The 26th regiment was formed of ten companies from Anson, Alamance, Ashe, Caldwell, Chatham, Moore, Randolph, Union, Wake and Wilkes. The ten companies completed the organization of the regiment by electing Z. B. Vance colonel, H. R. Burgwyn Lt. colonel, and A. B. Carmichael major.

Immediately upon the organization of the regiment it was ordered to the defense of Fort Macon on Bogue Island, leaving Camp Crabtree near Raleigh the 12th of September, 1861. The months of October and November were spent at this place and the time was occupied by the regiment in guard duty, drilling and preparing for the arduous duties that lay before them. When time came to go into winter quarters the regiment was moved over on the mainland, and camped midway between Morehead and Carolina Cities.

The winter of 1861-62 was passed in drilling, and under strict orders discipline which put the regiment in fine shape for the opening Campaign, and here it acquired a reputation for efficiency in drill and obedience to orders which it retained with credit until the final surrender at Appamattox. In view of the threatened attack on Newberne by Gen. Burnside (Federal Gen.) the regiment was moved up the railroad within three miles of Newberne, and the division was assigned to the Branch Command (The Battle of Newberne). March 13, the enemy kept up a brisk shelling from their gunboats and on the 14th of March we were confronted with a line of battle, and about 7:30 A. M. on the 14th of March the battle opened. On the right of the railroad in rifle pits were stationed Capt. Rand of Co. D, about 77 men, 68 men from Co. A, and 25 men from Co. G under command of A. B. Carmichael, Major of the 26th Regiment. Within a few minutes after the battle commenced on the left the enemy made its appearance in front of the 26th Regiment and Major Carmichael gave the order to fire. We sent a volley into their ranks. The enemy returned the fire and from this time to the close of the action the firing never ceased. The intention of the enemy was to engage us hotly on both wings, and with a sufficient force, carry the railroad, which would divide our line. They finally succeeded in carrying the railroad and the
entire line on our left to Fort Thompson on the river. After this they moved up the railroad and got in rear of a portion of the 26th Regiment and a few other troops out at this time. During this time while hotly engaged in our front, we were fired into on our left by a considerable body of the enemy. This determined the conflict so far as we were concerned. Col. Avery, a part of whose command was with the 26th Regiment, saw in an instant that nothing else would do but to withdraw the troops. The order was given and we went out of the pits amidst a shower of bullets both right and left. The intention of Col. Avery was to rally the men and form line on the railroad. Co. D occupied the extreme left of the rifle pits and became the right of the line on retreat. The woods were so thick with underbrush we could see but a short distance in front and when we had advanced far enough to see through the opening, discovered the enemy in position in front of us. An officer immediately rode out and demanded a surrender.

Seeing ourselves surrounded and no chance of escape Col. Avery and Capt. Rand, with those men they had with them, surrendered. The balance of the Regiment on left escaped. The surrender took place at about 11.30 A.M., March 14th. The number of men taken at this place was 150. The number taken in all was 206. Capt. Rand, Lieutenants Gordon and Vinson, with about forty men were captured.

Space forbids my quoting the report in full. I will only make one other quotation. We received no orders to retreat nor did we receive any orders of any kind during the battle. We retreated from the fact that we were exposed to a cross fire, and because it would have been certain destruction to have held our place five minutes longer. We would have made good our escape had we received orders as others did. The casualties of the Regiment in this fight were--five killed, ten wounded and seventy-two missing and prisoners.

The Regiment retreated to Kinston and while resting around this place elected Capt. H. P. Rankin major, in place of A. B. Carmichael, killed.
The troops around Kinston were now organized. The 26th Regiment was a
twelve-months Regiment, and in the spring of 1862 reenlisted for the war,
and elected Z. B. Vance colonel, H. R. Burgwyn Lieut. colonel, and G. S.
Kindal major. There were many changes in the company officers. William
Wilson became Captain of Co. B; John C. McLaughlin of Co. A; S. W. Brewer,
of Co. C; James T. Adams, of Co. D, and John T. Jones of Co. E.

While the regiment was in camp around Kinston many recruits were added.
Among them were two young men giving their names as Luke and Samuel Blalock,
who enlisted in Co. F. The recruiting officer was informed by L. M. Blalock
that Sam was his young wife and that he would enlist only on condition that
his wife be allowed to enlist with him. This was agreed to by the recruiting
officer, who promised not to divulge the secret. Sam is described as
a good-looking boy, aged sixteen. His disguise was never penetrated. She
drilled and performed other duties as any other soldier, and was very adept
in learning the Manuel and drill. In about two months L. M. Blalock was
discharged and Sam informed his Captain and Vance that he was a woman,
whereupon she was discharged.

I will only mention the important duties performed by the Regiment and
Company. On the 20th of June, 1862 the Regiment was ordered to Virginia.
On the 25th of June it received the 24th North Carolina Regiment on picket
duty in front of the enemy. It was at dark, and very dark, and no one to
direct us. We took our position on one side of a rail fence and hedgerow.
The enemy was in line of battle on the other side of said fence abiding
their time, and as soon as the 26th Regiment had quieted down in entire igno-
rance of the presence of the enemy who suddenly thrust their guns through
the fence and opened fire. So close were they to our men that the beards
of some were singed. The surprise was so great that seven of the companies
went to the rear. Again on the 27th of June the Regiment was pushed to the
front and took possession of some unfinished works of the enemy. Just as it
was about to be relieved it was attacked by the enemy and the 26th returned
the fire so briskly and with such effect as to drive the enemy back.

The enemy then moved in the direction of Malvern Hill, and the Confed-
erate troops followed. On the first day of July, 1862, about seven O'clock
P. M. at the battle of Malvern Hill by request of Gen. Magruder of Gen. Ransom for aid. Gen. Ransom at once put his Brigade in motion (the 26th being one of Ransom's best) and moved to the scene of action in double quick time. We reached the field of action, were ordered to the right so as to form under cover, and formed in line within two hundred yards of the enemy's batteries. It was now twilight: the line was put in motion and moved steadily forward within one hundred yards of the batteries of the enemy. The enemy seemed unaware of our movements. Masses of his troops appeared to be moving from his left to his right. Just at this time our Brigade raised a tremendous shot and the enemy at once wheeled into line and opened upon us a perfect sheet of fire from musket at battery. We steadily advanced within twenty yards of their line. The enemy had concentrated forces to meet us. The onward movement was checked; we wavered and fell back before a fire, the intensity of which is beyond description. The losses sustained by Ransom's Brigade from June 20th to the first of July 1862 inclusive, embraced three colonels wounded, one lieutenant-colonel killed, several officers and many company officers, and a total of 499 privates killed and wounded. The 26th Regiment lost 6 killed, 40 wounded (I was wounded through the right hip during this engagement). In August, 1862 the 26th Regiment was detached from Ransom's Brigade and assigned to Pettigrew's Brigade. Col. Vance, elected Governor in August 1862, resulted in the promotion of Lieut-Col. Burgwyn to the Colonelcy of the Regiment. We gained an officer, gallant, young and brave, fitted for the vacancy.

The promotion of Burgwyn and the death of Major Kendal required the filling of the positions as of Lieut-Col., and Major John R. Lane of Co. G was promoted to Lieut-Col., and John T. Jones, Capt. of Co. I to Major.

The Brigade to become so famous in military annals was composed of the Eleventh, the Twenty-sixth, Forty-forth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-second North Carolina Regiments. During the months of September, October, November and December 1862 Pettigrew's Brigade was either on duty in Virginia or North Carolina. The faithfulness of Col. Burgwyn in disciplining the 26th Regiment improved its efficiency, and it became known as one of the best
drilled Regiments in the service.

The first chance afforded the 26th Regiment to show of what stuff it was made, acting in an independent command occurred in an engagement at Rawls Mill in Martin County, in resisting Gen. Foster's attempt to capture the regiment while on a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of Little Washington in Beaufort County. Gen. Foster (Federal General) in his report says that he set out on the 31st of October, 1862, from Newberne to capture the three regiments, 17, 26, and 59ths, North Carolina. Foraging through the Eastern part of the state he took three Brigades, 21 pieces of artillery and Calvary, with ample wagon train, total 500 men, on November 2d. Foster left Washington for Williamson on the same evening he encountered the 26th Regiment at Little Creek. The only Confederate troops to oppose the 5,000 of Foster were six companies of the 26th Regiment under Col. Burgwyn.

Leaving four companies under Leit-Col. Burgwyn—Lane at Williamson on the Roanoake River, Col. Burgwyn started out with four companies to go as far as Little Washington, N. C. He stationed two at Rawls Mill under Capt. McLaughlin of Co. K with orders to fortify the position, and proceeding with remaining four, reached the vicinity of Washington just as Gen. Foster was starting out to capture him. As soon as it was ascertained which of the two roads the enemy had taken Col. Burgwyn took the other and started out in the race for Rawls Mill. On reaching the mill he ordered Capt. McLaughlin to go down the road on which Foster was coming and hold him in check at Little Creek. Capt. McLaughlin, with companies K and I reached Little Creek just as the enemy's Calvary began to cross, and attacked them with his handful of men. Col. Burgwyn, placing his four companies in the partly completed breastworks at the mill, awaited Foster's advance. After Capt. McLaughlin had been for some time engaged with the enemy at Little Creek, successfully defending the passage of the stream Col. Burgwyn sent Cos. D and F under command of Major Jones to Capt. McLaughlin's aid. Fearing that a longer resistance by so small a force would result in its capture, Col. Burgwyn, after the fight had lasted over an hour, ordered McLaughlin to join him at the mill. Here Gen. Foster brought into action three batteries of Artillery against the six companies at the mill, and succeeded after half an hour in driving the six companies from the works across the bridge, which they burned.
The fact was, Col. Burgwyn, having received advice that Col. Foster and
Lamb were safe and Leut.-Col. Lane having joined him from Williamston
concluded to retire in the night and at his leisure, fell back in the direc-
tion of Tarboro. Thus ended the expedition at Rawls Hill.

In December 1861 Gen. Foster started out from Newberne to destroy the
railroad bridge over Neuse River and capture Goldsboro, N. C. On the 17th
of December a spirited engagement took place near Goldsboro in which Gen.
Foster was driven back and he hastily retreated to Newberne. Gen. Pettigrew
Brigade, in which was the 26th Regiment, was not previously engaged in
this action but pursued Gen. Foster on his hasty retreat, on the 9th of
February, 1863. Gen. Smith resigned and Gen. D. B. Hill was again placed
in command of the troops on the north side of the Neuse and Hill had charge on
north side. Gen. Pettigrew, with his Brigade started from Goldsboro on the
9th of March, 1863. (The 26th Regiment was in this Brigade.) By rapid
marches he reached the enemy's works at Berrington's Ferry near Newberne.
The 26th Regiment was ordered at daylight into position to carry the place.
Three twenty-pound guns, relied upon to destroy the Gunboats guarding the
water approaches to Newberne, proved utterly worthless. There was nothing
to do but withdraw. The only question, says Gen. Pettigrew in his report,
was whether he should carry the works before withdrawing. The 26th Regiment
had been in waiting ever since daylight and could have done it in five min-
utes. The works we could not hold and there would be a probable loss of a
certain number of men sixty miles from a hospital. I decided against it.
I therefore withdrew the whole command except the 26th Regiment, which re-
mained within about 500 yards of the place, in order to cover the with-
drawal of Captain Whitford's men. Gen. Pettigrew in his report further
says, "I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the unsurpassed mili-
tary good conduct of those under me. In seven days they marched 127 miles;
waded swamps; worked in them by night and day, camped in the rain, some-
times without fire; never enjoyed a full night's rest after the first;
besides undergoing a furious shelling, and performing other duties. All
this without murmuring or ever getting sick."
It was not long before Gen. Pettigrew had another chance at the enemy in which he was more fortunate. Gen. Hill on the 30th of March, 1863, invaded Gen. Foster in Washington, N. C. and on the 9th of April at Blount’s Creek, Pettigrew’s Brigade met and defeated Gen. Spinola in the latters attempt to raise the siege.

(At all times when I speak of Pettigrew’s Brigade you will remember that the 26th Regiment belonged to said Brigade.)

On May 1st, Pettigrew’s Brigade was ordered to Richmond to be thereafter attached to the army of Northern Virginia. Taking a position first at Hanover Junction to protect that important point in the enemy’s attempt to capture Richmond. The Brigade leaving the 44th right behind at the junction as guard, proceeded to Fredericksburg, and attached to Heath’s Division, set out on the 15th of June, 1863, on that memorable march to invade Pennsylvania. We marched by way of Harper’s Ferry where the gallows on which the notorious John Brown was hanged was pointed out to us. Our Colonel was one of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute at the time, and one of those who guarded John Brown while awaiting his execution. We crossed the Potomac at Sheppardstown, and continued our march and rested beyond the little town of Fayetteville on Sunday, June 28, 1863. At this place the chaplains held services. Alas! The last Sunday on earth to many a noble soul then beating with such high hopes and aspirations. On the 30th of June we halted at the little village of Cashtown, on the Chambersburg turnpike, about nine miles from Gettysburg and were mustered preparatory to payment, and later in the afternoon, proceeded to within about three and one-half miles of Gettysburg just this side of a little creek crossed by a stone bridge, and camped in a beautiful grove.

That night Lieut-Col. Lane of the 26th Regiment was intrusted with the picket line. The same day Gen Pettigrew, with three Regiments of his Brigade kept on to Gettysburg to procure shoes and other army supplies for his men, but meeting a strong force of the enemy’s Calvary and instructed not to try an engagement retraced his steps and re-joined the rest of his division in camp on the Chambersburg turnpike about three and one-half miles from Gettysburg.
That night the men of Heath's division quietly dreamed of home and loved ones, in blissful ignorance of the momentous fact that Meade's great army was within their hearing.

Gettysburg 1st, 2d & 3d of July, 1863.

On the 1st of July there were many movements made and fights on different parts of the battlefield during the day up to two o'clock P. M. At this hour Gen. Heath says, "The enemy had now been left and formed his division in line of battle on the right of the road." In front of the 26th Regiment was a wheat field about one-fourth of a mile wide; then came a branche (Willoughby Run) with thick underbrush and berries skirting the banks. Beyond this, again was an open field, with the exception of a wooded hill (McPherson's Woods) directly in front of the 26th Regiment and about covering its front. On this hill, McPherson's Woods, the enemy placed what we afterwards were informed was their famous "Iron Brigade."

They wore tall, ball-crowned, black hats which made them conspicuous in the line. The sun was now high in the heavens, about two o'clock P. M. Gen. Ewell's corps had come up on our left and had engaged the enemy. Never was a grander sight seen. The lines extended more than a mile, all distinctly visible to us. When the battle waxed hot, now one of the armies would be driven, now the other, while neither seemed to gain any advantage.

The roar of artillery, the crack of muskets and the shouts of the combatants added grandeur and solemnity to the scene. Suddenly there came down the line the long awaited "Attention." The time of this command could not have been more inopportune for our line had unsuspected the enemy and we well knew the desperateness of the charge we were to make, but with the greatest quickness the regiment obeyed. All, to a man, were at once up and ready, every officer at his post. Col. Burgwyn in the center, Lt. Col. Lane on the right and Major Jones on the left. Our gallant standard bearer, J. B. Mansfield, at once stepped to his position four paces to the front, and the eight color guards to their proper places; and at the command "Forward March," all to a man stepped off, apparently as willingly and as proudly as if they were on review. The enemy at once opened fire, killing and wounding some. All kept the step and made as pretty and perfect a line as regiment ever made. We opened fire on the enemy. On, on, we went, our men yet in perfect line, until we reached the branche (Willoughby Run) in the ravine. Here the briars, weeds and underbrush made it diffic-
cult to pass and there was some crowding in the center. The enemy's Artillery on our right, getting an enfield fire upon us, our way was frightful; but our men crossed in good order and at once were in proper position again, and up the hill we went, firing now with better execution. The engagement was becoming desperate. It seemed that the bullets were as thick as hailstones in a storm. Just at this time Lt. Col. Lane hurries to center. He is met by Col. Burgwyn who informs him that it is alright in the center and on the left, and the reply comes from Col. Lane that we are in line on the right, Colonel.

At this time the colors have been cut down ten times, the color guard all killed or wounded. We have now struck the second line of the enemy. When the fighting was the fiercest and the killing the deadliest suddenly Captain W. W. McGreecy, Assistant Inspector of the Brigade, rushes forward and speaks to Col. Burgwyn. He bears him a message, "Tell him" said Gen. Pettigrew, "his regiment, the 26th, has covered itself with glory today." Delivering these encouraging words of his commander, Capt. McGreecy, who had always contended that the 26th Regiment would fight better than any regiment in the Brigade, seizes the flag, waving it aloft, advances to the front, is shot through the heart and falls, bathing the flag in his life blood.

Lieut. George Wilcox of Co. H now rushes forward and pulls the flag from under the dead hero, advances with it a few steps. He also falls with two wounds in his body. The line hesitates, the crisis is reached; the colors must advance. Telling Lieut. Lane of the words of praise for his Brigade, Commander just heard, with orders to impart it to the men for their encouragement; Col. Burgwyn seizes the flag from the nerveless grasp of the gallant Wilcox, and advances, giving the order "Trust on the colors." Private Frank Honeycutt of Co. B rushes from the ranks and asked...
the honor of advancing the flag. Turning to hand the colors to this brave young soldier, Col. Burgwyn is hit by a bullet in the left side, which passing through both lungs, the force of which turns him around and falling he is caught in the folds of the flag and carries it with him to the ground. The daring Honeycutt survives his Colonel but a moment and is shot through the head.

Now, for the thirteenth time the Regimental colors are in the dirt. Col. Lane kneeling by his side for a moment to ask, "My dear Colonel, are you severely hurt?" A lowered head, a motion to the left side and a pressure of the hand is the only response.

Leit-Col. Lane then hastens to the right, meets Captain McLaughlin of Co. K, gives the order, "Close your men to the left. I am going to give the bayonet."; hurry to the left, gives similar orders; and returning to the center finds the colors still down. Col. Burgwyn and the brave boy private Honeycutt lying by them. Col. Lane raises the colors. Leit. Blair of Co. I rushes out and says; "No man can take those colors and live."

Lane replies, "It is my time next to take the colors," and advances with the flag; shouts at the top of his voice, "Follow me!" The men answer with a yell and push forward, rush on and upwards to the summit of the hill when the last line of the enemy gives way and suddenly retires from the field. Just as the last shots are firing a sergeant in the 24th Michigan Regiment (Federal) attracted by the commanding figure of Col. Lane carrying the colors, lingers to take a farewell shot, and resting his gun on a tree he awaits his opportunity. When about thirty steps distant, as Col. Lane turns to see if his regiment is following him, a ball fired by this brave and resolute adversary strikes him in the back of the neck just below the brain, which crushes through his jaw and mouth, and for the fourteenth and last time, the colors are down. The field was won, but at what a cost to the victors as well as to the vanquished.

Quoting from Gen. Heath's official report of the heroic conduct of the 26th N. C. Regiment, and the gallant part it played on the 1st of July, 1863.

"In one instance when the 26th N. C. Regiment encountered the second line of the enemy its dead marked its line of battle with the accuracy of a line at Dress Parade."
Under date of July 9th, 1863, Gen. Pettigrew writes Governor Vance as follows: "Knowing that you would be anxious to hear from your old regiment, the 26th, I write you a hasty note. It covered itself with glory. It fell to the lot of the 26th Regiment to charge one of the strongest positions possible. They drove three, and we have every reason to believe, five regiments out of the woods with a gallantry unsurpassed. Their loss has been heavy, very heavy, but the missing are on the battlefield and in the hospital." This ends the first day's fight.

On the second day Pettigrew's entire Brigade rested. On the evening of the second day General Pettigrew marched his command to the place in the line from which the grand charge was to be made next day. About two o'clock P.M. we were ordered to advance. It was an open field, about three-quarters of a mile in width. When about half across the intermediate space, the enemy opened on us a most destructive fire of Grape and Cannister; and when within about 250 yards of the stone wall behind which the enemy was posted, we were met by a perfect hail-storm of lead from this small army; but nothing daunted, the brave men of the 26th Regiment, who pressed quickly forward, and when the 26th had reached within about forty yards of the stone wall, it had been reduced to a skirmish line. But the brave remnant still pressed ahead, and the colors were triumphantly planted on the works by J. M. Brooks and Daniel Thomas of Co. E., when a cry came from the left and it was seen that the entire left of the line had been swept away. The 26th, now exposed to a front and inside fire, had no alternation but to retreat; and the order was at once given and obeyed.

By night a very good skirmish line had been collected and the gallant old 26th had sixty-seven privates and three officers present on the night of the 3d of July, 1863; out of eight hundred who went into battle on the morning of the 1st of July. The seventy men and officers remained to support the Artillery that night and all next day.
Posterity will wish to know as much as possible of the personnel of
this regiment, and I approved a list of the officers who participated in
the Battle of Gettysburg. We got this from the muster and payroll made
out on the evening of the 10th of June, which gives the number of men
and officers present for duty on that day.

H. K. Burgwyn (Colonel); John R. Lane (Lieutenant Colonel); John T.
Jones (Major); James B. Jordan (Adjutant); Llewellyn P. Warren (Surgeon);
William W. Gaither (Asst. Surgeon); J. J. Young (Quartermaster); Phineas
Horton (Commissary); Montford S. Moore (Sergeant Major); Benjamin Hind
(Hospital Steward); Abram J. Lane (Quartermaster Sergeant); Jesse F.
Ferguson (Commissary Sergeant); E. H. Hornaday (Ordnance Sergeant).

The above is the Field and Staff officers.

Below the Company officers.

Co. A.  Samuel P. Wagg (Captain); A. B. Duvall (1st Lieutenant); J. B.
        Houck (2d Lieutenant); L. C. Gentry (Junior 2d Lieutenant);
        Present for duty--97.

Co. B.  William Wilson (Captain); Thos. J. Cusenton (1st Lieut.) W. W.
        Richeson (2d Lient.); Edward A. Britz (Junior 2d Lieut.).
        Present for duty--98.

Co. C.  J. A. Jarret (Captain); W. Porter (1st Lieut.); R. D. Horton
        (Junior 2d Lieut.)
        Present for duty--98.

Co. D.  J. T. Adams (Captain); Gaston Broughton (1st Lieutenant); J. G. M.
        Jones (2d Lieutenant); M. G. Woodall (2d Junior Lieutenant).
        Present for duty--79.

Co. E.  S. W. Brewer (Captain); John R. Emerson (1st Lieutenant); W. J.
        Lambert (2d Lieutenant); Oran Hannors (Junior 2d Lieutenant).
        Present for duty--104.

Co. F.  E. M. Tuttle (Captain); C. M. Sudderth (1st Lieut.); J. B. Hol-
        loway (Junior 2d Lieut.).
        Present for duty--91.

Co. G.  H. C. Albright (Captain); J. A. Lowe (1st Lieut.); Wm. G. Lane
        (Junior 2d Lieut.).
        Present for duty--91.
Co. K. M. McLeod (1st Lieut.); George Wilcox (2d Lieut.); J. H. Mcgilvery (Junior 2d Lieutenant).

Present for duty--78.
Co. I. N. G. Bradford (Captain); M. B. Blair (1st Lieut.); J. C. Grierson (2d Lieut.); J. G. Suddeth (Junior 2d Lieut.).

Present for duty--74.
Co. K. James G. McLaughlin (Captain); Thomas Lilly (1st Lieut.); J. L. Henry (Junior 2d Lieut.);

Present for duty--99.

The total number present for duty on the 30th of June, and who were engaged in the battle the 1st of July was 885. About 25 of the number were on detail and not engaged in the battle. Leaving 800 that were engaged in the battle on the first and third days; and of which all were killed, wounded and few prisoners except about 80. The biggest loss of any regiment in either army during the war. It is possible at this late date that the names of some gallant soldiers who carried the flag of the 26th Regiment during the battle of Gettysburg may be omitted from the list of names below. The color guard consisted of a Sergeant and eight privates. After these nine had fallen the others were volunteers. Those who were killed and wounded with the colorsthe first of July were—Col. H. K. Burgwyn, killed; Capt. Wm. McCreecy, killed; Private Franklin Honeycutt, Co. B, killed; John P. Marley, Co. C, killed; William Ingram, Co. K, killed; Wounded—Lieut. Col. John R. Lane; Lieut. George Wilcox; Color Sergeant J. Mandfield; Sergeant Hiram Johnson, Co. G; Private John Stampes, Co. A; G. W. Kelly, Co. D; L. A. Thomas, Co. F; and John Vinson, Co. G.

Third days fight, July 3, 1863.


The Litter-bearers at Gettysburg kept right up with the regiment. I can only locate the following—Private Neill B. Staten, Co. B; Jackson Baker, Co. D; and John A. Jackson, Co. K.

Thus ends the conflict at Gettysburg.
On the night of July 4th, General Lee withdrew his army from confronting Meade's army at Gettysburg and retreated in the direction of Hagerstown. Heath's division entrenched at this place, and says General Heath, "On the 13th of July at dark I received orders to withdraw and move in the direction of Falling Waters. On reaching an elevated ridge one mile from Falling Waters I was ordered to put my division in line of battle. At this point we halted to let the wagons and artillery get over the river. Near this point a party of about forty or fifty Federal Cavalry dashed in our midst and fired several shots. They hit General Pettigrew, which unfortunately for himself and his country proved fatal. In less than three minutes the squad of cavalry were killed and captured. General Pettigrew died from the effects of the wound on the 17th of July, 1863.

During the time from the 4th of July to the crossing of the river at Falling Waters the 26th Regiment was not engaged in any fights, but endured the hardships of the retreat with the other regiments of the Gettysburg

Battle of Bristol Station, October 14, 1863.

After the return to Virginia from the Gettysburg Campaign General Lee stationed his army in and around Orange Court House. While here on the 7th of September, Gen. Wm. W. Kirkland was appointed to the command of Pettigrew's Brigade and remained in command until the battle of Bristol Station on the 14th of October. A severe engagement took place at Bristol Station, Cook's and Kirkland's Brigades making the charge. The losses sustained in this action by Kirkland's Brigade were--fifty killed and 219 wounded. The loss in the 26th Regiment was--sixteen killed and eighty-three wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Lade was promoted to Colonel. Major John T. Jones to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. J. T. Adams of Co. D promoted to Major on his return to the regiment after his recovery from his wound received at Gettysburg (first day).

Such was the harmony, energy and regimental pride of the officers and men, and so well did they work together to promote its interest, enlivened by such soul-inspiring music as only Captain Mackay's Band could furnish, that by the 1st of May, 1864, the regiment numbered 760 strong; and so well was it drilled that General Heath pronounced it to be one of the best drilled regiments in the Army of Northern Virginia.
And by the 5th of May, this old regiment that had been bereft of so many of its best officers and men at Gettysburg and Bristol Station that it came near losing its separate existence by being merged into another, proudly marched down the plank road at the head of Heath's division to the Battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House.

Our regiment was engaged all day the 5th of May 1864, and succeeded in driving back the enemy and holding them in check; but were informed that we would be relieved during the night by other troops, we did not take proper precautions and were surprised by the enemy, who at daybreak next (May 6) morning, with great vigor, renewed the attack of the day before, and our Brigade became very near being stampeded. And again the 26th Regiment met with serious loss in prisoners, killed and wounded; Colonel Kane being wounded the day previous, Lieut-Col. Jones was in command of the 26th, and while gallantly rallying his men and leading them in a charge, was mortally wounded. The regiment succeeded in holding the lines and at the critical moment were relieved by Longstreet, who drove the enemy back. Thus ends the fight at the Wilderness; and both armies moved in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House.

At this place the 26th Regiment was detached from its regular place in the line and stationed about fifty yards from the Court House to be in readiness to support any point which might be strongly accosted. At a critical time in the campaign it was extremely difficult to get corn for the Artillery horses. Three farmers living a few miles up the river tendered General Lee 2,000 bushels of corn but the trouble was, how to get it, as it was necessary to send a wagon train for it, and the road lay for a great part of the way in close proximity to the lines of the enemy.

As an escort for this wagon train General Lee ordered that some regiment should be selected, to whose officers the men yielded unquestioning obedience, and upon whom they had entire reliance. The 26th Regiment was selected for this hazardous service. The corn was safely brought into
camp and the hungry artillery horses fed, making it possible to move the
guns, and thus relieving the army from a threatened disaster.

Col. Wm. MacRae of the 15th N. C. Regiment of Cook's Brigade was made
Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of Kirkland's Brigade June 27,
1864. From Spottsylvania Court House to the North at Hanover
Junction, Cold Harbor, on the lines between Richmond and Petersburg, the 26th
Regiment was always prompt to respond to all orders. It would be impossible
to state in detail all the engagements in which the Regiment participated
along the line. Two of the most brilliant victories in which MacRae's
Brigade played a conspicuous part were the engagements at Davis' House,
August 19th, and Reams Station, August 25, 1864. General Hill attacked the
enemy August 19, 1864 at Davis House, three miles from Petersburg, on
Weldon Road, defeated them and captured about 2,700 prisoners, including
a Brigadier General and several field officers.

On the 26th of August, 1864, General Hill attacked the enemy in his en-
trenchments at Reams Station and at second assault carried the entire line.
Cook's, MacRae's and Lane's Brigades, and Pagram's Artillery composed the
assaulting column. Hill captured nine pieces of artillery, twelve colors,
2,180 prisoners, 3,100 rounds of small arms, and 32 horses. The troops
selected to carry the enemy's works on the early part of the fight (at
Reams Station) having been repeatedly driven back, Heath's division was
ordered to their assistance. The division was drawn up in line of battle
with skirmishers in front. General Heath walked out to the skirmish line
and ordered Lieutenant Waddell to send a man back to the main line and
bring a regimental flag. The messenger returned with the color-bearer of
the 26th Regiment. General Heath demanded the flag. The color-bearer
refused to give it up, saying; "General tell me where you want the flag to
go, and I will take it. I will not surrender my colors." The General
made a second demand and was met by the same refusal. Then taking the
color-bearer by the arm he said; "Come on. We will carry the colors togeth-
er. Then giving the signal to charge by waving the flag to the right and
left, the whole line started with a yell, for the enemy's works. The num-
ber of prisoners taken has been given above. This courageous assault was
necessarily attended with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Colonel
Lane was again so unfortunate as to be wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Adams took command and remained in command until Colonel Lane returned to duty about the 1st of November, 1864.

Heath's division (to which the 26th belonged) being on the right of the Confederate forces defending Petersburg, were among the troops to resist any flank movement on the part of the enemy, and there was fighting almost daily along their front and flanks.

The Battle of Burgess Mill, October 27, 1864, where the enemy lost 1,482, in killed and wounded. On Warren's expedition to destroy Weldon Bridge when he was driven back to Belfield, 7-12 December, 1864; In the severe engagement at Hatcher's Run, February 5-6, where the enemy admits a loss of 1,375, killed wounded and missing. In all these actions MaCrae's Brigade, composed of the 11th, 44th, 47th, 52d, and 26th North Carolina Regiments, was actively engaged and maintained its high prestige to the end.

After this nothing special occurred until we reached Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, when and where General Lee Surrendered. Colonel Lane during the winter of 1864-65 suffered much from his wounds and about the middle of March went to the hospital. Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Adams took command of the Regiment after Colonel Lane went to the hospital and except a few days on the retreat when he was temporarily in command of the Brigade, was with his regiment, and at the surrender signed the paroles. The members surrendered by the 25th Regiment at Appomattox commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Adams, 120 muskets. There was but one regiment in Heath's division that surrendered more muskets than did the 26th Regiment, and that was the 15th N. C., who surrendered 122.

In Major Moore's Roster of North Carolina Troops the aggregate of number enrolled in the 26th Regiment is put down as 1,898, which is more than any regiment furnished the Confederate Army from North Carolina. The casualties of the regiment among the officers from first to last were as follows:

W. W. Richardson, Sudderth, Teague, Woodall--19.


Thirty-two of the above were wounded more than once.

The youthfulness of the officers of the regiment was remarkable. Colonel Burgwyn was not twenty-one. Lieutenant Colonel Jones was to have graduated at Chapel Hill in June 1861. Captains Wilson, Albright, Tuttle, and McLaughlin also left college prior to their graduation to join the army. Colonel Vance was thirty-one years old and Colonel Lane twenty-six when they volunteered. Lieutenant Colonel Adams had barely attained his majority when he was elected Second Lieutenant in Co. D, Wake Guards; and Captains Lilly, Broughton, Cureton, Duvall, and the company officers, almost without exception, were under twenty-five years of age when they volunteered.

We will bring this sketch to a close by a short sketch of some of those whose labors and military skill brought the regiment to that high state of efficiency which enabled it to accomplish such feats of arms, as well as for all time set it apart as one of the most famous military commands in the annals of war.

Colonel Z. B. Vance.

The civic career of this distinguished citizen of North Carolina appears in so many publications that it is necessary for me to refer, only to his military career. When he came to the camp he soon began to display the same qualities which made him so popular all over the State. In the first place he had the keenest sympathy with his men. They soon came to feel that Colonel Vance loved them, and made their troubles his own. In the next place Colonel Vance was able to inspire his men with the belief that he had confidence in them. These two essentials to a good commanding officer were, perhaps, never possessed by any man to a greater degree than by Colonel Vance.
Colonel H. K. Burgwyn.

A short time after the death of this young officer, born October 3, 1841, probably the youngest of his rank in the Confederate Army; obituary notices appeared in the Raleigh papers. From one of them we copy: "It would be unjust to the living, no less to the memory of the young hero and martyr who now sleeps beneath the sod of a distant and foreign state, were the death of Colonel Harry King Burgwyn Jr. permitted to pass with the brief notice of his fall published in the late number of this paper. The life, career, and death of young Burgwyn, conveys a lesson to the youth of this Confederacy which cannot be too well studied and thoroughly profited by.

From this state we follow the subject of our narrative to the bloody fields around Richmond, winding up with the terrific fight at Malvern Hill on which his regiment was unsurpassed for heroism by any troops on the field. After Colonel Vance's resignation Colonel Burgwyn was promoted to full colonel. We have thus given a brief sketch of the brave young officer. When he fell on the field at Gettysburg his last words after sending a farewell to his parents and family were, "Tell the General my men never failed me at a single point."

Colonel John R. Lane.

This battle-scarred veteran survived the war and lived until a year or two ago. He was born in Chatham County July 4, 1835. He entered as a private in Co. G, and soon became Corporal, and on the resignation of his captain in the fall of 1861 he was elected over the heads of all his commissioned officers to command the company. He was re-elected captain at the re-organization of the regiment in the spring of 1862. The details of this gallant officer's conduct during the war have heretofore been given.

Lieutenant Colonel John R. Jones

Was born in Caldwell County on the 21st of January, 1841. He
volunteered as a private in the Orange Light Infantry which became Co. D in the Bethel Regiment. He was with his regiment at the battle of Big Bethel, and when his term of service expired came home to Caldwell County and engaged actively in interesting that body of men which became known to fame as Co. I of the 26th N. C. Regiment of Infantry, was elected Second Lieutenant, and upon the re-organization of the regiment was elected Captain, was promoted to Major when the noble H. E. Burgwyn became Colonel, and after Colonel Burgwyn's death became Lieutenant Colonel in place of Colonel Lane who succeeded the gallant Burgwyn. He passed through all the battles and combats in which his regiment was engaged up to the battle of the Wilderness, distinguishing himself especially at Rawls Mill and Gettysburg. In the latter battle he received a wound but refused to leave the field and commanded the regiment after the fall of Burgwyn and Lane, and was in command of the Brigade at the close of the charge on the third day. At the great battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, after the wounding of Col. Lane he assumed command and was mortally wounded leading his regiment to a charge against overwhelming numbers. When told by the doctor that his wound was mortal, says the doctor, "With a most yearning expression he it must not be.  I was born to accomplish more than I have done."

Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Adams

Was born September 7, 1839. This officer rose from Second Lieutenant in Co. D from Wake to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th Regiment, and during the last days of the war was in command of the Brigade and on the retreat from Petersburg was at times in command of the Brigade. He was wounded through the right hip at Malvern Hill on July 1st, 1862; and seriously through the left shoulder at Gettysburg the 1st of July 1863, and except while on furlough from wounds was never excused from duty. He was in every battle in which the 26th Regiment was engaged in the war except the battle of Bristol.
Station, at which time he was at home on wounded furlough. At Spottsylvania Court House the Brigade was ordered to drive the enemy from their position which menaced General Lee's rear and communication with Richmond. The enemy had made a breastwork out of a fence in an old field and chinked the cracks between the rails with dry pine straw.

As the Brigade neared them the enemy set fire to the fence and old field which burned rapidly. Nothing daunted, the Confederates charged through the flames and over the burning fence, and drove their opponents in discomfiture from the field. In this assault Lieutenant Colonel Adams was in command of the 25th Regiment. At Hancock, at Burgess Mill, on the Boydton plank road south of Petersburg, October 27, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Adams, in command of the regiment acted with such conspicuous gallantry as to call forth the warm commendation of his Brigade Commander, General William MacRae. The Brigade with other troops was ordered to dislodge Hancock, who had cut through the Confederate lines. The Brigade charged the enemy in its front, drove him from his position, Capturing a battery. The troops on our left failed to carry the lines in their front and the Federals closed in behind General MacRae's Brigade and completely cut them off from their friends.

The Brigade re-formed, about faced, and charged forcing their way through and in a hand-to-hand fight, captured a battery and carried it out with them. In this action the color-bearer of the 25th Regiment was either shot down in the charge or put beyond eyesight in the dense swamp and undergrowth through which the men charged, and after it was over an order was given by Major Stedman for the 25th Regiment to fill in on the colors of the 44th, saying it was no disgrace to you if you had lost your colors. Colonel Adams who had lingered behind to see what became of his color-bearers ran out between the lines and thinking his men a little downcast at losing their colors he jumped up on a stump and called out; "25th rally on your commander!"
Holly Springs, N.C. Dec 7th 1861

Mr. A.T. Suggs, Raleigh N.C.

Dear sir,

Two years ago I saw an advertisement in the Times of the 5th to hand
100000 Ind. to some friend of the late war. In reply I will state that I
know not whether you mean to accept or not. The action below is a true
statement of the facts taken in the late war by the 16th regiment. It was
composed of men from Holly Springs and from the Baxter and Randall districts.

And of which I was a member. However I will give
a sketch of the facts as well as I can.

5th of Nov 1860 the regiment was
formed of 10 companies from Anson, Bladen, and
Ashville with others from Chatham Main Randolt Union

At Kingsville the 20 companies completed the organization
of the regiment by election of B. P. Evans Col. N. W. Brewster
Lt. Col. and A. L. R. Blackwell Maj. respectively. The organization
of the regiment was ordered to the defense of Fort Macon on Roanoke Island, leaving Camp

Kedor near Raleigh. The 7th of Sept 1861 the months of

5th and 6th were spent here, and the time was occupied
by the regiment in guard duty, drilling, and preparing for the

Winter's campaign. The regiment was moved across the main

lands and camped midway between the

and Carolina City.
The winter of 1861-1862 was passed in drilling and as the part
was dissolved afterwards, the 26th Regt in fine shape for the opening
campaign, and had it acquired a reputation for efficiency in
drill and obedience to orders which it retained with credit to
the first commander of Appomattox. In view of the threatened
attack on Scowburn by General Runnolds (Gen. S. S.Penhel)
The Regt was moved up the Rail Road within a mile of Scowburn
and thus reinforced and was assigned to General Command
the Battle of Scowburn) March 15. The enemy right on a line
shilling from their gunboats and on the 14 of March we were
confronted with the line of battle and about 3 P.M. on the 14 of March
the Federal batteries opened, on the right of the Rail Road in
Rifle, fire was returned C.S. Regt C.S. About 39 men 68 men
from 24 and 25 men from Company F. Under command of A. V.
Charmichael, (Adjut.) of the 26th Regt. Within a few minutes after the
Battle commenced on the left the enemy made its appearance in
front of the 26th Regt and Major Charmichael gave the order to fire
and we sent a volley into their ranks. The enemy returned the
fire, and from that time to the close of the action the firing never
ceased. The intention of the Enemy was to engage us heavily on
both wings and with a sufficient force carry the Rail Road
which would cut our line in two, they finally succeeded in
covering the Rail Road and the entire line on our left to fear
them on the River. After this they moved up the Rail Road
and got in rear of a portion of the 26th and a part of the troops

and at the time while not fully engaged in our front
we received fire on our left by a considerable body of the
enemy. This alarmed the Col. to the extent as we were
concerned that every shot of whose command was with the
26th Regt and in the instant that nothing else would do
best to quit the shore the troops. The order was given and
we went to the right side a shower of bullets from the right left
3rd Day

The intention of Col. Avery was to rally the men on the left of the Platte, but he occupied the extreme left of the right. The woods were thick with a brush, and the men had to retreat for enough cover, and when we had advanced far enough to see through the opening discovered by the enemy in position in front of us and an officer immediately both our lines were drawn. By this means we had ourselves surrounded and no chance of escape, Col. Avery Capt. Boyd and 30 others were captured and 2 in the brush. The balance of the right on left except the surrender took place at about 11:30 o'clock by order of Major.

The number of men taken at this place was 150. The number taken in all were 204. Capt. Boyd, Lt. Ennis, and Wilson with about 40 men of the 1st were captured. I forbear to mention the report in full, I will only make one other quotation. After receiving an order to retreat, they did not receive any orders of any kind during the battle. I will include the fact that we were exposed to a cross fire and became it would have been certain the destruction to have held our place 5 minutes longer. They have made good our escape had we received orders as others did.

The casualties of the right in this fight were 1 killed, 10 wounded, and 28 missing and prisoners. The left retreated to Kingston withdrawing around the place. Lt. Ennis Capt. D. Ramsdell Major, 2nd or 3d Capt. H. H. Rammel killed. The troops around Kingston were now organized, the 1st 2d 3d was a union force and in the spring of 1862 reissued for the men, and Lt. Col.

J. D. Lane, Col. B. Burgwyn Lt. Col. and Capt. B. R. Kindel Major. How many changes in the officers.

William Wilson became Capt. of Company B, Capt. A. D. Fleming Capt. of C, Capt. J. B. Jones Capt. of Company D. Major C. W. Sanford Capt. of Company E, Capt. J. R. Brewer Capt. of Company F.
19th Day.

While the men were in camp around Kinston, many recruits were added. Among them was a young man giving his name as Sam and Samuel Blalock, who entered in Co. E. On the way to the post, the recruiting officer was informed by Sam Blalock that he was his young nephew and that he would enlist only on condition that his wife be allowed to enlist with him. This was agreed to by the recruiting officer, who promised not to divulge the secret. Sam is described as a good looking boy age 16. His disguise was very punctual. He drilled and performed other duties as any other soldier, and was very adept in learning the manual of arms. In about two months Sam Blalock was discharged, and Sam informed his aunt and uncle that he was a woman and that he was discharged.

I find it impossible to give an account of the work performed by the 26th Regt. in the late war. All that concern the months of your stay at Fort Early, and then the half-and-half.

Therefore I will have to draw in and only mention in detail the important duties performed by the Regt. On the 20th of June 1864, the Regt. was ordered to Richmond. On the 25th of June relieved the 24th Regt. on picket duty in front of the enemy. It was at dusk and the army slept. And we one to stand us. We took our position on one side of a rail fence and the ground. The enemy was in line of battle on the other side of said fence. After this time and as soon as the 26th Regt. had quieted down in certain situations of the presence of the Enemy, the furious burst. This firing through the fence was a really fire, not as about one and a half to our men. The line of fence was about 300 feet from the railroad, and about 150 feet from the railroad, and about 150 feet from the railroad. The fire was returned and the position of some unfinished work of the Enemy. Just as it was about to be returned, it was attacked by the Enemy. (It) The 26th returned the fire as high and wide as the situation. —

[Signature]
The Enemy then moved in direction of Malvern Hill and the Confederate troops followed. On the 1st day of July 1862, about 9 o'clock P.M. at the Battle of Malvern Hill, by request of General Magruder, I, of General Ransom as aid, General Ransom at once put his Brigade in motion. The 26th being one of Ransom's Regiments, and moved to scene of action in double quick time. As we reached the field of action, were ordered to the right so as to form under cover and posted in line with 200 yards of the Enemy's Batteries. On being warned they were so posted, and the line was posted securely forward within 100 yards of the Batteries. The Enemy became aware of our movement, and much of his force appeared to be moving from his left to his right. Just as this was the case, Ransom Brigade raised a tremendous shout, and the enemy at once looked into line and opened upon us a perfect sheet of fire from musketry and artillery. We steadily advanced within 20 yards of the guns. The enemy had concentrated his forces to arrest us. The forward movement was checked, the warned and fell back before a fire. The intensity of which is beyond description. The losses sustained by Ransom Brigade from 10 guns to 1st of July inclusive and burned were 79 killed, one Lt. Col. Killed several first officers and many Company officers, and a total of 699 privates killed and wounded. The 26th lost 6 killed 20 wounded. (I was wounded things the right hip during this engagement.) In August 1862, the 26th was detached from Ransom Brigade and assigned to Otis's Brigade. Next winter President Lincoln in August 1862 rumbled in the promotion of Lt. Col. Burgwyn.
The candidacy of the 26th N.C. for promotion to the rank of Captain, as well as the appointment of Major R. S. B. Winstead as Captain of Company E, required the filling of the vacant 2nd Capt. spot. Major Capt. John R. C. Davis promoted to 1st Capt. and Capt. John J. Jones appointed as Captain of Company E in Major. The Brigade became famous in military annals as composed of The Eleventh and Twenty First North Carolina Sharpshooters and Eighty Second S.C. Regiments. During the months of Sept. Oct. Nov., and Dec., 1862, the Pickett's Brigade was either on duty in Virginia or South Carolina. The first feeling of which Col. Bentz's discipline, the 26th N.C., matched, improved its efficiency and became known as one of the best drilled Regiments in the service.

The first chance afforded the 26th N.C. to show what staff was was made acting in an independent army command occurred in an engagement at Handsville in Martin County, where Col. Bentz attempted to capture the Red River while on a reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Little Washington in Martin County. Col. Bentz, in his report, says that he set out on the 31st of October, 1862, from Newbern to capture the Thirteenth Regiment, 17th, 26th, and 59th, North Carolina. Foraging through the Eastern counties of the State, he took three brigades and a piece of artillery and cavalry, with ample wagon train. He arrived at Little Washington on the 2nd of November, the 2nd and 3rd, from Little Washington, for Washington, on the same evening and encountered the 26th N.C. of Company E at Little Creek. The other two companies were stationed at Randle Mills, the only Confederate troops to oppose them. Company E of the 26th N.C. under the command of Capt. John R. C. Davis at Randle Mills, the 26th N.C. under the command of Capt. John J. Jones at Washington on the roads. The 26th N.C. under Capt. B. W. B. Winstead at Washington met the 26th N.C. under Capt. W. B. Winstead at Randle Mills, and ordered the evacuation of Company E.

With orders to fortify the position and prevent further advance of the remainder of the force and to notify the vicinity of Little Washington, Capt. B. W. B. Winstead ordered the 26th N.C. to take acted upon as soon as it was consistent with the operations of the two near the enemy and induced Col. Bentz to take the

[The rest of the text is not legible due to aging and poor preservation of the document.]
Last preceded General Hovey on the latter's retreat on the 7 of February 1863. General Smith resigned and General J. W. Hill was again placed in command of the troops in S.C. General still resolve on the capture of Newburn. General Pettigrew was given command of the troops on the north side of the Neuse and will hold charge of them on the north side. General Pettigrew with his Brigade started from Goldsboro on the 9 of March 1863 (the 26 Regt was in the Brigade) by rapid marches reached the enemy's works at Barmingohs Ferry, then Newburn. The 26 Regt was ordered at daylight into position to carry the place. These 20 armed Parrott guns relied upon to destroy the Gun Boat. Guarding the water approaches to Newburn proved utterly worthless. There was nothing to do but to withdraw, the only question, says General Pettigrew in his report was whether I should carry the works before withdrawing. The 26 Regt had been in waiting over since daylight and would have done it in 5 minutes. The works are could not hold and would be a probable loss of a certain number of men sixty miles from a hospital, I decided against it. Therefore withdrew the whole command except the 26 Regt which remained in about 500 yards of the place in order to cover the withdrawal of Captain Whitford's men.

General Pettigrew in his report further says, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the unsurpassed military good conduct of those under me. In seven days they marched 124 miles, crossed swamps, now bad in them 3 nights and day. Camped in the rainy season time without ever enjoying a full night's rest after the first of July, enduring all this without murmuring or even getting sick.
It was not long before General Pettigrew had another chance at the enemy in which he was more fortunate. General Hill on the 30th March, 1863 invited General Grant on Washington D.C. and on the 8th April 1863 at Blumen Creek, Pettigrew Brigade met and defeated General Spindie in the latter’s attempt to raise the siege.

Of all times when I speak of Pettigrew Brigade, you will remember. The 44th Regt belongs to this Brigade.

On May 1st, 1863, Pettigrew’s Brigade was ordered to Richmond to be on the first day after the Union position of Northern Virginia. It was sent to Manassas Junction to protect that important point. In the enemy attempts to capture Richmond, the Brigade left the 44th Regt behind at this junction as a guard. Proceeded to Fredericksburg and attacked to Kenov Division, set out on the 15th June 1863 on that tremendous march to invade Pennsylvania. We marched by way of Harpers Ferry where the gallows on which the notorious John Brown was hanged, was pointed out to us. Our Colonel was one of the custodians of the Virginia Military Institute at the time, and one of those who had guarded John Brown while waiting his execution. We crossed the Potomac at Shady Grove town and continued our march and rested beyond the little town of Stroudville.

On Sunday 25th June 1863 at this place, the Chaplain held services. Also the last Sunday on earth, to many a noble soul then bearing with such high hopes and aspirations on the go of tiring on earth at a little village named such towns on the Chambersburg Turnpike, about 9 miles from Gettysburg, and were ordered to proceed to the Mary’s Fancy John’s Fancy and the site of a cemetery among a stone bridge and dumped in a beautiful grove.
The roar of artillery, the crash of musketry, and the shouts of the combatants, blended grandly and solemnly to the scene. Suddenly there came down the line the long awaited command “Attention!” The time of this command could not have been more opportune; for our line had inspired the enemy, and our men knew the desperate edge of the charge we were to make, but with the greatest quietness the regiment obeyed. All to a man were at once ready every officer at his post. Corp Burgwyn in the center, Lt Col Lane on the right and major Genes on the left. Our gallant standard-bearer G B Mansfield at once, at his post, firm face to the front, and the right color guard to their proper place, and the command forward March! All to a man step off, apparently as willingly and as proudly as if they were on review. The enemy at once opened fire, killing and wounding some, all kept the 3 step and made as pretty and perfect a line as regiment ever made. We opened fire on the enemy, our men, we went, our men got in perfect line, until we reached the brush (evidently rough) in the ravine. Here the briars reeled and smoke thick made it difficult to pass on, and thus was some encroaching in the center. The enemy’s artillery on our right getting an enfilade fire upon us, our loss was frightful; but our men crossed in good order and at one time sufficient. Frost time again and we kept on. The hill we went firing more with better execution. The engagement was becoming stiff. It seemed that the bullets were as thick as hail stones in the air, and at this time St Col Lane brought to the center. He was met by Colonel Burgwyn, who informs him that it’s all right in the center, and on the left, and the rifle comes from one line that we are on line on the right. Colonel
15th Dec.  

15 Time The Regimental Colors are in the drill.

15 Some kneeling by his side for a moment, then, "My dear Colonel, are you surely blind?" He knew how and a motion to the left side and a pressure of the hand is the only response Colonel Bentzen made. Then he turns to the right toward Captain McAlpin. The command of Company B gives the order along your men to the left. I am going to give them the bayonet. Hurry to the left give similar order, and returning to the center. Finds the colors alight, Colonel Bumgarner and the brave boys private themselves lying by them. Colonel Bumgart raises the colors. Lieutenant Balian of company I rushing out and says, "No man can take these colors and live!"

Same reply. "It is my time next to take the colors and advancing with the flag shouts at the top of voice as follows. The men answer with a yell and press forward, and rush on B and surprisingly the summit of the hill. When the last line of the enemy gives way and slowly retires from the field. Just as the last shots are firing a lawyer in the 24th Michigan Regt. (Pickett's Div.) Attracted by the commanding figure of Colonel Lane carrying the colors in his arms to take a farewell shot, and resting on a tree, he awaits his opportunity. When about 30 steps distant as Colonel Lane turns to see if Regiment is following him a bullet fired by this brave and resolute adversary strikes him in the back of the neck just below the brain which crashes through his jaw and muscles and down for the 14th and last time. The colors are shown, the field never once lost and what a cost to the violation was well as to the Vanquished.

Quoting from General H. H. Rice's report of the service conduct of the 24th S. C. Regt. and the gallant part it played on the 1st day of July 1863. In one instance, when the 24th S. C. Regt. encountered the second line of the enemy.
2d (Twenty-sixth Regiment) had marked its line of battle
with the accuracy of a line at drill parade," page 2 of
July 9, 1863 General Pettigrew writes Governor Cooper as follows:

"Knowing that you would be anxious to hear from your old
boy, the 26th writes you a hearty note. It is only itself not the
long, it felt to the back of the 26th. It's time to change one of the stronger
points, as possible. They show they and we have every reason
to believe, fine regiments out of the woods with a gallant rush. Congress
Their loss has been heavy. Very heavy, but the missing are on
The battlefield and in the hospital. This ends the first day fight.
On the second day, Pettigrew, entire Brigade rested. On the
evening of the 2d day General Pettigrew advanced his command
to the place in the line from which the ground charge was to be
made next day. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon ordered to
advance. It was an open field about three-quarters of a mile in
width, then about half across the intermediate 5 mils. The
enemy opened on us a most destructive fire of grape and canister
and when within about 250 yards of the stone wall behind
which the enemy was posted, we were met by a perfect hand-to-
hand charge on the left of the line from our small arms. But nothing
amounted to the 26th
Regt who pressed quickly forward and when the 26 had reached
within about forty yards of the stone wall at had been reduced to
a skirmish line. But the brave remnant still pressed a head
and the colors were triumphantly planted on the works by 7. 2d
Brigade, and Daniel Thomas of Co. E. When a cry came from the
left, and it was seen that the entire left of the line had come
away. The 26 was exposed to a front and enfilade fire
This was the situation but to retreat, and the enemy was at
once given. By night a very good skirmish line had been
collected and the gallant old 26 had 48 privates and 8 officers
present on the night of the 9th of July 1865. Out of 80 who went
The number of the night 2 of July, the 20 men officers remained to support
the Battery that night and all next day.
Postally, will wish to know as much as feasible of the personnel of the regiment and I have attached a list of the officers who participated in the battle of Lookout. We got this from the Major and Gen'l. Barksdale, as the son of one of the officers.

McClellan, Murrin (Surgeon) William McFarlin (Acting Surgeon)

J. J. Young (Quartermaster) Charles Scott (Commissary) Putnam

A. Sherrin (Sergeant Major) Benjamin Fish (Hospital Doctor)

Abram J. Lee (Quartermaster Sergeant) Joe H. Ferguson

(Commissary Sergeant) E. H. Mantry (Sergeant, Ordinance Sergeant)

The above is the field and staff officers.

Below the company officers.

Company A: Samuel O'Keeffe (Capt.) A. J. Dunbar (1st Lt.)

J. B. Brown (2nd Lt.) S. C. Grady (Junior. 2nd Lt.)

Company B: present for duty 9:30

Company C: W. B. Wilson (Capt.) W. D. Davis (1st Lt.)

W. M. Richardson (2nd Lt.) E. C. Johnson (Acting 1st Lt.)

Company E: J. A. Garrett (Capt.) H. Porter (2nd Lt.)

P. K. Turner (Junior. 2nd Lt.) present for duty 9:30

Company D: J. H. Armstrong (Capt.) Francis Brough Hamilton (1st Lt.)

J. A. Jones (2nd Lt.) Riggs Woodham (Junior. 2nd Lt.)

Present for duty 9:30 Company E: J. W. Brown (Capt.)

John B. Lawson (1st Lt.) A. B. Smart (2nd Lt.) and (Junior. 2nd Lt.)

Wm. Warner (Junior. 2nd Lt.) present for duty 10:45

Company F: R. A. Burritt (Capt.) B. M. Cuthbert (Capt.)

J. B. Holloway (Junior. 2nd Lt.) Company G: M. C. Albright

(Capt.) J. B. Tyson (1st Lt.) H. S. Lane (Junior. 2nd Lt.)

Present for duty 9:1 Company H: A. J. Reeder (2nd Lt.)

H. J. Wilson (Junior. 2nd Lt.) present for duty 9:45 Company I: S. S. Bradford (Capt.)
Co. G. Continued

A. B. Bain (1st Lt.) G. E. Bain (2nd Lt.) J. P. Budden (Gaines 2nd Lt.) present for duty 84. Company 19.

James T. McCorkin (Capt.) Thomas Elly (1st Lt.) J. E. Henry (Gaines 2nd Lt.) present for duty 99.

The total number present for duty on the 30th June and who were engaged in the battle 1st of July was 385. About 65 of the number were on detail, and not engaged in the battle. Amongst those not engaged in the battle on the 1st and 2nd day and of which all were killed, wounded and few prisoners escaped about 20. The bigger part of any regiment in either army is during the day. Impossible at this late date of the names of some gallant soldiers who carried the flag of the 26th regiment during the battles of Gettysburg may be omitted from the list of names below. The color guard consists of a sergeant and eight privates. After these I had fallen the other six volunteers, three who were killed and wounded and the others. The 1st of July, among others A. B. Burgener, Seth P. Cope, Com. Q. M. McCrory, E. D. H. Private Franklin Honeycutt, Company 12, killed John T. Marby, Company 2.

The following killed: Company 14, killed John T. Marby Company 2, John H. Marby Company 7.

W. L. Ingram Company 12, killed John T. Marby Company 2, Wounded.

W. L. Ingram Company 12, killed John T. Marby Company 2, Wounded.

W. L. Ingram Company 12, killed John T. Marby Company 2, Wounded.

W. L. Ingram Company 12, killed John T. Marby Company 2, Wounded.

W. L. Ingram Company 12, killed John T. Marby Company 2, Wounded.

L. P. Thomas Company 14, killed John W. Thomas Company 3.

Third stagesip 5th of July 1863.


The letter heads at Gettysburg right after with the regiment can only locate the following: Private Reid, Private, Overseer Company B. Jacobson Baker Company D, and John A. Jackson Company K., thus are the conflict at Gettysburg.
on the night of July 14th, Gen. Lee withdrew his army from entrenching around his army at Fredericksburg, and
reached in the direction of Haggarstown. His division entered
at this place, and says Gen. Lee on the 19th of July at 1a.m.
I received orders to withdraw his main force in the direction
of Dalling, continuing on reaching an elevation about one mile from
field of battle, I was ordered to put my division in line of
battle. At this point we halted to let the wagons get over the river. Here it is about 9 a.m. when the division
of cavalry, engaged in our assault and pushed
from our right, and his general Pettigrew which unfortunately
for himself and his country proved fatal. In less than
9 minutes the regiment of cavalry were killed and captured
General Pettigrew died from the effects of the wound
on the 14th of July, 1863. During the time from the 14th of July,
the crossing the river at pottington, the 11th regiment
never engaged in any fight, but endured the hardships
of the retreat, with the other troops of Pettigrew's brigade.

Battle of Pojot Station, 14th October 1863

After the return to Virginia from the Gettysburg
Campaign, General Lee stationed his army in and around
Orange Court House. Which lies on the 7th of September
General Lee was appointed to command
Pettigrew's, Brigade and remained in command
under the battle of Antietam Station, where he was.

Attacked on the 14th of October a severe engagement took place
at Antietam Station, and in the Richland Brigade making
the charge. The losses sustained in this action by Richland's
Brigade were 50 killed and 214 wounded. The losses in the
13th Regiment were 16 killed and 83 wounded. Lieutenant
Colonel John W. Evans, promoted
Brigade, and Capt. J. W. Evans, of C. D. promoted
To Major. Further his return to the rest after his recovery from
this serious illness at Antietam Station.
Such was the harmony, energy, and regimental pride of the officers and men, and so well did they work together to promote the interest entailed by each succeeding battle as only Captain MacGregor's Band could furnish that by the 1st of May 1864 the regiment numbered 400 strong, and so well was it drilled that General Smith pronounced it to be one of the best drilled regiments in the Army of Northern Virginia. And by the 5th of May 1864 this old 26th Regiment that had been braw of so many of its best officers and men at Gettysburg and Bristoe Station that it came near losing its separate existence by being merged into another proudly marched along the planks road at the head of the division to the Battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. Our regiment was engaged all day the 5th of May 1864, and soon the enemy, back, the enemy, and holding him in check, but too informed that we would be relieved during the night by other troops, we did not take proper precaution and were surprised by the enemy who at daybreak next morning (6th) with great vigor renewed the attack of the day before, and our brigade came near being surrounded. And again the 26th held with serious loss in prisoners and killed and wounded. Colonel Crow being wounded the day previous continued Col. Crow was in command of the 26th and while gallantly rallying his men and leading them in a charge, was mortally wounded. The regiment succeeded in holding the lines and at critical moment were relieved by Conger and who drove the enemy back. This ended the fight at the Wilderness, and both armies resumed their direction of Spotsylvania Court House, and at this place the 26th Regt. was detached from its regular place in the line and stationed about fifty yards from the
Court House to be in readiness to support any point which might be strongly assailed. At a critical time in the campaign it was extremely difficult to get corn for the artillery horses. Three families living on a farm outside of the town furnished General Lee with some hundreds of bushels of corn. The trouble was how to get it as it was necessary to send a wagon train for it and the road lay far to the east of the distance in close proximity to lines of the enemy. As an escort for this wagon train General Lee ordered that some regiment should be detached to whose officers the men would learn August times cheerfully send along with them the entire train. The 25th Artillery was selected for this service. The corn was safely brought into camp and the hungry artillery horses fed, making it possible to move the guns and thus relieving the Army from a threatened disaster. Colonel Row, A. M. H. of the fifteenth Artillery, was made Brigade General and assigned to the command of Richmond Brigade on 27th June 1864, from Spotsylvania Court House to the North Anna House at Farnham Junction. Cold Harbor on the line between Richmond and Petersburg. The 25th Artillery was always prompt to respond to all orders. It would be impossible to relate in detail all the engagements in which the Artillery participated along this line. Two of the most brilliant victories in which Colonel Briggs played an conspicuous part were the engagements at Davis Stone 19 August, and Reams Station 25 August 1864. General Hill attacked the enemy 27th August 1864 at Davis Stone Three miles from Petersburg on the Gettysburg Road defeated him and captured about 150 prisoners including 2 Brigadiers, General and several field officers. On the 26th of August 1864 General Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at
15th Page

Reams Station and at second Advant. Curried the entire line, Corbyt's Brigade and Lane's Brigade and Bigelow Artillery, composed the attacking column, with Captains nine pieces of Artillery. Ten columns 2,100 prisoners 3100 stand of arms on 32 horses. The troops selected to carry the enemy's works in the early part of the fight (a Reams Station) having been repeatedly obliged back, Thros' division was ordered to their assistance.

The division was drawn up in line of battle with skirmishers in front. General Thros notified and to the men skirmish line and ordered Lieutenant Moddel to send a man back to the main line and bring a regimental flag.

The messenger returned with the color-bearers of the 16th Regt. General Thros demanded the flag. The color-bearer refused to give it. Saying: General tell me where you want the flag to go and I will take it. I cannot surrender my colors. The first made a second demand and was met by the same refusal. Then seizing the color leverly by the arm he said: Come on we will carry the colors together, then giving the signal to charge by waving the flag to the right and left, the whole line started with a yell for the enemy works and Confederate works. The number of prisoners taken have been given above. This courageous assault was necessary attacked with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Colonel Lane was again so unfortunate as to be wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Kellogg took command and remained in command until Colonel Lane returned to duty. Almost 1st of November 1864.

At this division (to which the Hys Belong) being on the right of the Confederate forces defending Petersburg were among the troops first to be called to resist any advance, and on front of the enemy, went three days fighting until near daybreak. About 1 am they began to evacuate.
In the Battle of Berryville, 27 October 1864, some of the Enemy lost 412 in killed and wounded, and captured 700 prisoners; the loss in the army itself was small. The Enemy retreated to the Big Indian Bridge, where he was met and driven back at Brawley on 19 December 1864; and the severe engagements at Ketchum's Farm on 5 and 6 February 1865, where the Enemy admitted a loss of 1,250 killed, wounded, and missing, in all three actions. The 1st Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Twenty-fourth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fourth, and Sixty-ninth North Carolina Regiments, were actively engaged and maintained its high prestige to the end. After the Court was convened, the Court reached a decision 9 April 1865, concluding that General Lee surrendered, Colonel Lane, during the winter of 1864 and 1865, suffered much from his wounds, and about the middle of March went to the hospital. Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Cole, took command of the Regiment after. Colonel Lane went to the hospital, and except a few days on the retreat when he was taken temporarily in command of the Brigade, near the 1st Regiment and at the surrender, signed the parole of the able-bodied men, surrendered by the 2d Regiment at Appomattox. Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel, Colley, 120 bursars, there was but one regiment in the division that surrendered more men,-- 127. There was the 2d Regiment, and that was the Fifteenth. Major De A. Blount, 1st Mens, North of North-Carolina Troops. The aggregate of men lost in the 2d Regiment is put down as 1,890, which is more than was enrolled in any regiment furnished the Confederate armies from North Carolina. The casualties of the Regiment among the officers, from first to last, were as follows: Killed-- Colonel J. J. Barger, Lieutenant Colonel John B. Jones, Major A. M. Gresham, Captains, Kille, Allbright, Billy, Martin, Stubbs, and Major's Lieutenant Kille, Taylor
Dear Emerson, boy, double Inglis, John A. Richardson

W. Richardson, Substitute, January 1st 1919

Wounded

Colonel J. J. Bollinger, Colonel J. B. O. W. Bollinger, Benjamin
James H. Jordan, Captain, Wounded, Bradford Beaubry
Broughton, Curley, A. B. Devall, Garrett, McCann, Higginbotham, McCullin
McMillan, Smith, Lieutenant, Wounded, Bailey, Tidwell
Mills, Green, Humie, North, Heath, Bartley, Tuscaloosa
Gordon, Sam, W. J. Smith, Love, McIlvain
McGovern, Polk, Porter, Smiling, William

Many of the above were wounded more than once.

The youthfulness of the officers of the regiment
was remarkable. Colonel Burgwyn was not
21, Lieutenant Colonel Jones was to have graduated at
Chapel Hill in June 1861. Captains Wilson, Allgood,
Tidd, and Reaves, also left college prior to
their graduation to join the army. Colonel Bollinger
was 15 years old and Colonel Bollinger was 16 when they
volunteered. Lieutenant-Colonel Bollinger has been
a member of the majority. When he was elected second
Lieutenant in Co. A. He was second in Co. A and
Captains Bollinger, Curley, Devall, and the company officers
almost without exception were under 25 years of age
when they volunteered. We will bring our sketch to
a close by a short sketch of some of those through
whom labor and military skill the regiment was taught
to that state of high efficiency which enabled it to
accomplish much feats of arms as will for all time
but it apart as one of the most famous military
commands in the annals of war.

Colonel

J. B. Dana. The civic cities of this distinguished
officer of South Carolina appeal in so many places
that it is more likely for one to refer to his military
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When he came to the camp he soon began to display
the same qualities which made him so popular all over
the state. In the first place he had the kindest sympathy
with his men. They soon came to feel that Colonel Vance
loved them, and made their troubles his own.

In the next place Colonel Vance was able to inspire
his men with the belief that he had confidence in
them. These two essentials to a good commanding officer
were perhaps never surpassed by any man to a greater
degree than Colonel Vance.

—W. P. Rand

No. 1357

No. 1357. After the death of this young officer
born 9th of 26th of October 1841, probably the youngest of his rank
in the Confederate army — ordinary duties appeared in
the Daily News. From one of them we copy: It would
be unjust to the living to deny to the memory of the young
hero and martyr, who now sleeps beneath the roof
of a distant and foreign state, notice. The death of Colonel
Gaynor — King Burgwyn Jr. — permits to publish the brief notice
of his name published in a late number of this paper.

The life, career and death of young Burgwyn
convey a lesson to the youth of this Confederacy
which cannot be too well studied and thoroughly
profitably. From this state we follow the subject
of our regiment to bloody fields around Richmond. Nearing
up with the terrific fight at Antietam Hill, in which
his regiment was unsurpassed for heroism by any troops
on the field, after Colonel Vance's resignation Colonel
Burgwyn was promoted to fill Colonel. We have then from
where he fell on the battlefield

a brief sketch of the brave young officer. His last words after
leaving a farewell to his parents and family were, 'Tell the General
my men never failed one at a single point.'
February 21, 1824

Colonel John J. Covey

He was born in the county of Chatham, N.C., on July 10, 1834. He entered as a private in Company A and soon became Corporal, and on the resignation of his captain in the fall of 1861, he was elected over the heads of all his commissioned officers to command the company; he was elected Captain at the reorganization of the regiment in the spring of 1862.

The details of this gallant officer's conduct during the war have hitherto been given.

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Covey

Was born in Caldwell County on January 31, 1841. He volunteered as a private in the Orange Light Infantry company which commanded in the District Regiment, the men with his regiment at the Battle of Big Bethel, and in turn of service expired, came home to Caldwell County and engaged in farming, that body of men which became known to fame as Company I of the 2d South Carolina Regiment of Infantry. Was elected second lieutenant and upon the reorganization of the first seven men elected captain. Was promoted to major when the noble W.H. Burgawson became colonel, and after colonel Burgawson's death became lieutenant colonel in place of colonel Covey, who succeeded the gallant Burgawson, he passed through all the battles and combats in which his regiment was engaged.

His distinguished himself especially at North Mills and at Fort Fisher. In the last battle he received a wound, but he goes to work the field and commanded the regiment after the fall of Burgawson. At the close of the war he commanded the 2d Colburn's company after the burning of Colburn's command. He was severely wounded leading his regiment in a charge against overwhelming numbers. When told of the victory, that his command was never captured, with tears of joy leaping from his eyes, he replied, 'I am sure they are worse than I have done.'
Siutman, Col. 4th Colours, was born 5 Sept 1823. 
This officer, born from the Second Siutman, in C.D. from Skane, 
to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Regiment, and during the 
last days of the war was in command of the Regiment abroad in 
The retreat from Petersburg, also at times in command of 
another 
The Brigade. He was transported 1st August 1862, and seriously by the left shoulder 
1st July 1863, and except while on fighting 
from wounds, was never exempt from duty. He was in every 
battle in which the 26th Regiment was engaged during the war, 
except the battle of Pitzer Station, at which time he was at home on wounds. 
At Spottsylvania 
Court House, the Brigade was ordered to drive the enemy from their position which 
was near and 
communication with Richmond. The enemy had made a 
breakwater out of some in a field, old field and hill. I 
the crossing between the rails, with dry pine straw, Bk. 
The Brigade moved them, the enemy not far to the fence and 
old field which burnt rapidly. Nothing daunted, the 
confederates charged through the flames, and over the burning 
field, and drove their opponents in discomfiture from 
The field. In this assault, Lieutenant-Colonel Aclum was in 
command of the 26th Regiment. At Spottsylvania Court 
House, on the Boyet ton plantation, north of Petersburg 
27 October 1864, 
Siutman, Colonel Aclum, in command 
of the regiment, acted with such conspicuous 
gallantry as to earn from the warm commendation of his 
Brigadier General, General William A. Barlow. 
The brigade with other troops were ordered to dislodge Aclum, 
who had cut through the Confederate line. The Brigade 
echarged the enemy in its front, drove him from his position 
Capturing a battery.
The troops on our left failed to carry the lines in their front and the battalion, closing its left to MacRae's brigade and completely cut them off from their friends. The brigade reforms about faced and charged, forcing this line through and in a hand to hand fight captured a battery and carried it out with them. In this action the color-bearer of the 26th Regiment was either shot down in the charge or got beyond eyesight in the dense swamp and meeting through which the men charged and after it was over, an order was given by Major Chairman for the 26th Regiment to fall in on the colors of the 64th. After it was no disgrace to you had lost your colors. Colonel Acland who had lingered behind to see what became of his color bearer, ran out between the lines and thanking his men a little above and at losing their colors, he jumped up on a stumps and called out, it is really on your commander, so is half of his colors all lost. The men responded with a cheer. At the brilliant victory of decoration after Colonel came even wound the Lieutenant Colonel Aclands took command and was ever threat in front with his regiment and late its surrender at Apsenara. The acting Regier. The pure type of his command (26 regiment)

Letter. I guess you had given our hearing from one,
I have been quite futile ever since I received your request
And to give the details of the action in the Southern campaign
in which the 26th Regiment participated, required considerable time

And research, and I guess I have given too much. Just in
order to explain, I had to mention things that I did not see the
aim of interest to you. However, you can pick out such as suits you. And
leave the rest, if you will find the number of pages at the top
and read them according to number.
On the night of September 14th, 1863, the 26th N.Y. Artillery was instructed with the picket line and the same story which Wager with the rest of his Brigade kept on to Gettysburg to prevent shoveling the army supplies for his men, but not venturing on the heavy ground of the Union's Cavalry and infantry to bring on our engagement before he left and rejoined the rest of the division in camp outside Chambersburg, about 30 miles from Gettysburg. That night the men of the division quietly dreamed of home and loved ones in blissful ignorance of the momentous facts that their march's great army was within their hearing.

Gettysburg, 1st to 3rd of July, 1863

Here were many movements made and fights on different parts of the battle-field during the day next to 2 o'clock P.M. At this hour, General C.C. Wise, says, the enemy had now been felt and formed his division in line of battle on the right of the road, in front of the 26th Arty, near the same field about a quarter-mile wide. This came at about 3 o'clock P.M., well under cover of churches standing in the vicinity. Beyond this came an open field with the exception of a small hill (the Church Woods) directly in front of the 26th Arty and about covering the ground. On this hill the enemy would the enemy place what was afterward formed was this famous Iron Brigade. From here the Hill crowned the city, which made them conspicuous in the line, the sun was now high in the heavens, about 2 o'clock P.M. General Ewell's corps had come up in our left and engaged the enemy. Soon was a general right here, the line extended more than a mile, all distinctly visible to us. When the battle was over, one of the generals would be dining near the other while neither seemed to gain any advantage.
at this time the Colors have put down ten times. The color guard all killed or wounded. One has more struck, the second line of the enemy where the fighting was near the fireward and the killing theOdellists. Suddenly Captain ReillyMcGregory Assistant Surgeon Federal

of the Brigade rushes forward and speaks to Colonel

Burgoyne. He tells him a message, "Tell him boys

General Burgoyne, his regiment the 26 has covered itself

with glory to day!" After giving these encouraging words

of his commander, Captain Burgoyne, who had always

contended that the 26 would fight better than any

regiment in the Brigade, seizes the flag. Moving it

aloft advancing to the front; is shot through the heart

and falls burning the flag in his lips bloody.

Lieutenant James McIlroy of Company H, here rushes

and pulls the flag from whose the dead hero, advances

with it. In a few steps he also falls with two wounds

in his body. The line retreats; the crisis is reached;

the Colors must advance. Giving Lieutenant

Colonel Lane of The word of praise from their Brigade

Commander just heard. With orders to advance to the men

for their encouragement. Colonel Burgoyne seizes the

flag from the severely gashed of the gallant McIlroy,

and advances giving the order. They one the Colors

Private James Donoghue of Company B rushes from

the ranks, and then asked the honors of advancing the flag.

Turning to hand the colors to this brave young soldier, Colonel

Burgoyne is hit by a ball on the left side, which passing through

both lungs the force of it turns him around and finishing

he is caught in the fold of the flag and carries it with him to the

ground. The severely Burgoyne survives his Colonel but a

moment, and that through the head, strides for the 26.
of the 2nd Regt to 2nd Line 3rd Regt and 1st Line 4th Regt. The only Confederate troops to oppose the forces of Capt. Meacham were 3 companies of the 4th Regt under Colonel Burgwyn. Learning of Capt. Meacham's action at Rawls' Mill, Col. Burgwyn ordered Capt. Tilford to go as far as possible south of New Hope where he had authority to order Rawls' Mill under Capt. Meacham. Capt. Meacham was Company K with orders to fortify the position and proceed north with the remainder of his force.  

The remainder of the main body of little Washington's force was ordered to move into Little Creek at once to capture the mill. As soon as Capt. Meacham's force arrived at the two mills, the enemy had disabled Capt. Burgwyn's line. The other end started in the race for Rawls Mill on reaching the mill he ordered Capt. Meacham to go down the road on which Capt. Burgwyn was coming and take him in. Capt. Meacham and Capt. Meacham and Company K made the retreat with the enemy coming to press and attach them with his handful of men.  

Col. Burgwyn, placing his 4 companies in the hastily constructed breastworks at the Mill anticipating further advance. After Capt. Meacham's line had been for some time engaged with the enemy at Little Creek, successfully defending the marriage of the streams. Col. Burgwyn ordered Company D and the company in command of Maj. Jones to Capt. Meacham's support. Hearing that a larger resistance to small a force would result in defeat, Col. Burgwyn, after The fight and battle was over an hour ordered the retreating line to give him to the Mill. Here Gen'l Hardee brought into action three sections of artillery against the six companies at the Mill and succeeded in after half an hour in driving the six companies from their works across the bridge. Which they burned, the fact was, Colonel Burgwyn having received orders that Col. Hardee in and Capt. Meacham's line was safe and Lieutenant Col. Everhardt's home had been captured. Gen'l Hardee concluded to retire in the night and at his leisure fell back in the direction of Rawls Mill. Thus ended the engagement at Rawls' Mill. In December 1862 Gen'l Hardee started out from Snow Hill to destroy the railroad bridge and the storehouse at and capture Goldsboro. On the 17th of December 4th a spirited engagement took place near Goldsboro NC in which Gen'l Hardee was driven back and he hastily retreated to Snow Hill. Gen'l Pettigrew's Brigade in which was the 2nd Regt was not seriously engaged in the action.
Salisbury, N.C.

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He is sure if the colors are lost, the men responded with cheers.

At the brilliant victory of Moore's Station, after Col. Lane was wounded, 1st Col. Adams took command and was ever there after present with his regiment until its surrender at Appomattox. Where he signed the Parole of his command the 26th N.C.
James T. Adams was born in Wake County, North Carolina, September 7th, 1889. His ancestors both paternal and maternal were among the sturdy substantial families who came early in 1700, and assisted in forming the Colony. Capt. Col. Adams was a son of James Adams, who was a direct descendant of the first Adams family to land in Old St. Croix, in 1700. His mother was Elizabeth Gray, whose forefathers came from England to New England about 1707. And his great-grandfather was a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Assembly during Revolutionary times.

Capt. Col. Adams was a grey man when the call to arms was given in defense of the South. He was a Second Capt. of Co. D. of Litch.
Richard Adams since the close of the war has been a useful citizen of Wake County and is now living at his old home Kelly Springs and in this recent island year his faithful companion Lucy (Rehnholt) Adams is also living there. He is in his old age, but they live a beautiful and useful life, surrounded by their children and grand children.

Only a few months ago Richard Adams passed from one of his misery colic is 1867 a daughter in a complete history of the war they lived on the farm. It left Raleigh until the close of the war.

Among his relatives and interest, still in terms of a certificate needed.
He was in every battle in which the 26th Regt was engaged in the war except the battle at Bristol Station at which time he was at home on furlough.

At Glouchestania Court House the Brigade was ordered to drive the enemy from their position which General Lee's rear and communication with Richmond. The enemy had made a breastwork out of a fence in an old field and and linked the Creaks between the rails with dry lime straw. As the Brigade neared them the enemy let fire to the fence.

This copy by Capt. Craven

At the brilliant victory of Reams Station after Col. Lane was wounded Col. Adams took command and was ever thereafter present with his breast until its surrender at Appomattox. When he signed the parole of his command
The rose from Second Lieut. in Co. D, 2d M. R., Capt. from Wayne Co. to the 2nd Colonel of 26th Regiment and during the last days of the war was in Command of the Regiment and in retreat from Petersburg was at times in Command of the Brigade.

The 26th Rgt. was first in Ransom's Brigade, which was comprised of the Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second. Then in 1862, the Twenty-sixth was assigned to Pettigrew's Brigade.

Dr. C. Adams was wounded through the right hip at Malvern Hill on July 1st, 1862, and severely wounded through the left shoulder at Cold Harbor on July 2nd, 1863, just one year sleeping and eight while on furloughs from those wounds was never excused from duty.