



Farthest To The Front

*The official newsletter of the
Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society Military Order of the Stars & Bars
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Fall 2013 Edition*

The Grave of Annie Carter Lee

By Mildred Beasley Stevens

Reprinted from the History of the NC Division UDC 1949-1974

Due to the vicissitudes of war it became necessary for the family of General Robert E. Lee to leave their home in Arlington for a safer area. Naturally they were offered many places of refuge by their friends but Mrs. Lee accepted the invitation of her kinsman, William Duke Jones of North Carolina and came with her three daughters Mary, Agnes, and Anne Carter to the White Sulphur Springs in Warren County which were owned by Mr. Jones. (at the time another daughter, Mildred, was a student at St. Mary's School in Raleigh.) These springs were a fashionable and well-known health spa about twelve miles from the town of Warrenton. Perhaps it was for this reason Mrs. Lee accepted the generous invitation from Mr. Jones, for her daughter Anne Carter, a young girl of twenty-three was quite frail. Unfortunately soon after the arrival of the Lee family, Anne Carter contracted typhoid fever which

proved fatal. She died in Warren County on October 20, 1862. At the time her father was in Winchester, VA and found it impossible to come to North Carolina and it was just as impossible to get the body of his beloved daughter through the enemies lines. According to Miss Mary Jones Mercer, a granddaughter of William Duke Jones Anne Carter asked during her last illness to be buried in the Rose Garden of the Jones family, and Mr. Jones ever ready to lend a helping hand was glad to accede to her request. At the time General Lee wrote the following letter to his wife.

"I cannot express the pain I felt at the death of our sweet Annie. To know that I shall never see her again on earth, that her place in our circle which I always hoped one day to enjoy is forever vacant, is agonizing in the extreme. But God in this, as in all things, has mingled mercy with the blow in selecting that one best prepared to leave us. May



NC State historical marker on US 401 south of Warrenton, NC.

you all be able to join me in saying, His will be done. I wish I could give you any comfort but beyond our hope in the mercy of God and the belief that he takes her at a time and place when it is best for her to go, there is none. May the same mercy be extended to us all and may we all be prepared for his summons."

So in Warren County there is another spot sacred to the United Daughters of the

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Confederate Officers of
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Stars and Bars

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The Grave of Annie Carter Lee - *Continued from Page 1*

Confederacy, the grave of Anne Carter Lee, second daughter of General and Mrs. Robert E. Lee. In 1911 the site of this grave was described by the Division Historian as being "far from the toil and tumult of the twentieth century, nine miles from a railroad and half mile from the high road, situated upon a knoll surrounded by a forest of cedars." Today the site may not be as picturesque but it is still a beautiful spot. The 'high-road' has become a paved highway thanks to the General Assembly of North Carolina, which body in 1923 appropriated funds to build a highway from the public highway to the grave site. A plot of four acres of land surrounding the Cemetery has been donated for the purpose of beautifying the knoll. The grave itself is enclosed by an iron fence and in 1973, Mr. Duke Jones, custodian, had a double iron gate with lock, installed (The original had been broken and carried off by vandals and curiosity seekers had chipped pieces from the Monument.) The grave is cared for by Mr. Jones and members of the Warren County UDC Chapter with the help of the highway department which cleans the lot each week. To assist these devoted caretakers the North Carolina Division appoints a Division Committee, of which Mrs. Frank Newell, is the present chairman.

Here stands a plan shaft of native granite, twelve feet, on a square base four feet each way,

one foot high. The die is three feet square with moulding at the top. The shaft is eighteen inches at the base and twelve inches at the top capped by an urn. Three sides of the monument is engraved. On the south side is "Anne C. Lee, Daughter of Gen. Robt. E. Lee and Mary Custis Lee. "On the east "Born at Arlington June 10, 1939 and died at White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, North Carolina, October 20, 1863." On the west side are the lines selected by her father "Perfect and True are all his Ways, Whom he adores and Earth obey's." These are the closing lines of one of Anne's favorite hymns, and one she asked to be sung just before her death.

This monument to Anne Carter Lee was the first one of many erected by North Carolina women. The women of this particular community contributed the money that made this memorial possible and the shaft was executed by an invalid Confederate Soldier, detailed for this purpose. The monument was dedicated on August 18, 1866. Among those present were her brothers, generals W. H. F. and Custis Lee.

On March 20, 1870 General Lee and his daughter, Agnes visited the grave of Anne Carter Lee. He again expressed his grateful appreciation of the people of Warren County for their loving service to the memory of his young daughter. After seeing her burial place General Lee

Grave of Annie Carter Lee

Continued

told the Jones family that it was his wish that" she sleep on in that sweet and granite spot undisturbed." (This expressed wish of General Lee is a matter of record in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in Raleigh, N.C.)



Shown above is the grave of Anne Carter Lee near Warrenton, NC. The Captain James I. Waddell Chapter, Raleigh, places a wreath on Annie's grave each January following the Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held at the State Capitol.

NC Society News

Report of the Society Webmaster

Men of the NC Society: It is with great pleasure that I write to you with my report. In the recent months our organization has gone live in the Social Media world as part of an effort to stay abreast of the changing times. Commander Edwards asked me to put together and manage a Facebook page for the Society. Since this has happened at least 2 Camps in our Society have also joined the social media world. As a Society, we are using this technology to try and reach both our membership and also prospective members with our messages. I encourage you to check out our North Carolina Society MOS&B Facebook page and like us so that you too can follow us.

As the Webmaster for the NC Society, I have had the great privilege to add two new chapters that we are currently organizing to the Website. This is a great thing for the Society as it means we are growing larger. Please take time to go to our website (www.mosbnc.org) and verify that I have the correct information listed for your Chapter. If I do not have it correct then please contact me and I will fix it.

Craig Phippen
Webmaster
NC Society MOS&B



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Society Commander's Message

David Edwards, Commander, Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society

Greetings Fellow Compatriots,

I hope this newsletter finds you well. Many thanks to **Byron Brady** for his excellent work as our newsletter editor. Gentlemen, we are adding to our membership, new chapters are being formed, and old chapters reviving, but we are still a ways off in regards to a revitalization of our organization.

I mow my lawn and roadside grass with a 1941 Farmall A tractor. The throttle notch plate was beginning to show its age a while back. A few adjustments and it was serviceable. The throttle lever would occasionally jump out of its notch, and I would have to set it back in position. Sometimes I would have to steer with one hand and have my other hand on the throttle to maintain its position. It was to the point that I realized it had to be corrected. So I ordered a new one and replaced the worn out plate.

What does a tractor part have to do with the MOS&B? All State and Chapter officers have a job to do. The success of our organization depends on us maintaining our positions in the notch. When we don't do our jobs to the best of our ability, we slip out of our "notch" and slow the "tractor" (our State Society and Chapters).

Chapter Commanders—have you sworn in your new members and presented them with their credentials? This needs to be done in an expeditious manner. The new members have taken the time in researching and documenting their ancestors for their applications. New members have paid their dues and deserve their credentials presented in a timely manner.

Also Commanders, for new recruits who have submitted their applications, have you followed the applications through the process? Do you know where the applications are and their



NC Society Commander David Edwards

status? Include your Chapter Adjutants and Chapter Genealogists in this process to help solve any problems. And let the recruit know what is going on.

Chapter Officers – are you performing your functions? The Chapter Commander can not do it all. You serve vital roles in the success of the chapter. The load is evenly distributed when we all pitch in, and no one gets burned out. I have been a member of organizations, and I am sure you have too, where the leader is expected to do everything. This does not help anyone. Every officer has a key role in the success of the Chapter.

Members - Chapters are the lifeblood of this organization. Please use the time of Chapter meetings and activities to cultivate the ties of friendship. Become a Chapter where members eagerly look forward to their next time together. If this is not happening let your Chapter Commander know. But don't just complain, have a solution or proposal for him to consider implementing. Just complaining does no one any good. Always have a positive solution to offer.

Have you signed up your sons, grandsons,

and nephews as MOS&B members? We have got to keep the future generations involved.

State Officers - we are still in the newlywed stage. But I am encouraged by the way in which you are fulfilling your responsibilities. Let's be on guard to keep the momentum going. At the moment we are trying to turn some State offices over. One of those is the Adjutant's position. **Chris Grimes**, who has faithfully served in this office, is in the process of turning this office over to **Byron Brady**. Once this is done we will be scheduling an Executive Council meeting to present an operating budget.

Shifting gears, I hope all have erected the Flag of the Southern Confederacy at their residence. Reading our Facebook page and newspaper, there is a group in Richmond, VA, who are erecting a huge flag on private land near I-95. Of course there are protesters. When we see a Flag of our Southern Confederacy, doesn't it make you proud of our heritage? Keep flying those flags at your home also! Send a photo of your flag to **Craig Pippin** to share on our Facebook page! Also, send one to **Byron Brady** for publication in *Farthest To The Front*.

Have you "liked" our Facebook page? This is a great tool and I encourage all members to "like" our page and use it.

Since our last newsletter, I have found several issues to correspond with our elected officials. Hope you are doing the same. Some of them don't really like to hear what we have to say, if it goes against their thoughts. Our US House of Representative frequently reminds us that he works for us and needs to hear from us. That is the way it is supposed to work.

Deo Vindice
Dave Edwards
NC Society Commander

Report of the Society Genealogist

To date since the 2013 NC Society Convention in Hickory, the NC Society Genealogist has received, approved and forwarded 4 new membership application to MOS&B IHQ. Just a reminder, please submit an original application and a copy of the application along with matching sets of documentation. Please make sure applications are signed by applicant, recommending member, and chapter officer. DO NOT sign in State Approval section, that is where the NC Society Genealogist signs. After approval I will forward to the Genealogist General. Please try and include e-mail addresses on application of the applicant. If there is a problem with the application I most times will contact the applicant via e-mail and try to resolve the problem. Please remember to send separate checks for National & State Dues. National dues should be made to: MOS&B IHQ, NC State dues need to be made to: NC MOS&B, please Do Not send me one check for National & State dues together, it will be returned. I remain in your service, and in the service of the Order,

Rodney P. Williams, D.C.S.
NC Society Genealogist

Welcome New Members

Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter, Raleigh

Brian Benton
Robert Broyles
James Izzell
Craig Pippin

Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter, Greensboro

Terry D. Brady



Chapter News

News from across the North Carolina Society

Greensboro

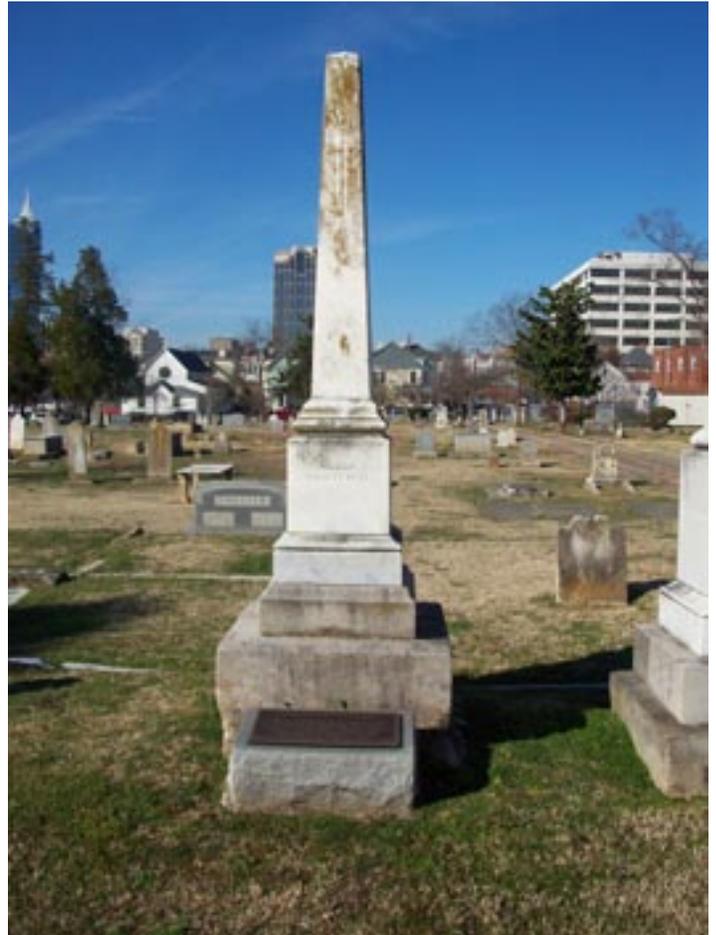
At the June meeting of the **Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67**, Greensboro, **Darwin Roseman** presented the program on the History of the Confederate Postal Service established in 1861 by the Confederate Congress. This presentation provided details of the formation, organization, methods, stamps, and transportation of the Southern postal service and its impact on the Southern populace during the war. He shared examples of Confederate covers, letters, stamps, and other Confederate postal related items.

Compatriot Roseman, a member of the **Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter** in Raleigh, serves as Postmaster in his reenactment unit in honor of his Confederate ancestor who served as a Postmaster.

During this meeting, members participated in a special ceremony honoring Past Commander of the Chapter, **Dr. Richard "Dick" Fields**. The chapter's flag was furled, covered with a black cloth, placed back in its holder and the members of the chapter saluted it. It remained furled and covered until the August meeting. This tradition acknowledged that the chapter was in an official state of mourning.

The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 would like to congratulate **R. Patrick Williams, II** on his graduation on Saturday June 8, 2013. We wish him great success in his future. We are proud of his dedication to the Order serving as the Color Sergeant of our Chapter and the North Carolina Society, adopting the care of Confederate graves, a leader of the NC Society MOS&B Junior Reserve Color Guard. He is a proud recipient of the National Lt. Charles Read Meritorious Service Award.

Raleigh



Shown above is the grave site for Confederate General L.O.B. Branch located in Raleigh's City Cemetery. The Capt. Waddell Chapter restored the grave site in 2002 and continues to maintain the area today.

The **Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter** met on September 26th at the Barbecue Lodge in Raleigh for a reorganizational meeting.

In April 2014, the Chapter will be celebrating their 25th Anniversary. Plans are now underway and details for this celebration will be announced at a future date.

Namesakes of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter No. 67, Greensboro

By **Ronnie S. Roach**, Chief of Staff, NC Society MOS&B

Part 1 of a continuing series on the history of the namesakes of NC Society Chapters

We take too many things for granted today. Recently, I was invited to speak to an SCV camp in Latta, SC. The topic of my program was on one of the South's finest Confederate Officers, Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton, the highest ranking general in the Confederate Cavalry. The venue was held in the cabin of a hunting club adjoining the Great Pee Dee River. The club house was filled with mementoes of successful hunts. An abundance of wild turkey beards, mounted deer and boar heads and many renderings by a taxidermist of ducks in flight. It was a fitting tribute to the abundance of wildlife available to provide meat for a meal.

As I drove down the dirt road of about two miles in length, I took note of the terrain, the woodlands, swamps and creeks, just as I do when touring the old battlefields. I thought to myself, "How long has it been since I have driven on a dirt road?" I thought about us, as individuals, and how we, without any forethought, get into our vehicles and travel down modern paved highways; how we reach into a cupboard for food when we're hungry; the conveniences of life we take for granted as compared to the hardships and sacrifices of our Confederate ancestors.

Every other month, I ride in my vehicle to attend the meetings of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter of our order. I, along with the other members and guests, enjoy a nice meal, fellowship and an educational and enlightening evening, taking for granted the men for whom we are gathered to honor, our chapter's namesakes.

As a result, I am compelled to pay tribute to these two men and the sacrifices they made for the defense of our beloved Southland with a brief

biography of each - these men who traversed the roughest of terrain, braved the inclement weather and often found themselves hungry, suffered the ultimate sacrifice. I credit the Stonewall Brigade Historical group and Wikipedia for information on these two brave warriors. I urge all members of the MOS&B to research, especially the namesakes of their Chapters; lest we forget.



Richard Brooke Garnett

Richard Brooke Garnett of Essex County, VA graduated from West Point. His service in the army took him to Florida, fighting the Seminoles, then westward. For several years, during the Mexican War, he held a staff position in New Orleans. Promoted to first lieutenant in 1847, Garnett later commanded Fort Laramie against the sometimes troublesome Sioux, traveled as a recruiting officer, and, after his promotion to captain in 1855, served at various other points on the western frontier. In California during the winter of 1860-61, he learned

from afar of the South's secession and the start of war in April. He resigned from the army effective May 17 to fight for his native Virginia and the South.

Commissioned major in the Confederate army, Garnett soon suffered the loss of his cousin Robert, who was killed at Corrick's Ford in western Virginia on July 13, 1861. Subsequently, Richard was appointed second-in-command of Colonel Thomas R.R. Cobb's Georgia Legion, and promoted to lieutenant colonel in early September. After brief service with the legion on the Peninsula, Garnett received his promotion to brigadier general and was immediately assigned to the Shenandoah Valley, coming under command of General Thomas J. Jackson. By spring 1862, the new brigadier commanded Jackson's old troops, now known as the Stonewall Brigade and composed of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th and 33rd Virginia Infantry Regiments.

Garnett, like all future commanders of the brigade, assumed responsibility under the shadow of its former leader and would be closely watched by Jackson to see how he was handling his "Old Brigade". As it turned out, Garnett's personal attention to the men, combined with the brigade's dedication to the Southern Cause, formed a comfortable bond between the new commander and his commanded. The Stonewallers experienced something new under Garnett. They found him to be sympathetic to their problems both as units and as individuals. He took particular pains to look after the care and comfort of his charges, much to the dissatisfaction of "Old Blue Light". Yet Jackson could find no fault in the military handling of the brigade, for it was the best in his Valley Army and he knew it. Then came the battle of Kernstown, Virginia...

In late March Jackson received information from his cavalry commander, Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby, that the Federals were leaving the Valley. Fearful that this was a threat to Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard's force at Manassas, Jackson set his small army in motion to intercept the Yankees. After an exhausting march of 36 miles, they caught up to the retiring army of Brig. Gen. James Shields on March 23, a Sunday. The Sabbath was not a day the

pious Stonewall desired for battle.

Acting on Ashby's intelligence that a rear-guard of only four regiments were to their immediate front, Jackson sent orders to Garnett to prepare the Stonewall Brigade for action, along with other elements of the Valley Army who had survived the forced march. The engagement grew from skirmishing fire to a full blown battle. Instead of four regiments, Jackson was facing Shield's entire army.

The Stonewallers were in the thick of it from the outset as the unequal contest swayed back and forth. After two hours of unceasing combat, Garnett's command began to run low on ammunition. None was at hand since the wagons had been left far behind on the forced march. The brigade now found itself beset by superior numbers attacking from three directions. Garnett made the only logical military decision that would save his fatigued and ammunition-less command. He wrote: "...had I not done so we would have run imminent risk of being routed by superior numbers, which would have resulted probably in the loss of part of our artillery and also endangered our transportation." Noting a regiment advancing to his support (Jackson's last reserve), he hurried a courier to have them stop and form a line upon which the brigade could fall back and rally. He then ordered the battered and bloody brigade to the rear, an action which was to cost Garnett his command and the stigma of court martial charges brought by the enraged army commander.

Relieved from command on April 1, he was ordered arrested and sent under guard to Harrisonburg. His men were furious and considered the action against their leader as a gross injustice. As for Garnett, he, whom Walter Harrison of Maj. Gen. George Pickett's staff described as the "brave, proud and sensitive spirit," it "was a cruel blow." In August 1862, with only Jackson and his aide, Captain Alexander Pendleton, giving testimony, the trial was suspended due to the pressing duties of renewed campaigning. General Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign was underway and the services of a first-rate brigadier were sorely needed. By order of Lee, Garnett was released from arrest

and assigned to Maj. Gen. James Longstreet's First Corps. In early September, Garnett thus took command of a brigade of Virginians - the 8th, 18th, 19th, 28th, and 56th Infantry Regiments - with which he served creditably at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. Garnett then took part in Longstreet's Suffolk campaign, returning to Richmond after the fatal wounding of General Jackson, May 2.

Richard Garnett always felt that his reputation had been wrongfully slighted by Jackson's accusations following Kernstown. Yet, against Jackson personally, Garnett held no grudge. After learning that the great "Stonewall" was dead, Garnett went to the executive mansion in Richmond where Jackson's body lay in state, Major Sandy Pendleton and Captain Kyd Douglas watched Garnett as he cried beside the casket. He then spoke so tenderly of Jackson that Pendleton asked if the general would serve as a pallbearer in Jackson's funeral procession through the capital on the 12th. Garnett did so, joining Generals Longstreet, Richard S. Ewell, and others in this solemn honor.

In Lee's second invasion of the North during June 1863, Garnett's five Virginia regiments marched northward as part of General Pickett's division, Longstreet's Corps. On July 3, 1863, Garnett's brigade was in the front rank of the Pickett-Pettigrew charge at Gettysburg. Extremely ill, the general was wearing a heavy overcoat in spite of the heat. Garnett got to within twenty yards of the Federal lines when he disappeared in the gun smoke and confusion. His riderless horse soon galloped toward the rear. Presumably, Federal soldiers stripped his dead body of its sword and other insignia before burying Garnett in one of the mass graves on the battlefield. The marker for General Richard Brooke Garnett in the Confederate Section of Hollywood Cemetery, reads: "Among the Confederate Soldiers' Graves in this area is the probable resting place of Brigadier General Richard Brooke Garnett C.S.A. who was killed in action July 3, 1863, as he led his Brigade in the charge of Pickett's Division on the final day of the battle of Gettysburg. First buried on the battlefield, General Garnett's remains were likely removed to this area in 1872 along with

other Confederate dead brought from Gettysburg by the Hollywood Memorial Association. Requested in Pace Richard Brooke Garnett 1817 - 1863."



Marker denoting possible burial place for Richard Brooke Garnett in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA.

Colonel Eppa Hunton, who was to succeed Garnett, said of him: "He was one of the noblest and bravest men I ever knew." He had given his life to erase forever the one blight on his distinguished record.



Joseph Johnston Pettigrew

Joseph Johnston Pettigrew was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.. Pettigrew entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill at the age of 15. He then studied law in Baltimore and joined the firm of his father's first cousin, James Louis Petigru in Charleston, South Carolina, followed by a trip to Germany to study civil law. He traveled around Europe for seven years, where he

learned to speak and write French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and to read Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic.

Returning to the U.S., Pettigrew was elected to the South Carolina legislature in 1856. Despite his gift of foreign languages and civil knowledge, Pettigrew leaned toward the military as a way to serve his country and his state. In December 1860, he was serving as an aide to the governor of South Carolina and the following April participated in the negotiations between the governor's office, South Carolina military authorities, and the Union commander of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

When war was declared, Pettigrew joined the Hampton Legion, a force raised in South Carolina by Wade Hampton, as a private, although he quickly accepted a commission as colonel of the 1st South Carolina Rifles. He returned to North Carolina to command the 12th (later renamed the 22nd) North Carolina Infantry. Both Jefferson Davis and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston urged him to accept higher command, but he declined because of his lack of military experience. However, as the need for qualified officers in the Confederate States Army became acute, the new colonel was soon ordered to Virginia to accept a promotion to brigadier general on February 26, 1862.

During the Peninsula Campaign in the summer of 1862, Pettigrew was severely wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines. He was hit by a Minié ball that damaged his throat, windpipe, and shoulder. Pettigrew nearly bled to death, and while lying wounded, he received another bullet wound in the arm and was bayoneted in the right leg. Believing his wounds mortal, Pettigrew didn't permit any of his men to leave the ranks to carry him to the rear. Left for dead on the field, he recovered consciousness as a Union prisoner of war. Exchanged two months later, the general recovered from his wounds, spent the fall commanding a brigade in Maj. Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill's division around Richmond, and the winter commanding a brigade in North Carolina and southern Virginia. He returned to his North Carolina brigade just in time to begin the Gettysburg Campaign in June 1863.

The Confederate War Department had assigned Pettigrew's Brigade to Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, and Pettigrew traveled to Fredericksburg, Virginia, to rejoin that army in late May. Pettigrew's Brigade was the strongest in Maj. Gen. Henry Heth's Division of Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's Third Corps. Freshly uniformed and armed with rifles from state military depots, his regiments presented a fine military appearance during the march through Maryland and Pennsylvania. Some of his regimental officers were also members of the North Carolina planter "aristocracy," including Colonel Collett Leventhorpe leading the 11th North Carolina Infantry and twenty-one-year-old Harry Burgwyn at the head of the 26th North Carolina Regiment, the largest Confederate regiment at Gettysburg. Not having been in serious combat for nearly a year, his brigade mustered a strength over 2,500 officers and men.

Pettigrew's Brigade tangled with the Iron Brigade on July 1, 1863, at the McPherson and Herbst farms to the west of Gettysburg, where all four of his regiments suffered devastating losses—over 40 percent—but were successful in driving the Union forces off of McPherson's Ridge. General Pettigrew assumed command of the division after the wounding of Gen. Heth that afternoon, and attempted to reorganize the battered division during the next day's battle as they lay behind Seminary Ridge.

On July 3, Lee selected Pettigrew's division to march at the left of Maj. Gen. George Pickett's in the famous infantry assault now known as Pickett's Charge (although some recent historians have used the name "Pickett-Pettigrew-Trimble Assault" to describe it because Pickett led only one third of men in the attack). This was an error on Lee's part. He did not consult with Pettigrew to find out the terrible condition of the division.

As the division advanced, it received murderous fire. Pettigrew's horse was shot out from under him, and he continued on foot. Reaching within 100 yards of the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge partially held by his cousin John Gibbon, he was severely wounded in the left hand by canister

fire. Despite the great pain he was in, Pettigrew remained with his soldiers until it was obvious that the attack had failed. Holding his bloody hand, the despondent officer walked toward Seminary Ridge and encountered General Lee. Pettigrew attempted to speak, but Lee, seeing the horrible wound, spoke first: “General, I am sorry to see you are wounded; go to the rear.” With a painful salute, Pettigrew said nothing but continued to the rear.

General Pettigrew continued to command the division during the retreat to the Potomac River until Heth recovered. Stopped by the flooded Potomac River at Falling Waters, West Virginia, Pettigrew’s brigade was deployed in a dense skirmish line on the Maryland side protecting the road to the river crossing. Union cavalry probed the southern defenses throughout the night as Lee’s army crossed the pontoon bridges into West Virginia. On the morning of July 14, Pettigrew’s brigade was one of the last Confederate units still north of the Potomac River, when the Union troopers closed in. On foot and in the front line, Pettigrew was directing his soldiers when he was shot by a Union cavalryman from the Michigan Brigade at close range, the bullet striking him in the abdomen. He was immediately carried to the rear and across the Potomac, having refused to be left in federal hands. He died three days later at Edgewood Manor plantation near Bunker Hill, West Virginia.[4] His brigade, which lost an estimated 56% casualties, had been ruined as an effective combat organization.[5]



***Grave of James Johnston Pettigrew,
Pettigrew Family Cemetery, Creswell, NC.***



***Tyrrell County Confederate Monument
noting the death of General James Johnston
Pettigrew, located on the courthouse lawn,
East Main Street in Columbia, NC.***

The loss of Pettigrew emotionally devastated his family and there was an official day of mourning held for him in North Carolina. His death also affected Lee who remarked, “The army has lost a brave soldier and the Confederacy an accomplished officer.[General Pettigrew’s body was returned to North Carolina and interred at his family estate, “Bonarva,” which is now part of Pettigrew State Park in Washington and Tyrrell Counties.

In World War II, the US liberty ship SS James J. Pettigrew was named in his honor.

Company K – Pee Dee Wild Cats of the 26th NC Infantry at New Bern

Below is a newspaper article Commander David Edwards transcribed from Wadesboro's North Carolina Argus Newspaper, Thursday's edition of May 15, 1862. We hope you enjoy the first hand account of the Battle of New Bern and officer elections.

Camped Near Kinston, NC May 1st, 1862

Mr. Editor: It has been a considerable time since this company has troubled you with a communication; yet I presume you appreciate the cause of our long silence, being pretty well acquainted with our condition during the last month and a half. Even if we had been able and willing to have sent you communications regularly, it appeared to us, to be an entirely useless and unprofitable tack, to attempt to keep the people of Anson informed as to our movements and condition, for they always kept so far ahead of us, in this respect, that we had to get our information, as to ourselves, from that source so great has been the facility with which certain individuals have been enabled to procure or rather manufacture news. In fact, I suppose, that, between one thousand and ten thousand items of news respecting ourselves, have come to us through our correspondents in Anson, and through persons coming immediately from Anson, all about things accredited to us, of which this was the first information we had had. "They Say," has been very busy during the last two months. I am not at all surprised that that gentleman should tell lies, but I am very much surprised that honest, intelligent, people should believe them; and I am happy to see that none of them have found a place in the Argus - I did not expect to find them there, and I am pleased to state that some and they not a few, of our friends, have maintained their fidelity, and taken the advice we gave them, concerning news, before we left home.

All these things do not disturb our equanimity in the least degree, or produce the slightest effect upon us; but we go steadily forward in the path

which duty points out to us regardless, alike, of the schemes of open enemies, and the slanders of secret foes: but we wish it to be known that we know that there are some, who, with badly concealed delight, rejoice at our misfortunes who have devoted themselves to the cause of Abe Lincoln and the devil, and who think the best way to promote that cause, is by trying to injure the characters of the soldiers of our country. Mark all such – they are traitors in disguise, and if opportunity offers, they will be openly so.



Shown above is a large 1862 garrison flag that would have flown over the early North Carolina Confederate forts. Photo taken at the Port of Columbus Museum, Columbus, GA.

Photo by David Edwards

The 26th Regiment, forming part of the first brigade of the Army of the Pamlico, is now encamped five miles below Kinston, on the south side of Neuse River. Our camp is in a very pleasant location, bountifully supplied with good water – a luxury which we now enjoy for the first time since leaving Anson. Our camp is rapidly recovering from the effects of our disastrous retreat, and its

healing is very much improved; yet we have now fifteen on the sick list, all of whom, as far as we can learn, are convalescent. Eleven are in the hospitals at Kinston and Goldsboro and at home, and four in camp; they are only slightly indisposed. Up to the time of the battle of Newbern, we devoted our personal attention to the sick, having most of them under the care of our estimable and heroic physician, Dr. A.L. Jackson, to whom we are all under lasting obligations for his unwearied attentions to the sick, and we all admire the heroism with which he shouldered his musket, pocketed his surgical appurtenances and endured with the company, all the dangers and exposure of the battle field, and the hardships of the retreat and we regret very much the combination of circumstances, which made it necessary for him to return home. The sick were then as well cared for as they could be under the circumstances. But when the enemy approached, we were compelled to give up our sick to the surgeons at the different hospitals, and since that time, we have had no control over the sick, when they get too unwell to endure the drudgery of the camp and the fatigue of marches. We have been so closely confined to camp that we could bestow scarcely any attention upon them, but we detailed the best nurses, as many as we were allowed by law, and as many more as we could persuade the authorities to accept, to wait on the sick and the friends of the dead and the sick may be assured that everything in our power was done to make them comfortable and relieve their sufferings. Notwithstanding all our efforts we have lost nine of our best soldiers since the battle. All of these lough, at the time of the battle and died there. So rapidly did the deaths of our comrades succeed each other, that we could scarcely realize that one of our number was no more, and we could not give expression to the feelings of our hearts, before we had to mourn the loss of two or three others of our much loved companions. It is really saddening to me to hear the roll of our company called, so many lips that, a short time ago, merrily answered in the ranks, are now silent and motionless in the tomb; but it is the Lord's will, and we humbly submit to Him saying "Thy will be

done." The hand of Death seems now to be stayed, and for this we humbly thank our merciful heavenly Parent, and we hope and pray that those of us who remain, may be permitted to return to the loved ones at home, when, by the help of God, we shall have driven our cruel enemies from the Sunny South.



Shown above is the pistol carried by Zebulon Vance while he was Colonel of the 26th NC. The pistol resides at the Zebulon Vance Birthplace in Weaverville, NC. Photo by David Edwards

Although it has been a long time since the battle of Newbern, it may not be amiss to state a few particulars respecting it, as there seems to be some misapprehension as to the action of this company on that occasion. The battle was fought on Friday, March 14th. On Wednesday night previous, the enemy's gun boats being in sight, a detachment of the company was sent out on picket duty, and at 1 o'clock the same night, another detachment was sent out to destroy some bridges and throw up a breast work for some pieces artillery. They worked until day light, when they and the picket rejoined the company. Early on Thursday morning the whole regiment was called out, and carried by Railroad about six miles below the battle field, to a breast work which we were to hold; but a few minutes after we had taken our positions, we learned that the enemy had landed in our rear, and we were ordered back and assigned a position behind the breast-works at Wood's brick yard. The

enemy took possession of the railroad opposite their place of landing in thirty minutes after we had passed up. We held the position assigned to us, which was on the right of the railroad, all day, awaiting the advance of the enemy. A little before dark some of the men were allowed to go to camp, which was about a mile from us, to get some blankets to protect us from the rain, which had been falling nearly all day, and which was then falling very fast. We made shelters with our blankets, put out guard, and lay down to take a little rest, but there was no rest for us – about 9 o'clock, we were told that the enemy were trying to turn our right flank, and we received orders to move farther to the right. We then left our shelters and were stationed about a quarter of a mile further to the right, where there was no fortification at all, and we had nothing to protect us from the rain, which fell very fast all night. Lieut. Col. Burgwyn commanded the right wing of the 26th, of which ours is the second company; the companies were stationed at intervals of from twenty to forty yards from each other. About daylight, Col. Burgwyn received orders to hold his position at all hazard. Very soon the engagement commenced on the left, and Col. Burgwyn gave Capt. Caraway command of the ridge on which his company were stationed, and ordered him to hold it at all hazards. We then, while the fight was going on, made a temporary breastwork of logs, which would have afforded some little protection, but we were very soon ordered to deploy as skirmishers about fifty yards in front of our log piles. This we did as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit. This placed us in view of the enemy who were in the woods on our left, concealed from us by the woods and the smoke. Then the balls began to whistle about our ears, but we could not return the fire, having orders not to do so, unless we could see the object distinctly at good range for our muskets. This continued until our line of battle was broken at the railroad, when the enemy moved back in that direction. This was a situation to try the mettle of a soldier – to be in an exposed position, with balls whistling around him from an unseen foe, at whom he cannot fire in return; but our boys stood without

flinching, and no one gave any evidence of fear, but every eye was turned in the direction of the enemy, eagerly watching for an opportunity to get a fire. None of us were struck, but as W. says, "By Dick! They liked to have got several..."

...the 26th, and a portion of the 33d, and all the captains of the right companies asked leave of their commander, to march their companies to reinforce the left; but he could not grant it under the order he had received, but told them to be as, they would have the hottest of this fight yet. We thought all was well until orders came for us to fall back to our breastwork. We were then informed that they enemy had taken our ammunition, which was in the rear on the railroad, and we understood that we were ordered to retake it, and we commenced marching in that direction, expecting to drive off the rogues at the point of the bayonet; but we were soon met by Col. Burgwyn, who ordered us to retreat. The men obeyed reluctantly and sullenly, for it was very repugnant to our feeling to leave the field without firing a gun. We marched off the field in perfect order and as steadily as we ever did to dress parade, leaving behind a rear guard to watch the movements of the enemy, and when we had



Col. Henry King Burgwyn, Jr.

proceeded a few hundred yards, we were halted, and the troops on that part of the field were formed into a battalion, consisting of four companies of the 26th and one of dismounted cavalry, the column was headed by two pieces of artillery, the whole commanded by Lieut. Col. Burgwyn.

We then marched, double quick, about a hundred yards, hoping that we would be able to reach the Trent Bridge before the enemy could get possession of it, but learning that they were too far in advance of us to accomplish that object, we turned to the left, and made our way across Brice's Creek, the best way we could; but no company in that command, broke ranks until they were halted on the bank of the creek and ordered to stack their arms and proceed to construct rafts to cross on. This experiment failed; but after a great deal of trouble, we succeeded in getting all across safe, except a few who were drowned in swimming – those who swam across brought a boat from the Neuse on their shoulders; this assisted us very much. I have not the heart to give the details of our retreat from that point, and the sufferings we endured until we reached Kinston, and for some time afterward. Suffice it to say we are not anxious to experience the same again. I must hear state that the company are under many obligations to the members of the Soldier's Aid Society of Anson, and to other citizens and friends, for their timely efforts, in supplying us with clothing. We will not soon forget their kindness. I understand that certain persons not only insinuate, but openly say, that we ought to have acted differently in that engagement; and they speak in terms not very complimentary to the company, especially of the officers, saying that if certain other persons, for instance, themselves, had been there, they would have acted differently, and the result would have been very different. We care nothing for this, as far as it relates to ourselves, not one iota; but we do ask, in the name of our country, why do these heroes not come out and display their gallantry on the field, instead of boasting of it at home. Our country demands that all her military skill and courage be now brought into service, and

we ask them, in the name of liberty, to come out of their dens, and show their hands. We are not so hardhearted as some of them. We cannot rejoice at their misfortunes. On the other hand we regret the circumstances that make it necessary for them to come out; but we do rejoice that the country will get the benefit of their boasted prowess. The Conscript Law produces very little effect here. All cheerfully submit to it as a military necessity, and are more determined than ever, by the help of God, to make short work with old Abe. Our company was reorganized on the 21st of April, by order of Brig. Gen. Ransom. The following officers were elected: John C. McLaughlin, Captain; Thomas Lilly, 1st Lieutenant, W.S. Ingram, 2d, and J.L. Henry, 3rd. On recommendation of the Captain, the following were appointed non-commissioned officers: John A. Polk, 1st Serg't; M.S. McRae, 2d; John H. Jarman, 3d; W.H. Smith, 4th; John Briley, 5th; W.H. Broadway....Henry H. Crowson, 4th. Capt. Caraway, deeming his services more needed at home than in camp, declined a reelection, and would not allow the boys to run him for any office. We all miss him very much: the boys are constantly remarking how much they miss the Captain. They were all very much attached to him. In fact we miss all our comrades, who have left us, very much, and we hope that if they cannot remain with us, they will visit us very often.

On the 22d of April we held an election for field officers, when our present Colonel – Z.B. Vance – was unanimously reelected; the whole Regiment, both officers and privates, are very much attached to Col. Zeb. – As they call him – and would not be separated from him for any consideration; our Lieut. Col. H.K. Burgwyn was also reelected; the election for Major is still undecided. Yours truly, K, 26th.

Additional News
May 3, 1862

Not being able to finish my communication at the date placed at its head (referencing above let-

ter), I will now add a few lines and close, as it is already too long. Lieut. Lilly has just returned from a scouting expedition on which he had been about ten days: he reports that the Yankees had fallen back towards Newbern. Serg't W.H. Smith went down to take his place. We learn to-day that he has had the good luck to kill one Yankee already: they had a little skirmish yesterday, about six miles from Newbern in which Mr. Smith killed one; another of the party wounded another - shot him off his horse. Everything is quiet in this part of the country. The Major's election was decided this evening - J.S. Kendall, formerly 1st Lieut. In this Company was elected Maj. We are happy to announce the promotion of Lieut. Kendall, for he richly deserves it, and we were very loth to lose him from the 26th Regt. We hope he will rejoin in a few days, prepared to take the field. Col. L. L. Polk is here to day, trying to get an Anson company, of which he is a mem-

ber, into Vance's Legion. Col. Vance has authorized him to raise a company for his Legion, and has given him every assurance that the company will be received, even if it be necessary for him to reject other companies, tendered to him, that he may receive it. Lieut. Benton was here this week, also, tendering a cavalry company; he also received every assurance necessary, that his company would be received. I sincerely hope that these two companies will get here with us, and they undoubtedly will if the people of Anson are prompt in volunteering to fill them up; and they will certainly do this in preference to being enrolled as conscripts. If we get these companies, there will then be three companies from Anson associated together, containing, when full, 330 men. We can then have a very pleasant time together, making camp life much less wearisome.

K. 26th

National News

General Executive Council Approves Pro-Rated Dues

The MOS&B General Executive Council approved Pro-Rated Dues at their July 14, 2012 meeting. Simply stated - when an inactive member applies for reactivation or joining the order as a new member during the year, his \$35 annual dues will be credited for the next 12 full months. He will be expected to pay a balance payment for the appropriate number of months in the next year not covered by his reinstatement payment.

EXAMPLE: A member was inactive since the year 2009 and now wants to reactivate. His \$35 check is received at IHQ on September 5, 2013. He will be credited for the next three full months (October, November, and December) of 2013 and nine months (January -September) in 2014. He will owe an additional amount of \$9 for the remaining

three full months on 2014 and will be billed for that balance in 2013 with payment due by December 31, 2013 in order to receive his 2013 membership dues card.

Upcoming National Reunions

The 2014 Military Order of the Stars & Bars National Reunion will be hosted by the South Carolina Society July 10-12th. The host hotel is the Hilton Doubletree Hotel located at 181 Church Street in historic Charleston, SC. Complete registration information will follow in the coming months in *Officer's Call*. The SCV National Reunion will follow the next week and will be held in North Charleston, SC.

The Virginia Society MOS&B is slated to host the 2015 National Reunion in historic Alexandria, VA. At this time, there are no further details.