

The Garnett-Pettigrew Gray Line!



Newsletter of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter #67
Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society
Military Order of Stars & Bars

March – April 2011

Commander - Dwain Roberts
Lieutenant Commander – Ed Martin
Adjutant - Gary Faulk

COMMANDER PATTERSON CROSSES OVER THE RIVER



Ken Patterson is resting under the shade of the trees. The long-time Garnett-Pettigrew member died from a heart attack on the afternoon of February 16.

Ken was serving as Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter commander at the time of his death. He also maintained the Chapter's scrapbook and served as the Historian for the NC Society. Ken's scrapbook was the recipient of the National Society's "Turner J. Fakes Award" for the Best Chapter Scrapbook in the Confederation in 2006, 2007 and 2010. When Ken wasn't finishing first, he was close behind, finishing second in 2005, 2008 and 2009.

Ken's interests were many.

Ken was a reenactor, a member of the Guilford Greys, Co. B, 27th NC Regiment and of the 14th U.S. Regulars for many years. Ken became an artilleryman in recent months, being one of the founding members of the Orange Light Artillery, 40th NC Regiment.

[See "Ken" on Page2]

***** ON PAGE 2 ***
NC SOCIETY CONVENTION
AND NEXT GARNETT-
PETTIGREW CHAPTER
MEETING SET FOR APRIL 2.**

Chapter Commander Ken Patterson at the MOSB 2010 National Convention

OUR NEXT MEETING

APRIL 2

**IN CONJUNCTION WITH AND
FOLLOWING THE NC SOCIETY
CONVENTION**

YOUR RSVP NEEDED FOR LUNCH

The NC Society Convention will be on Saturday April 2, 2011 at 10:30 AM at the Monticello Community Center, site of our regular Chapter meetings. If you wish to eat lunch after the convention the meal will be \$8.00. The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter will have its regular meeting there following the meal. More information on the Convention will follow in the NC Newsletter.

The meal will consist of barbeque, slaw, buns, potato salad, baked beans, brownies, cake, canned soda (regular & diet), sweet ice tea. The cost for lunch is \$8.00. Lunch reservations must be received by March 30. Make checks payable to: Garnett-Pettigrew, MOSB. For reservations contact NC Society Commander Rodney Williams at colorsgt13nc@bellsouth.net.

Everyone attending the Convention is welcomed to stay and enjoy the Chapter meeting and guest speaker William R. Villanueva, who will speak on *Revelation Unraveled*.

A special service of remembrance is planned for the late Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter Commander and Society Historian Ken Patterson at the beginning of the G-P Chapter. His wife will be in attendance for those wishing to extend their condolences.

The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter meeting should be over by 3:00 PM.

Lt. Commander Roberts and Past-Commander Martin to Lead Chapter

As outlined in the MOSB Constitution and by-laws, Lt. Commander Dwain Roberts has become Commander of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter following the passing of Commander Ken Patterson on February 16. Dwain has appointed Chapter and NC Society Past-Commander Ed Martin to serve as Lt. Commander.

Both men will serve until December of this year when our next regularly scheduled election will take place.

Ken . . .

[continued from Page 1]

Ken also belonged to the Nathanael Greene Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and was a Past-President of that Chapter. He also served in the Nathanael Greene color guard.

He was an Eagle Scout and a Scout Master, and earned the "God and Country" award.

Ken served for many years with Search and Rescue for the Civil Air Patrol. Flying was his passion and he made his first solo flight on November 24, 1984.

As you can see, Ken's interests were very diverse. In addition to those activities listed above, he was an artistic man, enjoying the drafting of house and church plans, drawing and painting. He also loved taking pictures and was an avid photographer.

Most of all, Kenneth enjoyed his church and serving the Lord in whatever capacity he was needed.

Memorial contributions may be made to Bethel Baptist Church, 313 Cedar Street, Eden, NC 27288; or to the Garnett-Pettigrew MOSB Chapter (attn: Gary Faulk), PO Box 121, Pleasant Garden, NC 27313.

****Photo tributes to Ken appear on pages 7 & 10****

Gettysburg Spring Cleaning

The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter continues to promote and participate in the National Park Service's "Adopt-A-Position" program at the Gettysburg National Military Park. We regularly have members from the Lt. Col. William Henry Chapman Society and reenactors from the Guilford Greys, Co. B, 27th NCT joining us in these efforts.

Our spring clean-up trip is scheduled for May 19th – 22nd. After the work is done we have a tour scheduled with Gettysburg Battlefield Guide Dave Richards. We'll be focusing on Doles' Georgia Brigade and some of the first day's action. We also have free time blocked out for you to visit the shops and battlefield at your leisure.

Be sure to make your reservations now if you're planning to go. We have a block of rooms reserved but any rooms not booked thirty days prior to our trip are released – that means *you need to make your reservation no later than April 19!* If you need more details contact Ed Martin, Larry Brown or Gary Faulk.

Our Gettysburg Monuments

Our series on the monuments we have adopted at Gettysburg was omitted by accident from our last issue. We're making up for it by covering three of the markers here. Each of these markers is located near the Peace Light on Oak Hill.



RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE marker shows the position of the right flank of the brigade between 2:00 and 4:00 PM on July 1 and reads in part:

Soon after Iverson's and O'Neal's Brigades had each suffered the repulse of three regiments with heavy losses, Ramseur's Brigade moved from its position here and vigorously assailed the right wing of the Union forces. The 14th and 30th regiments with O'Neal's 3rd Alabama turned the flank of the Union troops while the 2nd and 4th regiments together with Dole's Brigade and part of O'Neal's struck them in the rear. A struggle ensued in which both sides suffered severely and the conflict here only ended with the retreat of the Union Corps from Seminary Ridge. In that retreat the Brigade made active pursuit and captured many prisoners.

IVERSON'S BRIGADE advanced over the area indicated on the marker about 2:30 in the afternoon on July 1. The marker reads in part: *The Brigade was one of the first of the Division in the battle. It advanced against the Union line posted behind stone fence east of Forney*



Field. Its right being assailed by 2nd Brigade, First Corps and its left exposed by the repulse of O'Neal, a vigorous assault by Union forces in front and on left flank almost annihilated three regiments. The 12th Regiment on the right being sheltered by the knoll suffered slight loss and the remnants of the others joined Ramseur's Brigade and served with it throughout the battle.

The marker states the Brigade entered the battle with 1,384 men and suffered 182 killed, 333 wounded, and 322 missing or captured for a total of 903 casualties (65%).



KING WILLIAM ARTILLERY

W. P. Carter's Battery of T. H. Carter's Artillery Battalion

The battery consisted of two 10 pounder Parrotts and two Napoleons. The marker reads in part: *Soon after arriving here[on July1] it*

opened an enfilading fire on the Union forces near the Chambersburg Pike causing some to seek shelter in the railroad cuts. . . . Later in the day it moved to the foot of this ridge to aid Dole's Brigade in repelling the Eleventh Corps and rendered effective service. When the fight ended it pursued the Union forces to the edge of the town.

The Battery's two Parrott guns posted on Seminary Ridge near the railroad cut and north of the Chambersburg Pike on July 3 and participated in the cannonade that preceded Longstreet's assault.

Freedom, Sacrifice, Memory: Civil War Sesquicentennial Photo Exhibit Planned

RALEIGH – It is called a brother's war, and nowhere was that more true than in North Carolina. The American Civil War claimed more lives than any military engagement undertaken by this country. North Carolina lost at least 35,000 soldiers, more than any other Southern state, and great hardships were suffered by those both at war and left at home.

In observance of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War (1861-1865), the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources (www.ncculture.com) has organized the Freedom, Sacrifice, Memory: Civil War Sesquicentennial Photography Exhibit to travel the state from April 1, 2011, through spring 2013 as part of its commemoration (www.nccivilwar150.com).

Visitors will see well-known Confederate generals, women who served as Confederate spies, re-enactment images of soldiers and battles, and more. The battlefield, home front, African Americans and women all are reflected in the exhibit. A notebook accompanying the exhibit will offer sketches of the generals, of African Americans fleeing bondage, a woman whose home became a hospital, and other glimpses of lives from that turbulent time.

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The Freedom, Sacrifice, Memory: Civil War Sesquicentennial Photography Exhibit will travel to libraries and museums statewide, presenting images of women, soldiers, freedmen and a broad picture of the

Civil War. Emeline Piggott was a Confederate spy and heroine to the cause. (Photo courtesy of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources)

The tour will visit 49 public libraries and was organized through the State Library of North Carolina (<http://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/index.html>), a division of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources. Freedom, Sacrifice, Memory also will tour at the Mountain Gateway Museum in Old Fort, the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum in Hatteras and the N.C. Maritime Museum in Beaufort.

Images were gathered from divisions within Cultural Resources, including four document images and 10 pictures from the State Archives (www.archives.ncdcr.gov), five images from the N.C. Museum of History (www.nchistorymuseum.com) and five images from Civil War-related State Historic Sites (www.nchistoricsites.org).

Civil War Sesquicentennial Events in North Carolina

RALEIGH – The American Civil War wrought great hardship upon the state and nation. North Carolina suffered at least 35,000 deaths and felt more than its share of pain. The nation and state survived the war years, 1861-1865, but at great price.

In observance of the Civil War sesquicentennial (www.nccivilwar150.com) the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources (www.ncculture.com) has planned more than 200 events statewide.

“The sesquicentennial is a great opportunity for all North Carolinians to more clearly and carefully examine these events which shaped our state and nation,” observes N.C. State Historic Sites Division Director Keith Hardison. “We are planning events to take a fresh look at the war and engage kids to grandparents, and also illustrate how our nation survived this great test.”

Sesquicentennial programs will examine the roles of women, Cherokee, U.S. Colored Troops and

more. The impact of the war on home life, sickness and mortality, battles on land and sea, Civil War music, and freedman’s colonies are among topics that will be explored.

In April, the “Freedom, Sacrifice, Memory: The Sesquicentennial of the Civil War Photography Exhibit” begins touring the state, starting with Fayetteville in the east and West Jefferson in the west. The images of soldiers in combat, women helping the war effort and African Americans seeking freedom are all encompassed in the exhibit that will visit 50 libraries and four museums statewide through spring 2013. Images from the State Archives, the N.C. Museum of History collection, and photographs of contemporary Civil War re-enactments at historic sites will offer a broad look at that tumultuous time.

The first of three significant conferences of the sesquicentennial will be on the theme “Memory” on May 20 at the N.C. Museum of History in Raleigh; it will examine literature, historiography, statuary and other legacies. Attention turns to “Freedom” for the second panel at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem in 2013, timed to coincide with the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. A final symposium in 2015 at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington will examine “Sacrifice” in the anniversary year of the fall of Fort Fisher, Sherman’s March and the close of the war.

The Historical Publications Section (www.ncpublications.com) in April will publish Volume 18 of the North Carolina Roster of the Civil War, covering the Senior Reserves. The North Carolina Civil War Atlas, to be published in fall 2014, is a comprehensive study of the total number of North Carolinians to serve in the Civil War, deaths, the price of materials, maps, military campaigns and more.

Postal Service Issues 150th Anniversary Stamps

The Postal Service begins a series with these stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, joining others across the country in paying tribute to the American experience during the tumultuous years from 1861 to 1865. The stamps will go on sale April 12.

A souvenir sheet of two stamps will be issued each year through 2015. For 2011, one stamp depicts the beginning of the war in April 1861 at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, while the other depicts the first major battle of the war three months later at Bull Run, near Manassas, Virginia.

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The Civil War profoundly changed the country, bringing an end to slavery, transforming the social life of the South and the economic life of the nation, and having a lasting impact on those who lived through the four-year ordeal.

Art Director Phil Jordan of Falls Church, VA, created the stamps using images of Civil War battles. The Fort Sumter stamp is a reproduction of a Currier & Ives lithograph, circa 1861, titled "Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor." The Bull Run stamp is a reproduction of a 1964 painting by Sidney E. King titled "The Capture of Rickett's Battery." The painting depicts fierce fighting on Henry Hill over an important Union battery during the Battle of First Bull Run.



For the stamp pane's background image, Jordan used a photograph dated circa 1861 of a Union regiment assembled near Falls Church, Virginia.

The stamp pane includes comments on the war by Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and Robert E. Lee. It also includes some of the lyrics used during the Civil War in "Johnny is Gone for a Soldier," a song dating back at least to the Revolutionary War.

Rogers' Rovings

(Past-commander Jim Rogers and his wife Marty are well known for interesting trips to interesting places. Their journeys have resulted in several programs for the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter over the years and are the subject of their regular column in The Gray Line!)

Pelham's Story

[Continued from previous issue]

Traveling days this past August required us to go through Petersburg, Richmond and by Fredericksburg, giving us the perfect opportunity to visit the battlefield where one of my Barton uncles was killed and a place I have wanted to explore for some time. . . .

"A fine example of a brave and audacious American military veteran was John Pelham, a 24 year-old Major of artillery who with two cannon kept

Northern General William Franklin's 16,000 invading infantry hugging the ground near Fredericksburg."

*Bernhard Thuersam, Director
Cape Fear Historical Institute*

Glorious Courage in One So Young:

"Stonewall" then calmly reached into his dispatch case and wrote the following note to "Jeb" Stuart: "General, order Major Pelham to open fire against the advancing enemy." "Jeb" passed the order to Pelham, who asked excitedly, "General, I would like to have permission to take two guns half a mile along a hidden path to a gully perpendicular to the Richmond Stage Road. Here I can pour an enfilading fire on the flank of [General William B.] Franklin's troops and knock them down like ninepins."

Sending two guns to stop three regular Federal divisions unquestionably seemed foolhardy. The enemy most surely would quickly overpower this tiny island of resistance and kill or capture Pelham and his gunners. General Stuart placed such confidence in his young artilleryman's judgment that he replied, "Go ahead Major, but be careful to withdraw in plenty of time."

Grinning confidently, Pelham saluted and rode off with a Blakely gun and twelve-pounder Napoleon.[and] managed to get into position without being detected. Without delay the Creoles [crew] loaded the cannon with solid shot and aimed them so as to enfilade the Yankee front line only 500 yards away. Startled by this flank fire, the enemy halted, and many infantrymen hugged the ground to escape the next salvo. While Pelham continued to rake General Franklin's divisions with a devastating fire that toppled the blue ranks like rows of falling dominoes, the Federal commanders ordered their batteries to wheel around and silence Pelham whom they believed must have unleashed at least an entire battery on their flank. Ere long, sixteen Yankee guns were raining shot and shell on Pelham's two guns.

For a full hour Pelham exchanged a raging fire with the enemy [and] Pelham, flushed with excitement at the sight of his two guns stalling the advance of Franklin's Left Grand Division, resolutely directed the operation of his guns. But the enemy retaliated with a deadly vengeance by exploding a shell squarely on the Blakely while the other crew redoubled the Napoleon's fire. General Franklin reinforced the fire of four of his own batteries on Pelham with the firepower of long-range guns on Stafford Heights.

Not only did Pelham maintain his position, but his rapid, shifting fire completely halted the enemy's

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advance. All along the Confederate right admiring eyes watched unbelievably as Pelham with his single Napoleon duelled with a hundred guns and checked the advance of 16,000 blue-coated infantry. General Lee, observing the spectacle through his field-glasses, turned to an aide and exclaimed, "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young."

(Colonel John Pelham, Lee's Boy Artillerist, William Woods Hassler, Garrett & Massie, 1960, pp. 145-148)

We wandered on into town the back way, surveying the terrain as we went. The street follows the river as you enter town from the south, allowing a good feel for the terrain along the river and a good view of the other side of it. We found the visitor's center at the "bloody lane" that runs along the base of Marye's Heights. There the folks were very nice and helpful, but couldn't really tell me where Cutshaw's battery had been – a frustration that we endured only because I didn't do my homework well enough before we left home. But they could tell us right where the 13th NC was during the battle and explained where the breastworks were still very obvious at that location. They did their best to figure out where my Uncle David would have been, also, and I now know they were very close. After gathering maps and info at the visitor's center, we climbed the hill to see the view from Marye's Heights, and it is the best view that I have yet seen at one of these battlefields. The buildings obviously change the landscape, but the view that our officers would have had is so easily imaginable that even I could picture it perfectly and be transported back in time to that battle.

To see the rest of the battle area you follow a road that runs in between and beside the areas that were 'front lines' on that day. That road, by the way, is the one I mentioned earlier that we thought would "connect at Hamilton's Crossing, but didn't". The road takes you out of town from the sunken road into the preserved part of the battlefield. You enter the wooded area and begin to really get the feel for the battle layout as you ride next to long sections of very obvious trenches. There are walkways up to two hills that were used for reconnaissance by Lee and his officers, Lee's Hill and Howison's Hill. We didn't take time to climb them, but from what we could see, the view from atop those hills would have been even more impressive than the one from Marye's Heights. After crossing Rt. 638, Lee Drive, as it is called, wanders on through the rest of the battle area. There is a long, very pleasant foot trail out to the location of Bernard's Cabin site. This trail also passed by many more trenches, including those that were used by the

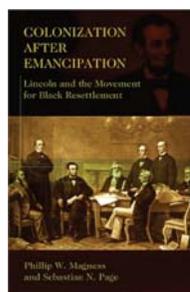
13th NC and Jim's ancestor. Within this area of the battlefield are numerous other markers for sites such as the Slaughter Pen, Riverside Plantation, the death of Maxcy Gregg and the Union Breakthrough.

And then we finally reached the end of the road. On a hill overlooking the railroad are cannon facing northeast toward the location that held concentrated union troops. The historical marker shows a young artillerist on a horse directing his guns. Imagine my excitement when I recognized, even before reading the explanation, Willie Pegram, another of my personal confederate heroes. And to think that he was here with his guns, so near the place where my artillerist uncle died on that day. The road for vehicles ended here, but the original road continued on down the hill to Hamilton's Crossing, an easy walk and well marked location of a depot. Somewhere near here and this railroad and these old trees, my Uncle David Rittenhouse Barton, second son of my Gr-gr-gr-grandparents, became their second son to die in service to the Confederacy. Both of these boys died as a Lieutenant with Cutshaw's Battery, but I have discovered since this trip that Cutshaw's battery's ranks had been so reduced in number that the remaining men and guns were taken into Carpenter's battery in October of 1862, hence the problem with finding their location at Fredericksburg's famous battle.

And so ended our exploration of the Fredericksburg battlefield with a feeling of having "stood where my ancestors stood" and such helpful comments from my husband as, "there's his grave right there under that tree, I see his hand!".

- By Marty Rogers

The Book Corner



Colonization After Emancipation: Lincoln and the Movement for Black Resettlement
By Phillip W. Magness and Sebastian N. Page

Product Details

Pub. Date: March 2011

Publisher: University of Missouri Press

Format: Hardcover , 178pp

History has long acknowledged that President Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, had

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considered other approaches to rectifying the problem of slavery during his administration. Prior to Emancipation, Lincoln was a proponent of colonization: the idea of sending African American slaves to another land to live as free people. Lincoln supported resettlement schemes in Panama and Haiti early in his presidency and openly advocated the idea through the fall of 1862. But the concept of colonization never became a permanent fixture of U.S. policy, and by the time Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, the word “colonization” had disappeared from his public lexicon. As such, history remembers Lincoln as having abandoned his support of colonization when he signed the proclamation. Documents exist, however, that tell another story.

Colonization after Emancipation: Lincoln and the Movement for Black Resettlement explores the previously unknown truth about Lincoln’s attitude toward colonization. Scholars Phillip W. Magness and Sebastian N. Page combed through extensive archival materials, finding evidence, particularly within British Colonial and Foreign Office documents, which exposes what history has neglected to reveal—that Lincoln continued to pursue colonization for close to a year after emancipation. Their research even shows that Lincoln may have been attempting to revive this policy at the time of his assassination.

Using long-forgotten records scattered across three continents—many of them untouched since the Civil War—the authors show that Lincoln continued his search for a freedmen’s colony much longer than previously thought. Colonization after Emancipation reveals Lincoln’s highly secretive negotiations with the British government to find suitable lands for colonization in the West Indies and depicts how the U.S. government worked with British agents and leaders in the free black community to recruit emigrants for the proposed colonies. The book shows that the scheme was never very popular within Lincoln’s administration and even became a subject of subversion when the president’s subordinates began battling for control over a lucrative “colonization fund” established by Congress.

Colonization after Emancipation reveals an unexplored chapter of the emancipation story. A valuable contribution to Lincoln studies and Civil War history, this book unearths the facts about an ill-fated project and illuminates just how complex, and even convoluted, Abraham Lincoln’s ideas about the end of slavery really were.

Phillip W. Magness is a lecturer in the School of Public Affairs at American University. Sebastian N.

Page is Junior Research Fellow at Queens College, Oxford.

- *From the publisher*

“Quote”

“The daring, skill, and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and our strength.”

General Robert E. Lee in a general order dated May 11, 1863 to the Army of Northern Virginia announcing the death of Lt. General Stonewall Jackson

Below, photos of Ken Patterson serving as Chapter Commander. Additional photos appear on page 10.



Ken at the memorial service in Roxboro last April to dedicate the headstone for Pvt. Henry Hilmon Garrett of the 56th NC Regiment.



Ken in Wentworth marking Confederate graves with flags this February the weekend before he died.

Soldier Life at Bennett Farm Featured in Programs March 26-27

DURHAM – Campfire cooking of salt pork and Johnny cakes, chopping firewood, mending uniforms and other aspects of the daily life of a Confederate soldier will be demonstrated on Saturday and Sunday, March 26-27, at Bennett Place State Historic Site.

Re-enactors will encamp as “Tarheel” soldiers during free programs from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m.-3 p.m. on Sunday, as part of the Civil War Sesquicentennial observance (www.nccivilwar150.com).

“The North Carolina soldier was unique in that he was better clothed and equipped than other Confederate soldiers,” notes Bennett Place Site Manager John Guss. “Yet the war took the greatest toll on North Carolina, which lost more soldiers than any other state in the Confederacy,” he concludes.

Across North Carolina new recruits enlisted in the Southern cause, some willingly, some by conscription. Towns including Hillsborough, Company Shops (now Burlington), Graham, Chapel Hill, Greensboro and Raleigh, had recruiting stations for civilians young and old.

Bennett Place site staff will explain how soldiers from North Carolina came to be known as “Tarheels.” Visitors also will learn about the unique uniforms produced by North Carolina’s booming textile industry. Other presentations will examine the history and variations of the Confederate flag, and personal sacrifices of soldiers marching under Southern banners.

Local Sons of Confederate Veterans will have displays and share genealogical information for those seeking information on relatives who served the Confederate States of America. In the visitor center, many unique Civil War related artifacts are exhibited. These reflect the life of the Bennett family and that of soldiers serving North Carolina during surrender negotiations. Collectibles and souvenirs for sale in the shop will benefit Bennett Place.

The Bennett farm was the home of yeomen farmers James and Nancy Bennett and was the site of negotiations for the largest troop surrender of the Civil War.



Re-enactors will show the tent set-up and stacked rifles of a Civil War Confederate camp at Bennett Place State Historic Site during free programs on March 26-27.

(Photo courtesy of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources)

Biography

(In each issue we offer a profile of a member of the Confederate officer corps. In this issue we feature Major General Robert Ransom, Jr.)



Robert Ransom, Jr., was born in Warren County, North Carolina, February 12, 1828, and was graduated from West Point in 1850. After service mainly on the frontier, he resigned his commission to enter Confederate service. He became a captain in the Regular Army, and colonel of the First North Carolina Cavalry, Provisional Army, also known as the 9th North Carolina Volunteers.

Promoted brigadier general to rank from March 1, 1862, he commanded a brigade under General Longstreet in the Seven Days battles, in the Maryland campaign, and at Fredericksburg.

He subsequently transferred to North Carolina and was promoted to major general to rank from May 26, 1863. He defended the Weldon railroad and then was given charge of the district which embraced the Appomattox and Blackwater Rivers. He later commanded in Richmond and then in East Tennessee.

After assisting General Beauregard at Drewry's Bluff against Butler, he commanded Jubal Early's cavalry for a time during Early's 1864 raid on Washington. He was compelled to retire on account of illness in the fall of 1864 and saw no further active service.

After the war he had various employments, finally accepting a government post as civil engineer at New Bern, North Carolina. He died at New Bern on January 14, 1892, and is buried there. He was a younger brother of General Matt W. Ransom.

*From "Generals in Gray – Lives of the Confederate Commanders" by Ezra J. Warner
Copyright 1959, LSU Press,
Pages 253-254*

**United Daughters of the Confederacy
2011 Confederate Memorial Services
May 10 in Greensboro
May 15 in Reidsville
Details on page10**

2011 Calendar

*** Denotes change from regular meeting schedule**

All Chapter meetings at 6:00 PM @ the Monticello Community Center unless otherwise noted

*** Saturday, April 2** – Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society, MOSB State Convention - 10:00 AM @ the Monticello Community Center followed by the April Garnett-Pettigrew MOSB Meeting. Lunch will be served between the two sessions. Program: William R. Villanueva on *Revelation Unraveled*

 **Tuesday, May 10 – 6:30 PM** – Confederate Memorial Service, Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro

 **Sunday, May 15 - 5:00 PM** – Confederate Memorial Service, Greenview Cemetery, Reidsville

Thursday, May 19 – Sunday, May 22 – Spring "Adopt-A-Monument" Project – Gettysburg, PA

Saturday, June 4 - Garnett-Pettigrew MOSB Meeting - Program TBA

Wednesday, July 14 – Friday, July 16 - MOSB Sesquicentennial Convention - Jacksonville, FL

Saturday, August 6 - Garnett-Pettigrew MOSB Meeting - Program TBA

Thursday, September 22 – Sunday, September 25 Fall "Adopt-A-Monument" Project – Gettysburg, PA

*** Saturday, October 8** - Garnett-Pettigrew MOSB Meeting – Program: Greg Cheek on U.S. mints in Confederate hands.

Saturday, December 3 - Garnett-Pettigrew MOSB Meeting – Program: Charles Hawks on the Confederate Navy

Let Us Remember . . .

March 7-8, 1862 - Battle of Pea Ridge

March 9, 1862 - CSS Virginia battles USS Monitor

March 12, 1864 - Red River Campaign begins

March 17, 1828 - Gen. Patrick Cleburne born

March 28, 1818 - Gen. Wade Hampton born

April 6-7, 1862 - Battle of Shiloh

April 9, 1865 - General Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House

April 10, 1806 - Gen. Leonidas Polk born

April 12, 1861 - Fort Sumter

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We close remembering our friend Ken Patterson and the activities and organizations he enjoyed.



Above, Ken with G-P member John Martin as members of the Nathanael Greene SAR Chapter's Color Guard at Yorktown, VA.



Ken as President of the Nathanael Greene SAR Chapter presenting the wreath at Guilford Courthouse.



Above and at right, Ken with the 14th U.S. Regulars and Guilford Greys at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park for the History of the American Soldier.



Ken hard at work in Gettysburg during our trip last spring



... and later enjoying the battlefield tour with Joan.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES

150 years ago the Governor of North Carolina called upon her sons to take up arms and defend the State from invasion from the North. 125,000 of her sons answered her call, 40,000 died and never returned to their wives, children and families. In May of 2011 we pay honor to the memory of these brave Confederate Soldiers of North Carolina and the Confederacy.

**The United Daughters of the Confederacy invites you to celebrate
Confederate Memorial Day 2011
Come Join Us!**

**Tuesday , May 10, 2011 at 6:30 PM
The Confederate Monument in Green Hill Cemetery
in downtown Greensboro**

This event is sponsored by the Guilford Chapter 301 United Daughters of the Confederacy
(In the event of Heavy Rain on Tuesday May 10, the makeup Rain Date is Saturday, May 14, 2011 at 2:00 PM)

**Sunday , May 15, 2011 at 5:00 PM
The Confederate Section of Greenview Cemetery in Reidsville, NC
This event is sponsored by the Rockingham County Chapter 586
United Daughters of the Confederacy.**

**Come hear noted Guest Speakers and period Music of the 1860's
Cannon and Rifle Salutes by re-enactors will conclude both services**