wounds at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.
- GILLESPIE, M., Private.** Died in hospital at Richmond, Va., of disease at age 39, July 20, 1864.
- GLENN, ALLISON SKIDMORE, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and died of wounds at Louisa Court House, Va., September 10, 1861.
- GLENN, H. COSLETT, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and died of wound July 4, 1863.
- GLENN, VINYARD COLVIN, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 30, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., by reason of "spinal disease" February 24, 1862. Conscripted

in Orange County September 22, 1862 and attached to Company. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

GLIMPS, JAMES L., Private. Captured near Washington, D. C., July 13, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., where he died of "chronic diarrhea" March 29, 1865.

GREGORY, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

GUFFY, W., Private. Died at Plymouth of disease April 22, 1864.

HAILEY, THOMAS R., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and detailed for guard duty at Macon, Ga., April 5, 1864 because wound had rendered him unfit for field service. Captured at Macon, Ga., April 20-21, 1865.

HAILEY, WILLIAM PERVIS, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged by reason of disability August 16, 1861. Re-enlisted at Durham March 6, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps November 14, 1864 and stationed at Hillsboro. Assigned to light duty at Raleigh December 16, 1864.

HALL, CHARLES, Private. Resided in Orange County. Captured at Hagerstown, Md., July 1864 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 11, 1865.

HALL, JAMES T., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

HEATH, G. B., Private. Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, October 19, 1864 for the war. Died in hospital at Richmond, Va., of "enteritis" January 17, 1865.

HERNDON, ALVIN M., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 26, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Louisa Court House, Va., of fever August 8, 1861.

HERNDON, MATCHARINE C., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 and again at Raleigh May 25, 1865.

HERNDON, WILLIAM HENRY H., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 19, 1865. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

HERNDON, ZACARIAH, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, February 22, 1862. Died at Camp Bartow, Va., March 25, 1862.

- HICKS, JAMES, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 47, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of typhoid fever September 10, 1861.
- HICKS, KINCHEON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 31, 1862. Captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 30, 1865.
- HICKS, W. D., Corporal.** Enlisted at Richmond, Va., December 7, 1863 for the war and mustered in as Private. Promoted to Corporal November 1, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HOLLAND, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted at Richmond, Va., June 10, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- HOLLOWAY, JAMES, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, August 12, 1861 for the war. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, March 28, 1865 and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Turned over to Provost Marshal April 14, 1865.
- HOLLOWAY, JOHN N., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, February 24, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.
- HOLLOWAY, KINCHEON, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Regimental Band November 1, 1863.
- HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted at Durham August 12, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through April 1862.
- HOLT, MICHAEL, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes November 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- HUSKEY, JAMES, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25. June 11, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.
- HUSKEY, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Detailed on extra duty in Quartermaster Department from July 15, 1861 through May 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged March 3, 1864.
- HUTCHINS, ANDREW JACKSON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 28, May 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Cettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- HUTCHINS, JAMES T., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 35, March 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- HUTCHINS, JOHN ACHOR, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- HUTCHINS, SILAS, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and absent on furlough until discharged by reason of wound January 17, 1865.
- INGRAHAM, ADDISON, Private.** Captured near Petersburg, Va., October 27, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 30, 1865.
- JACKSON, JOHN JOHNSON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 31, 1862 and detailed to Provost Guard, Raleigh, September 28, 1863 because of wound. Paroled at Raleigh April 22, 1865.
- KELLER, THOMAS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 34, September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Killed near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
- KILLGROVE, JOHN LAYETTE, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Wounded and captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and confined at Fort McHenry, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Deserted near Newtown, Va., November 8, 1864.
- LAMB, EDMON S., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 20, 1864.
- LAYCOCK, WILLIAM JONES, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Missing in action at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- LEIGH, JAMES SAUNDERS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 22, May 1, 1861 for the war. Missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- LEIGH, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes March 20, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- LEIGH, NAZOR OWEN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, February 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., July 5, 1862 of wounds received at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
- LEIGH, P. R., Private.** Born in Orange County where he enlisted at age 22, February 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., of measles April 25, 1862.
- LONG, W. T., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- LOWMAN, JACOB, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 30, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.

LOWMAN, LEVI, Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 34, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., and captured in hospital at Gettysburg where he died of wound July 8, 1863.

LYON, JAMES EDWIN, Sergeant. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal May 1–October 31, 1862 and to Sergeant January 1, 1863. Promoted to 1st Sergeant December 1, 1863. Wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and discharged because of wound January 27, 1865.

MARKHAM, ALEXANDER M., Private. Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., at age 19 of "chronic diarrhea" March 13, 1863.

MARKHAM, ISALAH P., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability October 24, 1861.

MARKHAM, JOHN HENRY, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.

MARKHAM, LEVI, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 38, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance June 4, 1865.

MARKHAM, MATTHEW, Sergeant. Born in Orange County where he resided and enlisted at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.

MASSEY, RUFUS, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, February 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Malvern Hill, Va., July 12, 1862 and confined at Fort Wool, Va., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 26, 1862. Wounded about October 25, 1862. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-4, 1863 and confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 8, 1863. Absent on detached service from November 18, 1863 until retired to Invalid Corps December 23, 1864.

MAY, HENRY, Private. Resided in Orange County. Surrendered at Coosawhatchie, S. C., January 23, 1865 and sent to Provost Marshal General, New York City, February 26, 1865.

MAY, JAMES H., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.

MAY, WILLIAM, Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.

- McCARROL, JOHN WESLEY, Corporal.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-13, 1862. Promoted to Corporal August 1, 1863 and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- McCROWRY, EDWARD, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 40, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., by reason of "insipient phthisis" July 19, 1862.
- McDANIEL, CHRISTOPHER, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 in right foot, causing amputation, and captured in hospital at Gettysburg. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 16, 1863. Furloughed August 30, 1863 and carried as absent wounded in North Carolina on Rolls through December 1864.
- McDANIEL, JESSE, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 27, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died in hospital at Richmond, Va., of typhoid fever November 15, 1862.
- McDANIEL, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 33, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Plymouth of wounds April 18, 1864.
- McDANIEL, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 23, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863 and confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, where he died of wounds July 28, 1863.
- McGEE, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted March 15, 1864. Wounded at Plymouth April 23, 1864 and died in Anderson County, S. C., of disease June 20, 1864.
- MONROE, HERNDON ALVIN, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County May 1, 1861 for the war. Died of typhoid fever August 31, 1861.
- MORRIS, E. W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes March 2, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MURRAY, JOHN C., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, February 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- MURRAY, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 30, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., of fever March 31, 1863.
- NICHOLS, ARCHIBALD, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., November 17, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps January 17, 1865 and assigned to light duty March 3, 1865.

- NICHOLS, IRA W., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, February 10, 1862 for the war as a substitute for John Cabe Shields. Died at Bunker Hill, Va., of pneumonia September 25, 1862.
- NOAH, AUSTIN, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes November 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- PAGE, ANDERSON, Sergeant.** Born in Wake County where he resided and enlisted at age 33, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Died at Camp Hill, Va., of typhoid fever October 15, 1861.
- PAINTER, E. B., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 24, 1864 through December 1864.
- PAYNE, ANDERSON, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes November 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- PEEK, J. M., Private.** Enlisted at Staunton, Va., January 20, 1864 for the war. Captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 18, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 18, 1865.
- PENDERGRASS, ILA, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 32, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Louisa Court House, Va., of typhoid fever August 8, 1861.
- PERKINS, ANDREW J. C., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 15, March 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-4, 1863. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., November 17, 1863. Discharged at Richmond, Va., December 28, 1864 and assigned to light duty January 27, 1865 at Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, where he was captured April 3, 1865 and paroled April 19, 1865.
- PHILLIPS, J. A., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes November 1, 1864 for the war. Died in hospital at Petersburg, Va., February 25, 1865.
- PHIPPS, WILLIAM YOUNG, Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal May-June 1862. Promoted to Sergeant January 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., September 22, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 8, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- PICKETT, ASA, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted July 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured near Frederick, Md., July 9-10, 1864 and confined at West's Building hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged October 1864. Retired at age 35, February 10, 1865 by reason of "gunshot wound of right eye."
- PICKETT, E. WASHINGTON, Corporal.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability October 2, 1861. Re-enlisted as Private September 22, 1862 and promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died.

- PICKETT, HARRISON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 26, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability October 26, 1861.
- POE, JOHN WESLEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 37, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- POOL, THADDEUS, Private.** Resided in Wake County and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died in hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., March 26, 1862.
- POOL, WILLIAM DAVID, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- POWELL, E. M., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 17, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 19, 1865.
- PROCTOR, ANDERSON, Private.** Enlisted February 27, 1864 for the war. Died at Kinston of disease April 6, 1864.
- PROCTOR, JOHN, Private.** Resided in Orange County as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Mortally wounded at Mt. Jackson, Va., September 20, 1864.
- PROCTOR, STERLING YANCY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- PUGH, WILLIAM M., Private.** Died in hospital at Raleigh of typhoid fever July 21, 1864.
- REACE, J. C., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes November 1, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- REDMON, JAMES KINCHEN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged at Charlottesville, Va., September 30, 1861 by reason of wound.
- REDMON, THADDEUS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal October 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and promoted to Sergeant August 1, 1863. Appears as Private on November-December 1864 Muster Roll with the remark that he was "absent on application to be retired in N. C. since October 1, 1864."
- RHODES, CLAUDIUS JASPER, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 9, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died of "consumption" April 12, 1865.
- RHODES, WILLIAM BURTON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- RICE, J. D., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes October 19, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., where he died of "chronic diarrhea" June 11, 1865.

- RICE, L. L., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Camp Holmes October 19, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- RIGSBEE, HENRY JACKSON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 26, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of typhoid fever December 22, 1861.
- RILEY, GEORGE HAMILTON, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 17, May 1, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Fredericksburg, Va., April 30, 1863 and captured near Fredericksburg May 1, 1863. Paroled "to go north" after taking Oath of Allegiance May 2, 1863.
- RILEY, WILLIAM DUDLEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 19, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured near Frederick, Md., July 9, 1864 and confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- ROSSON, JAMES W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 18, February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 8, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps on September 12, 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 24, 1865.
- SADLER, ROBERT, Private.** Resided in Wake County as a machinist and enlisted at Graham at age 37, May 8, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Culpeper Court House, Va., by reason of "tertiary syphilis" August 24, 1861.
- SANDERS, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from July 22 through December 1864.
- SELLERS, G. C., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from July 22 through December 1864.
- SETTIPP, G. W., Private.** Resided in Caswell County. Admitted to hospital at Wilmington December 29, 1864 and returned to duty January 5, 1865. Paroled at Headquarters, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps May 5, 1865.
- SHAMLY, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Winchester, Va., September 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- SHEDWICK, N., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.
- SHELTON, JOHN F., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick through December 1864. Died from relapse of measles in hospital in Virginia in 1864.
- SHEPHERD, JAMES MONROE, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 34, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Falling Waters, Va., July 14, 1863 and confined at Old Capital Prison, Washington, D. C., where he took the Oath of Amnesty March 14, 1864.

- SHERMAN, J. J., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.
- SHIELDS, JOHN CABE, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 30, May 8, 1861 for the war. Discharged upon furnishing Ira W. Nichols as a substitute February 10, 1862.
- SIKES, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick August 10 through December 1864.
- SMITH, GEORGE W., Private.** Resided in Burke County as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 14, 1865.
- SMITH, J. W., Private.** Resided in Burke County. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 14, 1865.
- TALLEY, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent wounded in hospital at Raleigh from April 18, 1864 through December 1864.
- TERRY, JAMES, Private.** Resided as a farmer and enlisted in Burke County at age 30, September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- TURNER, JOHN WILLIAM, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance at Point Lookout, Md., June 21, 1865.
- TURNER, LYCURGUS, Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant July 15, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- VICKERS, HIRAM, Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Corporal May 12-August 31, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Appears on Muster Roll of Paroled Prisoners admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., prior to August 31, 1864. Paroled as Sergeant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- VICKERS, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, September 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of "chronic diarrhea" March 1, 1863.
- VICKERS, WILLIAM RILEY, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 28, May 1, 1861 for the war. Discharged by reason of "phthisis" August 17, 1861.
- WARD, H., Private.** Resided in Jackson County. Enlisted at Strasburg, Va., July 22, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., January 26, 1865.

- WARREN, DAVID CROCKETT, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 24, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and confined at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., October 19, 1862. Wounded May 16, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- WARREN, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 20, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WILKERSON, MADISON, Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 35, May 1, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal September–October 1861. Promoted to 1st Sergeant January 1, 1863. Mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- WILLET, ORAN WALKER, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 40, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., of typhoid pneumonia May 15, 1862.
- WILLIAMS, DANIEL, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Appears as absent without leave after August 8, 1864.
- WOODS, JOHN HERBERT, Private.** Born in Orange County where he enlisted at age 21, May 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of typhoid fever January 15, 1862.
- WOODS, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, May 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and admitted to hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Discharged at Lynchburg, Va., July 18, 1863, because of wound received at Seven Pines.
- WRAY, A. C., Private.** Born in Guilford County where he resided as a farmer. Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, November 1, 1864 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Petersburg, Va., by reason of "chronic rheumatism of the muscles of his spinal column" March 29, 1865.

COMPANY D

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

- TATE, SAMUEL McDOWELL.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 30 and appointed Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Major June 11, 1862 and transferred to Field & Staff.
- PEARSON, DUNCAN C.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 21 and appointed 1st Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Captain June 11, 1862. Resigned by reason of health January 21, 1863 and upon his request was assigned as Enrolling Officer, 9th Congressional District. Paroled as Captain Invalid Corps at Morganton May 13, 1865.
- RAY, NEILL W.** Resided and enlisted in Cumberland County at age 21 and appointed 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 11, 1862 and to Captain January 21, 1863. Wounded at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864 and leg amputated. Retired to Invalid Corps December 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANTS

- CARSON, JOHN, 1st Lieutenant.** Resided in McDowell County and enlisted at age 32 and appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant June 11, 1862 and wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant January 21, 1863. Resigned March 10, 1864 by reason of disability caused by wound. Became Captain of Company A, Major A. C. Avery's Battalion Local Defense.
- FLEMING, WOOD W., 2nd Lieutenant.** Resided in McDowell County and appointed 2nd Lieutenant in 1864. Wounded at Liberty, Va., June 19, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SNIPES, MARTIN L., 2nd Lieutenant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Private. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Appointed Sergeant January 1, 1864 and elected 2nd Lieutenant November 7, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WARLICK, LEWIS, 1st Lieutenant.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war and appointed Sergeant same day. Promoted to 1st Sergeant September 1, 1862 and appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1862 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant August 26, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant while a prisoner of war January 21, 1864. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

- ACKETT, P., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863.
- ADAMS, REUBEN, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 27, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., by reason of general debility February 17, 1862.
- ASHCRAFT, A. J., Private.** Enlisted in Union County March 30, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- AUSTIN, E., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes October 26, 1864 for the war. Appears as "paroled prisoner" on November-December 1864 Muster Roll.
- AUTRY, JASPER A., Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County at age 18, March 12, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Fredericksburg, Va., April 8, 1862 and arrested and delivered to Camp Holmes July 24, 1863.
- BAILEY, PORTLAND, Private.** Born in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Executed for desertion February 28, 1863.
- BAILEY, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Morganton at age 18, March 20, 1862 for the war. Captured at Boonesboro, Md., September 16, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured in Pennsylvania July 5, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 20, 1864. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.

- BAKER, JAMES M., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mortally wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- BAKER, JASPER, Private.** Enlisted at Morganton November 17, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BAKER, MARTIN, Private.** Enlisted at Morganton at age 25, March 7, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 19, 1865.
- BANGLE, MARCUS, Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County March 4, 1862 for the war. Missing in action at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- BANGLE, PHILLIP, Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County March 4, 1862 for the war. Died of typhoid fever July 1862.
- BARKER, W., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged February 18, 1865.
- BEAVER, S. A., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 30, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 19, 1865.
- BERRY, ALEXANDER L., Private.** Born in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862 and died of wounds October 1, 1862.
- BERRY, ELISHA, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 44, February 18, 1862 for the war. Sent to hospital January 4, 1864 with "tumor" and detailed with Captain Samuel B. Waters' Company, Provost Guard, Raleigh, January 16, 1864 through December 1864.
- BERRY, GEORGE W., Private.** Transferred from Company E, this regiment, June 1861. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Died in hospital at Washington, D. C., November 10, 1863.
- BERRY, JAMES D., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 15, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Private. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as Private. Paroled as Sergeant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BERRY, SIDNEY E., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 18, March 20, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., of measles April 15, 1862.
- BERRY, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Pitt County April 30, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BOLICK, ABRAHAM, Private.** Born in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- BOLICK, B. D., Private.** Enlisted in Henrico County, Va., April 29, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- BOST, LEANDER S., Private.** Transferred from Company E, this regiment, June 1861. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862, and again at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, where he was captured in a hospital. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., November 17, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps October 25, 1864 and January 27, 1865. Originally assigned to post at Salisbury but transferred to Army of Northern Virginia March 16, 1865. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865. Paroled April 22, 1865.
- BOWDEN, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Died at Staunton, Va., of disease August 1, 1864.
- BOWMAN, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 33, June 20, 1861 for the war. Discharged by reason of disability April 1864.
- BRANCH, CHARLES A., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 26, June 27, 1861 for the war. Mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- BRANCH, HARRISON C., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 19, February 24, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Admitted to hospital of 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps, U. S. Army, March 25, 1865.
- BRANCH, MARTIN J., Private.** Born in Burke County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 22, June 27, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- BRANCH, NEWTON A., Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal September 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 27, 1863. Absent wounded through December 1864 and reduced to Private because of disability. Retired to Invalid Corps February 3, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Raleigh June 3, 1865.
- BRANCH, WALLACE A., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 22, March 20, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Wounded at New Bern and died of wound in hospital at Goldsboro June 1, 1864.
- BRANTLEY, B., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- BRITAIN, ALFRED, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863.
- BRITAIN, JOHN Q., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.
- BRITAIN, JOSEPH L., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.
- BROOM, J. M., Private.** Born in Union County. Resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

- BROWN, BURTON C., Corporal.** Born in Catawba County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 20, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862. Promoted to Corporal October 1, 1862. Died of wound same day.
- BROWN, E. B., Private.** Died at Lynchburg, Va., date unknown, and claim filed for effects January 2, 1864.
- BROWN, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BURGESS, JOHN M., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and sent home by Medical Examining Board.
- BURGESS, L. R., Private.** Enlisted in Mecklenburg County May 28, 1861.
- BURGESS, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3-5, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 15, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Paroled at Morganton May 25, 1865.
- BURGIN, JOHN M., Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County February 24, 1862 for the war. Furloughed for 60 days October 25, 1862 and absent without leave after February 1863.
- CARLTON, JOHN, Private.** Born in Burke County where he enlisted at age 33 February 24, 1862 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863.
- CARSON, WILLIAM L., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and died of wound October 17, 1862.
- CATLETT, S. T., Private.** Paroled in hospital at Greensboro in 1865.
- CHESTER, J. B., Private.** Resided in Burke County as a farmer where he enlisted September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- CHESTER, SIDNEY J., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County October 28, 1863 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CHESTER, S. JONES, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County, Va., December 4, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- CHESTER, WILLIAM F., Private.** Enlisted in Catawba County at age 19, March 20, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Middletown, Va., October 19, 1864 and sent to hospital.
- CLINE, DAVID A., Private.** Enlisted in Rowan County at age 19, February 21, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of "hydrothorax" September 17, 1862.
- COLEMAN, ALFRED F., Private.** Born in Burke County where he enlisted at age 18, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Williamsburg, Va., May 1, 1862.
- COLEMAN, THEODORE, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of "enteritis" September 5, 1861.

- CONNOR, C. AUGUSTUS, Corporal.** Resided in Catawba County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 15, 1861. Wounded in engagements near Richmond, Va., June 27-July 1, 1862. Transferred as Private to Company I, 49th Regiment N. C. Troops October 1, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant October 15, 1862 and elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant March 16, 1863 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant February 26, 1864. Captured at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., April 1, 1865 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.
- CONNOR, ROWELL P., 1st Sergeant.** Resided in Catawba County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Killed at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862.
- COOK, CALVIN, 1st Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 17, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal May 1-October 31, 1862. Appointed 1st Sergeant December 15, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- COOK, DAVID, Private.** Resided in Burke County as a farmer where he enlisted September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died of "chronic dysentery" May 29, 1865.
- COON, ROBERT A., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 18, November 30, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Statesville May 21, 1865.
- COOPER, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Yancey County as a farmer. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- COSBY, THOMAS E., Sergeant.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal August 31, 1864. Wounded and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1865 where he was captured April 3, 1865. Paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance at Newport News, Va., June 25, 1865. Appears as Sergeant on 1865 records.
- CURTIS, ALEXANDER G., Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County at age 18, February 27, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- CURTIS, JACOB S., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 15, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant May 1-October 31, 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Morganton May 15, 1865.
- CURTIS, J. AUGUSTUS, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of fever September 5, 1861.

- DAVIS, J. B., Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County at age 21, February 20, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and again near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., May 8, 1864.
- DEAL, SIDNEY, Private.** Born in Burke County. Resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to C. S. Navy September 3, 1863 and ordered to report to Charleston, S. C.
- DENNIS, JOHN F., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 28, November 30, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- DILLON, WILLIAM F., Private.** Enlisted in Union County March 15, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Middletown, Va., October 19, 1864 and furloughed from hospital at Charlotte November 9, 1864.
- DOBBINS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County at age 43, February 21, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and absent wounded through December 1864.
- DOUGLAS, ELAM, Private.** Born in Catawba County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, March 19, 1862 for three years in Company I, 49th Regiment N. C. Troops. Transferred to this company and regiment October 1, 1862. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- DUCKWORTH, GEORGE, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 30, March 7, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.
- DUCKWORTH, LUCIUS, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 21, March 7, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and absent wounded until discharged at Raleigh by reason of "non compos mentis" January 19, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.
- DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.
- ELLISON, H. C., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- ENGLAND, JAMES, Private.** Born in Burke County where he enlisted at age 18, March 28, 1862 for the war. Died at Williamsburg, Va., May 1, 1862.
- FERRELL, J. H., Private.** Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., May 27, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 29, 1865.
- FERRELL, JOHN HENRY, Private.** Born in Montgomery County. Resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, July 15, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Jones, Va., by reason of disability August 19, 1861.
- FERRILL, EDWARD, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died September 8, 1864.

- FERRILL, JOHN H., Private.** Resided in McDowell County and enlisted in Burke County at age 18, February 24, 1862 for the war. Captured on Chichahominy River, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 15, 1865.
- FRITTS, DANIEL H., Sergeant.** Resided in Davidson County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 19, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Appointed Sergeant October 18, 1862. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Appointed Sergeant-Major December 22, 1864 and transferred to the Field and Staff.
- GIBSON, RAYMAN, Private.** Captured at Charlestown, Va., August 22, 1864 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.
- HACKETT, PATRICK, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 33, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., October 5, 1864.
- HARBIN, MILTON G., Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County at age 18, February 21, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Appears as "absent without leave since August 1, 1862, with 58th Regiment N. C. Troops" on Muster Rolls through October 1863. Does not appear on rolls of 58th Regiment N. C. Troops.
- HEWIT, HENRY, Private.** Resided in Catawba County and enlisted at Raleigh March 10, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 27, 1865.
- HILDEBRAND, D. ALBURTO, Corporal.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Private. Appointed Corporal May 1-October 31, 1862. Wounded at Somerville Ford, Va., September 16, 1863 and at Waynesboro, Va., September 7, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HILDEBRAND, JULIUS, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 23-March 3, 1865.
- HOBSON, I., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- HOLDER, JESSE, Private.** Transferred from Company E, this regiment, June 1861. Wounded near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance May 13, 1865.
- HORN, W. J., Private.** Enlisted in Union County March 22, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.

- HOUK, ABRAHAM W., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HOUK, GEORGE, Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Stokes October 26, 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and sent to hospital at Washington, D. C. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.
- HOUK, GEORGE WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., May 8, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- HOUK, LAWSON L., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- HOUK, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured August 21, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until transferred for exchange October 11, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HUFMAN, CYRUS, Private.** Enlisted in Pitt County April 28, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- JACKSON, J., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Sent home on furlough June 17, 1864.
- JARRETT, ABSALOM, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted July 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862 and died of wound about October 1, 1862.
- JENKINS, DANIEL R., Private.** Resided in Gaston County and conscripted March 1864. Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance May 13, 1865.
- KALE, COATSWORTH, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 20, 1861 for the war. Accidentally wounded June 28, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died of "chronic dysentery" February 15, 1865.
- KALE, LOGAN L., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 31, June 20, 1861 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- KELLER, REUBEN, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.
- KIRK, DAVID, Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md.

- KYLE, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted at Marion at age 38, March 30, 1862 for the war. Wounded in leg, causing amputation, at Cettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Cettysburg. Paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., November 17, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps October 10, 1864.
- LAWSON, G. W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 19, 1865.
- LEWIS, GEORGE, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 35, June 17, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., March 8, 1865.
- LIMBERRY, E., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.
- LOWMAN, MARTIN L., Private.** Resided in Burke County as a farmer and enlisted in Rowan County at age 16, February 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- LUCKSO, S., Private.** Resided in Wake County and enlisted March 15, 1864.
- MARTIN, L. ALLEN, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 44, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and died of wound June 10, 1862.
- MARTIN, SAMUEL, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 47, June 15, 1861 for the war. Died at Williamsburg, Va., of pneumonia May 1, 1862.
- MAYFIELD, HENRY, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 44, February 18, 1862 for the war. Discharged by reason of disability July 12, 1862.
- MAYFIELD, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance March 2, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- McCARTER, JERRY, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 35, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.
- McGALLIAD, S. W., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 18, 1865.
- McGALLIARD, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- McGALLIARD, M. J., Private.** Enlisted in Pitt County April 30, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- McGALLIARD, THOMAS M., Corporal.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Corporal. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of fever September 4, 1861.
- McMASTER, EMSLEY, Private.** Paroled at Greenville May 8, 1865.

- McNEELY, HARVEY T., Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted at age 20, March 7, 1862 for the war. Wounded in right leg at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 causing amputation. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- McNEELY, JASON, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Died in hospital December 16, 1864.
- McNEELY, SAMUEL, Private.** Enlisted in Pitt County May 30, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- McNEELY, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance March 2, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MITCHELL, JOHN A., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29-30, 1862. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- MORGAN, PINCKNEY A., Private.** Born in Greenville, S. C. Resided as a farmer in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on joining the U. S. Army February 19, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Appointed Corporal February 19, 1864 and promoted to Sergeant April 24, 1865. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 27, 1865.
- MOSES, MOULTON, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, June 15, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- MULL, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and died in hospital at Gettysburg July 6, 1863.
- MULL, PETER, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 35, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Released after taking Oath of Amnesty October 9, 1862.
- MURPHY, ANDREW, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.
- MURPHY, MARTIN, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a carpenter and enlisted at age 29, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., of measles April 16, 1862.
- MURRAY, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 29, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted near Hagerstown, Md., September 14, 1862.
- NASH, JOSEPH, Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County March 18, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- NASH, SOLOMON, Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County March 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- NOBLET, JOHN J., Private.** Born in McDowell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, February 23, 1862 for the war. Died at Camp near Richmond, Va., of typhoid fever June 8, 1862.
- O'NEAL, JAMES McK., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 62, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of fever and paralysis November 26, 1861.
- O'NEIL, LOFTON, Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until exchanged February 13, 1865.
- PANGLE, MARCUS, Private.** Enlisted at age 22, March 24, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- PANGLE, PHILIP, Private.** Born in Lincoln County, resided in Burke County, and enlisted in McDowell County at age 19, March 4, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of disease July 26, 1862.
- PASCHALL, A. P., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 10, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from June 17 through December 1864.
- POTEET, ALBURTO L., Corporal.** Born in Burke County where he resided prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 41, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal February 25, 1862. Mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- POTEET, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Port Royal, Va., at age 17, February 12, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- POWELL, A. S., Private.** Born in Chatham County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Plymouth April 18, 1864. Discharged at age 30, December 30, 1864 by reason of wound.
- POWELL, EDWARD, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 18, February 20, 1862 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until exchanged prior to March 10, 1864. Wounded and admitted to hospital June 4, 1864. Killed at Winchester, Va., September 15, 1864.
- POWELL, J. C., Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Salisbury May 2, 1865.
- POWELL, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 6, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Middletown, Va., October 19, 1864 and sent home.
- POWELL, JOHN H., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 17, June 15, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Sergeant. Detailed in Commissary and Subsistence Department, Hickory Tavern October 23, 1862. Appears as absent detailed until October 1863, when he appears as a deserter.
- POWELL, LEANDER, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 40, February 18, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

- POWELL, ROBERT, Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Plymouth April 18, 1864 for the war. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.
- POWELL, S. E., Private.** Enlisted at Plymouth April 18, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- POWELL, THOMAS, Sergeant.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war and mustered in as Private. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled as Sergeant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- POWELL, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 24, February 18, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 19, 1865. Paroled at Morgantown May 16, 1865.
- PRATT, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., September 18, 1864. Furloughed for 30 days October 1, 1864.
- PRESSLY, M. R., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 15, 1864 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., of acute diarrhea and dysentery July 18, 1864 and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
- QUIGLEY, PATRICK, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Captured at Waterloo, Pa., July 5, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 3, 1865.
- RICKETTS, BENJAMIN, Private.** Born in McDowell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 38, March 17, 1862 for the war. Died at Raleigh of chronic diarrhea October 28, 1862.
- ROBERTS, W. S., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 30, 1864 for the war. Absent without leave after September 25, 1864.
- ROBINSON, JOHN A., Private.** Transferred from Company E, this regiment, June 1861. Appointed Musician January 1, 1862. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- ROBINSON, SIDNEY, Private.** Resided in Burke County as a farmer. Captured at Winchester, Va., at age 17, July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- ROSEMAN, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, June 15, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- ROWELL, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Washington County and enlisted November 17, 1864.
- RYAN, CORNELIUS, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted September 14, 1862, near Hagerstown, Md.

- SANDERS, H. H., Private.** Resided in Montgomery County. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- SEABOLT, TRAVIS S., Corporal.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal December 15, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SHEHAN, DANIEL, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted at Richmond, Va., June 11, 1862.
- SHEHAN, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in McDowell County at age 21, March 17, 1862 for the war. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing November 10, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- SIGMON, M., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 12, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SINGLETON, SILAS S., Private.** Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 22, June 27, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Jones, Va., by reason of disability August 19, 1861.
- SIZEMORE, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County June 15, 1861 for the war. Deserted June 26, 1861.
- SIZEMORE, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 15, 1861 for the war. Deserted June 26, 1861.
- SKAHAN, RICHARD, Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 38, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant June 20–August 31, 1861. Deserted at Richmond, Va., June 10, 1862.
- SMITH, JAMES, Private.** Resided in Union County as a farmer. Captured at Winchester, Va., at age 36, July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- SMITH, JOHN, Private.** Transferred from Company E, this regiment, June 1861. Detailed as teamster August 1861–June 1863. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.
- SMITH, MORGAN, Private.** Resided in Columbus County as a farmer. Enlisted March 1862. Captured at Winchester, Va., at age 31, July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died of variola January 20, 1865.
- SNIPES, H. C., Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Stokes October 26, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 26, 1865, wounded, and captured at Richmond April 3, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Newport News, Va., June 15, 1865.
- SNOWDEN, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Polk County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 25, June 27, 1861 for the war. Discharged near Richmond, Va., by reason of phthisis pulmonalis July 16, 1862.

SPEAGLE, HUGH, Private. Enlisted in Burke County at age 26, February 24, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, Va., February 14, 1865. Paroled at Morganton May 15, 1865.

SPEAGLE, JOHN C., Private. Born in Catawba County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of acute meningitis February 22, 1862.

STANFORD, JOHN J., Private. Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted in Alamance County at age 33, June 27, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.

STEELE, I., Private. Paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.

STIGALL, G., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 12, 1864 for the war. Detailed at Charlotte by Medical Examining Board September 1864.

TAYLOR, JAMES R., Private. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.

TAYLOR, MOULTON A., Private. Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 16, March 7, 1862 for the war. Discharged near Richmond, Va., by reason of "mental imbecility" July 16, 1862. Conscripted at Kinston March 25, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., January 26, 1865.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM R., Corporal. Born in Caldwell County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Corporal. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., of phthisis pulmonalis February 18, 1862.

TEAM, WILLIAM A., Private. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29-30, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.

THOMPSON, JOHN M., Private. Enlisted at Morganton at age 22, November 30, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Deserted and served with 58th Regiment N. C. Troops November 1862 until returned on April 3, 1863. Deserted near Winchester, Va., July 24, 1863.

TWIGGS, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted at Camp Stokes October 26, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

WARLICK, A. J., Private. Enlisted in Burke County at age 18, May 31, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.

WEAVER, DAVID, Corporal. Born in Catawba County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 31, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal February 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettys-

burg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Wounded at Smithfield, Va., August 29, 1864 and captured at Winchester, Va., September 20, 1864. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Certificate of Disability for Retiring of Invalid Soldier dated February 24, 1865 carries him as permanently disabled.

WEAVER, JOHN, Private. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted near Hedgeville, Va., July 21, 1863 and captured July 24, 1863 and took the Oath of Allegiance.

WEAVER, N., Private. Enlisted at Camp Vance September 29, 1863 for the war. Missing in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

WILLIAMS, A., Private. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Vance November 4, 1863 for the war. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.

WILLIAMS, HENDERSON, Private. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Somerville Ford, Va., September 16, 1863.

WILLIAMS, T., Private. Enlisted in Union County March 18, 1864 for the war. Killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

WINKLER, JAMES, Private. Enlisted at Newton at age 26, March 20, 1862 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

WOOD, ELI, Private. Paroled at Greensboro May 18, 1865.

YAUNTZ, COLUMBUS, Corporal. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war and appointed Corporal same day. Died at Camp Jones, Va., of congestive fever September 8, 1861.

COMPANY E

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

AVERY, ISAAC E. Resided in Burke County and appointed Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel June 1, 1862 and transferred to Field & Staff.

AVERY, ALPHONSO C. Resided in Burke County as a student of law and appointed 1st Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Captain June 1, 1862. Appointed Major, Assistant Inspector General, on Major General D. H. Hill's staff, December 20, 1862 to rank from December 5, 1862. Resigned Captaincy December 24, 1862. Assigned to staff of Major General Thomas C. Hindman November 18, 1863 and transferred to Lieutenant General John B. Hood's staff March 1864, serving as Assistant Inspector General on both staffs. Assigned to the District of Western North Carolina July 25, 1864 where he first served as Adjutant General under Brigadier General James G. Martin. Commanded a battalion of non-conscripts with authority to raise it to a regiment when he was captured at Salisbury April 12, 1865. Confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance July 25, 1865.

BURNS, JAMES H. Enlisted May 16, 1861 and appointed 2nd Lieutenant June 1, 1861 to take rank from May 20, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 1, 1862 and to Captain December 24, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

McPHERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER. Resided in Cumberland County as a student when he enlisted May 1, 1861. Appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant June 1, 1861 to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant June 1, 1862 and to 1st Lieutenant December 24, 1862. Promoted to Captain July 1, 1863. Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and appears on a report of sick and wounded in hospital at Goldsboro for the week ending April 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

BROWN, SAMUEL P., Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal. Appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant February 4, 1863 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant July 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Appears on report of sick and wounded in hospital at Greensboro for the week ending April 7, 1865.

TURNER, WARREN G., 1st Lieutenant. Resided in Burke County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 20, 1861. Appointed Corporal June 30, 1861 and elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant June 17, 1862. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant December 24, 1862 and to 1st Lieutenant July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., March 14, 1865. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., March 22, 1865.

VANCE, SAMUEL C., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Enlisted in Burke County at age 26, August 16, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863. Confined in hospital at Chester, Pa., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 20, 1863. Promoted to Corporal September 19, 1864 and to Sergeant in October 1864. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1864. Appears on report of sick and wounded in hospital at Greensboro for the week ending April 7, 1865 .

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ALLMAND, N., Private. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865.

ALMAN, JOSEPH LEONARD, Private. Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 18, February 14, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Left as nurse in hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., and captured in hospital. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., October 28, 1863. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865.

ANDERSON, CREED M., Private. Born in Mitchell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, March 10, 1862 for the war. Wounded in left arm at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, causing amputation. Retired to Invalid Corps March 14, 1865.

BACHELOR, EDMOND, Private. Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 10, 1864 for the war. Discharged November 1, 1864.

- BATES, GEORGE W., Corporal.** Enlisted in Burke County March 17, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- BEAVER, JOHN W., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer when he enlisted in Mitchell County at age 32, March 7, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 1862 of measles.
- BERRY, GEORGE W., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company D, this regiment, June 1861.
- BLAIR, J. M., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes December 21, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BOONE, JAMES M., Private.** Born in Yancey County where he resided as a farmer. Enlisted at Camp Jones, Va., at age 35, September 4, 1861 for the war. Died at Yorktown, Va., May 1, 1862 of fever.
- BOONE, JOHN P., Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 18, March 8, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864 at which time he was furloughed.
- BOONE, JOSEPH, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 28, June 27, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- BOONE, J. ROBERT, Private.** Resided in Mitchell County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 36, June 17, 1861 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 22, 1865.
- BOST, LEANDER S., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 33, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company D, this regiment, June 1861.
- BRACKET, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 25, 1865. Captured at Burkeville, Va., April 10, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- BRANCH, ANDERSON, Private.** Born in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Vance August 20, 1863 for the war. Died at Staunton, Va., July 15, 1864 of disease.
- BRANCH, WILLIAM S., 1st Sergeant.** Born in Burke County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 31, June 17, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Promoted to Corporal January 1863 and to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Promoted to 1st Sergeant July 1, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- BRIGHTON, WILLIAM M., Private.** Captured at Burkeville, Va., April 10, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- BROWN, JOHN W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Fisher, Va., at age 18, October 30, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Bachelor's Creek February 1, 1864. Retired to Invalid Corps and assigned to temporary duty November 30, 1864.

- BROWN, JOSEPH C., Sergeant.** Resided in McDowell County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and reduced to ranks June 17, 1862 from prolonged absence caused by wound and sickness. Detached to Brigade Quartermaster February 6, 1863 through October 1864. Promoted to Sergeant December 29, 1864 and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.
- BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 35, June 24, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- BYRD, LACE, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 27, 1861 for the war. Absent without leave after August 30, 1862.
- CARPENTER, JOSEPH L., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Burke County at age 17, October 11, 1861 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 24, 1862 of measles.
- CARPENTER, LEVI TURNER, Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 21, June 24, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., November 9, 1861 by reason of "phthisis pulmonalis."
- CHAPMAN, HOSEA H., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 43, February 19, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- CHAPMAN, J., Private.** Died of wound at Richmond, Va., February 14, 1865.
- CHAPMAN, JAMES H., Private.** Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Military Prison, Newport News, Va., where he died June 8, 1865.
- CHAPMAN, JOHN L., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston February 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 25, 1864 and furloughed.
- CHAPMAN, JOHN L., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 16, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Morganton after taking Oath of Allegiance May 27, 1865.
- COFFEY, C. LEVI, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 20, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Missing after June 30, 1863 and carried as deserter.
- COFFEY, JOSEPH W., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 20, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Detailed as nurse March 24, 1863 and returned to duty December 2, 1863. Deserted January-February 1864.
- COLLINS, JOSEPH L., Private.** Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 16, June 20, 1861 for the war. Appointed Musician the same day. Reduced to ranks April 30, 1862 while on sick leave. Killed at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862.

- COLLINS, PHILIP B., Sergeant.** Born in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant between May 11 and July 2, 1863, the day he was killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
- CONLEY, JOSEPH E., Private.** Resided in Macon County and enlisted at Camp Vance March 9, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 24, 1865.
- COX, THOMAS N., Private.** Born in McDowell County and enlisted in Virginia November 1, 1863 for the war. Died of wound at Plymouth April 30, 1864.
- COX, WILLIAM A., Corporal.** Born in Mitchell or Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to his enlistment in Alamance County at age 21, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal February 1, 1862. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and died of wound July 12, 1862.
- DAVIS, ALEXANDER, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Absent wounded after June 1, 1864.
- DAVIS, ANDREW J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 41, June 15, 1861 for the war. Deserted in April 1862.
- DAVIS, JOHN P., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Deserted December 21, 1863.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM A., Private.** Wounded and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and died of wounds March 26, 1865.
- DUNAVANT, SAMUEL D., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war and mustered in as Sergeant. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-13, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 4th Regiment Virginia Cavalry January 27, 1863. Present or accounted for through August 1864.
- DUNAWAY, JOHN J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 40, June 15, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance May 13, 1865.
- EARNHEART, HARVEY B. G., Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., November 28, 1861 by reason of deafness. Final discharge given January 20, 1862. Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war and assigned to Company G this regiment.
- ENGLISH, CHARLES H., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 23, June 15, 1861 for the war. Killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
- ENGLISH, J. HARVEY, Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 21, March 10, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 4, 1862 of measles.
- ENGLISH, JOHN J., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 20, March 18, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Promoted to Corporal after February 1864 and to Sergeant September 19, 1864. Wounded near Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and sent home on furlough.

- ENGLISH, JOHN SAMUEL, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Transferred to Company B, 5th Battalion N. C. Cavalry March 31, 1863. Company B, became Company K, 65th Regiment N. C. Troops (6th Regiment N. C. Cavalry) when the 5th and 7th Battalions were consolidated to form the regiment. Appears on rolls of Company K as absent without leave since July 10, 1864.
- ERWIN, ADOLPHUS, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until sent to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 17, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 11, 1865.
- ERWIN, ISAAC A., Sergeant.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- FITE, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 10, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- FLEMING, JOHN G. B., Private.** Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., June 6, 1862 by reason of "general debility and erysipelas."
- FORD, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Fairfax Court House, Va., September 2, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Absent without leave after February 2, 1863 after failing to report back from hospital.
- FORTNER, JOHN, 1st Sergeant.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 26, March 10, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862. Promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863 and to Sergeant July 1, 1863. Promoted to 1st Sergeant September 1, 1863. Deserted at Waynesboro, Va., December 10, 1864.
- FREEMAN, JOHN C., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863 and captured in hospital where he died of wound August 21, 1863.
- GOOD, WILLIAM C., Private.** Born in Burke County and resided as a barkeeper and enlisted at age 26, May 10, 1861 for one year. Discharged at Manassas Junction, Va., August 31, 1861 by reason of "secondary syphillis."
- GRAGG, MAJOR, Private.** Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 25, June 17, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 23, 1861 of measles and typhoid fever.
- GREEN, ROBERT P., Private.** Born in Mitchell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, March 11, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., July 23, 1862 by reason of "anemia resulting from chronic diarrhea."
- GREENLEE, A. S., Corporal.** Transferred from Company G, this regiment, November-December 1864 and promoted to Corporal December 29, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.

- HARRIS, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Virginia November 1, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864. Union Prisoner of War records indicate that he was sent from Chambersburg, Pa., August 8, 1864 to Harrisonburg, Pa., and from there to Fort Mifflin, Pa., August 17, 1864. Released from Fort Mifflin September 2, 1864 after taking Oath of Allegiance.
- HIGHFILL, J. E., Private.** Resided in Guilford County and enlisted at Camp Stokes November 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- HIPPS, JAMES A., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Present or accounted for through July 1864.
- HOLDER, JESSE, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 36, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company D, this regiment, June 1861.
- HOLDER, SIMEON, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick through December 1864.
- HOLLIS, W. H., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 15, 1865.
- HONEYCUTT, WILLIAM B., Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 29, March 9, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and sent home on furlough.
- HOUSTON, JOHN M., Private.** Enlisted in Virginia December 1, 1863 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HOUSTON, WILLIAM HENRY, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital January 12, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Admitted to hospital at Farmville, Va., March 1, 1865, wounded. Paroled at Farmville, Va., April 11-21, 1865.
- HOWELL, JAMES G., 1st Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 29, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and appointed 1st Sergeant June 17, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and sent home. Reduced to ranks February 1, 1863 because of prolonged absence. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- HOWELL, JOHN D., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Burke County at age 31, August 16, 1861. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and died of wounds at Richmond, Va., July 19, 1862.
- HOWELL, ROBERT P., Private.** Born in Yancey County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 17, June 27, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., where he died November 5, 1863.
- HOWELL, SWINFIELD, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 19, March 10, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 24, 1863.

- HOWELL, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 25, March 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and at the Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Sent back at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 because of sickness. Captured at Frederick, Md., July 6, 1863 and sent to West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Took Oath of Allegiance July 7, 1863.
- HUNSINGER, JAMES, Private.** Resided in McDowell County and enlisted at Plymouth April 21, 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865. Released from hospital at Washington, D. C., after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.
- HUNSINGER, JOHN, Private.** Resided in McDowell County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1865, wounded, where he was captured April 3, 1865. Transferred to Military Prison, Newport News, Va., and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- HUNSINGER, JOSEPH, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 17, February 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- HUTCHINS, JAMES A., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 23, February 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Huguenot Springs, Va., October 18, 1862.
- HUTCHINS, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 22, February 22, 1862 for the war. Absent without leave after battle at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
- JARROLD, JOSEPH, 1st Sergeant.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1862 and promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and again at Mt. Jackson, Va., September 24, 1864. Promoted to 1st Sergeant December 10, 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1865, wounded, where he was captured April 3, 1865. Transferred to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., May 9, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- JOHNSON, CALHOUN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 39, March 17, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Furloughed for 60 days March 29, 1865.
- JOHNSON, D. PERKINS, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 32, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 10, 1861 by reason of disability.
- JOHNSON, F. ALPHONSO, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 31, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal June 20, 1861 and reduced to ranks June 30, 1861. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Present or accounted for through August 1864.
- JOHNSON, I., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- JOHNSON, MARTIN V. B., Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Absent without leave after December 21, 1863.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM DePRUNE, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 29, May 28, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864. Deserted and shot by Home Guard on March 22, 1865.

- JOHNSON, W. REDWINE, Private.** Born in Rutherford County and resided in Burke County as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 21, June 24, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., November 28, 1861 of pneumonia.
- JONES, JOHN D., Private.** Born in Rutherford County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., December 1, 1861 of pneumonia.
- KNIGHT, NEVINS, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes October 31, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- LANE, JACOB, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted in Alamance County at age 22, June 24, 1861 for the war. "Deserted" and "captured" at Mine Run, Va., November 27-30, 1863. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance and joining the U. S. Army February 19, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers, at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Discharged at St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1865.
- LAWNER, H.** Buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., January 26, 1865.
- LETTERS, P. V., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- LEWIS, HENDERSON, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 24, 1865. In hospital at Richmond, Va., March 2, 1865.
- LEWIS, JAMES W., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, June 27, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Missing and presumed killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- LEWIS, JOHN NELSON, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 27, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., October 15, 1864. Died in hospital at Richmond, Va., October 24, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.
- LEWIS, P. V., Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted November 1, 1864. Paroled at Richmond, Va., April 30, 1865.
- LONGWORTH, WILLIAM F., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 28, 1865.
- LOVEING, WILLIAM JEFFERSON, Corporal.** Born in Burke County and resided as farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 21, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal September 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Varina, Va., September 22, 1864. Furloughed September 23, 1864.
- LOWRIE, J. MONROE, Private.** Born in Mitchell or McDowell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 22, March 6, 1862 for the war. Died at Camp near Richmond, Va., July 30, 1862 of fever.

- LOWRIE, JOHN A., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Burke County October 11, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863 and to Sergeant July 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 1, 1863. Died at Kinston February 28, 1864.
- MACE, JAMES E., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 20, August 16, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- MASON, J. R., Private.** Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and sent to Harpers Ferry, Va.
- MATHIS, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Washington County, Tenn., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at South Mountain, Md., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 1, 1863. Died in McDowell County February 12, 1864.
- MCDONALD, J. R., Private.** Enlisted in Virginia at age 20, January 1, 1863 for the war. Absent without leave after October 10, 1864.
- MCDONALD, R., Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted June 3, 1863.
- McGEE, ABRAM, Private.** Enlisted in Virginia November 1, 1863 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- McGEE, BRICE, Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided in McDowell County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- McGEE, ISAAC AVERY, Sergeant.** Born in McDowell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Appointed Corporal October 1, 1862 and promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- McGEE, ISAAC W., Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted November 25, 1863.
- McGEE, JOHN S., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 21, July 8, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company K, 58th Regiment N. C. Troops but transferred to this company March 31, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- McGEE, JOHN W., Private.** Enlisted in Virginia November 1, 1863 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- McGEE, ROBERT S., Private.** Born in McDowell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 18, July 8, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company K, 58th Regiment N. C. Troops but transferred to this company March 31, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died February 25, 1865 of pneumonia.
- McGEE, WILLIAM HENRY, Corporal.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and died at Camp Fisher, Va., December 4, 1861 of pneumonia.
- McKINNEY, JAMES M., Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 17, March 10, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged in February 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- McKINNEY, M. A., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 21-22, 1865.
- McKINNEY, MOSES J., 1st Sergeant.** Born in Mitchell or Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 24, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal June 17, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1863 and to 1st Sergeant before he was wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Died at Gettysburg July 3-6, 1863 of wound.
- McNEILL, ALEXANDER, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 19, March 8, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- McNEILL, ARCHIBALD H., Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 23, March 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas, Va., August 29, 1862. Absent without leave after March 27, 1863.
- McNEILL, DANIEL, Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 24-26, March 8, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 9, 1862 of measles.
- McNEILL, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance November 12, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- McNEILL, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 21, March 8, 1862 for the war. Absent without leave after March 27, 1863.
- McPHERSON, WILLIAM H., Private.** Resided in Cumberland County and enlisted at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, October 13, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, April 3-4, 1865 and captured in hospital. Transferred to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., May 12, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance July 7, 1865.
- MILLER, ANDERSON M., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, June 15, 1861 for the war, and mustered in as Sergeant. Reduced to ranks February 1, 1863 by reason of sickness. Died in Caldwell County March 15, 1863 of dysentery.
- MOSES, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.

- MURDACH, ROBERT H., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided in Yancey County as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 31, June 27, 1861 for the war. Wounded in action June 7, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- OAKS, SAMUEL C., Private.** Born in Mitchell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 24, June 24, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., October 30, 1861 by reason of phthisis pulmonalis and rheumatism.
- OLIVER, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County November 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.
- OLLIS, ALEXANDER, Private.** Captured near Harpers Ferry, Va., July 11, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until paroled and exchanged February 20-March 3, 1865. Furloughed for 30 days March 8, 1865.
- OLLIS, ALEXANDER S., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 17, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., December 10, 1861 by reason of "suffering rigid flexion of the right leg from myotitis (inverted probably by an injury in early life)."
- OLLIS, JAMES N., Private.** Resided in Yancey County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- OLLIS, JOHN LEONARD.** Enlisted in Burke County August 16, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. "Deserted" July 23, 1863 and "captured" at Chambersburg, Pa., August 8, 1864 and confined at Fort Mifflin, Pa., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance September 2, 1864.
- OLLIS, JOSEPH M., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Absent without leave after November 10, 1864.
- OLLIS, NELSON, Private.** Enlisted in Lenoir County February 27, 1864 for the war.
- OLLIS, THOMAS L., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 17, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Retired to Invalid Corps October 12, 1864.
- OLLIS, WILLIAM H., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Missing in action at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- PAINTER, LEWIS S., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- PARKER, DANIEL W., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County August 16, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died January 5, 1865 of acute diarrhea.

- PASTER, L. S., Private.** Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Record of parole and exchange cancelled on register.
- PEELER, RICHARD PETER, Private.** Born in Rutherford County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Plymouth April 20, 1864. Retired to Invalid Corps November 14, 1864 as totally disabled.
- PENDLEY, MERRIT B., 1st Sergeant.** Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at age 31, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal September 30, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant June 17, 1862 and to 1st Sergeant February 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg where he died September 18, 1863.
- PHILLIPS, J. TARPLEY, Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 20, March 18, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 2, 1862 of measles.
- PITMAN, R. G., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Holmes March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- POOL, FELIX, Private.** Resided in Randolph County and enlisted at Camp Stokes December 1, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- POWELL, JOHN B., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 19, February 15, 1862 for the war. Captured near Sharpsburg, Md., June 27-28, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he died April 1, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.
- RAMSEY, LABAN F., Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, March 14, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 1862 of measles.
- RAMSEY, NOTAIN, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, March 14, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 20, 1862 of measles.
- RATHBONE, THOMAS, Private.** Born in McDowell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 28, March 11, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 17, 1862 of measles.
- RAY, JACOB, Private.** Born in Newberry, S. C., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 44, June 27, 1861 for the war. Absent without leave after May 20, 1863.
- ROBERSON, JAMES A., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 30, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died February 16, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.
- ROBERSON, JOHN W., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 27, March 8, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 28, 1862 of measles.
- ROBERSON, MARTIN V. B., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 25, March 8, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through March 1865.

- ROBERSON, N. M., Private.** Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- ROBERSON, WILBURN A., Corporal.** Resided in Yancey County and enlisted in Burke County at age 17, March 10, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863 and wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.
- ROBERTS, JOHN R., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas, July 21, 1861. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., July 20, 1862 by reason of phthisis pulmonalis. Died at Lynchburg, Va., August 29, 1862 of peritonitis.
- ROBINSON, JOHN A., Private.** Resided in Burke County as a blacksmith prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company D, this regiment, June 1861.
- ROHM, ISAAC, Private.** Enlisted March 1, 1863. Captured or surrendered in August 1864. Sent from Chambersburg, Pa., August 8, 1864 and confined at Fort Mifflin, Pa., August 17, 1864. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance September 2, 1864.
- ROSE, LEVI, Private.** Born in Mitchell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 27, 1861 for the war. Died in hospital at Petersburg, Va., December 1864.
- SATTERLEE, E., Private.** Enlisted April 1861 for the war. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.
- SCARBOROUGH, JOHN R., Private.** Resided in Montgomery County and enlisted at Camp Holmes March 26, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- SELF, WILLIAM R., Corporal.** Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- SELLERS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., November 1, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- SHEETS, ENOCH, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance September 15, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- SHEETS, —————, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Missing in action October 19, 1864.
- SHEETS, WILEY, Private.** Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.
- SILVER, DAVID R., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 29, June 15, 1861 for the war.

Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Discharged from the 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops August 15, 1863 and commissioned Sr 2nd Lieutenant in Company K, 58th Regiment N. C. Troops. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant January-February 1864. Present or accounted for through August 1864. Admitted to hospital at Charlotte April 9, 1865, with rank of Captain.

SINGLETON, KENNETH R., Private. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 23, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862. Killed in action at Somerville Ford, Va., September 17, 1863.

SINGLETON, WALTER H., Private. Born in Mitchell County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 24, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured on return and admitted to hospital at Frederick, Md., July 6, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.

SISK, J. OLIVER, Private. Resided in Rutherford County and enlisted in Burke County at age 21, March 17, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured in hospital at Gettysburg and confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 28, 1863. Captured at Burkeville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.

SLAGLE, McCURRY, Private. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 15, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.

SMALLWOOD, JACOB H., Private. Enlisted in Burke County at age 26, March 5, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg where he died July 29, 1863.

SMITH, JOHN, Private. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company D, this regiment, June 1861.

SORRELS, JOSHUA M., Private. Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 15, 1861. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged August 26, 1861 by reason of wound.

SPARKS, JAMES T., Private. Born in Surry County and resided in Yadkin County as a stone mason prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital November 8, 1862. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 20, 1865.

SPARKS, SAMUEL B., Private. Born in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Martin at age 40, June 28, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, 5th Battalion N. C. Cavalry which became Company K, 65th Regiment N. C. Troops (6th Regiment N. C. Cavalry). Transferred to Company E, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops March 20, 1864. Captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.

- STARLING, J. W. A., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 3, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Washington, D. C., about March 30, 1865, having been received from the Provost Marshal, 9th Army Corps as a "deserter from the enemy." Transportation furnished to Hamilton County, Ind.
- STEPHENSON, JAMES C., Private.** Born in Iredell County and resided in Burke County as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 29, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and died of wound July 2, 1862.
- STEWART, CHARLES D., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 32, August 16, 1861 for the war. Detailed in Quartermaster Department as a teamster February 8, 1862 through October 1864. Discharged February 23, 1865 by reason of being "elected a commissioned officer."
- STONE, E. J., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance August 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SUTTLES, ISAAC, Private.** Wounded at Plymouth April 20, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- TALLEY, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- TAYLOR, S. D., Private.** Paroled at Morganton May 29, 1865.
- THOMAS, JACOB, Private.** Born in Mitchell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 27, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- TOLLEY, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 23, March 7, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance March 14, 1864.
- VANCE, GASTON, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 18, August 16, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- VANCE, TILLMAN, Private.** Born at Johnston, Tenn., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- WARLICK, KENNETH H., Private.** Born in Burke County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 15, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- WATTS, WILLIAM D., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 32, March 17, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WHETSTINE, LAWSON A., Private.** Born in Lincoln County and resided in Burke County as a farmer prior to enlistment at age 40, March 16, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., March 24, 1863.

- WHISENHUNT, JOHN, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 27, March 5, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., July 23, 1862 by reason of "anemia resulting from chronic disease." Company Muster Rolls carry him as absent sick through February 1863 and as present or accounted for from that date through December 1864. Captured in hospital at Farmville, Va., and paroled April 11-21, 1865.
- WHISENHUNT, NOAH, Private.** Born in Randolph County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 40, June 15, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- WHISENHUNT, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 33, September 22, 1862 for the war. Killed near Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863.
- WHISENHUNT, WILLIAM M., Private.** Enlisted in Virginia at age 37, February 8, 1863 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died December 9, 1863 of typhoid fever.
- WHISENHUNT, ALEXANDER BRANSON.** Enlisted in early 1862. Mortally wounded near Culpeper Court House, Va., in 1863.
- WHISTENHUNT, EPHRAIM, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, February 14, 1862 for the war. Died at Camp near Richmond, Va., September 6, 1862 of fever.
- WILES, ———, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Vance October 1, 1864 for the war. Missing in action October 19, 1864.
- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Camp Vance March 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- WILLIS, BENJAMIN, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 28, March 10 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- WILLIS, ELI, Private.** Enlisted in Mitchell County at age 36, March 7, 1862 for the war. Captured and paroled at Leesburg, Va., October 2, 1862. Absent without leave after March 18, 1863.
- WILLIS, HENRY L., Private.** Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 26, March 7, 1862 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- WILLIS, JAMES, Private.** Born in Mitchell or Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at age 31, March 8, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 20, 1862 of measles.
- WISE, J. N., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 16, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WISE, THOMAS JASPER, Private.** Born in Mitchell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 24, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Farmville, Va., April 11-21, 1865.

WISEMAN, AARON A., Corporal. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 25, 1861 of measles and congestive fever.

WISEMAN, ENZOR C., Private. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 58th Regiment N. C. Troops March 31, 1863 and appears as present with the rank of Sergeant through April 1863.

WISEMAN, JOHN, Private. Resided in Mitchell County and enlisted at Camp Vance October 4, 1863 for the war. "Deserted November 25, 1863." "Captured" on Rapidan River, Va., November 19, 1863 and confined at Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance March 1, 1864.

WISEMAN, JOHN A. M., Private. Resided in Yancey County as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 26, June 15, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and detailed as nurse because of wound April 25, 1863 through February 1864. Retired to Invalid Corps and stationed at Salisbury.

WISEMAN, THOMAS, Sergeant. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Cumberland Gap, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1863 and appears as Sergeant on September 15-October 31, 1864 Muster Roll. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Died of wounds September 21, 1864.

WISEMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, Private. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer in Mitchell County prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Discharged when elected 2nd Lieutenant in Company A, 58th Regiment N. C. Troops. Elected 2nd Lieutenant June 10, 1862 of Company A, 58th Regiment N. C. Troops and promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 17, 1863. Muster Rolls of 58th Regiment carry him as present from January 1863 through August 1864. Admitted to Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Ga., March 25, 1865 and transferred April 15, 1865.

WOOD, JOHN A., Private. Born in Johnston, Tenn., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Fredericksburg, Va., March 1, 1862 of typhoid fever.

WOOD, J. OLIVER, Private. Born in Rutherford County and originally enlisted at Dahlonega, Ga., March 18, 1861 for twelve months in Company H, 1st (Ramsey's) Georgia Infantry. Regiment disbanded March 15, 1862 and he enlisted in Company E, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops at Winchester, Va., at age 20, February 16, 1862 for the war. Died at Fredericksburg, Va., April 10, 1862 of pneumonia.

WOODY, JEMMERSON M., Private. Resided in Yancey County and enlisted in Mitchell County at age 30, March 8, 1862. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863 and confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 16, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

WOODY, WILLIAM M., Private. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mitchell County at age 25, March 8, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 10, 1862 of measles.

WRIGHT, THOMPSON, Sergeant. Born in Yancey County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal July 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant September 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.

YOUNG, SAMUEL, Private. Born in McDowell County where he enlisted at age 18, April 23, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Died at Washington, N. C., May 22, 1864 of disease.

YOUNT, ANDREW, Private. Enlisted at Petersburg, Va., May 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

COMPANY F

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

WILSON, JAMES W. Resided in Alamance County and appointed Captain by Governor Ellis at age 28, May 16, 1861. Resigned November 27, 1861. Appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, 49th Regiment N. C. Troops April 12, 1862. Promoted to Captain, Quartermaster, 49th Regiment N. C. Troops May 18, 1862. Promoted to Major, Quartermaster, Brigadier General S. D. Ramseur's Brigade April 13, 1863. Resigned to accept position as Chief Engineer and Superintendent Western North Carolina Railroad October 3, 1863.

CARTER, ROBERT N. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 23 and appointed 1st Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Captain November 27, 1863. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and died of wound July 2, 1862.

WHITE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 31, May 24, 1861. Appointed Sr 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant November 27, 1861. Promoted to Captain July 15, 1862. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

ALBRIGHT, GEORGE NICHOLAS, Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a student and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant November 22, 1861 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant July 15, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined until released at Fort Delaware, Del., after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.

DIXON, HENRY C., 1st Lieutenant. Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 16, 1861 for the war. Appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant November 27, 1861 and to 1st Lieutenant July 15, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

MEBANE, BARTLETT YANCEY, Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Born in Orange County and resided in Alamance County as a merchant prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant July 15, 1862 and killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.

MEBANE, WILLIAM A., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 2, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appears as present or accounted for through December 1864 as a Private. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant January 27, 1865. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ALBERT, ROBERT J., Sergeant. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appears as present or accounted for through December 1864 with same rank. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.

ALBERT, W. H., Private. Enlisted December 15, 1861 for the war.

ALBERT, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, July 21, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

ALBRIGHT, JOHN D., Private. Enlisted February 27, 1862 for the war.

ALBRIGHT, JOHN S., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh at age 25, September 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and carried as "missing" and "killed." Appears on hospital register at Lynchburg, Va., August 21, 1863.

ALBRIGHT, W. M., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 7, 1864 for the war. Captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 30, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.

AMSDEN, J. B., Private. Appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Monroe, Va., August 3, 1862 and released for exchange August 31, 1862. Entry on roll cancelled by line which would indicate either that he was not paroled, a clerical error, or a false name.

ANDREWS, W. G., Private. Born in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 20, February 20, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., July 26, 1862 of pneumonia.

ANTHONY, GEORGE W., Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, February 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.

ASLEY, W. C., Private. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md.

- BARTON, ELI, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Camp Stokes November 8, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 24, 1865.
- BASON, GEORGE F., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Raleigh at age 21, August 8, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant April 1, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant-Major October 1, 1862 and transferred to the Field and Staff.
- BASON, JOHN W., Corporal.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 23, June 15, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865.
- BASON, JOSEPH H., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a teacher prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and died in Alamance County August 17, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- BECK, PETER, Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 8, 1865.
- BEESON, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 4, 1865.
- BIVENS, JOSEPH, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, February 19, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and discharged at Huguenot Springs Hospital, Va., November 20, 1862 by reason of wound.
- BIVENS, MICHAEL, Private.** Resided in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 21, February 19, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.
- BRADSHAW, GRAHAM G., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a school teacher prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 22, July 4, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., December 5, 1861 of typhoid pneumonia.
- BRADSHAW, JAMES N., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Hagerstown, Md., September 16, 1862 and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863 and died of wound at Richmond, Va., May 27, 1863.
- BRADSHAW, JAMES T., Private.** Resided in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 22, June 17, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 18, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Elmira, N. Y., June 23, 1865.
- BROWN, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted February 2, 1864. Died at Staunton, Va., July 18, 1864 of disease.

- BURNS, RANSOM, Private.** Born in Randolph County and resided in Alamance County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 29, May 28, 1861 for the war. Detailed as ambulance driver from time of enlistment. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 23, 1865.
- CANNON, GEORGE F., Private.** Enlisted in Berkeley County, Va., September 1, 1864 for the war. Absent without leave after October 8, 1864.
- CAPPS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 4, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 28, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Paroled May 5, 1865.
- CARFIELD, HENRY L., Private.** Resided in Alamance County. Captured at Harpers Ferry, Va., July 10-12, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.
- CARROLL, JEREMIAH M., Private.** Born in Ireland and conscripted. Captured at Suffolk, Va., June 14, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he joined the United States service September 4, 1863 and was mustered into Company D, 3rd Maryland Cavalry for three years as a Private. Appointed Bugler December 15, 1863. Deserted at Baltimore, Md., January 2, 1864.
- CARSWELL, A. D., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 31, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865.
- CARSWELL, JASPER, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 20, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865.
- CARSWELL, JOSEPH, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 25, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Morganton May 16, 1865.
- CARSWELL, M. H., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 26, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured in hospital at Chambersburg, Pa., July 5, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., where he died October 6, 1864.
- CARSWELL, W. D., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 34, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died in Burke County August 7, 1863 of consumption.
- CARSWELL, WILLIAM R., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 34, September 22, 1862 for the war. Sent to hospital, Richmond, Va., December 28, 1862. Appears on a register of hospital at Richmond with the remark that he died December 28, 1862 and was "brought from the Fredericksburg cars dead. Cause unknown."
- CARTER, NATHAN, Private.** Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CARTER, W., Private.** Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and turned over to Provost Marshal April 14, 1865.

- CATES, H., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.
- GATES, ISAIAH, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- CATES, WILLIAM A., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., April 2, 1865 where he was captured April 3, 1865. Transferred to Newport News, Va., where he died May 24, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.
- CHARLES, SOLOMON MAHLOM, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- CHEEK, HENRY A., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 34, March 1, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as a Private. Captured at Petersburg, Va., March 21, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 24, 1865. Appears as Sergeant on 1865 records.
- COBLE, ALFRED, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- COOK, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 36, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- CRABTREE, THOMAS H., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a brick-mason and enlisted at age 24, June 27, 1861 for the war in Company D, 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops. Discharged in August 1861. Enlisted in Company K, 19th Regiment N. C. State Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) in Orange County September 10, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Drewry's Bluff, Va., October 30, 1862 by reason of chronic rheumatism. Enlisted in Company F, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops in Alamance County July 11, 1863, volunteering to avoid conscription. Discharged at Lynchburg, Va., September 28, 1863 by reason of extreme debility and anemia.
- CRAGIE, I. H., Private.** Paroled at Camp Direction, Greensboro, in 1865.
- CRAIGIE, HUGH, Private.** Paroled at Camp Direction, Greensboro, in 1865.
- CREEDLE, CYRUS N., Private.** Resided in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 32, June 21, 1861 for the war. Detailed as courier and wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Detailed as drillmaster at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, in December 1863, and attached to Captain Samuel B. Waters' Company Provost Guard, Raleigh, from May 1, 1864 through December 1864 because of wound. Took Oath of Allegiance at Raleigh May 24, 1865.
- CRUTCHFIELD, E. F., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, July 1, 1863 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CRUTCHFIELD, GEORGE P., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston February 27, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CRUTCHFIELD, JAMES H., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- DEAN, MADISON, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Greensboro May 29, 1865.
- DEEN, JOHN F., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Missing after battle near Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864.
- DIXON, GEORGE F., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a teacher prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Detailed as Acting Quartermaster Sergeant from June 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 15, 1865.
- DIXON, JAMES A., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh at age 23, November 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- DIXON, SHELBY H., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 7, 1864 for the war. Wounded and missing at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and presumed dead.
- DURHAM, JOHN M., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant July 1, 1862 and wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at Smithburg, Md., July 5, 1863 and confined in hospital at Baltimore, Md., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., August 22, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865.
- DURHAM, ROBERT, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17-18, 1862 and paroled near Sharpsburg September 21, 1862. Exchanged November-December 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 20-21, 1865.
- DURHAM, WILLIAM S., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided in Alamance County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- EVANS, JAMES, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861. "Deserted June 26, 1862 near Gaines' Farm" and "captured" at White House Landing, Va., June 29, 1862. Took Oath of Allegiance at Fort Delaware, Del., August 10, 1862.
- EVANS, ROBERT, Private.** Enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Died at Strasburg, Va., of gunshot wound September 20, 1864.
- FAUCETT, ELMORE, Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- FAUCETT, J. W., Private.** Died at Plymouth of gunshot wound April 19, 1864.

- FAUCETT, LEVI, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Sharpsburg, Md., June 27, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 17, 1865.
- FAUCETT, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 43, September 3, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- FAUCETT, THOMAS R., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Raleigh at age 19, August 8, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant October 1, 1862. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Died of wound September 21, 1864.
- FAUST, JOHN M., Corporal.** Enlisted at Raleigh November 1, 1863 for the war. Mustered in as Private and carried as such through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 as Corporal.
- FAUST, WILLIAM M., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 4, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- FITCH, BEDFORD F., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 34, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.
- FOUNTAIN, A., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged February 13, 1865.
- FOWLER, JAMES K., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded and missing at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- FREELAND, JOSEPH G., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant November-December 1864. Captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- FREELAND, MORRISON, Private.** Mortally wounded at Strasburg, Va., September-October 1864.
- GIBSON, JAMES H., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862. Died at Gordonsville, Va., June 10, 1863 of typhoid fever.
- GIBSON, JOHN A., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 28, February 28, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Died at Point Lookout, Md., February 24, 1864.

- GIBSON, JOHN W., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 27, 1865.
- GIBSON, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Raleigh May 23, 1865.
- GIBSON, THOMAS E., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, February 15, 1862 for the war. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.
- HAMILTON, JOSEPH A., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal July 1, 1862. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 20, 1865.
- HATCH, FOSTER A., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided at Raleigh as a machinist prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and reduced to ranks December 1, 1861. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Wounded February 6, 1865 and furloughed March 7, 1865 for 60 days. Paroled at Raleigh April 10, 1865.
- HERRING, HENRY, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HILDERBRAN, A. D., Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 35, September 22, 1862 for the war. Detailed as Brigade Blacksmith, June 9, 1863. Died at Liberty, Va., of gunshot wound June 19, 1864.
- HOBBS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Hillsboro at age 40, February 24, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 31, 1862. Absent wounded until detailed at Charlotte September 9, 1864.
- HODGE, JOHN, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- HOLT, ALEXANDER, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 27, July 3, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., April 30, 1864. Furloughed December 1864.
- HOLT, LINN B., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided and enlisted at age 20, July 3, 1861 for the war in Company F, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops. Transferred to Company I, 8th Regiment N. C. State Troops October 15, 1861 and appointed 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Captured at Roanoke Island February 8, 1862 and paroled at Elizabeth City February 21, 1862. Wounded at Morris Island, S. C., August 25-September 3, 1863. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant January 1, 1864. Wounded June 16, 1864. Wounded

and captured at Fort Harrison, Va., September 30, 1864 and hospitalized at Fort Monroe, Va., and later confined at Fort Delaware, Del. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.

- HORNER, ANDERSON, Private.** Born in Alamance County and enlisted at Camp Fisher, Va., at age 18, February 18, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 7, 1862 of measles.
- ISELEY, LEWIS C., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Bartow, Va., at age 16, April 3, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg where he died July 16, 1863.
- JOHNSTON, JOHN YANCEY, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 26, 1862 of measles.
- JOHNSTON, WILLIAM G., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 25, 1863 for the war. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and admitted to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1863. Transferred to Kalorama Hospital December 23, 1863.
- JONES, AQUILLA, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 32, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Musician the same day. Reduced to ranks prior to October 1, 1861. Detailed as guard for ordnance train March 16, 1863 through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- JONES, THOMAS J., Private.** Born in Alamance or Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Louisa Court House, Va., August 27, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- JONES, WILLIAM D., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided in Alamance County as a farmer prior to enlistment in Orange County at age 23, February 21, 1862 for the war. Died in Alamance County December 30, 1862 of consumption.
- KECK, DANIEL M., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, February 15, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and died of wound June 1, 1862.
- KECK, JAMES M., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a cotton operative prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, February 15, 1862 for the war. Wounded September 15–October 31, 1864 and discharged December 30, 1864 by reason of permanent disability.
- KERR, WILLIAM J., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as a Private. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.
- KIRKPATRICK, JORDAN H., Corporal.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM M., Corporal.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 10, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal April 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.

- LASHLEY, SIDNEY M., Corporal.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a carpenter prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal December 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Raleigh May 23, 1865.
- LASHLEY, THOMAS A., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Detailed as teamster May 1863 through December 1864. Paroled at Raleigh May 23, 1865.
- LASHLEY, WESLEY C., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 28, 1865. Paroled at Raleigh May 23, 1865.
- LATTA, JOSEPH S., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Absent sick after September 19, 1864.
- LINDSEY, MERRITT H., Private.** Born in Prince Edward County, Va., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Hillsboro at age 30, February 24, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and discharged at Richmond, Va., September 15, 1862 by reason of wound.
- LINVILLE, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- LUKE, JOHN, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted May 28, 1861 for the war.
- MARTIN, JAMES, Private.** Born in Forsyth County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., at age 38, January 6, 1865 by reason of general anemia.
- McCOLLUM, SQUIRE, Private.** Resided in Guilford County and enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 14, 1865.
- McPHERSON, OLIVER, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864 of gunshot wound.
- MEBANE, CORNELIUS, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 22, June 10, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Quartermaster Sergeant September 14, 1861 and transferred to the Field and Staff.
- MEBANE, DAVID A., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 31, June 10, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant-Major June 20, 1861 and transferred to the Field and Staff. Reduced to ranks and re-assigned to this company November 29, 1861. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., January 16, 1862 by reason of "lameness produced by an attack of rheumatism."

- MEBANE, GEORGE ANDERSON, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, August 24, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MEBANE, JOHN H., Private.** Resided in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 20, January 7, 1863 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 29, 1865.
- MEBANE, THOMAS Y., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 43, September 15, 1863 for the war. Detailed as Ordnance Sergeant October 31, 1863 through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MESSER, D. W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Died at Lynchburg, Va., June 23, 1864 of disease.
- MINNIS, MORGAN, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., December 31, 1864 by reason of organic valvular disease of the heart.
- MINNIS, THOMAS J., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 10, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and died of wound September 2, 1862.
- MOORE, GEORGE W., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg where he died July 5, 1863 .
- MOORE, JOHN A., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured and paroled near Keedysville, Md., September 20, 1862. Exchanged November-December 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., February 18, 1865.
- MURPHY, SAMUEL G., Private.** Born in Guilford County and resided as a merchant and mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Quartermaster Sergeant July 12, 1861 and transferred to the Field and Staff.
- MURPHY, STANDFORD, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh at age 29, August 8, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., in 1862.
- MURRAY, ELLI, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Camp Stokes November 8, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 29, 1865 .
- MURRAY, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 29, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., November 20, 1861 of typhoid pneumonia.
- NELSON, DANIEL W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Absent sick after June 17, 1864.
- NELSON, ELIJAH, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Absent without leave after June 15, 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 17, 1865.

- NICKS, SHUBAL C., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on joining the United States service February 19, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864. Mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., December 12, 1865.
- PACE, EDWARD, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Raleigh May 13, 1865.
- PENDER, CHARLES J., Private.** Born in Chatham County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and left as nurse in hospital at Gettysburg where he was captured July 5, 1863.
- PENDER, JAMES W., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died in Alamance County December 3, 1862 of consumption.
- PENDER, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 32, February 24, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he "died January 6, 1864." Appears on record as paroled at Greensboro May 14, 1865.
- PERRY, W. F., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- PETTIGREW, JOHN J., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 20, February 24, 1862 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- PHILLIPS, IVY, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a carpenter and enlisted at age 30, February 28, 1862 for the war. "Deserted to the enemy July 1, 1863" and "delivered himself up at Hanover, Pa., July 3, 1863." Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he joined the United States service September 18, 1863 and was mustered into Company E, 3rd Maryland Cavalry at Baltimore, Md., September 23, 1863 for three years. Died at New Orleans, La., May 27, 1864 of accidentally inflicted gunshot wound.
- PIPER, ALEXANDER, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Raleigh March 7, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- PRESTON, NATHANIEL, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1865.
- PUGH, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 22, June 17, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., October 26, 1861 of fever.
- RAY, CREELY, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 33, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 15, 1862 of measles.

- RAY, JAMES L., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 17, 1861 for the war. Accidentally shot July 24, 1861 and furloughed through December 1861. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- RAY, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 28, February 28, 1862 for the war. Killed at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862.
- RAY, JOHN S., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and died of wound September 2, 1862.
- RAY, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, February 28, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- ROBERSON, R. J., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- ROSS, BENJAMIN F., Corporal.** Enlisted in Alamance County February 28, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal November 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and died of wound at Raleigh September 28, 1863.
- SHARP, DANIEL C., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and died of wound September 20-21, 1862.
- SHARP, DANIEL M., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 23, February 28, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and "left in the hands of the enemy."
- SHAW, CORNELIUS, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 35, February 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died May 5, 1865 of scurvy.
- SHAW, JAMES P., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died in Alamance County January 30, 1863 of neuralgia.
- SHAW, MOSES N., Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes November 8, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 and again at Raleigh May 23, 1865.
- SHAW, WESLEY P., Private.** Born in Caswell County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, July 2, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., January 19, 1862 of typhoid pneumonia.
- SHEPPARD, JACOB, Private.** Enlisted at age 21, May 10, 1862 in Company F, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to General W. D. Pender August 16, 1862 with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- SIMPSON, JAMES, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.

- SMITH, EVANS, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Died at Petersburg, Va., April 17, 1865 of pneumonia.
- SMITH, HENRY, Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., April 2, 1865 wounded. Captured in hospital April 3, 1865 at Richmond. Transferred to Newport News, Va., and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 16, 1865.
- STACK, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Final Muster Roll for 1864 carries him as "absent in arrest since March 24, 1864—whereabouts unknown."
- STANFORD, HENRY H., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 21, February 21, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Died of wound in Alamance County April 24, 1864.
- STANFORD, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 32, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Petersburg, Va., and buried June 10, 1862.
- STANFORD, MOSES, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 34, February 28, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and died at Martinsburg, Va., of wound September 22, 1862.
- STEWART, JAMES P., Private.** Born in Orange or Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- STEWART, W. W., Private.** Born in Forsyth County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Discharged at Petersburg, Va., at age 23, January 6, 1865 of hypertrophy of the heart.
- STUBBINS, W. H., Private.** Died at Petersburg, Va., June 7, 1864 of typhoid fever.
- SYKES, JOHN, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- SYKES, WILLIAM A., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released on joining the United States service January 25, 1864.
- TATE, ARMSTRONG, 1st Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a student prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to 1st Sergeant April 1, 1863 and wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 25, 1865.
- TATE, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Camp Stokes, November 8, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va.

- TATE, WILLIAM R., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 37, August 24, 1863 for the war. Died in Alamance County July 12, 1864 of disease.
- TAYLOR, JOSEPH, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Orange County at age 30, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 10, 1862 of fever.
- TAYLOR, THOMAS J., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Orange County at age 27, February 24, 1862 for the war. Discharged March 24, 1863 by reason of disability.
- TEER, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Orange or Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., August 29, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- THICK, JAMES M., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted February 15, 1862 for the war.
- THOMAS, BENJAMIN, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 4, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- THOMPSON, ALEXANDER A., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a teacher prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and promoted to 1st Sergeant July 1, 1862. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., July 7, 1862 wounded and reduced to ranks by reason of wound. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- THOMPSON, ALSON G., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Raleigh September 30, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865 and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., where he was captured April 3, 1865. Transferred to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., May 6, 1865. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- THOMPSON, ELBRIDGE G., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Died at Harrisonburg, Va., of gunshot wound October 31, 1864.
- THOMPSON, GEORGE A., Private.** Enlisted in Henrico County, Va., at age 19, August 8, 1862 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Culpeper, Va., September 26, 1862 wounded. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863. Paroled and transferred for exchange July 9, 1863. Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864 and died of wound June 6, 1864.
- THOMPSON, JOHN A., Corporal.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Musician March 16, 1862. Reduced to ranks May 1—August 31, 1863. Appointed Corporal October 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 20, 1865.
- THOMPSON, JOHN A., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- THOMPSON, JOSEPH B., Private.** Born in Orange or Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and captured. Confined at hospital near Fort Monroe, Va., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., September 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and retired to Invalid Corps February 17, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 11, 1865.
- THOMPSON, JOSEPH H., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and appointed Sergeant April 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Died at Mt. Jackson, Va., of wound and diarrhea chronic July 20, 1863.
- THOMPSON, SAMUEL S., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured at Waterloo, Pa., July 5, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., August 1, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- TROLINGER, JOHN T., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 17, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Appointed Corporal July 1, 1862 and promoted to Sergeant October 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- TURNER, DAVID, Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 28, 1865 and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., where he was captured April 3, 1865. Transferred to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., May 2, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- VAN HOY, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Left in hospital at Plymouth April 3, 1864 and later reported dead.
- VOSS, ALEXANDER, Private.** Died at Petersburg, Va., February 26, 1865 of spinal meningitis.
- VOSS, AUGUSTINE SHEPPARD, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- VOSS, JOHN M., Private.** Resided in Forsyth County and enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 21, 1865.
- WATSON, JAMES G., Private.** Born in Johnston County and resided in Alamance County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 35, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1862 of typhoid pneumonia.
- WHITE, JAMES H., Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 24, 1862 of typhoid pneumonia.
- WHITE, JOHN JOHNSTON, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a teacher prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and detailed as clerk in Brigade Commissary Department June 13, 1862. Appointed Sergeant-Major March 19, 1863 and transferred to

the Field and Staff. Reduced to ranks about August 1, 1863 and returned to company and detached as Acting Commissary Sergeant. Detailed as such through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 10, 1865.

WHITE, THOMAS G., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh at age 18, April 15, 1863 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Farmville, Va., April 13, 1865 wounded. Paroled at Farmville April 11-21, 1865.

WHITE, T. J., Private. Died at Strasburg, Va., July 7, 1864 of disease.

WHITE, WILLIAM P., Private. Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Died in Alamance County June 24, 1863 of typhoid fever.

WHITELEY, JOSEPH A., Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 41, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died January 9, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.

WILLIS, ELISHA, Private. Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Camp Stokes November 8, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.

WOODS, W. C., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh October 22, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh at age 37, July 1, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until transferred to Elmira, N. Y., where he died September 20, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.

YOUNGER, JAMES J., Private. Born in Alamance County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., December 17, 1862 by reason of chronic rheumatism.

YOUNGER, JOSEPH H., Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 23, February 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 5, 1862 of measles.

YOUNGER, SAMUEL H., Private. Born in Alamance County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 13, 1862 of pneumonia.

COMPANY G

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

CRAIGE, JAMES A. Resided in Rowan County and appointed Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Appointed Cadet November 16, 1861 and remained with this company. Elected Major of the 57th Regiment N. C. Troops July 17, 1862 and transferred to that regiment August 11, 1862. Wounded at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 3, 1865.

SMITH, BENJAMIN RUSH. Resided and enlisted in Mecklenburg County at age 20, and appointed 1st Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Appointed Adjutant of the regiment September 1, 1861 and transferred to Field and Staff. Promoted to Captain, Company G, July 17, 1862 and transferred back into company. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

LEWIS, WILLIAM B., 2nd Lieutenant. Born in Chester, Pa., and resided in North Carolina as an engineer. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861, but was reappointed as 1st Lieutenant Company C, 10th Regiment N. C. State Troops (1st Regiment N. C. Artillery) to rank from the same date of appointment. Mustered into Company C, 10th Regiment N. C. State Troops (1st Regiment N. C. Artillery) at Raleigh at age 32, August 15, 1861 for the war. Appointed Captain Company A, 10th Battalion N. C. Heavy Artillery May 19, 1862. Resigned March 23, 1863 by reason of charges of court martial.

MILLER, ABRAM H., Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 26, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal January-February 1862. Promoted to Sergeant May 1-October 31, 1862. Promoted to Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1862 and to Sr 2nd Lieutenant May 6, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

ROSBOROUGH, JAMES T., 1st Lieutenant. Appointed Sr 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant July 17, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Resigned upon appointment as 1st Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Major General William D. Pender, June 18, 1863. Commission vacated by death of General Pender July 18, 1863.

ROTHROCK, LEWIS H., 1st Lieutenant. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 20, 1861 and to Sr 2nd Lieutenant July 17, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant August 11, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ADAMS, ROBERT B., Sergeant. Resided and enlisted in Lincoln County March 15, 1863 for the war. Mustered in as Private and detailed in Brigade Medical Department in charge of ambulance train May 1, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant June 1863. Detailed to Brigade Commissary Department January 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 1, 1865.

ALEXANDER, J. W., Private. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and sent to Point Lookout, Md.

- ALLEN, BARTLEY, Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 28, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 24, 1865.
- ATWELL, CHARLES F., Sergeant.** Resided in Rowan County as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 24, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal November 1, 1862. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Captured at Winchester, Va., June 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until transferred to City Point, Va., where he was paroled and exchanged March 10-12, 1865. Appears as Sergeant on prisoner of war records.
- BAKER, JOSEPH N., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.
- BARNHARDT, JOHN C., Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Salisbury at age 24, March 3, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury June 15, 1865.
- BARNHARDT, JULIUS A., Private.** Enlisted at Salisbury at age 19, July 9, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Died in hospital.
- BARRINGER, JOHN P. M., 1st Sergeant.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- BASINGER, DANIEL M., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a mechanic and blacksmith and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant and appointed 1st Sergeant November 1, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and reduced to ranks July 1, 1863 by reason of deafness caused by wounds. Detailed as blacksmith in Quartermaster Department, Richmond, Va., September 15, 1863 where he remained until end of war. Paroled at Richmond April 20, 1865.
- BECK, O., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County October 31, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Greensboro May 5, 1865.
- BECKHAM, N. C., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BELL, JOSHUA, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 31, 1865 where he was captured April 3, 1865. Escaped April 26, 1865.
- BENCENI, MOSES A., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided and enlisted at age 16, March 12, 1862 for the war. Discharged May 10, 1862 by reason of "extreme mute."
- BLACKWELDER, ALEXANDER W., Private.** Born in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.

- BLACKWELDER, JACOB S., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.
- BOSTIAN, GEORGE W., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., December 18, 1862. Mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864.
- BOSTIAN, JOHN ALLISON, Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted in Alamance County at age 26, June 5, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.
- BRAWLEY, JAMES, Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 28, February 18, 1862 for the war. Died February 26, 1862 of "apoplexy."
- BRINGLE, JOHN C., Corporal.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal June 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.
- BROWN, GEORGE HENRY, 1st Sergeant.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862. Promoted to 1st Sergeant July 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- CARLISLE, J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County October 31, 1864 for the war. Present through December 1864.
- CAROLILE, P. A., Private.** Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CARTER, J., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- CAUBLE, WILLIAM MARTIN, Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing March 17, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 24, 1865.
- COOPER, WILLIAM C., Sergeant.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and died of wound at Winchester, Va., September 20, 1862.

- CORL, JOSEPH, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided in Cabarrus County as a cabinet maker and enlisted at Charlotte at age 29, May 29, 1861 for the war. Promoted to Musician November 25, 1861. Captured near Boonesboro, Md., September 14, 1862 and paroled September 25, 1862. Appears as Private after July 1862. Detailed to Pioneer Corps from February 18, 1863 through December 1863. Captured at Charlestown, Va., August 22, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance May 19, 1865.
- CORNIPE, MICHAEL, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he was conscripted at age 21, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until exchanged February 24, 1865.
- CORNIPE, NOAH, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he was conscripted at age 23, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- CORRIHER, AMOS BENTON, Private.** Born in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- CORRIHER, JACOB R., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 24, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- CORRIHER, WASHINGTON A., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- CRAIGE, CLETUS, Corporal.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 18, March 15, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal in 1864. Killed at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864.
- CRANFORD, HENRY C., Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Charlotte May 29, 1861 for the War. Discharged at Company Shops July 1861. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury July 10, 1865.
- CRESS, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- DANCEY, NAPTHALI L., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and died of wound at Louisa Court House, Va., September 6, 1861.
- DEAN, D. W., Private.** Captured at Enfield in 1865.
- EAGLE, ALEXANDER, Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Charlotte at age 33, February 18, 1862 for the war. Died at Liberty, Va., June 6, 1863 of "compressio cerebri."
- EAGLE, MOSES J., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a carpenter and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., October 4, 1861 of typhoid fever.

- EARNHEART, HARVEY B. G., Private.** Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 after having been discharged from Company E, this regiment, January 20, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 30 days March 6, 1865.
- EDWARDS, HANNIBAL, Private.** Resided in Mecklenburg County and enlisted in Rowan County at age 27, February 19, 1862 for the war. Deserted near Frederick, Md., September 12, 1862.
- EDWARDS, THEODORIC L., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 17, June 5, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.
- ELLER, BENJAMIN, Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 24, 1865.
- FESTERMAN, LEVI A., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- FREEZE, CALEB, Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 37, September 11, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., July 10, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- FREEZE, MICHAEL, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 4, 1861 of "febris congestiva."
- FREEZE, WILEY, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., November 26, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- FRICK, DANIEL, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- GAFFIN, A., Private.** Born in Halifax County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Raleigh at age 45, April 1, 1864 for the war. Discharged at Camp Godwin, Va., January 26, 1865 by reason of "general debility and imbecility of mind." Died in hospital at Petersburg, Va., January 26, 1865 of pneumonia.
- GIBBONS, ANDERSON G., Private.** Born in Davidson County and resided in Rowan County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 3, 1865.
- GRAHAM, JOHN C. O., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a laborer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured and paroled near Sharpsburg, Md., September 20, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 12, 1865.

GRAHAM, RICHARD F., Private. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal. November–December 1862 Muster Roll carries the remark: "Absent since December 13, 1862. Wounded in battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Reduced to ranks from Corporal November 1, 1862 by order of Colonel Avery for conduct unbecoming North Carolina officers and soldiers in battle." Wound described as "little finger of left hand shot off," and he was declared permanently disabled and detailed as clerk in hospital at Raleigh. Retired to Invalid Corps February 25, 1865 and stationed at Raleigh.

GREEN, FORTUNE, Private. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 49, March 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., June 15, 1862 from disease.

GREENLEE, A. S., Private. Resided in Burke County and enlisted at Raleigh March 10, 1864 for the war. Transferred to Company E, this regiment, November–December 1864.

GULLET, ANDREW J., Private. Born in Davie County and resided in Rowan County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg July 5, 1863. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., September 15, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 3, 1865.

HALL, JAMES, Private. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Discharged September 7, 1861 by reason of disability. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury May 31, 1865.

HARDY, J., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 20 through December 1864.

HAVENY, J. H., Private. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

HEARN, GEORGE, Private. Resided in Mecklenburg County where he enlisted at age 27, February 19, 1862 for the war. Muster Rolls through October 1863 state that he was absent without leave from October 10, 1862, having deserted near Winchester, Va. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., October 28, 1862 suffering from debility. Transferred to Danville, Va., November 2, 1862.

HEBNER, J. H., Private. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

HEILIG, E., Private. Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured and paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 9, 1865.

HEILIG, JOHN F., Sergeant. Born in Rowan County where he resided prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as

Private. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Promoted to Corporal November 1, 1862 and to Sergeant July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing February 25-March 3, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 9, 1865.

HESS, JOHN, Private. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.

HOFFENER, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Died in hospital at Danville, Va., at age 18, June 24, 1864 of "pneumonia and bronchitis acute."

HOLT, JAMES A., Private. Born in Stanly County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., September 8, 1862 by reason of "permanent dislocation of the hip joint."

HORTON, R., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh November 7, 1864 for the war. Deserted December 18, 1864.

HOWARD, JOHN, Private. Born in Cabarrus County and resided in Rowan County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861; at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13-14, 1862. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined in hospital at Washington, D. C., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., February 4, 1864. Paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 24, 1865 and took Oath of Allegiance May 31, 1865.

HUDSON, D. C., Corporal. Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appears as Corporal on November-December 1864 Muster Roll. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

HUDSON, JAMES, Private. Resided in Burke County where he enlisted at age 23, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 25, 1865.

JOHNSTON, HARRISON C., Private. Born in Rowan County and resided as a carpenter prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 13, 1865.

JONES, W., Private. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.

JOSEY, MOSES C., Private. Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Harpers Ferry, Va., July 8, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 29, 1865.

- JOSEY, WILLIAM R., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided and enlisted at age 18, March 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., June 18, 1862.
- KEETER, GEORGE, Private.** Resided in Halifax County and enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 28, 1865.
- KEETER, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 14 through December 1864.
- KNIFE, J., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- LEADBETTER, J. C., Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged. Paroled at Salisbury June 12, 1865.
- LEE, JAMES, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Mecklenburg County at age 22, March 5, 1862 for the war. Deserted "near Hazel River, Va., August 22, 1862" and "September 12, 1862 at Frederick City, Md."
- LEWIS, JOHN B., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 32, March 19, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., September 1, 1862 of disease.
- LIPE, CALEB J., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal November 1, 1862 and to Sergeant July 1, 1863. Reduced to Private after February 1864 and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 18, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury June 1, 1865.
- LIPE, JOHN M., Private.** Resided in Rowan County where he enlisted at age 18, March 3, 1862 for the war. Sent to hospital December 30, 1862 and died "time not known."
- LOVE, HAMILTON J., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Mecklenburg County at age 18, March 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded near Strasburg, Va., September 24, 1864. Paroled at Morgantown May 26, 1865.
- MARTIN, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Never mustered in.
- MASON, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County November 30, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- MERRICK, B., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 14 through October 1864.
- MERRICK, J. C., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- McNEELY, JAMES BROWN, Sergeant.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a student prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863 and to Sergeant after February 1864. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and died of wound at Woodstock, Va., September 26, 1864.
- MILLER, EBENEZER H., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 3, 1865.
- MILLER, EMANUEL, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- MILLER, HENRY W. A., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a student prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 21, July 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Discharged April 28, 1862 having been elected 2nd Lieutenant Company G, 42nd Regiment N. C. Troops March 15, 1862. Paroled at Greensboro May 1, 1865.
- MILLER, JACOB W., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a carpenter and enlisted at Charlotte at age 25, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- MILLER, JOHN L., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- MILLER, KNOX P., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Confined in hospitals until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged. Furloughed for 30 days March 2, 1865 and paroled at Salisbury May 24, 1865.
- MILLER, MARTIN M., Private.** Born in Cabarrus County and resided as a minister in Rowan County where he enlisted at age 28, March 5, 1862 for the war. Captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured at Hagerstown, Md., July 5, 1863. Paroled at Baltimore, Md., August 23, 1863 and delivered to City Point, Va., for exchange the next day. Mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.
- MILLER, RICHARD A., Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 19, February 5, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal November 1, 1862 and to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 13, 1865.

- MILLER, WILLIAM WESTLEY, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal May–June 1862. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant November–December 1862. Reduced to Private July 1, 1863 for prolonged absence caused by wound. Retired to Invalid Corps December 24, 1864 and stationed at Charlotte.
- MORGAN, CALVIN R., Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury June 13, 1865.
- MORGAN, MOSES LEVI, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
- MORGAN, N., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- MORRIS, W. E., Private.** Resided in Halifax County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Present through December 1864.
- NANCE, SHEDRACK, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a laborer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 27, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died November 15, 1863 of pneumonia.
- NOAH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Private.** Born in Cabarrus County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- OSBROOKS, C., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- OVERCASH, JAMES WILSON, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 24, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.
- OVERCASH, JOHN S., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 21, March 19, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.
- OVERTON, E. M., Private.** Admitted to hospital at Petersburg, Va., December 17, 1864. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- OWENS, HENRY C., Sergeant.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal May 1–October 31, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant November 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.
- OWENS, JOSEPH F., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a carpenter prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.

- OWENS, WILLIAM P., Sergeant.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 26, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and mortally wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1862.
- PARTIN, J. P., Private.** Resided in Guilford County as a farmer and enlisted at Raleigh November 7, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 14, 1865.
- PENNINGER, WILSON, Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided and enlisted at age 26, March 10, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1862 of pneumonia.
- POGUE, ELIAS JAMES, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a shoemaker prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 27, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- POOL, JAMES, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted at age 24, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- POOL, JOSEPH, Private.** Resided in Rowan County where he enlisted March 10, 1864 for the war. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 18, 1865.
- PORTER, WILLIAM HENRY, Private.** Born in Davidson County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Died of wound in hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1862.
- POWERS, H., Private.** Resided in Halifax County and enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- PUGH, ALFORD, Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 10, 1865.
- REDWINE, PETER W., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a blacksmith prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
- RENDEMAN, LAWRENCE TOBIAS, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Detailed in Raleigh May 2, 1864 and attached to Captain Samuel B. Waters' Company Provost Guard, Raleigh, until retired to Invalid Corps March 3, 1865.
- RICHARDSON, J. Z., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County October 31, 1864 for the war. Paroled in Montgomery County May 23, 1865.
- RICHIE, CHARLES, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 28, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died December 12, 1863 of "erysipelas in face."

- RICHE, HENRY W., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 26, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 19, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 30 days March 24, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865 and took Oath of Allegiance June 10, 1865.
- RICHE, JACOB M., Private.** Born in Cabarrus County and resided in Rowan County as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 27, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged. Paroled at Salisbury June 17, 1865.
- RICHE, WILLIAM M., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Hill, Va., September 18, 1861 by reason of "amaurosis." Conscripted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- ROBERTS, HENRY V., Private.** Resided in Sunflower County, Miss. Deserted and captured in Sunflower County, Miss., and released to go North after taking Oath of Allegiance at Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1864.
- RUSSELL, JAMES W., Private.** Born in Randolph County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg. Turned over to Union Provost Marshal December 2, 1863.
- SAFRIT, JACOB MONROE, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 5, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- SANDERS, GEORGE THOMAS, Private.** Resided in Halifax County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 14, 1865.
- SETZER, JASON D., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 5, 1861 for the war. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- SHAW, J., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 14 through December 1864.
- SHEPHERD, JOHN, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 34, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- SHINN, SAMUEL J., Private.** Resided in Rowan County and conscripted. Captured near Harpers Ferry, Va., July 8, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 29, 1865.

- SHINN, WILLIAM F., Private.** Resided in Rowan County where he enlisted at age 25, November 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged before October 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and again at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Captured in hospital at Gettysburg July 5, 1863 and confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., October 28, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps October 14, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 16, 1865 and took Oath of Allegiance June 14, 1865.
- SHULIBERRINGER, WILLIAM S., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- SHUPING, MICHAEL, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 29, 1861. Discharged at Petersburg, Va., November 4, 1861.
- SHUPING, NOAH R., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Captured at Frederick, Md., July 16, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance July 11, 1865.
- SIKES, C. J., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., and received by Provost Marshal, Army of the Potomac, February 15, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance and provided transportation to Philadelphia, Pa.
- SIMPSON, JAMES L., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 21, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 6, 1864. Wounded October 1, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 and again at Morganton May 15, 1865.
- SLOOP, WILLIAM J. A., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, July 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 15, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- SMART, THOMAS R., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 23, March 10, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died August 31, 1864.
- SMITH, JACOB S., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 21, July 1, 1861. Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.
- SMITH, JAMES, Private.** Born in Kershaw District, S. C., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Rowan County at age 20, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., May 3, 1862 of measles.
- SMITH, WILLIAM H., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, July 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and died of wound June 30, 1862.
- SMITH, WILLIAM H., Private.** Killed at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861.

- SMITH, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 30, March 6, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and retired to Invalid Corps because of wound December 2, 1864. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 15, 1865.
- SPEARS, JAMES T., Private.** Born in Cabarrus County and resided in Mecklenburg County as a tinner prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 18, February 20, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and discharged at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., March 25, 1863 because of wound.
- SPECK, HENRY, Private.** Resided in Rowan County. Paroled at Salisbury May 15, 1865 and took Oath of Allegiance May 31, 1865.
- SRONCE, JACOB, Private.** Resided in Burke County and enlisted in Rowan County at age 30, October 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., January 2, 1862 of meningitis.
- STARRETT, GEORGE M., Private.** Born in Guilford County and resided as a carpenter prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 19, May 29, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and detailed as carpenter in Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., June 4, 1863. Remained on detail until furloughed for 30 days February 15, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.
- STARRETT, JOHN E. D., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 19, March 5, 1862 for the war. Captured at Frederick, Md., September 12, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- SWICHER, ALEXANDER C., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Buchanan, Va., May 10, 1862 by reason of disability.
- SWICHER, CLAUDIUS W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 18, March 12, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 13, 1865.
- SWICHER, JAMES C., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 25, May 29, 1861 for the war. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
- SWING, FRANKING, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County October 31, 1864 for the war. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 60 days on January 26, 1865.
- THAXTON, THOMAS C., Corporal.** Born in Caswell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29-30, 1862. Promoted to Corporal November-December 1864.
- THOMASON, FRANK W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 28, March 10, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., July 1, 1862 of disease.
- THOMASON, JAMES W., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 23, September 13, 1861 for the war. Died at White Sulphur Spring, Va., November 29, 1862 of erysipelas.

THOMASON, JESSE PINKNEY, Private. Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 20, March 15, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and confined at Fort McHenry, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 2, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured at Waterloo, Pa., July 5, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

THOMASON, JOHN PLINEY, Private. Resided and enlisted in Rowan County at age 25, September 13, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and again at Winchester, Va., September 18, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.

TREXLER, ADAM, Private. Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., January 14, 1863 by reason of "disease of foot."

TREXLER, MARCUS, Private. Enlisted at Charlotte at age 22, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.

UPRIGHT, ELI, Private. Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 22, May 29, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Salisbury May 18, 1865.

WALKER, A. F., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 1 through December 1864.

WALKER, G. W., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Salisbury May 24, 1865.

WALKER, JAMES M., Private. Born in Iredell County and resided as a carpenter in Rowan County where he enlisted at age 21, October 11, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

WALKER, M., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 1 through October 1864.

WATERS, JOHN, Private. Resided and enlisted in Mecklenburg County at age 24, February 17, 1862 for the war. Deserted during Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862.

WEDLOCK, WILLIAM, Private. Resided and enlisted in Mecklenburg County at age 28, February 19, 1862 for the war. Captured near Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Deserted near York, Pa., June 30, 1863.

WICE, JACOB, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1864 and sent to Raleigh December 26, 1864.

- WILHELM, W. A., Private.** Resided in Rowan County and enlisted at Raleigh March 20, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 21, 1865.
- WILSON, ALEX, Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Mecklenburg County at age 23, May 29, 1861 for the war. Never mustered into service.
- WILSON, JOSEPH H., Corporal.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 20, May 20, 1861 for the war. Enlistment paper gives his rank as Corporal, however, he was never mustered into service.
- WILSON, JOSEPH L., Private.** Born in Rowan County and resided as a farmer in Iredell County prior to enlistment at Charlotte at age 21, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal, however he was "reduced to ranks from Corporal for conduct unbecoming North Carolina officers and soldiers in battle, by Colonel Avery, November 1, 1862." Captured at Frederick, Md., July 17, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 13, 1865.
- WISE, JACOB, Private.** Pay voucher indicates he received pay from March 1 through April 30, 1864 while on furlough. Hospital register of General Hospital No. 11, Charlotte, indicates he was admitted May 15, 1864 and returned to duty June 21, 1864. Paroled at Salisbury May 2, 1865.
- WORD, W. H., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh November 7, 1864 for the war. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., and received by the Provost Marshal, Army of the Potomac, February 15, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance and provided transportation to Philadelphia, Pa.
- WORKMAN, H., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh November 7, 1864 for the war. Deserted December 18, 1864.
- WORKMAN, JACOB, Private.** Enlisted April 1, 1864.
- WORKMAN, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh November 7, 1864 for the war. Deserted December 18, 1864.
- WORKMAN, W. H., Private.** Died at Richmond, Va., January 19-20, 1865 of inflammation of the brain and gangrene.
- YORK, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 19, September 22, 1862 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- YORK, LEVI, Private.** Resided in Burke County and conscripted at Camp Vance at age 18, August 20, 1863 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 22, 1865.
- YORK, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he was conscripted at age 20, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged in October 1864. Died in hospital at Richmond, Va., October 9, 1864 of chronic diarrhea before he was officially declared exchanged on October 30, 1864.
- YOST, SOLOMON, Private.** Born in Rowan County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at Charlotte at age 20, May 29, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal July 1, 1863. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and detailed as nurse in hospital at Raleigh September 28, 1864. Detailed because of wound and reduced to ranks because no longer with company. Appears as Corporal on hospital records. Captured in hospital at Raleigh April 13, 1865 and paroled at Raleigh May 5, 1865. Took Oath of Allegiance at Salisbury June 15, 1865.

COMPANY H**OFFICERS****CAPTAINS**

MITCHELL, ALFRED A. Born in Pittsylvania County, Va., and resided in Caswell County as a druggist. Appointed Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Resigned August 18, 1861. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 47, June 23, 1864 for the war and appointed Captain Company F, 7th Regiment N. C. Senior Reserves. Resigned November 21, 1864 by reason of need for druggist at Yanceyville, Caswell County. Resignation accepted December 9, 1864.

DURHAM, WILLIAM J. H. Originally appointed 1st Lieutenant Company C, this regiment, and promoted Captain of Company H September 27, 1861. Resigned February 3, 1862.

RUFFIN, THOMAS, Jr. Resided in Alamance County and elected Captain of Company E, 13th Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Volunteers) May 1, 1861. Resigned September 1861 and assigned temporarily to Company H, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops January 14, 1862. Re-elected Captain of Company E, 13th Regiment N. C. Troops April 26, 1862 and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment May 1, 1862. Resigned March 2, 1863 to accept appointment of judgeship on Military Court of Major General E. K. Smith's Department. Appointed to judgeship December 16, 1862 to take rank as Colonel of Cavalry from that date. Paroled after taking Oath of Allegiance at Greensboro May 2, 1865.

LEA, JEREMIAH A. Resided in Caswell County and appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant May 16, 1861. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant August 1, 1861 and to Captain February 3, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until transferred to City Point, Va., February 24, 1865 for exchange.

LIEUTENANTS

ANDERSON, QUINTIN T., Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Caswell County and appointed Sr 2nd Lieutenant May 16, 1861. Resigned in August 1861 by reason of disability and re-enlisted as a Private in Caswell County at age 25, February 25, 1862 for the war. Appointed Sergeant Major August 1, 1863 and transferred to Field & Staff.

COVINGTON, WILLIAM F., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant September 22, 1861. Promoted to 1st Sergeant February 8, 1862 and wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Reduced to ranks February 1, 1863 by reason of disability caused by wound. Detailed as Brigade Wagonmaster and Regimental Ordnance Sergeant February 1863 through March 1864. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

HILL, SAMUEL P., Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Caswell County and enlisted at Raleigh November 16, 1861 for the war. Appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant November 16, 1861 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant February 3, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released on taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

OLIVER, MONROE, Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 28, June 18, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and promoted to 1st Sergeant July 22, 1861. Appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant February 3, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Resigned March 5, 1863 by reason of disability caused by wound.

WALKER, LEVI HARDY, 1st Lieutenant. Resided in Caswell County and appointed 1st Lieutenant at age 22, to rank from May 16, 1861. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Wounded in May 1864 and sent home. Absent wounded through January 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ABRAMS, CHARLES, Private. Enlisted at age 29, June 15, 1861 and discharged August 1861.

ADAMS, HANIBAL A., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged September 19, 1861 by reason of disability.

ALDRED, JOHN B., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3-4, 1863 causing amputation of arm. Retired to Invalid Corps August 16, 1864 and declared totally disqualified for service February 16, 1865.

ALDRIDGE, JAMES R., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 27, June 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.

ALDRIDGE, WILLIAM J., Private. Conscripted in Caswell County at age 34, November 3, 1863 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

ALLEN, G. F., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Wounded in May 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

ALLEN, R. W., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Died in Stokes County August 15, 1864 of disease.

ANDERSON, Q. A., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 28, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 20, 1862 of measles.

BARTS, W. A., Private. Enlisted at Staunton, Va., June 25, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from July 20 through December 1864.

BIRK, JOHN A., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, February 25, 1862 for the war. Killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

BIVENS, JAMES MONROE, Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he died January 3, 1864 of chronic dysentery.

BOSWELL, THOMAS H., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 27, February 25, 1862 for the war. Detailed as hospital nurse September 13, 1862 by reason of "being unfit for field service," and assigned to hospital at Danville, Va., where he served until end of war.

- BOULDIN, MARTIN V. B., Corporal.** Born in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal April 25, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., August 20, 1862 of diphtheria.
- BOULDIN, WILSON L., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 20, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal June 30, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant April 25, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 17, 1865.
- BRADLY, B. N., Private.** Wounded at Plymouth April 18, 1864 and died of wound at Weldon May 4, 1864.
- BRANKIN, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 51, June 6, 1861 for the war. Detailed in Quartermaster Department, Staunton, Va., in late 1862 and remained on detail until end of war.
- BRINCEFIELD, ANDREW J., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant June 30, 1861. Reduced to ranks in July 1861. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.
- BROWNING, ELIJAH CEPHAS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., June 1862 of disease.
- BURTON, THOMAS A., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided and enlisted at age 18, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at home in Caswell County June 20, 1862 of pneumonia.
- CAMPBELL, ALLEN C., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 31, February 28, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company C, 41st Regiment N. C. Troops (3rd Regiment N. C. Cavalry) but transferred to this company November 7, 1864. Present through December 1864.
- CAPE, THOMAS R., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 18, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- CHATHAM, ENOCH W., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 24, June 6, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 14, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- CHATHAM, JOHN C., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined in hospitals at Washington, D. C. until transferred to Point Lookout, Md. Paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- CHATHAM, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Mortally wounded and captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.

- COLE, TILMAN, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a blacksmith and enlisted at age 25, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died in Caswell County May 10, 1862 of fever.
- COLEMAN, ALEXANDER, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, February 25, 1862 for the war. Discharged February 1-4, 1863 by reason of dislocation of the shoulder joint of eight months standing.
- COLEMAN, JAMES E., Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 26, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865. Register of appointments indicates he was appointed an Ensign and 1st Lieutenant October 30, 1864, however, he appears as Sergeant on all 1865 records.
- COMPTON, THOMAS Y., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 18, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- COVINGTON, E. J., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston February 7, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, March 27, 1865 and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 21, 1865.
- COVINGTON, JOHN E., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- COX, ELIAS, Private.** Took Oath of Allegiance at Alvin's Ferry, Chatham County, April 24, 1865.
- CURRIE, DAVID M., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 37, July 3, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Hospital Steward October 1, 1861 and transferred to the Field and Staff.
- DAMERON, W. A., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 25, 1864 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., January 26, 1865 of hepatitis.
- DAVIS, J. L., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- DONOHO, SANDY R., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 16, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-13, 1862. Promoted to Corporal September 15-October 31, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., where he died May 21, 1865 after being struck by lightning. Appears as Sergeant on 1865 records.
- DRAKE, H., Private.** Died at Elmira, N. Y., February 15, 1865.

- DRAKE, JOHN P., Private.** Born in Person County and enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 6, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- DUNNEVANT, ABRAHAM, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, February 25, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., August 23, 1862 by reason of abdominal tumor.
- DUNNEVANT, JOHN H., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 27, June 16, 1861 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- DUNNEVANT, WILLIAM W., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 26, June 16, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and left at Williamsport, Md., July 10, 1863 where he was captured on July 15, 1863. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., April 27, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- ENOCH, REECE H., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 12, 1861 for the war. Captured at Frederick, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- EVANS, JOHN W., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 23, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861, causing amputation. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., May 24, 1862 by reason of wound.
- EVANS, THOMAS L., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after joining the United States Army January 26, 1864. Mustered in as Private at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 in Company F, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers for three years. Appointed Corporal effective from date of enlistment. Promoted to Sergeant November 1, 1864. Deserted on march from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Fletcher, Kansas, November 2, 1865.
- FITCH, GEORGE S., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 25, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and present or accounted for through December 1864 as Private. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.
- FITCH, JOHN, Private.** Resided in Caswell County and enlisted at Kinston February 7, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- FORD, SPENCER B., Private.** Born in Halifax County, Va., and enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 14, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., October 27, 1861 of dysentery chronic.
- FOWLER, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 35, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- FULTON, F. B., Private.** Died at Richmond, Va., June 25-26, 1864 of paralysis and convulsions.

- GARRISON, THOMAS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and died of wound at Winchester, Va., September 22, 1862.
- GLIDEWELL, ZACHARIAH, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh May 25, 1864 for the war. Furloughed at hospital at Danville, Va., for 60 days April 9, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro.
- GRINSTEAD, Z. R., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 27, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- HANNER, J. H., Private.** Died at Plymouth April 18, 1864 of wound.
- HARRELSON, WILLIAMSON, Corporal.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as Private. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 as Corporal.
- HARRIS, E. STERLING, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 31, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance April 23, 1865.
- HAWKINS, EPHRAIM, Private.** Born in Person County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Caswell County at age 22, June 18, 1861 for the war. Discharged near Yorktown, Va., April 26, 1862 by reason of disability.
- HENDRICK, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Left in hospital at Ashland, Va., May 20, 1862 and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., June 14, 1862.
- HENSLEY, ADDISON G., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 37, June 6, 1861 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HENSLEY, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County November 1863 for the war. Received by the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1865 from City Point, Va., as a deserter. Took Oath of Allegiance and furnished transportation to New York City.
- HENSLEY, SIDNEY T., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.
- HESTER, NATHANIEL W., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and promoted to Corporal February 8, 1862. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- HESTER, WILLIAM H., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., January 1, 1862 of pneumonia.

- HOLDERBY, J. S., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 1864 for the war. Died in Rockingham County, Va., August 20, 1864 of pneumonia.
- HOOPER, NATHANIEL, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- HOOPER, THOMAS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County for the war. Deserted December 11, 1864 and taken prisoner on the same day. Released after taking Oath of Amnesty December 13, 1864.
- HOWARD, J. S., Private.** Resided in Caswell County and enlisted at Kinston April 1, 1864 for the war. Detailed as Hospital Steward at Richmond, Va., June through December 1864. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, where he died May 4, 1865 of typhoid fever.
- HUFFINES, JAMES F., Private.** Born in Alamance County and enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured near Winchester, Va., September 25, 1864. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md. Paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 5, 1865.
- HUGHES, WILLIAM A., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County July 4, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged. Paroled at Greensboro May 13, 1865.
- HUTCHISON, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal June 30, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant February 8, 1863. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 28, 1862 causing amputation. Reduced to ranks February 1, 1863 because of prolonged absence caused by wound. Paroled at Greensboro May 9, 1865.
- JEFFREYS, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, August 20, 1861 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 14, 1862 of pneumonia.
- JOHNSTON, JOHN H., 1st Sergeant.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Corporal and promoted to 1st Sergeant June 30, 1861 and reduced to Corporal July 22, 1861. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to 1st Sergeant February 1, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- JOHNSTON, JOSHUA H., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mortally wounded at Plymouth April 18, 1864.
- JOHNSTON, S. D., Private.** Resided in Gaston County and enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- JOHNSTON, W. S.** Appears on May 1—September 15, 1864 Muster Roll as "absent, missing in action."

- JONES, A., Private.** Appears on May 1—September 15, 1864 Muster Roll as "absent, missing in action." Captured at Chickahominy Swamp, Va., June 7, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until transferred to Elmira, N. Y., July 25, 1864. Paroled at Elmira March 2, 1865 and sent to James River, Va., for exchange. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 7, 1865, and furloughed for 30 days March 9, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 14, 1865.
- KERSEY, JAMES L., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 23, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- KIMBRO, THOMAS R., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 45, June 6, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., January 20, 1862 by reason of age and excessive corpulency.
- KING, SIDNEY T., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- LEWIS, CHARLES H., Private.** Resided in Caswell County as a trader where he enlisted at age 27, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until exchanged at City Point, Va., March 10-12, 1865.
- LOYD, JOHN W., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 28, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va.
- LUNSFORD, JOSEPH R., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 41, June 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp near Richmond, Va., July 20, 1862 by reason of general physical anemia.
- LUNSFORD, PAYTON L., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 38, June 16, 1861 for the war. Discharged July 19, 1862 by reason of general disability.
- LYON, GEORGE W., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- LYON, JOHN H., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 6, 1861 for the war. Detailed as shoemaker in Georgia from November 18, 1862 to January 1, 1864. Wounded at Winchester, Va., July 23, 1864 and died of wound at Winchester September 10-15, 1864.
- MADREN, JAMES, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died in Caswell County September 18, 1862 of diphtheria.
- MALONE, BARTLET YANCEY, Sergeant.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal May—June 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

- MALONE, HAYWOOD, Corporal.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Caswell County at age 25, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal May 12-August 31, 1863. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined in hospital at Washington, D. C., until transferred to Fort Delaware, Del., June 15, 1864. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.
- MARTIN, JAMES W., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal June 30, 1861. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Reduced to ranks and discharged at Petersburg, Va., February 9, 1863 by reason of wound.
- MASSEY, A. A., Private.** Resided in Caswell County. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- MASSEY, JAMES, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 20, November 1, 1862 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MASSEY, THOMAS, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 1, 1862 from congestion of lungs.
- McADAMS, JAMES T., Private.** Enlisted at age 23, June 19, 1861 and discharged July 11, 1861.
- McKEE, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- McKINNEY, PETER, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and again near Staunton, Va., October 19, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- MILES, ALEXANDER T., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 27, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 28, 1863 of pneumonia.
- MILES, JOHN S., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 30, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Staunton, Va., August 26, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- MILES, MICAGAH, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Missing at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863.
- MILES, THOMAS C., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 33, June 6, 1861 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- MILES, WARREN, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Charlottesville, Va., June 29, 1862 of pneumonia.
- MILES, WILLIAM B., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 23, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Died in hospital on battlefield.

- MILLINGTON, HAYWOOD, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., February 25, 1862 by reason of physical inability and mental incapacity.
- MOORE, ANDREW, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 40, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- MOORE, JOHN T., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 44, June 18, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1862 by reason of chronic rheumatism.
- MOREY, J. W., Private.** Conscripted March 1, 1863 for the war.
- MOREY, W. T., Private.** Enlisted February 25, 1862 for the war and died April 1, 1862.
- MORGAN, SAMUEL W., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 18, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 1861.
- MURPHEY, BASLEY, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 23, June 18, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Missing in action June 10, 1863.
- MURRAY, JOHN T., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 31, June 6, 1861 for the war. Killed at Winchester, Va., July 25, 1864.
- MURRIE, W. W., Corporal.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- NANCE, BUREN, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 25, June 18, 1861 for the war. Detailed as teamster August 1861 through October 1864. Present November-December 1864.
- NANCE, ELI, Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863.
- NICHOLS, W., Private.** Died at Richmond, Va., December 6, 1862 of pneumonia.
- O'DANIEL, J. L., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Captured and paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- OLIVER, JAMES T., Sergeant.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Left behind at Gettysburg, Pa., sick, and captured July 5, 1863. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled at City Point, Va., September 8, 1863. Declared exchanged January-February 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- OLIVER, JOHN G., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 30, February 25, 1862 for the war. Missing at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.

- PAGE, FRANKLIN, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 27, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Golding's Farm, Va., June 28, 1862. Discharged near Fredericksburg, Va., March 25, 1863 by reason of wound. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., April 2, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, until transferred to Newport News, Va., where he was released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- PAGE, J., Private.** Enlisted at Roanoke, Va., February 1862 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., February 1865 as a paroled prisoner.
- PAGE, JAMES A., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 20, June 6, 1861 for the war. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 30 days, April 17, 1862.
- PINNIX, J. C., Corporal.** Resided in Caswell County and enlisted at Kinston April 13, 1864 for the war. Present as Private through December 1864. Wounded and captured at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. Confined in hospital at Washington, D. C., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865. Appears as Corporal on 1865 records.
- PLEASANT, ANDERSON M., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 23, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and again at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Left behind at Williamsport, Md., July 10, 1863 and captured and admitted to hospital at Hagerstown, Md., where he died.
- PLEASANT, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 25, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 23, 1862 of disease.
- POWELL, JOSIAH J., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County February 28, 1862 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- POWELL, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 30, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 19, 1862 of measles.
- PRIDDY, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Stokes County and enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865. Confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- RAGAN, NATHANIEL, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 15, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Missing at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- RIAL, CHARLES W., Corporal.** Born in Germany and resided in Guilford County prior to enlistment in Caswell County at age 27, June 12, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1862. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and admitted to hospital at Washington, D. C., where he died November 14, 1863.
- RICHMOND, THOMAS S., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- RICHMOND, WILLIAM D., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant June 30, 1861. Reduced to ranks September–October 1861 by reason of prolonged sickness. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862. Captured at

Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Died at Richmond, Va., March 4, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.

ROBBINS, JAMES, Private. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.

ROBERTS, MARION, Private. Born in Alamance County and resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Died at home in Caswell County December 4, 1861 of typhoid fever.

ROBERTS, THOMAS, Private. Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 26, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., January 10, 1863 of dysentery acuta.

ROBERTSON, JAMES A., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged February 20, 1865. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 where he died June 5-6, 1865.

ROSCOE, HENRY, Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, March 1, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Varina, Va., September 22, 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., September 23, 1864 and transferred to Danville, Va., October 1, 1864.

ROSCOE, JOHN, Private. Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 30, 1862 of measles.

RUDD, ANDERSON P., Sergeant. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant June 30, 1861. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and admitted to hospital at Washington, D. C. Transferred to Point Lookout, Md., February 3, 1864 and paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

RUDD, ELISHA W., Corporal. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 29, June 18, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as Private. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865, as a Corporal.

RUDD, LUTHER Y., Private. Born in Caswell County where he resided prior to enlistment at Raleigh at age 28, August 20, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., February 17, 1862 of phthisis pulmonalis.

SAWYER, G. A., Private. Conscripted and joined company at Staunton, Va., June 25, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

SAWYERS, B. B., Private. Enlisted in Caswell County at age 28, May 25, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Absent wounded through December 1864.

SAWYERS, JOSEPH R., Private. Born in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 23, June 12, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 14, 1861 of phthisis pulmonalis.

- SAWYERS, LEVI, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 38, October 8, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.
- SHELTON, ALFRED, Private.** Captured at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., where he died September 25, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.
- SIMPSON, ALVIS, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a carpenter and enlisted at age 31, June 6, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., December 16, 1862 by reason of "confirmed phthisis, having had eight attacks of hemorrhage."
- SIMPSON, PHILIP H., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- SMITH, ANDERSON, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County February 25, 1862 for the war. Discharged September 25, 1862 by reason of disability.
- SMITH, L. A., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Caswell County at age 25, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- SMITH, LEWIS, Private.** Resided in Caswell County as a stage driver prior to enlistment at Raleigh at age 19, August 20, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured between Hagerstown, Md., and Evansport, Va., July 7, 1863 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until transferred to Fort Delaware, Del., and then to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Detailed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- SMITH, ROBERT L., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at home in Caswell County May 12, 1862 of fever.
- SMITH, WILLIAM C., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1862 by reason of general anemia.
- SNIPES, JAMES C., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 38, June 27, 1861 for the war. Absent without leave after June 18, 1864.
- STADLER, JOHN J., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 25, 1862 of measles.
- STADLER, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Discharged at Danville, Va., September 29, 1863 by reason of ankylosis of the left shoulder joint resulting from wound.
- STANBACK, FORESTER, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at home in Caswell County September 18, 1862 of diphtheria.

- STANFORD, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Alamance County and resided as a coachmaker prior to enlistment at Raleigh July 9, 1861 for the war. Discharged at age 21 at Camp Fisher, Va., February 25, 1862 by reason of anasarca.
- STRAYHORN, WILLIAM H., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- STUBBLEFIELD, ROBERT, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 25, 1864. Confined in hospitals until sent from West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to James River, Va., for exchange February 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- SWIFT, ROBERT, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 21, July 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 3, 1865.
- TAYLOR, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- THOMPSON, ANDREW JACKSON, Corporal.** Resided in Caswell County as a carpenter and enlisted at age 24, February 25, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Appointed Corporal February 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until transferred to City Point, Va., where he was exchanged March 10-12, 1865.
- TUCKER, ALBERT W., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 41, June 12, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Admitted to hospital at Danville, Va., December 8, 1864 and deserted the next day.
- TURNER, EPHRAIM A., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided and enlisted at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Died in Caswell County October 2, 1861 of measles.
- TURNER, LEWIS P., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 27, June 19, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., August 30, 1861 of disease.
- VANCE, BUREN, Private.** Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- VAUGHAN, RUFUS Y., Private.** Resided in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 30, June 18, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Wounded on retreat from Petersburg, Va., April 7, 1865. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 and sent to hospital at Washington, D. C. Released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.
- VAUGHN, ALEXANDER B., Private.** Resided in Caswell County where he enlisted at age 25, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Charlottesville, Va., July 1, 1862 of typhoid fever.

- WALKER, DAVID A., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and detailed in Quartermaster Department, Danville, Va., August 30, 1864, by reason of wound.
- WALKER, JAMES B., Corporal.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal September–October 1861. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- WALKER, JAMES S., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 30, 1862 of measles.
- WALKER, J. M., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 5, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WALKER, JOHN H., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 18, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Strasburg, Va., September 22, 1864. Died of wound November 17, 1864.
- WALKER, JOHN HURDLE, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died February 22, 1865 of intermittent fever.
- WALKER, MARSHALL H., Corporal.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal February 1, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- WALKER, WILLIAM S., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 21, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 15-16, 1862 and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., October 6, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, February 25–March 3, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 13, 1865.
- WALKER, WILLIAM T., Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Arm amputated. Sent home on parole July 10, 1862. Retired to Invalid Corps August 17, 1864.
- WEAVER, J. W., Private.** Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., October 3, 1864.
- WELLS, JAMES M., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 23, June 6, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- WELLS, WILLIS F., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 18, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., March 8, 1865.
- WHITE, A. J., Private.** Resided in Stokes County and enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 26, 1865 with chronic bronchitis. Captured in hospital April 3, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 15, 1865.

- WHITLOW, P. A., Private.** Resided in Caswell County where he enlisted March 5, 1862 for the war. Deserted December 11, 1864 and took Oath of Amnesty at City Point, Va., December 13, 1864 and sent to Washington, D. C.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN R., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, June 6, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 22, June 6, 1861 for the war. Killed at Winchester, Va., September 20, 1864.
- WILSON, F. G., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- WINDSOR, JOSEPH, Private.** Enlisted at age 24, June 17, 1861 for the war. Died June 18, 1863.
- WOODS, A. J., Private.** Resided in Stokes County and enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., with the mumps April 1, 1865 and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- WOODS, F. F., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 25, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from July 1 through December 1864.
- WOODS, HENRY A., Private.** Enlisted May 25, 1861 for the war.
- WREN, JOHN T., Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 24, June 10, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- WREN, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Caswell County at age 19, February 25, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- ZIMMERMAN, GEORGE J., Private.** Born in Davidson County and enlisted in Caswell County at age 30, June 18, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 17, 1861 of typhoid fever.

COMPANY I

OFFICERS

> CAPTAIN

- YORK, RICHARD WATT.** Resided in Chatham County and appointed Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Promoted to Major July 3, 1863 and transferred to Field and Staff.

LIEUTENANTS

- ALLEN, WYATT B., 1st Lieutenant.** Resided in Wake County and appointed Sr 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant September 16, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863 and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Transferred around to numerous prisons until confined at Fort Delaware, Del., March 12, 1865, where he was released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865. Commanded company after July 3, 1863.

BARBEE, MORDECAI B., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Wake County and appointed Jr 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. "Resigned under charges for bad conduct" at Seven Pines, Va., and Gaines Mill, Va., October 4, 1862. Resignation accepted October 23, 1862.

GUNTER, DEMETRIUS C., Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Wake County where he enlisted at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Appointed Sr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1862 to rank from September 16, 1862. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

JENKINS, THOMAS M., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided in Chatham County and enlisted in Wake County at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal August 20, 1861. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Promoted to Jr 2nd Lieutenant February 4, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 13, 1865.

PAGE, MALCUS W., 1st Lieutenant. Resided in Wake County and appointed 1st Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861. Appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, October 7, 1862 to rank from September 16, 1862. Transferred to Field and Staff.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ABEE, EPHRAIM, Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 5, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Plymouth April 21, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.

ALEXANDER, J. L., Private. Resided in Mecklenburg County and enlisted in Yadkin County at age 23, September 15, 1862 for the war. Transferred to Company K, 30th Regiment N. C. Troops April 10, 1863. Captured at Kelly's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 24, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 30 days March 1, 1865.

ALLEN, NATHANIEL M., Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Commissary Sergeant July 1, 1861 and transferred to Field and Staff. Reduced to ranks and re-assigned to Company I February 25, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

ANDREWS, B. W., Corporal. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, June 14, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and paroled at Winchester, Va., October 4, 1862. Appointed Corporal November 1, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

ANDREWS, J. L., Sergeant. Resided in Chatham County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 27, June 14, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal December 1, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg July 5, 1863. Confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., November 17, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant December 1, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- AUSLEY, JOSEPH D., Corporal.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Appointed Corporal March 15, 1862. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- BANCOM, S. D. H., Private.** Died at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864 of disease.
- BARBEE, HENRY B., Private.** Enlisted as a substitute in Chatham County at age 22, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 18, 1862 of disease.
- BARBEE, MADISON, Private.** Resided in Wake County where he enlisted July 21, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., where he was captured April 3, 1865. Sent to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., and released at age 19 after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- BARBEE, MATHEW, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted December 5-15, 1861.
- BARBEE, RUFUS, Sergeant.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1861. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 15, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Appointed Corporal December 1, 1862 and promoted to Sergeant January 1, 1863. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 22-23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 17, 1865. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and transferred to Point Lookout May 9, 1865.
- BARBEE, S. F., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 40, August 24, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- BARBEE, THOMAS C., Corporal.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Appointed Corporal August 1, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BARNES, GEORGE W., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County February 24, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- BEAVER, R. H., Private.** Captured at Halltown, Va., August 22, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., March 18, 1865. Exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 27, 1865.
- BEAVERS, CHARLES E., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh July 18, 1862 for the war and assigned to Company F, Mallett's Battalion Camp Guard. Captured and paroled near Kinston December 14, 1862. Transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops in 1864. Captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.
- BEAVERS, G. T., Private.** Born in Chatham County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and reduced to ranks by reason of prolonged absence. Discharged February 10, 1865 by reason of wound received at Gettysburg. Retired to Invalid Corps.
- BEAVERS, J. S., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., January 3, 1862 of typhoid fever.

- BLALOCK, F. J., Private.** Enlisted in Yadkin County at age 18, September 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Winchester, Va., November 16, 1862 of disease.
- BOOTHE, JOHN A., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Wake County at age 18, December 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after joining the U. S. service January 26, 1864.
- BOOTHE, WILLIAM T., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 46, January 28, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 7, 1863 of vulnus contusion.
- BOSTICK, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BRITT, HENRY, Private.** Died June 7, 1864 of gunshot wound received at Cold Harbor, Va.
- BROWN, E., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 18 through December 1864.
- BURGESS, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- CANNADY, M., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 24, February 2, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 18, 1862 of disease.
- CAPPS, NESTUS, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., January 12, 1865 of pneumonia and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.
- CARLTON, ANDERSON MONROE, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh at age 43, August 18, 1863 for the war and assigned to Company F, Mallett's Battalion Camp Guard. Transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops in 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CASTLEBURY, JUDSON C., Corporal.** Resided and enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- CASTLEBURY, MADISON TROLINGER, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 20, July 3, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, April 4, 1865 and captured in hospital. Escaped May 3, 1865.
- CATES, W. M., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh in 1864 for the war. Deserted between Richmond, Va., and Petersburg, Va., December 9, 1864.
- CHAPELL, EDWARD, Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas, August 29, 1862 and again at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after joining the U. S. service February 17, 1864. Mustered into Company G, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Appointed Corporal November 1, 1865. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 21, 1866.

- CHAPELL, ROBERT, Private.** Enlisted as a substitute in Wake County at age 18, March 8, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., June 22, 1862 of chronic bronchitis and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.
- CHAPELL, SAMUEL W., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after joining the U. S. service February 5, 1864. Mustered into Company G, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 21, 1866.
- CHEEK, G. P., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County October 20, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md.
- CHEEK, JULIUS M., Corporal.** Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 23, September 2, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company G, 28th Regiment N. C. Troops. Captured at Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, 1862 and confined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and paroled to be exchanged December 17, 1862. Transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops March 18, 1863. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Appointed Corporal December 1, 1863. Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.
- CHILDERS, J., Private.** Died at Liberty, Va., July 24, 1864 of disease.
- CLEMENTS, J. W., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 17, January 20, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 24, 1862 of fever.
- CLEMENTS, W. G., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal January 28, 1862. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and at South Mountain, Md., September 15, 1862. Reduced to ranks November-December 1862 by reason of wound. Retired to Invalid Corps December 2, 1864.
- CLEMENTS, W. Y., Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 25, January 20, 1862 for the war. Died at Raleigh April 5, 1863 of chronic diarrhea and fever.
- CLOUTZ, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 22, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and died of wound at Woodstock, Va., October 21, 1864.
- CRAFT, THOMAS C., Private.** Enlisted in Yadkin County at age 28, September 15, 1862 for the war. Died in Forsyth County June 30, 1863 of fever.
- DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., Corporal.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 30, July 3, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Accidentally wounded June 15, 1862. Detailed for hospital duty at Richmond, Va., January 13, 1863 through August 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as a Private. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Corporal.
- DAVIS, THOMAS L., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer in Chatham County prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 10, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Transferred to Company E, 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops May 29, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del.

- Released after joining U. S. service September 18, 1863. Mustered into Company F, 3rd Regiment Maryland Cavalry at Baltimore, Md., September 23, 1863 for three years. Deserted at Camp Lockwood, near Baltimore, January 14-15, 1864.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 28, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died in hospital in Virginia November 1862 of disease.
- DILLIARD, W. H., Private.** Born in Wake County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 31, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Discharged at Liberty, Va., August 31, 1863 by reason of permanent disability caused by wound.
- EDMONDS, J. H., Private.** Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., May 28, 1864 and returned to duty September 28, 1864.
- EDWARDS, J., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.
- EUBANKS, C., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 26, February 26, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- FORD, L. D. H., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 18, March 8, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863, but escaped before being confined at Point Lookout, Md. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- FORREST, THOMAS J., Private.** Born in Isle of Wight County, Va., and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Deserted near York, Pa., June 30, 1863 and captured and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he joined the U. S. service July 15, 1863. Mustered into Captain George W. Ahl's Independent Battery, Delaware Heavy Artillery, at Fort Delaware, July 27, 1863 for three years. Mustered out at Wilmington, Del., July 25, 1865.
- FRENCH, W. JOSEPH, Sergeant.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, March 27, 1865 and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Paroled April 22-23, 1865.
- FULP, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh August 29, 1862 for the war. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and released May 5, 1865.
- GRACE, R. A., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Charlottesville, Va., July 10, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- GRACIE, JOHN G., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1862. Died at Raleigh December 20, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- GREEN, P. G., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 3, 1865.

- GRISSOM, G. K., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 26, 1861 for the war. Died at Farmville, Va., April 4, 1865 of acute diarrhea.
- HALLMAN, C. H., Private.** Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.
- HARWARD, G. W., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 31, 1864 for the war. Present through December 1864.
- HERNDON, A. M., Corporal.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Died at Louisa Court House, Va., August 16, 1861 of fever.
- HERNDON, A. S., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 24, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Liberty, Va., September 17, 1862 of dyspepsia.
- HERNDON, ELBERT, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 19, March 18, 1863 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg July 5, 1863. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 8, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HERNDON, MANASSAS, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Died at Richmond, Va., November 29, 1863 of pneumonia and gunshot wound.
- HINTON, SIDNEY A., Private.** Born in Chatham County and resided as a farmer in Wake County where he enlisted at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged September 20, 1861 by reason of disability. Re-enlisted in Wake County March 24, 1862 into Company H, 47th Regiment N. C. Troops. Elected Sr 2nd Lieutenant April 29, 1862 and mustered in at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, for three years or the war on the same day. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 12, 1862 and resigned August 11, 1862 by reason of disability.
- HOLCOMB, M. J., Private.** Enlisted in Yadkin County at age 20, September 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Winchester, Va., October 26, 1862 of disease.
- HOLDER, LEMUEL, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Captured at Waynesboro, Pa., July 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died March 2, 1864.
- HOLEMAN, C. S., Private.** Resided in Chatham County and enlisted at Raleigh March 10, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- HOLEMAN, S. J., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 17, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 16, 1862 of disease.
- HOLLAND, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 17, March 4, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 15, 1862 of continuous fever.
- HOLLAND, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Wake County and resided in Randolph County. Wounded and captured at Petersburg, Va., June 1, 1864 and confined in hospital at Washington, D. C., where he died at age 45, August 4, 1864 of wound.

- HORTON, M. T., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- HOWARD, E. W., Private.** Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HUDSON, J. T., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County May 28, 1861 for the war.
- HUDSON, Q. J., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Reduced to ranks January 28, 1862 by reason of protracted illness. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HUDSON, THOMAS H., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., December 16, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- JENKINS, A. S., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 27, February 26, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and died of wound at Richmond, Va., August 4, 1862.
- JENKINS, CALVIN, Private.** Enlisted as a substitute in Chatham County at age 20, March 1, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- JENKINS, JOHN J., Private.** Born in Chatham County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Petersburg, Va., June 5, 1862 by reason of rheumatism.
- JENKINS, W. A., Private.** Resided as a farmer in Chatham County prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 27, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal March 19, 1862. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14-18, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant December 1, 1862. Reduced to ranks November-December 1863 by reason of protracted illness. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- JINKINS, CHARLES, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh June 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- JINKINS, E. W., Private.** Resided in Chatham County and enlisted at Raleigh October 28, 1864 for the war. Wounded and admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., where he was captured April 3, 1865. Transferred to Newport News, Va., April 23, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.
- JINKINS, MASTIN, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh October 10, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from October 28 through December 1864.
- JOHNSON, ADDISON, Private.** Resided as a carpenter in Wake County where he enlisted at age 27, May 21, 1861 for one year. Originally enlisted in Company K, 14th Regiment N. C. Troops (4th Regiment N. C. Volunteers). Discharged at Raleigh August 23, 1861 by reason of sickness. Re-enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops in Wake County at age 30, March 4, 1862 for the war. Captured at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862 and confined at Fort Monroe, Va., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and paroled December 17, 1862 to be exchanged. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

- JOHNSON, ANDERSON, Private.** Born in Chatham County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 32, July 15, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company E, 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops but transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops May 29, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for 40 days July 27, 1863.
- JONES, CADWALLADER A., Private.** Conscripted March 27, 1864 for the war. Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., where he died April 27, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.
- JONES, THOMAS B., Private.** Born in Wake County where he enlisted at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., August 20, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- JONES, WILLIAM H., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Promoted to Sergeant January 28, 1862. Appointed Drill Master, with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, December 6, 1862 to rank from November 25, 1862. Ordered to report to Colonel Peter Mallett, Raleigh. Took Oath of Allegiance at Raleigh April 17, 1865.
- KELLY, JOHN, Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Died at Raleigh July 5, 1863 of fever.
- KELLY, W. H., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 1—October 31, 1862.
- LASHLIE, JOHN M., Private.** Resided in Johnson County and enlisted at Raleigh at age 30, December 17, 1861 for the war. Captured at Hazel River, Va., August 8, 1863. Took Oath of Allegiance September 23, 1863 and sent to Philadelphia, Pa.
- LASSITER, JOSEPH B., Private.** Born in Chatham County where he resided prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 31, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at home in Chatham County September 14, 1861 of fever.
- LAWRENCE, M. B., Private.** Born in Chatham County and enlisted in Wake County at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 30, 1861 of fever.
- LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, Private.** Born in Wake County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 35, July 3, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service February 5, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Sioux City, Iowa, November 23, 1865.
- LEWIS, ALLEN A., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- LOSSING, J. W., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County June 3, 1863 for the war. Captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

- LOWE, NATHAN, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 43, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died in North Carolina May 10, 1862.
- LOWE, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops but transferred to Company G, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops June 1, 1861. Appointed Sergeant and mustered in at Camp Mason, Alamance County, August 21, 1861. Discharged prior to October 11, 1861.
- LOWE, WILLIAM MARION, Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a doctor and enlisted at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops but transferred to Company G, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops June 1, 1861. Appointed Sr 2nd Lieutenant to rank from May 16, 1861 and mustered in at Camp Mason, Alamance County, August 21, 1861 for the war. Resigned August 7, 1862. Conscripted and assigned to Wayside Hospital No. 2, Greensboro, October 6, 1864 as a nurse. Paroled at Greensboro May 1865.
- LOYD, GREEN, Private.** Enlisted in Orange County at age 39, February 24, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., August 31, 1862.
- LUTER, SANDY, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died March 3-4, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.
- LUTER, W. H., Private.** Born in Chatham County and enlisted in Wake County at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., September 14, 1861 of fever.
- LYON, W. H., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant January 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- MALCOMB, A. C., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County September 15, 1862 for the war. Died at Winchester, Va., October 26, 1862.
- MARTIN, JOHN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 31, September 22, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops and transferred to Company B, 54th Regiment N. C. Troops December 20, 1862. Deserted at Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, 1863.
- MASON, WILLIAM A., Private.** Born in Orange County and enlisted in Wake County at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Raleigh August 29, 1861 of dyspepsia.
- MAY, GREEN, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County March 4, 1864 for the war.
- MAY, PRIOR, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh March 5, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- MEDLIN, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point

Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 19, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for thirty days March 24, 1865.

MEDLIN, SAMUEL, Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 51, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 29, 1861 by reason of old age and general disability.

MEDLING, GRAY, Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 7, 1862 of pneumonia.

MILLS, H. M., Private. Resided and enlisted in Wake County at age 17, February 2, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 20, 1862.

MONTGOMERY, ELI, Private. Born in Chatham County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Petersburg, Va., June 5, 1862 by reason of depressed fracture of the cranium and cardiac disease.

MORING, F. O. K., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh December 18, 1863 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 19, 1865.

MORRING, JAMES H., Private. Enlisted in Alamance County July 3, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged October 25, 1861 by reason of wound.

MORRING, W. L., Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

MORRIS, A. F., Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 26, 1864. Paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

MORRIS, JOSEPH T., Private. Born in Wake County where he enlisted at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861. Died of wound at Manassas Junction, Va., August 24, 1861.

MORTON, H. A., Private. Resided in Rowan County and conscripted March 3, 1864 for the war. Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 19, 1865.

MULLHOLLAND, SIDNEY, Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

MYRES, W. A., Private. Enlisted at Kinston February 10, 1864 for the war. Deserted at Winchester, Va., about September 1, 1864.

- NORRIS, JOSEPH, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Wake County at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Detailed in Medical Department and left in hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., as a nurse. Captured in hospital July 5, 1863. Paroled at City Point, Va., March 6, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- PAGE, BENJAMIN, Private.** Conscripted in Burke County at age 28, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- PAGE, GEORGE, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 26, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 16, 1865.
- PAGE, JACKSON, Private.** Conscripted in Burke County at age 24, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and died of wound November 10, 1864.
- PAGE, O. H., Corporal.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 33, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal January 28, 1862. Discharged March 14-19, 1862 after furnishing a substitute.
- PAGE, WESLEY, Private.** Resided in Burke County where he enlisted at age 22, September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863 and detailed as hospital guard until December 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- PAGE, WILLIAM, Private.** Captured at Frederick, Md., July 9, 1864 and confined in hospital until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., September 28, 1864 and exchanged September 30, 1864.
- PARKER, W. T., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- PARRISH, D. F., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged November 28, 1861.
- PARRISH, EDWARD, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- PEARSON, JONATHAN, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Wake County November 13, 1863 for the war. "Deserted" and "captured" near Raccoon Ford, Va., January 1-6, 1864. Released after taking Oath of Amnesty at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1865. Sent to New York City.
- PENLEY, L. D., Private.** Captured in hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863, wounded.
- PERRY, G. W., Private.** Resided in Union County as a blacksmith and enlisted in Wake County at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 30, 1862 and confined at Fort Monroe, Va., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 31, 1862. Captured at

Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 10-12, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

PICKARD, HENRY, Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, July 3, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and detailed as nurse in hospital at Staunton, Va., by reason of wound. Deserted from hospital November 1, 1863.

PICKARD, JOHN W., Private. Born in Orange County and resided as a stone mason prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 38, July 3, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862. Discharged at Danville, Va., September 2, 1863 by reason of wound.

PICKARD, LAFAYETTE, Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 24, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

PICKARD, THOMAS, Private. Enlisted in Orange County at age 26, February 24, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through February 1864.

PICKARD, WILLIAM W., Private. Resided and enlisted in Orange County at age 20, September 2, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company G, 28th Regiment N. C. Troops. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and paroled December 14, 1862 to be exchanged. Transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops March 18, 1863. Captured at Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863.

POINDEXTER, PLEASANT H., Private. Enlisted in Yadkin County at age 26, September 15, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops and transferred to Company G, 28th Regiment N. C. Troops March—April 1863. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., wounded, July 18, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

POINDEXTER, WILLIAM G. W., Private. Born in Yadkin County where he was conscripted at age 28, September 15, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops and transferred to Company G, 28th Regiment N. C. Troops March 18, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

POPE, H. L., Private. Resided in Orange County as a farmer. Captured at age 36, at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died October 25, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.

POPE, W. PAUL, Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

QUEEN, JONAS, Private. Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 17, September 22, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Danville, Va., July 31, 1863 by reason of "phthisis pulmonalis, great general debility and neuralgia." Later conscripted and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.

QUEEN, MOSES, Private. Enlisted in Burke County at age 26, September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., March 26, 1863 of enteritis.

- REVIS, DANIEL, Private.** Resided in Yadkin County and enlisted at Raleigh October 10, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- RIGGSBY, MARK, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 28, February 25, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 4, 1862 of laryngitis and fever.
- ROBERTS, AARON, Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 26, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service January 23, 1864. Mustered into Company G, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Deserted at Fort Snelling, Minn., October 1, 1865.
- ROBERTS, ASHWELL, Private.** Born in Wake or Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service February 17, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Promoted to Lance Corporal July 3, 1864 and to Corporal March 14, 1865. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 27, 1865.
- ROBERTS, JOHN, Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service February 5, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Sioux City, Iowa, November 23, 1865.
- ROBERTS, ZACHARIAH, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Wake County at age 26, March 8, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862 and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Detailed to Captain Samuel B. Waters' Company, Provost Guard, Raleigh, December 14, 1863 by reason of wound. Paroled at Raleigh April 20, 1865.
- RODGERS, G. W. H., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 24, March 2, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 18, 1862 of pneumonia.
- SEARS, GEORGE W., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Musician the same day, however, appears as Private after August 1861. Transferred to Company D, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops December 1, 1862. Died at Farmville, Va., February 8, 1865 of pneumonia and typhoid fever.
- SEARS, HARMON, 1st Sergeant.** Born in Chatham County and resided as a mechanic prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 25, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as 1st Sergeant. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., January 26-27, 1862 by reason of wound.
- SHIP, JOHN, Private.** Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SHIPP, JOSEPH M., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, December 13, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and died of wound at Woodstock, Va., September 24, 1864.

- SHIPP, NATHANIEL M., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 41, July 1, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company G, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops. Discharged June 23, 1862 by reason of disability. Conscripted September 15, 1862 and assigned to Company I, 31st Regiment N. C. Troops. Transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops September–October 1864. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance July 27, 1865.
- SIKES, EDWARD, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SMITH, DANIEL, Private.** Enlisted in Burke County at age 24, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25–March 3, 1865.
- SMITH, DAVID, Private.** Resided and enlisted in Burke County at age 28, September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 20, 1865.
- SMITH, HENRY, Private.** Born in Burke County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, September 22, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Fredericksburg, Va., January 15, 1863 by reason of "mental imbecility."
- SMITH, JAMES M., Private.** Born in Lincoln County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Burke County at age 18, April 12, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, 54th Regiment N. C. Troops and transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops December 20, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Died at Gordonsville, Va., September 6, 1863 of pneumonia.
- SMITH, JOSHUA, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh August 20, 1863 for the war. Deserted near Woodstock, Va., November 8, 1864.
- SMITH, THOMAS H., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862 and captured near the battlefield October 1, 1862. Paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., October 25, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service January 29, 1864. Mustered into Company I, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., June 6, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 21, 1866.
- STALLINGS, R. G., Sergeant.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal December 1, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.
- STANSIL, STEPHEN, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh April 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from August 8 through December 1864.
- STEELE, J. G., Private.** Resided as a farmer in Yadkin County where he enlisted at age 18, January 15, 1864. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., March 10–12, 1865.
- STEELE, WILLIAM D., Private.** Resided as a wagonmaker in Yadkin County where he was conscripted at age 28, September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until

paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., May 23, 1863. Captured at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864 and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point March 10-12, 1865.

STONE, JAMES H., Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Detailed as teamster from July 21, 1861 through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

STONE, J. H., Private. Enlisted in Wake County May 28, 1864 for the war. Died September 24, 1864.

STONE, J. S., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh October 28, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 9, 1865.

STONE, ROBERT D., Private. Enlisted in Wake County November 10, 1863 for war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

STRICKLIN, W. H., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 18, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 19, 1865.

TANNER, C., Private. Captured at Spotsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he died July 10, 1864 of chronic diarrhea.

TAYLOR, JOHN T., Private. Born in Nash County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 21, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged December 17, 1861 by reason of bad eyes.

TROGDEN, A. D., Private. Enlisted at Raleigh March 5, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

UPCHURCH, J. H., Sergeant. Enlisted in Virginia at age 24, August 13, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and escaped. Promoted to Sergeant November-December 1863. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Died of wound at Charlottesville, Va., November 13, 1864.

UPCHURCH, WILLIFORD, Private. Enlisted in Wake County at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Missing in action at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

UPCHURCH, WINSHIP, Private. Born in Chatham County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Wake County at age 17, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service February 17, 1864. Mustered into Company E, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Deserted near Fort Benton, Montana Territory, July 3, 1865.

UPCHURCH, WINSLOW, Private. Enlisted in Chatham County October 24, 1864 for the war. Present through December 1864.

VARNER, GEORGE W., Private. Enlisted in Orange County at age 24, February 24, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865.

- WARREN, DENNIS P., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 19, May 28, 1861 for the war. Discharged November 28, 1861.
- WEATHERSPOON, JAMES O., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company G, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops June 1, 1861 and mustered into that company as Sergeant August 21, 1861. Discharged July 27, 1862 by reason of disability.
- WEATHERSPOON, SIMPSON, Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a blacksmith and enlisted at age 28, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company G, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops June 1, 1861 and mustered into that company as Jr 2nd Lieutenant August 21, 1861. Promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant August 7, 1862. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862 and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Confined in various prisons until released after taking Oath of Allegiance at Fort Delaware, Del., June 12, 1865.
- WEATHERSPOON, WILLIAM H., Private.** Born in Wake County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Transferred to Company G, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops June 1, 1861 and mustered into that company as Sergeant August 21, 1861. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant February 4, 1863. Paroled at Greensboro May 1, 1865.
- WIGGINS, JOHN, Private.** Captured at Old Church, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., March 18-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- WILDER, JOHN W., Sergeant.** Born in Wake County where he enlisted at age 22, May 28, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Sergeant. Wounded at Battle of First Manassas July 21, 1861 and died of wound at Charlottesville, Va., August 2, 1861.
- WILLIAMS, C. L., 1st Sergeant.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Promoted to 1st Sergeant January 28, 1862. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, G. S., Private.** Resided and enlisted in Chatham County at age 23, July 18, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, JACKSON L., Private.** Born in Wake County where he enlisted at age 23, May 28, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Jones, Va., September 13, 1861 of disease.
- WILLIAMS, JAMES M., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- WILLIAMS, J. F., Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 30, May 28, 1861 for the war. Detailed to Ambulance Corps as driver September 1, 1862 through September 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, J. H., Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 20, February 25, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- WILLIAMS, SANDY, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 26, February 1, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company D, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops. Captured at New Bern March 14, 1862 and paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops December 27, 1862. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WILSON, ALLEN, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 51, March 4, 1862 for the war. Died at home October 19, 1862 of disease.
- WILSON, STEPHEN, Private.** Enlisted as a substitute in Chatham County at age 48, March 4-7, 1862 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- WILSON, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 23, February 23, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 18, 1862 of fever.
- WIMBLY, MARK, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County at age 18, May 28, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- WINFREY, W. H., Private.** Resided and conscripted in Yadkin County at age 20, September 15, 1862 for the war. Captured in hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863 and confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 8, 1863. Captured at Strasburg, Va., September 23, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 22, 1865.
- YATES, L. B., Private.** Enlisted near Fredericksburg, Va., at age 35, March 28, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- YATES, V. STEWARD, Private.** Enlisted in Chatham County at age 23, March 1-3, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- YEARGEN, WYATT, Private.** Resided in Mecklenburg County and enlisted at Raleigh at age 24, September 17, 1862 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company K, 30th Regiment N. C. Troops but transferred to Company I, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops April 10, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- YOUNG, JAMES W., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 22, July 3, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., February 20-21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.

COMPANY K

OFFICERS

CAPTAINS

LEA, JAMES W. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 33, June 21, 1861 for the war and commissioned Captain by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Wounded at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned August 23, 1862 by reason of ill health.

VINCENT, JOSEPH S. Resided and enlisted in Alamance County at age 29, June 21, 1861 for the war and commissioned 1st Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to Captain August 23, 1862. Absent sick from August 24, 1863 through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 18, 1865.

LIEUTENANTS

BURTON, JAMES T., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Born in Caswell County where he resided as a merchant and enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Reduced to ranks November 1, 1861 on his request. Reappointed Sergeant August 1, 1862 and promoted to Jr 2nd Lieutenant December 2, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 12, 1865.

CRAWFORD, SAMUEL J., 1st Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Alamance County at age 31 and commissioned Sr 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant August 23, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg July 5, 1863. Confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 18, 1865.

MAYNARD, GEORGE R., Sr 2nd Lieutenant. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Elected Jr 2nd Lieutenant April 4, 1862 and promoted to Sr 2nd Lieutenant August 23, 1862. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.

RONEY, CALVIN N., Jr 2nd Lieutenant. Resided and enlisted in Alamance County at age 29, June 21, 1861 for the war. Commissioned Jr 2nd Lieutenant by Governor Ellis to rank from May 16, 1861. Resigned April 4, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

ACTOR, J. A., Private. Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., May 30, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died July 9, 1864 of inflammation of bowels.

ADAMS, JOHN H., Private. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at age 33, March 1, 1862 for the war. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for thirty days April 23, 1862 and died at home in North Carolina May 4, 1863 of fever.

- ALDRIDGE, BENJAMIN R., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Raleigh May 16, 1865.
- ALDRIDGE, JAMES P., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 17, March 1, 1862 for the war. Missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- ALLEN, E. M., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- ALLEN, H. C., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1864 for the war.
- ALLEN, HENRY Y., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- ALLEN, JOSEPH, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 39, June 21, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., January 20, 1862 by reason of general debility.
- ALLEN, JOSEPH Y., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Shepherdstown, Va., July 1, 1863 of typhoid fever.
- ALLEN, LEVI WALKER, Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal May 28, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant November-December 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- ALLEN, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a saddler and enlisted at age 34, July 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., October 28, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- ALLISON, JOHN Q., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 37, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 22, 1865.
- ALLISON, LEE, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died October 31, 1863 of diphtheria.
- ALLISON, MARION W., Private.** Born and resided in Orange County and enlisted March 1861 in Company D, 4th Regiment Kentucky Infantry. Wounded at Dallas, Va., May 1864 and sent home on furlough. Transferred to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops while on furlough but never returned by reason of wound.
- ANDERSON, JOHNSON, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from June 25 through December 1864.
- BAKER, JOSEPH, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 44, March 1, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Richmond, Va., October 3, 1862 by reason of insanity and general debility.

- BALLARD, JOHN BEDFORD, Corporal.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 17, March 1, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as a Private. Paroled at Greensboro May 13, 1865 with the rank of Corporal.
- BARKER, LEVI, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted in Halifax County May 12, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- BARNETT, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- BARNWELL, HENRY M., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a school teacher and enlisted at age 24, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- BARNWELL, JOHN C., Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh at age 26, September 1, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., June 5, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- BARTON, ANDREW, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 31, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp near Manassas Junction, Va., August 31, 1861 of disease.
- BARTON, GEORGE H., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 10, 1862 of bronchitis and hemorrhage of the lungs.
- BARTON, JAMES SIDNEY, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 21, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance and sent to Fort Monroe, Va., March 14, 1864 to work on public works.
- BARTON, JOHN, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 33, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- BASKNIGHT, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 15, 1864 for the war.
- BIRD, GEORGE M., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted September 1, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Deserted at Red Wood, Minn., September 29, 1864.
- BIRD, WILLIAM A., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 31, June 21, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Ashland, Va., May 1, 1862 by reason of disease of the lungs.
- BLANCHARD, F. W., Private.** Resided in Alamance County. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 31, 1865 with paralysis and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 30, 1865.

- BROWNING, JAMES L., Private.** Enlisted at Fredericksburg, Va., at age 18, April 4, 1863 for the war as a substitute for William P. Browning. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died February 18, 1865 of congestion of brain.
- BROWNING, THOMAS FRANKLIN, Private.** Born in Caswell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 35, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., December 18, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- BROWNING, WILLIAM P., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at South Mountain, Md., September 15, 1862 and paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., November 10, 1862. Discharged April 4, 1863 after providing James L. Browning as his substitute.
- BYRD, JOHN W., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 34, July 8, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., February 6, 1863 of disease.
- CAPPS, H., Private.** Died at Kinston April 18, 1864 of gunshot wounds.
- CHAPPLE, ELISHA, Private.** Resided in Montgomery County and enlisted in Shenandoah Valley, Va., October 16, 1864 for the war. Captured near Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- CHEEKS, GEORGE W., Private.** Enlisted at Fredericksburg, Va., at age 18, March 1, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., December 28, 1863. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- CHRISTOPHER, JOHN WASHINGTON, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 41, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Raleigh May 17, 1865.
- CONNER, E. F., Private.** Died in Warren County August 1, 1864 of disease.
- COOK, NEHEMIAH, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1862 for the war. Detailed to Pioneer Corps, Lexington, Va., November 27, 1864 through December 1864.
- CORDELL, A., Private.** Resided in Buncombe County as a farmer. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 13, 1865.
- CRAWFORD, LEVI, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 7, 1862 of measles.
- CURRAN, JOHN, Private.** Born in Ireland and resided as a laborer when he was conscripted. Captured at Mechanicsville, Va., June 30, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., where he joined the U. S. service September 4, 1863. Mustered into Company D, 3rd Regiment Maryland Cavalry at Baltimore, Md., at age 24, September 15, 1863 for three years. Transferred to Company E, same regiment, December 9, 1864. Mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., September 7, 1865.

- DAILEY, GEORGE GRAHAM, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., October 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 and at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- DAILEY, JOHN GILL, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Wharf, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- DAILEY, L. G., Private.** Paroled at Greensboro May 13, 1865.
- DAILY, A. G., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 and at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- DALBY, A. G., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- DALEY, J. F., Private.** Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 10, 1865.
- DANIELY, W. J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Charlottesville, Va., November–December 1862 of disease.
- DeSHONG, MARTIN V., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a trader and enlisted at age 24, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant July 29, 1861. Died at Charlottesville, Va., July 7, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- DeSHONG, NATHANIEL POLK, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 17, June 21, 1861 for the war. Detailed as teamster February 6, 1862 through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- EDWARDS, JACQUES, Private.** Received pay as a paroled prisoner May 27, 1863 for the months of March–April 1863.
- EMERSON, WILLIAM, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 10, 1864 for the war. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- EVANS, G. W. HAYWOOD, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided and enlisted at age 21, July 4, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., October 22, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- EVERHART, FRANKLIN, Private.** Resided in Davidson County and enlisted in Shenandoah Valley, Va., October 16, 1864 for the war. Captured at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 21, 1865.
- FITCH, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 14, 1865.

- FONVILLE, B. F., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston April 12, 1864 for the war. Absent wounded from April 18, 1864 through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 11, 1865.
- FRAZER, JOHN, Private.** Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he died December 6, 1864 of typhoid fever.
- FULBRIGHT, GEORGE W., Private.** Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- FULBRIGHT, MIKE, Private.** Enlisted in Henrico County, Va., June 1, 1864 for the war. Died September 1, 1864 of disease.
- GARRISON, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.
- GORDON, C. G., Private.** Died at Petersburg, Va., May 13-24, 1864 of gunshot wound.
- GRAHAM, ALBERT, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- GRAHAM, ROBERT MABANE, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 30, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., August 10, 1862 of fever.
- GRAHAM, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted near Port Royal, Va., at age 46, February 2, 1863 for the war as a substitute for Eli McAdams. Captured in hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 3, 1865.
- GRINSTEAD, JOSEPH S., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, June 20, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died February 20, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.
- GRINSTEAD, THOMAS ELLI, Private.** Born in Person County and resided as a farmer in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., February 9, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- HALL, JAMES HARRISON, Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal July 29, 1861 and promoted to Sergeant August 1, 1862. Present or accounted for through February 1864.
- HALL, WILLIAM A., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Appointed Corporal March 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 10, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.
- HARRIS, JOSEPH, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Absent sick November-December 1864.
- HART, JOHN, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, June 21, 1861 for the war. Reported as missing at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and there is no further record until he is reported dead November 8, 1864 of gunshot wound.

- HART, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865.
- HART, WYATT, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he died April 4, 1864.
- HATCHEL, SAMUEL, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 27, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., June 1, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1863. Confined at Fort Delaware until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863. Joined the U. S. service January 23, 1864. Mustered into Company G, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 21, 1866.
- HATCHELL, DAVID, Private.** Enlisted at Raleigh September 1, 1861 for the war. Killed at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- HAYES, JESSE, Private.** Conscripted March 1863 for the war. Died at Lynchburg, Va., June 27, 1864 of typhoid fever.
- HAZELL, ALFRED SHUT, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at age 36, June 21, 1861. Appointed 1st Sergeant after enlistment but reduced to ranks for being absent without leave July 24, 1861. Discharged July 8, 1862 after furnishing a substitute.
- HAZLE, JAMES C., Private.** Enlisted as a substitute at Richmond, Va., at age 16, July 8, 1862 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HAZLE, W. H., Private.** Enlisted at Plymouth April 24, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HESSIE, MARION, Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal August 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., May 8, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864 as a Corporal. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.
- HICKS, ALEXANDER, Private.** Born in Halifax County and resided as a blacksmith prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 47, June 21, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., January 20, 1862 by reason of age and general physical incapacity.
- HICKS, JOSEPH, Private.** Born in Halifax County and resided as a tobacconist prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 54, June 21, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 20, 1861 by reason of general infirmity.
- HOLT, GRANVILLE SIMPSON, Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 35, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant December 1, 1862. Wounded and captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and admitted to hospital at Washington, D. C., where he died of wound November 9, 1863.

- HOLT, MITCHELL, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Missing in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- HORNER, THOMAS, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HOWARD, R. B., Private.** Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until transferred to Point Lookout, Md., October 18, 1863.
- HUGHES, FRANKLIN, Private.** Enlisted in Washington County April 24, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HUGHES, JOHN HENRY, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 10, 1865.
- HUGHES, RUFFIN, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, July 1, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged. Died in hospital and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, February 19, 1865.
- HUGHES, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at age 27, June 21, 1861 for the war. Detailed as regimental blacksmith September 1, 1861 through February 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HUNT, J. W., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Transferred to Company B, 12th Regiment N. C. Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Volunteers) November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- HUNT, SOLOMON, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and died of wound at Mt. Jackson, Va., November 8, 1864.
- HURDLE, EDWARD L., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 27, March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25—March 3, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., February 28, 1865 with pneumonia. Died March 9, 1865 and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.
- HURDLE, G. D., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County February 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- HURDLE, GEORGE W., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 22, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., September 20, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- HURDLE, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 23, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., September 18-19, 1864. Died at Winchester, Va., October 1, 1864 of wound.
- HYATT, E. P., Private.** Conscripted March 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Charlotte May 15, 1864, wounded, and returned to duty June 8, 1864. Transferred October 24, 1864.

- ISLEY, G. C., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Greensboro May 4, 1865.
- JONES, LEVI, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., April 15, 1862 of measles.
- JONES, ZALMON J., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Raleigh September 1, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 and captured at South Mountain, Md., July 4, 1864. Confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 19, 1865.
- KEAVER, DAVID A., Private.** Resided in Burke County where he was conscripted September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- KING, ANDERSON, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 42, June 21, 1861 for the war. Killed in action at Battle of Second Manassas August 29, 1862.
- KING, C. W., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 17, 1862 of "injury of ankle."
- KING, HENRY C., Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., May 8, 1864. Appointed Corporal November-December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865 with the rank of Sergeant.
- KING, JOHN W., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 14, 1865.
- KING, WILLIAM S., Private.** Conscripted and attached to Company E, Mallett's Battalion Camp Guard until assigned to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops March 1, 1864. Died in Virginia September 28, 1864 of disease.
- LYNCH, THOMAS, Private.** Resided in Bladen County and enlisted at Kinston March 9, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- LYNCH, THOMPSON, Private.** Enlisted in Wake County July 15, 1862 for the war. Originally assigned to Company E, Mallett's Battalion Camp Guard and appointed Sergeant. Assigned to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops in mid 1864 as a Private. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- MALONE, EGBERT, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 35, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862. Detailed at Greensboro as guard in Commissary Department through December 1864 by reason of wound. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MALONE, NATHANIEL, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 and again at Gettysburg,

Pa., July 1, 1863 where he was captured in hospital after his leg was amputated. Paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 27, 1863. Retired to Invalid Corps October 7, 1864 and stationed at Charlotte. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.

MASON, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Private. Born in Alamance County and resided as a carpenter prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 38, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service January 22, 1864. Mustered into Company A, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Appointed Corporal May 2, 1864 and reduced to ranks May 22, 1864. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 10, 1866.

MATHIS, WILLIAM BEDFORD, Private. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 13, 1865.

MAYNARD, JOHN H., Sergeant. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Sergeant May 1-October 31, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 and died of wound July 4, 1863.

McADAMS, ALVIS, Private. Enlisted in Alamance County at age 26, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Regimental Musician March 15, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.

McADAMS, ELI, Private. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 44, June 21, 1861 for the war. Detailed in Brigade Commissary Department December 18, 1862 and discharged upon furnishing substitute.

McADAMS, J., Private. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864.

McADAMS, JOHN T., Private. Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 38, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged March 14, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 18, 1865.

McCULLOCH, R. W., Private. Enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

McGALLARD, H., Private. Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Captured in hospital at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865 and retained for treatment.

McGALLARD, JOHN, Private. Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., February 25-March 3, 1865. Furloughed from hospital at Richmond, Va., for thirty days March 6, 1865.

- MEADOWS, BROADY, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., May 27, 1864, wounded, and returned to duty June 3, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- MEADOWS, WILLIAM, Private.** Resided in Granville County and enlisted in Henrico County, Va., June 5, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 15, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., June 15, 1865 where he died June 18, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.
- MERRIT, JOHN T., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.
- MILES, GEORGE, Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at Raleigh October 2, 1863 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company E, Mallett's Battalion Camp Guard but assigned to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops about March 1, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 29, 1865.
- MINNIS, ALLEN, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 35, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Ashland, Va., April 15, 1862 of disease.
- MITCHELL, ANDERSON L., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1863 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 16, 1865.
- MOONEY, JACOB B., Private.** Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf, James River, Va., January 21, 1865. Stationed at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- MOORE, ELI M., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 17, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Mt. Jackson, Va., January 18, 1863 of chronic bronchitis.
- MOORE, HARRISON, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.
- MOORE, SOLOMON, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 26, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- MURRAY, ALCEY J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded and captured in Maryland September 14-17, 1862. Died in hospital at Camp Curtain, near Harrisburg, Pa., January 1, 1863 of variola.
- MURRAY, BEDFORD, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 18, October 24, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.
- MURRAY, JAMES MACON, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at

- Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md. Reported dead of chronic dysentery February 19, 1865 and also as paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.
- MURRAY, MADISON, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 41, June 21, 1861 for the war. Missing in action at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
- NORWOOD, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- OVERBY, WILLIAM C., Private.** Resided in Granville County where he enlisted at age 28, April 26, 1861 for the war. Originally enlisted in Company B, 12th Regiment N. C. Troops (2nd Regiment N. C. Volunteers). Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863 and captured in hospital at Gettysburg July 4-5, 1863. Confined at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until paroled and exchanged at City Point, Va., September 16, 1863. Detailed under Enrolling Officer February 23, 1864. Returned to company October 1, 1864. Transferred to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops November 15, 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- PALMER, HARRISON, Private.** Resided in Alamance County and conscripted March 2, 1864 for the war. Captured near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., July 10, 1864 and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 15, 1865.
- PICKETT, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 37, March 26, 1863 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 24, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- PITTARD, GEORGE W., Private.** Born in Person County. Paroled at age 41 at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- PITTARD, JAMES M., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Wounded and captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he died of wound November 10, 1864.
- QUALLS, CHARLES J., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Missing in action at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- QUALLS, RICHARD, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Coxes Landing, James River, Va., February 14-15, 1865. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., after exchanged.
- RAMSEY, WILLIAM R., Private.** Resided in Burke County where he was conscripted September 22, 1862 for the war. Died in Burke County April 13, 1864 of disease.
- RASCOE, JOHN FRANKLIN, Private.** Born in Caswell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 18, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Reduced to ranks upon discharge at Richmond, Va., July 24, 1862 by reason of chronic gastroenteritis.
- RASCOE, WILLIAM A., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.

- RAY, THOMAS L., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 39, June 21, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- RHINEHART, F., Private.** Born in Haywood County and enlisted at Kinston at age 45, March 1, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through January 1865.
- RICE, WILLIAM, Private.** Mortally wounded in action at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
- ROBBISON, J., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick August 20 through December 1864.
- ROBERSON, G., Private.** Appears on September 15–October 31, 1864 Muster Roll as "absent sick."
- ROBERTS, ANDERSON, Private.** Born in Caswell County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 24, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Retired to Invalid Corps January 13, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro May 13, 1865.
- ROBERTSON, J. S., Private.** Conscripted and attached to Company A, Mallett's Battalion Camp Guard until assigned to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops about March 1, 1864. Present or accounted for through August 1864.
- ROGERS, JAMES H., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at home in Alamance County October 20-21, 1862 of "disease of the lungs."
- ROGERS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Private.** Resided in Haywood County and conscripted and assigned to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops about April 1864. Captured at Strasburg, Va., October 19, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 17, 1865.
- RYNEHEART, ALFRED, Private.** Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Gordonsville, Va., November 22, 1862 of typhoid fever.
- SCOTT, THOMAS, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Greenwood Station, Va., July 14, 1862 of typhoid pneumonia.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM R., Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Greenwood Station, Va., July 16, 1862 of typhoid pneumonia.
- SHANKLIN, ELMORE M., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 19, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Hill, Va., October 26, 1861 of typhoid fever.
- SHAW, JOHN, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Plymouth April 18, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 13, 1865.
- SHAW, JOSEPH M., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- SHIELDS, K., Private.** Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863 and captured July 4, 1863. Died in hospital at Chester, Pa., July 29, 1863 after left leg amputated.
- SIMPSON, CHESLEY, Corporal.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 21, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal May-June 1862. Killed in action at Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862.
- SIMPSON, GEORGE W., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a shoemaker and enlisted at age 37, March 1, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862 causing amputation of left arm. Absent wounded until retired to Invalid Corps March 3, 1865.
- SIMPSON, MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1st Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Promoted to Sergeant April 1, 1862 and to 1st Sergeant March-April 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863 and died of wound in North Carolina September 5, 1863.
- SMITH, WILLIAM J., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 36, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Fredericksburg, Va., March 22, 1863 of fever.
- SQUIRES, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- SQUIRES, THOMAS F., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Missing in action at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
- STEPHENSON, G., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 13 through December 1864.
- STEVENSON, JAMES L., Private.** Conscripted and assigned to Company K, 6th Regiment N. C. State Troops about April 1864. Furloughed from hospital at Charlotte September 13, 1864.
- TALLANT, DAVID, Private.** Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Absent sick September 14, 1863 through December 1864.
- TARPLEY, WILLIAM A., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 24, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Sergeant the same day. Promoted to 1st Sergeant July 29, 1861 and reduced to ranks March 1, 1863. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., March 16, 1865.
- TATE, W. P., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., May 15, 1862 of rubeola and buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, May 16, 1862.
- TATE, W. S., Private.** Resided in Alamance County and enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Captured at Farmville, Va., April 6, 1865 and confined at Newport News, Va., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 25, 1865.
- THOMAS, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

- THOMAS, LEVI, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Killed at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.
- TURNER, JAMES HENRY, Private.** Born in Caswell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 32, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., May 8, 1864. Present or accounted for through December 1864.
- VESS, A. J., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864. Absent wounded through December 1864.
- VINCENT, JOHN T., Sergeant.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, June 21, 1861 for the war. Appointed Corporal the same day. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant August 1, 1863. Discharged at Camp Godwin, Va., February 1, 1865 by reason of "gunshot wound through the shoulder and ankylosis of the joint."
- WALKER, HENRY, Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 6, 1864 for the war. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WALKER, JACOB, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 30, June 21, 1861 for the war. Detached as guard at Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., September 19, 1862 through February 1864. Captured near Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 22, 1865.
- WALKER, JOHN KERR, 1st Sergeant.** Resided as a farmer in Alamance County where he enlisted at age 17, June 21, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal October 1, 1862 and promoted to Sergeant March 1, 1863. Promoted to 1st Sergeant September 15–October 31, 1864. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 31, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865.
- WALKER, ROBERT LAFAYETTE, Sergeant.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 19, March 1, 1862 for the war. Mustered in as Private. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Appointed Corporal December 1, 1862 and promoted to Sergeant November–December 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WALKER, WILLIAM J., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County June 21, 1863 for the war. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled and exchanged at Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga., November 15, 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
- WARD, JACOB, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a mechanic and enlisted at age 48, June 21, 1861 for the war. Discharged August 6, 1861 by reason of disability.
- WARD, SAMUEL, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 28, June 21, 1861 for the war. Deserted September 20, 1861. Paroled at Greensboro May 12, 1865.
- WARREN, HENRY, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 29, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., February 24, 1863 of typhoid pneumonia.

- WATSON, GEORGE W., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., where he joined the U. S. service January 23, 1864. Mustered into Company A, 1st Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1864 for three years. Deserted at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 30, 1865. Charge of desertion removed and discharge prepared July 11, 1908 to take effect as of October 30, 1865.
- WESTBROOKS, DAVID R., Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864 and confined at Point Lookout, Md., until released after taking Oath of Allegiance May 15, 1865.
- WESTBROOKS, JAMES, Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 34, March 1, 1862 for the war. Discharged at Danville, Va., June 3, 1862 by reason of phthisis pulmonalis.
- WESTBROOKS, THOMAS JOHNSTON, Private.** Born in Caswell County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862. Absent without leave after June 11, 1863.
- WHITE, A. J., Private.** Enlisted at Kinston March 15, 1864 for the war. Absent sick from April 13 through December 1864.
- WHITE, STEPHEN A., Private.** Conscripted and assigned about April 1864. Detailed to hospital at Raleigh February 3, 1865 by reason of his suffering from congenital myopia. Captured at Raleigh April 13, 1865 and paroled May 6, 1865.
- WHITENER, LEVI, Private.** Conscripted in Burke County September 22, 1862 for the war. Died at Staunton, Va., August 28, 1863 of typhoid fever.
- WILLIAMS, A. J., Private.** Resided in Haywood County and conscripted at Kinston March 1, 1864 for the war. Wounded at Plymouth April 20, 1864 and furloughed. Took Oath of Allegiance at Louisville, Ky., February 21, 1865 and sent north of the Ohio River.
- WILLIAMS, BEDFORD, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 18, March 1, 1862 for the war. Died at Richmond, Va., December 7-8, 1862 of "anasarca with diphtheria."
- WILLIAMS, MARSHALL, Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Captured at Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862 and confined at Fort Delaware, Del., until paroled and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862.
- WILSON, ROBERT THOMAS, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided and enlisted at age 20, June 21, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1864. Paroled at Burkeville, Va., April 14-17, 1865.
- WOLF, GASTON D., Private.** Enlisted in Alamance County at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Absent without leave June 11, 1863 through October 1864. Paroled at Greensboro May 22, 1865.
- WOLF, JOHN A., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted in Alamance County at age 25, March 1, 1862 for the war. Absent without leave June 11, 1863 through October 1864. Died at Richmond, Va., December 3, 1864 of "congestis cerebri."

- WOLF, ROWAN, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 19, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., March 1, 1862 of fever.
- WORKMAN, HENRY JAMES, Private.** Born in Orange County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Died at Camp Fisher, Va., January 10, 1862 of "purpura hemorrhage."
- WORKMAN, J. H., Private.** Born in Orange County and resided as a farmer prior to enlistment in Alamance County at age 23, June 21, 1861 for the war. Discharged at Camp Fisher, Va., February 28, 1862 by reason of anemia.
- WORKMAN, J. H., Private.** Resided in Orange County and enlisted at New Market, Va., November 18, 1864 for the war. Admitted to hospital at Richmond, Va., March 26, 1865, wounded, and captured in hospital April 3, 1865. Transferred to hospital at Point Lookout, Md., May 6, 1865 and released after taking Oath of Allegiance June 26, 1865.
- WYATT, FREDERICK, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 31, June 21, 1861 for the war. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
- YOUNGER, JAMES, Private.** Born in Alamance County where he resided as a farmer and enlisted at age 37, June 21, 1861 for the war. Detailed in Regimental Quartermaster Department November 1, 1861 as a teamster. Accidentally shot and killed May 10, 1862.

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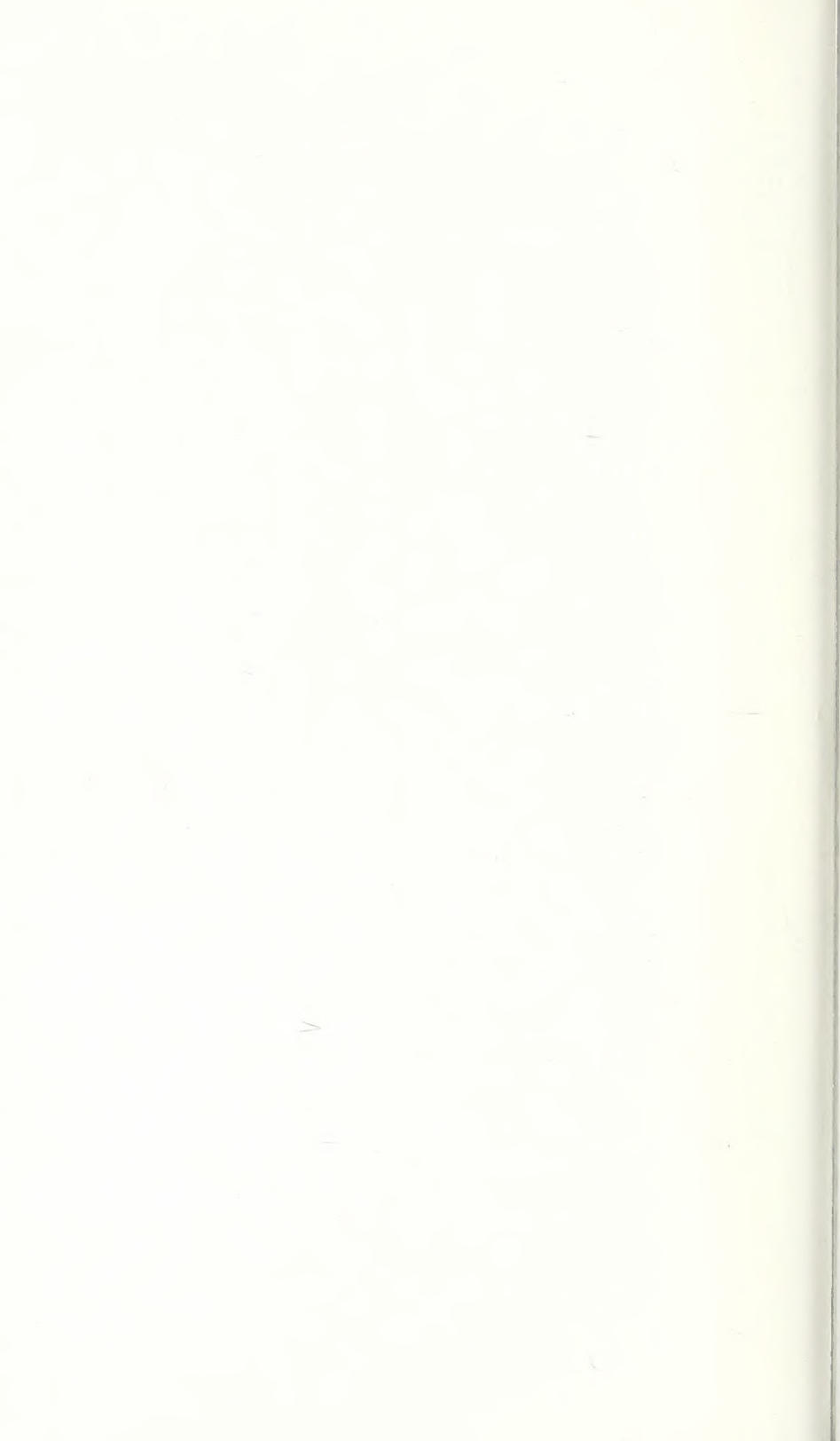
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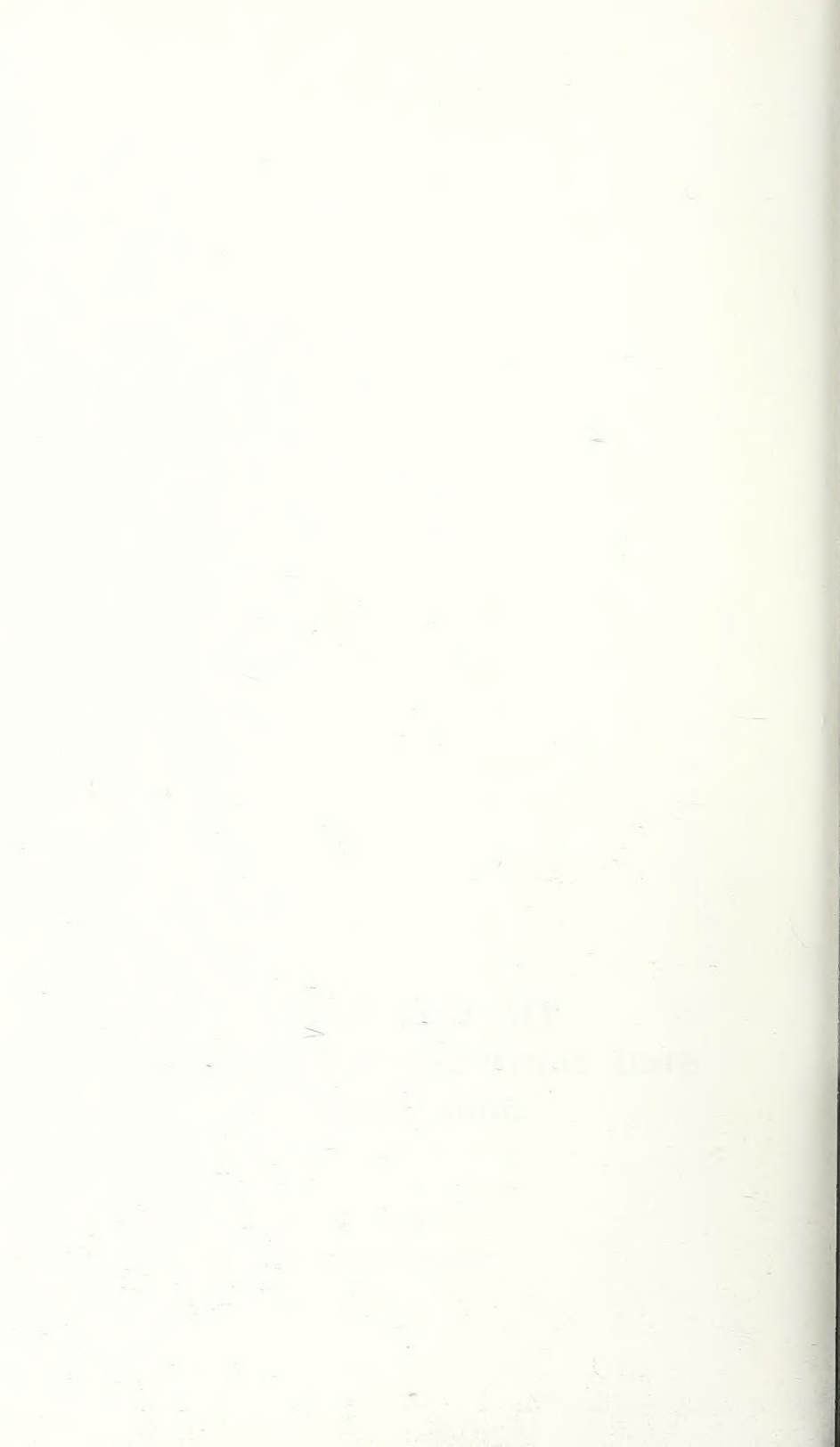
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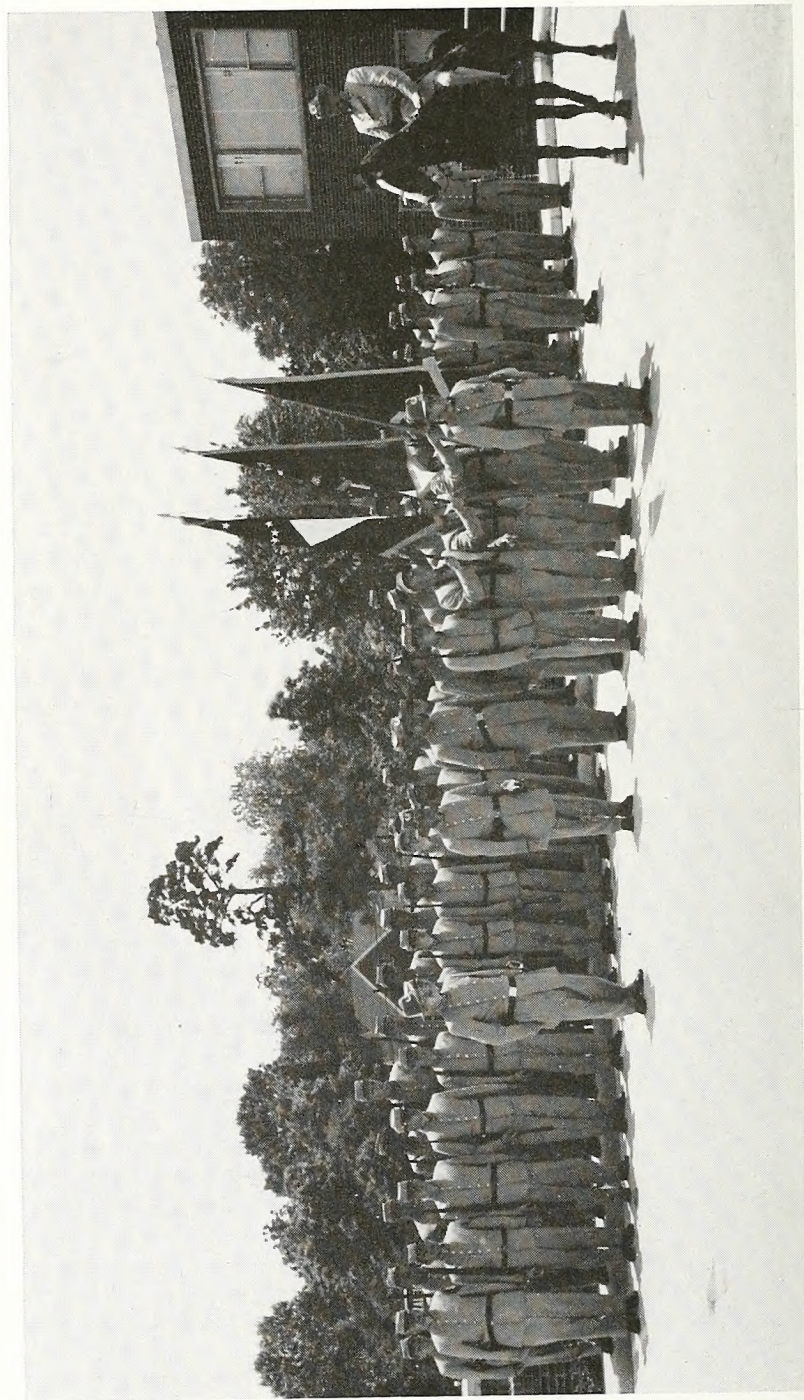


**The Reactivated
Sixth North Carolina Regiment
State Troops**

by
Wade Lucas







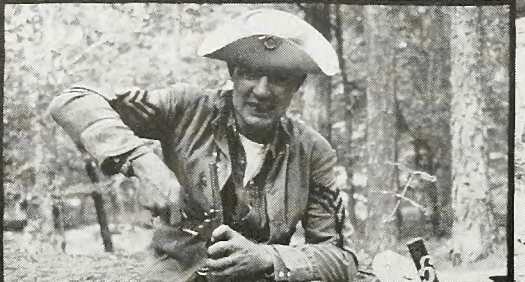
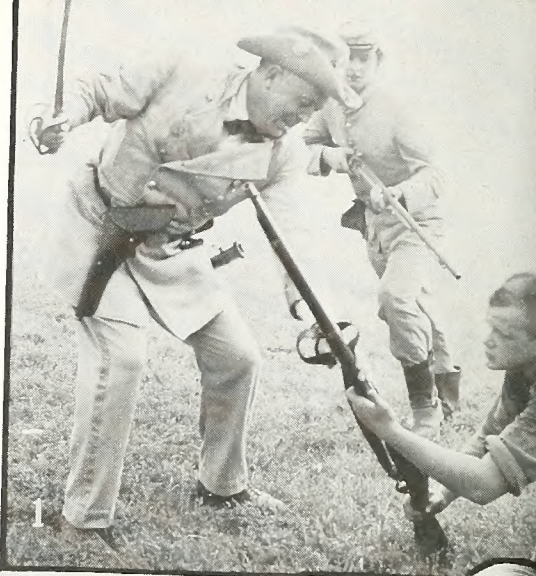
The North Carolina Sixth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops (Reactivated)



1. Colonel W. Cliff Elder and son, Sergeant James Check Elder, on parade
2. Sergeant John Braxton of Graham, North Carolina
3. The Sixth Regiment on the firing line at Front Royal, Virginia
4. Captain Richard Iobst, co-author of *The Bloody Sixth* and member of the reactivated regiment
5. Sixth Regiment surgeon, Dr. W. D. Rippey of Burlington, North Carolina



1. Colonel Elder in the attack at Manassas
2. Sixth Regiment photographer Pat Bailey joins the troops in battle
3. Sergeant Luther Burch of Spencer, North Carolina—the oldest member of the regiment
4. A regimental honor guard during the dedication of a Confederate monument to the dead
5. Colonel Elder leading a column of Sixth Regiment troops on the march to the Antietam (Sharpsburg) Battlefield
6. Sergeant Buddy Fogleman (now lieutenant) reloads his revolver during the filming of "Stonewall Jackson's Way."

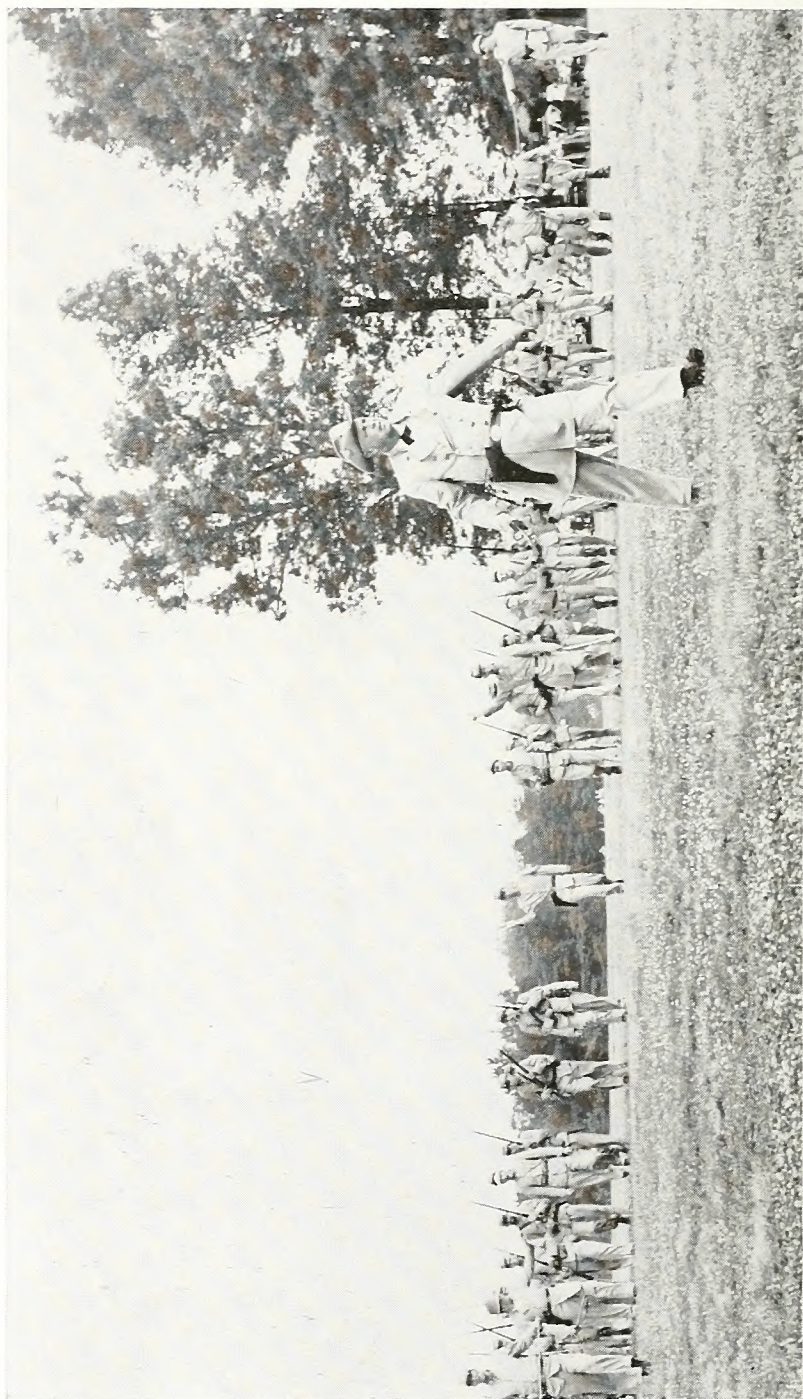




Colonel Elder and Captain James Waterson discuss battle plans during re-enactment of the Battle of Fort Sanders at Knoxville, Tennessee.

On the eve of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Sixth re-enacted the Confederates' attempt to find shoes in Gettysburg. Bruno Roedel of the Gettysburg Shoe Company supplied the regiment with shoes.





The sixth Regiment leads the charge on Ricketts' Battery at the Battle of Manassas re-enactment.



Members of the Sixth and Federal troops depict the results of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) at Bloody Lane.

The regimental fife and drum corps playing as the sun sets over Fort Fisher.





The contemporary saga of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment had its beginning in the late fall of 1960. At that time, and at the request of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission, the newly-formed Civil War Centennial Committee of Alamance County undertook the organization of such a group to represent North Carolina in the re-enactment of the Battle of First Manassas, which was scheduled for July, 1961. The reactivation of this particular regiment was decided upon because of its close connection with the area, and because the regiment had distinguished itself in the original battle.

Accordingly, enlistment machinery went into action and, under the direction of W. Cliff Elder, Burlington industrialist and committee member, a unit of approximately 100 men was organized. By mid-February, 1961, when training was begun, the regiment numbered nearly 125 men. To insure authenticity, Hardee's *Tactics* (an infantry manual of the Civil War period) was selected as the regimental Bible. George F. Walker of Burlington was elected Troop Captain; Alton Culver of Randleman, a veteran of more than twenty years's service in the United States Coast Guard, was appointed Sergeant Major.

Staff officers initially appointed were George Colclough, Major; Dr. W. W. Rippey, Captain Surgeon; Alfred Garner, Captain Transportation; Richard Iobst, Captain Adjutant; and M. M. Isley, Captain Quartermaster. Robert Fonville, Ira E. Ball, Earl A. Carter, and Edward Kiley were commissioned Lieutenants and given company command. Sergeants appointed were Robert L. Shepherd, John C. Grady, and James F. Watterson.

Under the direction of these able men, the recruits were assigned to companies and readied for several commemorative occasions, especially the upcoming trip to Virginia and participation in the re-enactment of the first major battle of the Civil War.

After its members had undergone several weeks of intensive training, the Reactivated Sixth made its first public appearance on May 16, 1961 at the dedication of a new museum-visitor center at the Alamance Battleground State Historic Site near Burlington. This initial appearance of the Reactivated Sixth Regiment, its members clad in authentic reproductions of Civil War uniforms, was history-making in that it occurred on the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the original Sixth Regiment at Company Shops, site of the present city of Burlington.

On May 20 through 21 the Sixth also participated in a gala Confederate Festival held in Raleigh, which was sponsored by the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission.

The Sixth marched in the Armed Forces Day parade there and attracted much attention when several of the men gave authentic renditions of the famed "Rebel Yell" as they marched down Raleigh's historic Fayetteville Street. Governor Terry Sanford and a host of military figures reviewed the parade. The men were entertained at a luncheon at Balentines Confederate House Restaurant in Raleigh's Cameron Village. Later in the afternoon, members of the Sixth performed a precision drill for Governor Sanford at the State Fairgrounds.

Immediately prior to the re-enactment of the First Battle of Manassas, several members of the Sixth, led by Colonel Elder, made a trip to the White House in Washington. There they were met by David Powers, personal aide to President John F. Kennedy, and received in the rose garden. The visit was highlighted by the presentation for the President by Colonel Elder of a twelve-pound, gold-plated scale model of a Napoleon field piece of the type used in the Civil War.

The White House trip, which Mr. Powers said with a chuckle was historical in that "you Confederates finally reached the White House after a hundred years's effort," was also characterized by the fact that, after a hundred years, the Confederate flag reached the home of the President of the United States . . . carried by Sergeant James Cheek Elder. The visit of the Sixth Regiment was arranged by Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr. and B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina.

In the meantime, an honorary staff of distinguished North Carolinians, known to have long been interested in North Carolina history, was named. Governor Terry Sanford was appointed Honorary General, and several others were also named to honorary positions: Dr. H. H. Cunningham of Elon College, General; Secretary of State Thad Eure, Adjutant General; John Motley Morehead, native of Spray and nationally-known industrialist of Rye, New York, Colonel; Reid A. Maynard of Burlington, Lieutenant Colonel; State Senator Ralph H. Scott of Alamance County, Major; John R. Peacock of High Point, Captain; W. W. (Red) Balentine, Raleigh restaurateur, Captain; McDaniel Lewis, Greensboro businessman and Chairman of the Executive Board of the State Department of Archives and History, Captain; and James S. Brawley, Salisbury newspaperman, Captain.

The entire Sixth North Carolina Regiment entrained on July 21, 1961 at Burlington for the First Battle of Manassas, Virginia. The men rode on a special train provided by the Southern Railway System as a tribute to the memory of Colonel Charles F. Fisher, commanding officer of the original Sixth North Carolina and former President of the North Carolina Railroad. The members of the Sixth arrived at Manassas Station on the afternoon of July 21, 1961 and had a dress rehearsal.

On July 22 and 23, the Sixth assumed the position held by the original regiment in the battle. Here it was that Colonel Charles F. Fisher became the first high-ranking North Carolinian to be killed in action. An estimated 100,000 people viewed the re-enactment in which thousands of pounds of black powder were fired from Civil War period cannons and muskets; nearly 4,000 reactivated troops from Southern and Northern states took part.

Colonel Elder portrayed the part of Colonel Fisher in the re-enactment and carried the sword that Fisher used in the original battle when he fell mortally wounded during the savage fighting. During the re-enactment, which raged around the batteries firing on the famous Henry House Hill, members of the Sixth also portrayed the role of the Seventh Georgia Regiment.

Governor Sanford visited the Sixth in its camp on the battlefield after the re-enactment, and complimented the men on their appearance. He and Mrs. Sanford were among the several governors and their wives and other dignitaries witnessing the spectacle. Another interested spectator was Associate Justice R. Hunt Parker of the North Carolina Supreme Court, a man long interested in Civil War history.

The Reactivated Sixth Regiment caught the attention of officials of the re-enactment program and was chosen as one of four units (two from the South and two from the North) to serve as a Guard of Honor as all the participating regiments passed in review before the assembled dignitaries.

Governor Sanford and Associate Justice Parker joined Colonel Elder and Captain Walker in complimenting the members of the Sixth for the excellent showing they made in the re-enactment.

The next public appearance of the Sixth was at Newton, North Carolina, where, on August 17, the regiment marched in the annual Soldiers Reunion Day parade before several thousand spectators.

On August 31, 1961 the regiment gave a precision drill in the memorial stadium in Burlington. Among the 600 or more persons attending were Colonel Hugh Dortch of Goldsboro, Chairman of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission; Mrs. R. Grady Johnson of Burgaw, President of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; State Senator R. F. Van Landingham of Davidson County; and Norman Larson, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission. During the ceremony, Colonel Elder and the Sixth were presented a battle flag and streamer; and a special award of recognition was given to Troop Captain George Walker in the form of a scale model reproduction of a twelve-pound Napoleon cannon, which was used in the Civil War. Mr. Larson read a letter from Governor Sanford congratulating Colonel Elder and the members of the Sixth for their performance at First Manassas.

The Sixth next appeared at the Piedmont Bowl football game in Bowman Gray Stadium in Winston-Salem on September 30. The regiment staged a skirmish during the half-time period. Norman C. Larson, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission, acted as narrator for the regiment as it maneuvered to the applause of the several thousand people present.

There were also other events in which the Sixth participated:

The first of a series of regimental Christmas parties was held in Burlington on December 28, 1961 as the Reactivated Sixth neared the end of a full year's existence. Over a hundred guests of the regiment attended the party, which has become an annual event, from as far away as Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, and New Jersey.

In March, 1962 the regiment helped commemorate the Battle of New Bern, March 14, 1862. And on May 19, 1962 the Sixth took part in the re-enactment of the Battle of Front Royal at Front Royal, Virginia. A week later the regiment returned to Virginia to participate in the filming of a documentary motion picture entitled, "Stonewall Jackson's Way." The movie was sponsored by the Virginia Civil War Centennial Commission, and was filmed on the battlefield of Cold Harbor.

On July 4, 1962 the Sixth took part in the "Colonel William Lamb Day" program at Fort Fisher near Wilmington. This event commemorated Lamb's assumption of command of the Confederate troops defending Fort Fisher during the early days of construction of that important bastion of the Confederacy.

The regiment next participated in the re-enactment of the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) near Sharpsburg, Maryland. In this action Colonel Elder portrayed the role of General D. H. Hill and assumed command of all Confederate troops in the "Bloody Lane" area. The original battle, fought on September 17, 1862, witnessed more casualties than in any other single day's fighting in the Civil War. In the re-enactment, the Sixth portrayed the parts of the Fourth and Fourteenth North Carolina Regiments. The re-enactment was viewed by thousands of spectators.

In early 1963 the Sixth Regiment took part in several commemorative events:

Near Swansboro, North Carolina on January 18, 1963, an honor guard participated in unveiling ceremonies of a historical marker noting the location of Fort Huggins.

A company of twenty-one men from the Sixth, led by Lieutenant James Watterson, took part on April 20 in Confederate Day ceremonies at the Charlotte Historical Museum in Charlotte. A company of twenty-four men, led by Lieutenant Robert Fonville, participated in a similar event on the same date at the Greensboro Historical Museum in Greensboro.

On April 27, 1963 a company of twenty-four men performed drills and paraded before a crowd of 600 at the Bennett Place in Durham, North Carolina. And on May 18 the Sixth marched in the Armed Forces Day parade in Raleigh.

On May 30, 1963 Major Wade Lucas of the regiment, at the invitation of Colonel Frank C. Bellenger, commanding officer of the One Hundredth New York Volunteers (Reactivated), placed a wreath on the grave of the lone Confederate soldier buried among a large number of Union veterans at Tonowanda, New York. Major Lucas carried special greetings to the people of Tonowanda and adjacent areas from Governor Sanford.

June 29, 1963 witnessed the re-enactment of the Battle of Hanover, Pennsylvania. This re-enactment was an especially convincing one, and one of the most outstanding in which the Sixth had taken part.

On July 1, 2, and 3, 1963 the commemorative events surrounding the Battle of Gettysburg were held. The Sixth had a prominent role in the rededication of the North Carolina monument on Seminary Ridge on the Gettysburg battlefield before taking part in the colorful re-enactment and parade that followed. Governor Sanford was joined by Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges and the governors of Minnesota, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Alabama in the rededication ceremonies at which North Carolina State Senator Hector MacLean of Lumberton made the principal address. Just thirty-four years before, Senator MacLean had unveiled the monument of famed sculptor Gutzon Borglum at its dedication by his father, Governor A. W. MacLean, and Governor O. Max Gardner. The Sixth served as flag-bearers in the rededication ceremony, carrying reproductions of banners of the various North Carolina regiments which fought at Gettysburg.

Prior to the official program, men of the Sixth, commanded by Colonel Elder, staged a mock raid on a Gettysburg shoe factory. The twentieth century Confederates were more successful than their counterparts of 1863, and succeeded in "appropriating" a quantity of footwear from a grinning plant manager.

On July 2 the regiment participated in a colorful parade through the streets of Gettysburg. It attracted considerable attention with its homemade cannon, fashioned by Sergeant John Braxton, which was fired at intervals as the regiment marched in a soaking rain.

On July 3 at the Gettysburg battlefield before an estimated 50,000 persons, the Sixth participated in a symbolic re-enactment of Confederate Generals George E. Pickett and Johnston Pettigrew's famed but disastrous charge on Cemetery Hill. Colonel Elder was accorded the honor of portraying General A. P. Hill in the program. He and the regiment received national attention for their part in the re-enactment.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for a new museum at Fort Fisher on August 23, 1963 saw the regiment's next participation. The men camped on the historic site for two days and played a prominent part in the colorful program. On November 18, 1963 a detachment from the regiment participated in a parade and re-enactment commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Knoxville in Tennessee. And on November 30 the regiment took part in parades in Graham and Burlington, North Carolina. Twelve members of the regiment represented the group at a grave marking ceremony at Rocky River Baptist Church in Chatham County on December 1, 1963.

Eighteen members from the Sixth participated in the re-enactment of the Battle of Olustee, Florida on February 21, 1964; on May 9 thirty members of the regiment accompanied Colonel Elder at the re-enacted Battle of Spotsylvania Court House; and the re-enacted Battle of New Market, Virginia was represented by twenty members of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment on May 15 and 16.

On June 20, 1964 the regiment bivouacked at Eldermont Lake with Dr. Sam Kirkpatrick (J. E. B. Stuart) and his cavalry unit of forty-one horses. From June 25 through 30 the regiment, composed of sixty-seven men, left for Marietta, Georgia to take part in the Great Southern Campaign, which included the commemorations of the Battles of Kennesaw Mountain and Edisto River.

Twenty-one men from the Sixth Regiment participated in the Battle of Atlanta on July 25 at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Again in Georgia on August 28, twenty-four members of the Sixth participated in the re-enactment of the Battle of Jonesboro.

On November 27, 1964 the regiment journeyed to Franklin, Tennessee where twenty-six men helped re-enact a battle in which Colonel Elder played the part of General John B. Gordon. And on December 12 twelve men participated in the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

The last activity of the Sixth Regiment in 1964 was the annual Christmas party in Burlington; forty-one members of the regiment attended with their families.

During the final months of the Civil War centennial in North Carolina in 1965, several commemorations will take place. Foremost among these will be the re-enactment of the Battle of Averasboro, North Carolina. At this mock battle the Sixth Regiment will be host to approximately 700 Union and Confederate troops; as always, the regiment will be led by Colonel W. Cliff Elder, who will portray General William Joseph Hardee.

While all members of the Sixth brought honor to themselves and their state during the centennial years, the following were singled out for special mention by their Colonel, W. Cliff Elder: Captain of

Troops George F. Walker; Majors Wade Lucas and Malcolm Fowler; Captains James F. Watterson, Robert H. Fonville, Jr., M. M. Isley, Richard Jobst, and Pat Bailey; Lieutenants John C. Grady, Ted C. Cleason, Jr., Harry Simmons, Philip L. Hill, Alton Culver, and Lawrence E. Fogleman; Sergeants Archie Wood, Gary L. Whitaker, Luther E. Burch, Larry Holland, John W. Braxton, Adam W. Lambe, Charles J. Dreher, James Cheek Elder, and Jay C. Harviel.

Special mention should also be made of the time given the Sixth by Captain Surgeon W. D. Rippy. This busy Burlington physician took time out to journey with the Sixth to many of the re-enactments, and his ministrations were instrumental in keeping the men healthy and fit for action.

Still another member of the Sixth due special credit for the unassuming parts he played in re-enactments from Manassas to Gettysburg to Atlanta and others is the energetic Sergeant Luther E. Burch. In his seventies when he joined the Sixth in 1961, having retired from the Southern Railway System after fifty years of service, Sergeant Burch exhibited the enthusiasm of a man considerably younger and never failed to amaze other members of the Sixth.

Perhaps the most interesting member of the Sixth Regiment is Sergeant Charles J. Dreher. Although a native of Indiana, Sergeant Scout Dreher has fought for North Carolina in nearly thirty re-enactments, adding a personal touch by occasionally wearing tattered overalls and carrying a "stolen" chicken. His interest in the Confederacy has led him on numerous searches for Civil War artifacts, thus making him an avid student of both Confederate military tactics and weaponry. Perhaps one of the best indications of Sergeant Dreher's devotion to the Sixth is that when he lost two fingers while "firing" a cannon in a parade in Orangeburg, South Carolina, he did not lose interest in the regiment. Within three weeks he was back in action at Stone Mountain, Georgia.

The Reactivated Sixth North Carolina Regiment, State Troops has every reason to be proud of the role it has played in helping commemorate the valiant deeds of the members of the original Sixth North Carolina Regiment, C.S.A. The years 1861 through 1865 were trying ones for the original unit . . . and, as a result, the years 1961 through 1965 have brought out the best in the men who today honor their ancestors of a hundred years ago.



THE REACTIVATED SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, STATE TROOPS

COLONEL W. CLIFF ELDER, *Commanding Officer*

Burlington, North Carolina

Honorary Staff

Terry Sanford, *Generl*
H. H. Cunningham, *General*
Thad Eure, *Adjutant General*
John Motley Morehead, *Colonel*
Reid A. Maynard, *Lieutenant Colonel*
Ralph H. Scott, *Major*
John R. Peacock, *Captain*
W. W. (Red) Balentine, *Captain*
McDaniel Lewis, *Captain*
James S. Brawley, *Captain*

Regimental Staff

George Colclough,
Major Administration
Wade Lucas, *Major Correspondent*
Malcolm Fowler, *Major Correspondent*
Alfred Garner, *Captain Transportation*
Richard Jobst, *Captain Adjutant*
Pat Bailey, *Captain Photographer*
M. M. Isley, *Captain Quartermaster*
W. D. Rippy, *Captain Surgeon*

Troop Command

George F. Walker, *Captain of Troops*

Lieutenants

Alton Culver, *Lieutenant Ordnance*
Earl A. Carter, *Lieutenant Intelligence*
Ira Eugene Ball,
Lieutenant Communication
Edward Kiley,
Lieutenant Communication

Sergeants

Robert L. Shepherd, *Sergeant Major*
James Cheek Elder, *Staff Sergeant*
Charles J. Dreher, *Third Sergeant Scout*
Jay C. Harviel, *Third Sergeant Mess*
James M. Pickard, *Third Sergeant Medic*

COMPANY "B"

Lt. John Claude Grady, *Commander*
Lt. Lawrence E. Fogleman, Jr.,
Second in Command
Pvt. Ray Bass
Cpl. William (Bill) Bailey
2nd Sgt. Michael J. Black
Pvt. William B. Bullock
Cpl. Dennis Carter
Pvt. John Edward Cheek
Pvt. George Colclough, III
2nd Sgt. Mike F. Driver
Pvt. Delos M. Elder, Jr.
Pvt. Ladd Fuqua
Cpl. J. Duncan Harviel
Pvt. Ernie J. Harviel
Cpl. John Hutton
Pvt. Scion H. Harrington, III
Cpl. Henry A. Isley
Pvt. Ward Latta
Pvt. Richard Loy
Cpl. David McLelland
Pvt. Frederick Mitchell
Pvt. Jack Neese
Cpl. Lawrence Ohleyer
1st Sgt. John Luther Sowers
Cpl. James (Jim) Staley
Pvt. Bruce A. Strauch
Pvt. David Whitten

COMPANY "C"

Lt. Earl D. Harris, *Commander*
Pvt. Robert Lee Barrett
Pvt. Eddie B. Beeker
Cpl. Bertram Brady
3rd Sgt. Carl L. Garrison, Jr.
Pvt. Lindsey Garrison
Pvt. Charles T. Gumm
Cpl. Stokes E. Hepler, Jr.
Pvt. Robert R. Kimrey
3rd Sgt. Lawrence S. Lane
Cpl. George E. Lewis, Jr.
Pvt. Robert C. Lineberry
Cpl. George H. Lloyd
Pvt. William O. Minor
Pvt. Richard F. Mitchell
Cpl. Robert L. Nance
Cpl. Herman R. Parker
Cpl. David W. Powell
Pvt. Arthur Rogers, Jr.
1st Sgt. Dan E. Rutland
Cpl. Victor H. Seamon, Jr.
Pvt. Neal J. Shackelford, Jr.
Pvt. Danny O. Shoffner
Cpl. John G. Southern
3rd Sgt. Garland F. Steele
Pvt. William (Bill) Stokes
2nd Sgt. James E. Teer
Pvt. Henry C. Thompson
3rd Sgt. Thomas R. Tillett
Pvt. John H. Vernon, III
Pvt. Paul Whitaker

COMPANY "L"

Lt. Ted C. Cleason, Jr.,
Commander
Pvt. Eddie W. Bescher
Pvt. Floyd H. Brady
Cpl. Gerald R. Coble
Pvt. Michael Houtchings
Cpl. Eugene T. Jessup
2nd Sgt. Clyde D. Kistler
Pvt. David L. Laughlin
Cpl. Buck Shaw
Pvt. Danny Stone
1st Sgt. Gary L. Whitaker
3rd Sgt. Argie N. Wood

COMPANY "G"

Capt. James F. Watterson, *Commander*
Lt. Harry Simmons
Lt. Larry Holland
Pvt. Mike Allen
Cpl. James Tyson Beachum
Cpl. Charles J. Benson
3rd Sgt. Luther E. Burch
Pvt. Leonard S. Crotts
Pvt. Joe A. Darrell
Cpl. Robert L. Denny, Jr.
Pvt. Walter D. Elium
Cpl. D. C. Freeman
Pvt. George R. Gemayel
Pvt. James E. Grissom
Cpl. Robert L. Harrison
Cpl. John R. Hartman
Pvt. Walt Hildebrand
Pvt. Wayne Horne
Cpl. John Wayne Hunter
Pvt. Robert W. Hunter, Jr.
Pvt. Calvin Jones
Pvt. Charles Perry Jones
Cpl. James D. Kincaid
Pvt. Donald J. Long
Pvt. Floyd Long
Pvt. James E. Lyerly
Pvt. Charles W. Manning
Pvt. Ray Alexander Morgan
Pvt. Robert David Morgan
Pvt. Jack Claude Murphy
Pvt. William E. Myers
Pvt. Gerry Joe Norman
Pvt. Franklin Delano Norris
Pvt. Robert F. Palmer, III
Pvt. Gary Eugene Penley
1st Sgt. George R. Phillips
Pvt. Donald Lee Ruffy
Pvt. James J. Saleeby
2nd Sgt. Robert W. Scott
Pvt. Robert Eugene Scott
Pvt. Robert Connelly Shook
Pvt. Collie Banks Shaver
Pvt. Roger E. Stephens
Pvt. Joel Dean Watson
Cpl. Byron W. White
Pvt. Glenn R. Williams
Pvt. James Woffard

COMPANY "K"

Capt. Robert H. Fonville, Jr.,
Commander
Lt. Phillip L. Hill,
Second in Command
Pvt. James H. Best
Pvt. Howard E. Blanchard, Jr.
1st Sgt. John W. Braxton
Cpl. Bryon W. White
Pvt. John F. Davis
Pvt. Larry A. Dean
Cpl. Victor E. Euliss
Cpl. James R. Ferguson
Cpl. Joseph M. Fletcher
Pvt. Eddie E. Harris
2nd Sgt. Roger Herndon
Pvt. Michael K. Holt
Pvt. Brewer T. Horton, Jr.
Cpl. Anthony A. Jones
3rd Sgt. Adam W. Lambe
2nd Sgt. William L. Lindley
Pvt. Banks W. May
Cpl. Jimmy C. McCurdy
3rd Sgt. T. Howard Pearce
Cpl. Jack Barton Russell
Pvt. William B. Shields
Pvt. Thomas R. Van Laningham
Cpl. George F. Walker, III
Cpl. Jack Clark Wray



