Collett Leonard Wood
Brigadier Gen. in the
Confederate Army
was born on May 15th
1816, at Exmouth, Devon,
Devonshire, England, where
his parents, Mr. Thomas
family residing in the
benefit of his Health
South of three children.
He was descended
from an ancient and
Knightly family of
Hearst in Hertfordshire,
who afterwards settled in Hertfordshire
at Shrigley Hall in the
North of Cheshire.
2d. By James the 1st
They were created Baron
Sir. Leventhoe
was one of the Twelve
Espositors of Henry 5th.
Another Espositor.
The head of this house
in the reign of Henry
8th, married
Dorothy Seymour,
the sister of
Dane Seymour. The
3rd niece of Henry 8th
the mother of Edward 6th of England.

Note (See "Antigeneies of
Hertfordshire" &
"Fellowes' Histories")
His mother was Mary Collett, who was descended from the brother of the First Lord Suffield and also from the same family as John Collet, Dean of St. Pauls, the great reformer. Collett went though was educated at Winchester College and afterward spent three years under a private tutor.

"The soldier element of his nature early showed its preeminent influence. The military instinct which was bred from a long line of brave ancestors than he early turned to his profession, so adhering to young men of his birth of"
In September 1832, when only seventeen years of age, he received from William the Fourth, then in the third year of his reign, a commission as Ensign of Foot in the Royal British Army. The commission bore the inscription, "Wright, 1st Lieutenant of King's German Artillery, with the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne.

In the time, he was promoted to Captain of the 1st Regiment.

He was ordered first to Ireland, then to Spain, and thence to the British
West Indian Islands, where he remained for several years. From these Islands he was ordered to Canada, where he 

leased a year."

"During this season of absence, he travelled oftenfily in England, Scotland, and on the Continent of Europe."

"In 1846, during the prevalent fever of a soldier in time of profound peace, he returned to England, having discharged of his commission. In the year 1846, Allen Leiphro became a pop to the ancient lands which had been for so many
generations the home of an American
try and failed for the
United States. To those
in his fortune with the
rising fortune of the
Great Western Republic.

"Landing a Stranger
on these shores, where
the fortunates circum
stances of birth and family
me from yeild supposed
to be for little, the Dom
found among the best
society of the "Old North
State." That Frank Dovett
by high breeding & gentle
consideration, to which
all his life he had been
accustomed in the old
land. Gentlemen by
birth, & by nature, pets.
a generous heart, high intellect, improved by travel, his many acquis-
itions, finally, man-
ers, made him a prime favorite, drew around him a circle of cultured and re-
fined people, among whom he easily took
chief.

In 1849, Capt. Loven
people married Miss
Dorina Bryan, second
daughter of Gen. Ed-
ward Blythe and Mary
Mount, North
Carolina. "Henceforth Mr.
Carolina
was his home, her people,
his people his people, come ceasing to love
England. However, with
The devotion of a son
his heart often yearned
for the old mother land
and his loyal affection
and tender devoted love to him. Yet
he gave to his adoptive
state a full sense of
loyal affection and duty.

"As for twelve years
in a social circle agreea
able of charming and the
pleasures and charms, he
more than anyone else
contributed, The lives
and scenes of peace
and happiness surrounded
by all that makes life
attractive."

"But the storm clouds
are gathering, and early
in 1861 the tempest burst
from the goodly land."
What he had made his home the people he loved
At the first tocm of war Collet Lenunbrooke
betstened with others of the loyal Sons of North
Carolina to the defence of his country. Bidding
farewell to his aged wife he betstened for
Duty call upon his God and his experience
were tried at the feet of his State.
Three full companies went from Burnside to
almost simultaneously to were incorporated into
the 34th North Carolina Regiment of Smith. Capt.
Lenunbrooke was prom
immediately chosen the
1st Colonel, in November 1861."
But below it he found his first war record as taken from private letters to his wife.
Office it is to say that he served faithfully throughout the war, having been only once in absence of a fortnight until the measles broke
She was over.
"He returned to his home.
Friends in England offered him inducements to return to his native land, but as he had followed the fortunes of his State in
in peace, he would not desert her."
"At an age when the life work of most is over, he addressed himself restless, to repaiering his shattered fortune. By his good management,perseverance, and intelligence, he acquired a competence for himself and faithful wife."

"He devoted himself to business enterprises, traveling in the meantime several trips to England. For some years he resided in New York City, but afterwards returned to North Carolina, to the beautiful valley of the Yadkin. The valley, or Happy Valley, in Caldwell, he made his home among kindred..."
cina friends, at Holly Lodge, and there among the loneliest of
scores, he passed the remaining years of his life, honored by all who
knew him.
"In person General Lewthorpe was a notably handsome
man. He was nearly six feet in height, very erect. His bearing was
dignified, his carriage so stately & yet graceful that his was a figure to
attract every attention wherever. With all the kindly
attributes of a leader of men, his name goes so
loved, so just, so truthful, so
gentle, that he soon The
enduring love of every one.

“Ben Sevence he was a man of many varied accomplishments. He was a poet, musician, amateur painter, and a great lover of books. He was an acute judge of literature by merit. He was refined and cultured. He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read parts of Paradise Lost in English, French, Spanish, and Italian. French was his favorite language with him, and the almost always wrote to his wife in that language, even absent.”
For many years he was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Bel Church, and had been a lay-reader and warden in the parishes of St. John's, St. Andrew's, St. George's, and St. James'.

He suffered from a long and painful illness, without murmuring, and died in perfect faith and hope, on Advent Sunday, December 1st, 1889, at "The Mansion", "Happy Valley", the residence of his brother-in-law, Capt. Wm. D. Jones,

In his peaceful Valley, near the Chapel of Rest, his body sleeps its last sleep. His spirit

refuses "in the peace of God which passeth
all understanding."

The quotation marks of the foregoing are from a
very beautiful address delivered by Col. Edmund Jones
of Denver. Delivered to Col. C. at Raleigh, N.C., on Monday,
May 11th, 1896, at the request of the "United Confederate
Memorial Association of North Carolina," who had
selected the name of Gen. Cotett Lechtenborh as the subject for the address.
The War Records of
General Collett Leeson Tharpe
Taken from private letters of his
written to his wife during the war.

Collett Leeson Tharpe was elected
Colonel of the 34th North Carolina
Battalion about the 3rd of
November 1861.

He reached High Point, N.C., more
than a week to take command. He remained
in camp there until December 4th
1861, when he was ordered to lend
Raleigh near Raleigh. In December
he was ordered to take command.

“I have another new. On Friday
I went to the Assistant Surgeon a Constabu-
lar’s office. He was not at home and his
aid at home. Major Gordon told me
he wished to see me. I had some busi-
siness with the Governor’s Secretary at the
Capitol, while engaged there the Adjutant
General came out of the Governor’s
room called me aside. He told me the
proposed Brigading the 33rd, 34th, & 35th
Regiments. He wished me the command.
He said, ‘I am not able to give me to
take more than one officer from the
Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 28th, 1861.

I have received an appointment to take the charge of a Brigade, but it is not promotion though the position is very respectable and may lead to it.

I am in the Brigade, the 33rd N.C. Troops, at present commanded by Capt. Col. A. W. Morgan. Among the 34th Col. Lee in the middle 3rd of the 3rd. Col. Lee in the middle 3rd of the 3rd. Col. Lee has 7 companies of a Bgt. now forming. I think it likely 2 Brigades will be formed of that Lee will have one & I the other. They will be only 2 Brigades, & it may be one that we have here a Brg. Gen. etc.

Lee is a splendid officer, from whom, according to the orders from the President, there is a Brigade which day
When I went to command.

Raleigh, January 12th, 1862.

We leave to proceed, it is late, as far as Wilmington, N.C., the charge of five regiments belongs to them. Mr. Hadley has come on the train to see if we are ordered off in every direction. The 33rd, 35th, 36th to Newbern, and the 3rd to Wilmington. The new Regiment has 9 companies, in the only one left. We are partly uncontrolled, nine companies are unowned. I suppose they will give us some part of tools, if they mean not to fight. I believe the 39th machine, to a great extent more or less, "drillingly."

Left Raleigh, Jan. 15th, 1862, order to stop at Goldston.

Goldston, Jan. 15th, 1862.

General Gatlin talked to me today. He is a very nice gentleman, about 51 or 52. He looks like a real soldier. He was a Captain in the State army, and since been in the service. He is a Capt. By Binyonal named. They have also the right uniform, and quite going in them.
Ordered to彻ton & Hamilton, on the
Brande to take command of all the
forces there, for the defence of the town
the year early in February 1862.
About March 5th, he has ordered back
to Goldsboro.

Goldsboro, April 1st 1862.
He was elected Colonel of the 11th North
Carolina Regt. (The Bethel Regt.)
Raleigh, Camp Bethel, April 1862.

"I have not yet been out to any new Boys,
but will go in a short time. I hear a Brigade
which will contain 3 Regts."

Wilmington, Camp Hamner
May 5th 1862.

We got orders to reinforce Goldsboro,
left on Saturday, Jan. 30th. Holmes, who
ordered me here, wanted two of my plans
as the same found on the Gen. French
at Wilmington. The terms we got me order
with the exception of 200 Extra Men
not very far. We got English Rifles
the best long Enfield—then rifle En-
lish Muzzle. They came by the backside
of Bent Holmes pos'ed complimentarily
for him. Said he was been long after
me than got me at last—pos'ed to see
me as I was experienced, to

"On Monday I reported to Gen. French.
He is apparently 37 or 38, very gentleman-like and pleasant."

He gave me a Brigade, 200 men of the 43rd Regt., to command, to serve in an advanced position, 7 or 8 miles from Wilmington, and 12 miles from the doomed. The place at the forest is called "Marlboro."

They affected an attack in the boats, but they were not strong enough to do any harm. They were not able to do any harm. Though Gen. Holmes will not stop them, they will come down with reinforcements of their own, I am told. The last proposition is, that Tennessee has gone to Virginia.

Wilmington.

L. E. Davis, May 17th, 1862

"The South Carolina men are said to have taken the public at Wilmington."

"I do not think the Tennessee men will attack them until the Richmond matter is settled."

"Gen. French is our Commander."

"There is a Regt. within 2 miles of me."
commanded by Col. Parker, who is in my division, but there a Brigade, he
was not."

Wilmington, Camp Holmes,
May 11th 1862.

"You ask the Bishop in my Brigade,
there, it meant the Bethel, Col. Lees
Regiment, the 48th, Col. Kenyon the
31st Col. Lintz, all of full Com.
been good, of course, Ritten, Capt. Moore.
There been several promotions
recently, Gen. Drayton and
Gen. Frank. I am kept in constant
command of Brigade, which show that
I am considered an experienced officer,
but the honors me acessor for others.
I presume it is owing to my being a
foreigner. Let me not count this prize
honors. Be done on it.

Wilmington, Camp Davis.
May 28th 1862

"The Brigade now consists of 5 Regts.
of Infantry, a Company of Artillery
under Maj. Blank.
Some Guerrillas
called "the Tiger Longe". Then are 20
post by squad, I suppose to form
a Comb when all arrive."
The 31st is in position as well as I can. It is said, Confederate Gunboats are on the sea. I hope it is true, we may get some of them. It is only a report, at yet.

Wilmington, June 9th 1862.

Just heard that Col. T. D. Jones was killed in the last battle. Poor fellow! The papers now state that Gen. Pettigrew was killed, too. That he was taken prisoner. By own account, he is one of the most brilliant men of the day. Some like, probably the kindest. Creighton, among any man that has since lived.

Wilmington,
June 13th, 1862.

Just arrived 1250 men in the Fort (Fisher). The 11th Bgt. put in 2 miles & came level. Then the honor on the morning before yesterday to be introduced, in Officer's Drill, to Gen. Sterling Price. He is a noble looking man, very tall, quite tall. (around 6 ft.) gentlemanly, comports himself with a fine bearing, a face expressing great decision. Altogether in appearance, he comes up to the mark, looks like a commander.
every inch. His staff, clear service
ough bearded men, smart with bright color
by despatch.

Wilmington June 16 th 1862

"I have command, I find, of another fort
at Gettysburg. These not visited my prin-
cipalcy, as yet."

Colonel Leven Thrasher remains
in full command of the District of Wilming-
ton from June 15 th until the end of Septem-
ber, or early in October, when Gen. Wingman
was sent to take command.

On a day or two after Gen. Wingman's
arrival, the Mayor made known the fact to
Col. Leven Thrasher that the yellow fever had
become epidemic. In Wilmington, where
Gen. Wingman retired to some point of rest,
Col. Leven Thrasher was called daily from the
Dome into that pestiferous air to send
off all the dispatches, &c. The people were
then removed from this and Col. Leventhal's
was sent to Franklin, Va. To command
the forces on the Back-pan, giving him
26 miles to defend. After placing some
defences, & getting things ready, Kephais
died, and some before fighting in
which his troops placed victories—Gen.
Bogue & Bogue was sent to take command.
and reap the laurels of their service.
Franklin, Pa. Nov. 22nd 1861

I see two more Brigades made in
North Carolina. Lane & Randolph. The latter
is a Colonel of 7 months date, but an excellent
officer.

These were a large Brigade of the most
dangerous sort I know. They are about to
trust me with 2 of the best Lane's going
"Gongon." "Laughing Charlie." Taken
from the44 Pounds at the 1st Battle of
Manassas besides other 12 more Whitley
under Divine Providence, my manage-
ment sees the Black Path. Against
the opinion of almost all. I ordered 25th
Manzetti's Regt. at Lawrence Ford. To
there they tried to break as in the last
fight. Had they succeeded they had prob
ably 2000 or 8000 men ready to push in
here; but all has failed by this mean time.

Franklin, Pa. Nov. 25th 1861

My command, by orders receiv-
Last night, is sent to all the Troops above
me - preaching as far as possible. This takes
in 1 more Regts. of 12,600; the 7th of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, 2
heavy Siege Guns taken at Manassas,
with a Company to work them. London
Captain Delany of the 6th Regiment 4th Infantry & 2nd of Loyal. I hope God will help me with wisdom to manage this large force for the best advantage of our cause. Everything indicates a speedy move against Richmond by that route is certain.

Franklin, December 4th, 1862.

"Gen. Roger A. Pryor has written me a private letter, very kind, & intimated his own contentment that I should remain, but that Gen. Pryor has been sent from Gen. Lee. I am glad of it. You have no idea of the ease of responsibility I feel as a general officer who is in the position of Gen. Pryor. I retained the command.

Franklin, Dec. 5th, 1862.

"I had my things packed to day to go to my Regt. When Gen. Pryor wrote me he commanded the post & to remain here. He puts his head into matters, probably miles in the rear. This is the post of danger. I do not think Franklin can be taken in front— but there, possibly the main..."
attack will fall. The enemy will bring up siege guns by rail boats. I had
preached this there had an iron boat constructed. I do not think they
will need it much in the men. But Gena.
ifAppomattox itself will please all my arrangements. They are at perfect
it circumstances 90% of if me meet paths disaster it will be that we are
overwhelmed by numbers. Ryan sends the restates of the camp to 72.
Helson, B.C. Dec. 31st 1862.
"Arrived from Franklin"
Jan. 3rd 1863.
"Yesterday I was down the Branch 9 miles
S.E. of Halifax, attending to some defenses.
Helson Jan.

It is well understood my Breff. The U.S. is
complimented on all sides. They deserve it
for they fought bravely, indeed if you compared
them. We shall have some bearable fighting
in North Carolina, a long I think. The news
is that the Hesus River is full of gun boats
of Fort is heavily reinforced. Of to Strongs
there will be I suppose, one to attack the Rail
Road, if the other perhaps, march in Goldsboro
or Wilmington. Brearly has federal post
around some of this force. The one reinforcing.
The may be orders of at any moment to strike off for the defence of the Bridge. General's Bright is expected. Gen. French is here to-day. Gen. Pettigre is passed through, will make his headquarter at Rock Point.

Heldon, Jan. 10th, 1863.

Gen. French is here to-day. There are several Regiments gathered around. I left with him on Wednesday morning, and arrived at his post this afternoon. I had some outreachments going on towards the Chotawhoo, which he sent to look over. He staked 2 rights at H. B. Bragg's. The place is splendid. The man, Col. Bragg, of Vance's Regts. did the honours like a perfect Southerner. A gentleman of my country is in possession of the fort. I have a letter from a friend on my conduct & that of my Regts. at White Hall, which I shall keep to show you. He is a man whom I love & esteem. His opinion is of value. A Leann of Col. Martini's. A Capt. of Artillery.

Heldon, Jan. 12th, 1863.

I have just received Gen. Robertson's Report published in The Wilmington Journal of the Battle of White Hall.
"It is most satisfying to me. The next letter contains some facts which I did not know then, for the hero of this letter (the man who is torn off the letter) of Artillery played an important role. He visited the field and learnt that 126 bodies were left there, which is more than the men of theIS pounded and must have made the loss 700 or 800. In other words, they lost a full regiment. I am sure, our boys were small, but they fought bravely. Let us thank God for the victory."

I have just received a letter from Col. L. H. Thomas, describing the Battle of White Hall, which was fought in Virginia, by the 11th Regt. (my regiment) and some Artillery. Other troops were in reserve, but were not needed. It was a brilliant action."

I am sure, our losses are much praised. Capt. Geo. Roberts, who gave a thrilling report of it, got at once, sent in his name for promotion, but it was overshadowed by some great battle in Virginia, which overshadowed about that time. There was also lost Gen. Robertson's Report of it."

L. S.
Weldon, June 18th, 1863.

I received orders to-day for myself or Bargamin's Regt. with encouraging & Battery, to proceed as soon as practicable to Washington. Bangleton is I think half way between Goldsboro' & Washington. It is a very likely point of attack & within supporting distance of both Goldsboro' & Washington. We are more likely to operate against a force directed to either of these points.

Weldon, June 14th, 1863.

I enclose a letter of Adair which I believe I wrote you sometime ago. Showing Col. Jenifer's report of my Regt. Col. Jenifer is our Artillery Officer. (Cherry Brond) His report is therefore likely flattering, indeed. There is no doubt, this is the best drilled Regt. in the Service. I am glad to be able to say it. Yesterday I drilled them, & they moved like Charlatans. Their manner of lining is the admiration of every one who sees it. & command be better by Charlatans. They are a loose, steady, lot of boys, always cheerful.

To my friend, Col. Plummers Jones, has written the following on the subject.
of the 11th Regt.

The perfect discipline of the 11th & the beauty of finish of their drill, soon showed itself as the emblem of a Master of his art. It became celebrated even before it had ever fought a battle. The Colonel was justly proud of his splendid command, & his men almost adored him. It was the best drilled Regt. in the Army, & was so admired to be. In all drilling contests between Regts. of different States & civil Regts. from the same State, the 11th was always the most quickly, most easily, & with the most spirit and exceed, come miles to see the 11th drill. The Regt. was a very large one, well equipped & armed, & their dress parade once seen, was never to be forgotten.

Col. Leventhal was a strict disciplinarian, but his nature was so noble, so just, so gentle, so sympathetic, that his men were devoted to him. (E.G.)

Magnolia Pl. C. Jan 20th 63.

I reached this point at 3/4 O’Clock this morning. Gen. Pettigrew is here, also Gen. Brannagh of several Regts. I cannot say what the purchasers are doing. They are amateurs in force—supposed for...
This point I doubt it. The best news is they are retired towards Alexandria. The 2d division is uncertain. I believe me too high up.

Washington, Feb. 21st 1863.

"Gen. Pettis has 2nd command of a division, Gen. French the command of the department. I am senior colonel of the Brigade. I should desire to command it in action. I do not think they will attack, but if they do they will get the point of it. Washington is said to be ready, so we have been enough to drive them back by God’s help. Their plans were evidently disconcerted by the storms sinking the Monitor, &c. It is most clearly presidential descent. It is not only more by crippled them but gave no time to prepare. Gen. Robinson writes me that his promotion is near at hand. He is a Virginia general who commanded at White Hall. My Rest is in beautiful drill of fine spirits. If they are called on they will make their mark once more. No rest in the whole sea has behaved as greater gallantry in action as elzear Dabney & his brave men. The Brigade consists of 6 infantry Regts. & 2 batteries."
Tarboro, N.C. Feb. 16th, 1863.

We are ordered to Hamilton on the Roanoke. Strange it is not. It is very strange. A number of petitioners came to Wilmington, which was the center of our more immediate acquaintance. I was detached, so none to "assume command" to the sisters who were on duty. The petition went through and there was an end of it. I have written to Gen. French to be allowed to stay at Tarboro instead of Hamilton. D. H. Hill is the commander in North Carolina. He is a brave man.

Tarboro, Feb. 22nd, 1863.

I have orders to go to Greensville, Va. immediately. Greensville is 35 miles from Washington, D.C.

Greensville, Va. C. Feb. 22nd, 1863.

Gen. Hill is to be here to-morrow. I have ordered a review at 3 this afternoon to pressure for him. There was a great attendance at our dress parade, very pleasing.

I feel very keenly the injustice done me about promotion. I have always given great effort, energy, & the command of brigade, yet the honors I received from others. Gen. Johnston in Smith told me, when complimenting me on the "White Hat" affair, "I fat the best the army had ever seen promotion, General Times, I should..."
"do so again immediately," Gen. McClellan wrote me on the Black Letter, that he had recommended me, and Gen. Robertson does do, in his report. I know these recommendations have been made very strong, & that, in the judgment of all, the eminent officers, were fit for a higher post. In addition to the two Governors of the State (Governor and Vice), the President of Congress, by both Houses of the Legislature, by two Major Generals & & the only known to the promotion of my juniors. No one has had more commendations than myself, but as I am not a political body, I am quite ignorant as regards reward. Perhaps it is all for the best. At any rate, if I am spared, I shall have the satisfaction to know that I have fought for the independence of the South.

Greenville, S.C. March 18th /63

I have a separate command. I am fortifying town the river, about 6 miles off & shall get the posts done this week. I shall then entrench near the town.

Greenville, April 23rd /63.

I have just ridden from my residence at a hamlet 4 miles below Washington, N.C.
"Gen. D. H. Hill attacked Washington yesterday or rather, the Gunboats near the town. Gen. Garnett with a large force is on the opposite side. Portions of Ramist & Pettigrew's Brigade with the two gunboats & D. H. Hill were on my (the northern side) of Potomac River. Then the command of the lower gunboat, with 2 Regts. & 8 pieces of artillery. All the fighting on this side, will most probably fall on me, as Gen. French's 2 gunboats & 2 Regts. (7 in all) have already tried to force a passage by the Fort (Hill's Point) which is untenable. Hence, I cannot tell you my fears & objections, as they would not be understood. I am ordered to keep Hill's Point to the last extremity. It entirely commands the Potomac River, just 6 miles below Washington. There must be a strong attempt to pass or take the Fort, where the beleaguered town. I do not know how we can repulse with success. Washington is very strong by fortification."

April 3rd 1863

I am at Blount's Mill Bridge 11 or 16 miles below Washington, to keep off reinforcements from the rear. The position is better than White Hall, though
28th Page

"It might be intended for Washington. I do not know whether it is or not.

Camps near Bunker Hill, April 10th, 1849.

"Still at the same camp. We had a fight yesterday. Only the 8th Battery & Artillery on our side. The Yankees had 18 pieces of artillery, estimated at 18 to 25 pieces. My battery began the fight.

Bunker Hill had 9 Bridges, & my men were posted between them. This is one of the batteries. They kept their fire till the enemy was close, then opened in several places. A loud noise was heard. The battery then opened to one, at the second bridge, according to orders. I had fortified the inner positions & made a tremendous show. My battery was instructed to fire to command and the road at every point. & I had 4 pieces of artillery. I ordered the latter to open on a column of infantry, who went from discrepancy. Then, began to shell me, & we fought them with artillery for over three quarters when they disappeared, retired, taking off their wounded. They lodged 17 in one house. One a colonel.
21st R.

"From They greatly lament, was wounded in a desperate condition. I commanded in person at this point. God mercifully give the same to my right. Return be the praise. The firing was very pitiful. Their guns very keen. 12 & 36 Rounders. In Artillery fought admirably, as did my field artillery. General of my division. After of the 47th, which was in the rear, in reserve, was killed. This with some horses was completely killed. The gunners beat surrounded horses on the other side.

John Jones, (Capt. Colonel of the 25th) was close to me. He is to rescue a young fellow as ever lived. He commanded the companies, which were in reserve. Gen. Pettigrew was quite near in command of the whole. Gen. Daniel came in in the night, with Col. Owen & Dr. Duffield. He looked likeusses last night, appearing to be attacked this morning, but the enemy's horse fell trees on the road & withdrew in the night, fully believing that D. H. Hill, of whom they were a great favorite, was after Thos. They have gone back to Rebern. They kindly keep me here sometime yet. I doubt the praise God for our preservation, & for an victory."
Virginia, Camp on Rd. May 28th.

"My Rept. is in magnificent order; The Inspector is giving his rounds, & is in excellent spirits. He prensan on Battle-dress and manners. I somehow feel hopeful that the day of our deliverance from so many troubles, is at hand.

"I heard that no report has gone in about the "Bllmore's Unit" fight, nothing is noticed except in Virginia."

Henson's Junction Va. June 1st 1863.

"We have been placed in Maj. General Heth's Division, a portion of which is with the gen'l on the Rappahannock. He sent down his inspector to us yesterday, & it is not improbable that he may soon be sent on to him. Then there been 2 orders, one from the office of the cavalry at Culpeper Court House, telling me that a meeting had been held in which 3 or 4 of us Boys were represented, & that they were petitioning on one of the cases. They desire for their Brig. Gen. The 5th Reg't & 3rd North Carolina cavalry). It was added, would certainly join in the service. That the distressed & desperate in the whole Brigade were very few, and..."
Proceeding from men, plus reason, the promotion for themselves or friends, I wrote positively declining the position I am undertaking to fill, both in knowledge, by preference, and also not to urge any further petition in my behalf. Gen. Ordway is promoter, though it was the unanimous pick of the Officers that I should have. After Brigade, you will see that a different arrangement will be made.

Henson Smithson, Jr.

We had a review of Petersburg Brigade yesterday evening. Three very long hours. I commend to the peace. Many of the men appre. there, & altogether it was quite a brilliant thing. Gen. H. Ransom is made a Major.

Then followed the Battle of Gettysburgh, for a spirited description of which I quote from a very recent and accurate delivery by Col. Edmund Jones of Senoir, R. C. in Raleigh, May 11th, 1865, before the "Justis Memorial Association," who selected Gen. Lee for the keynote
name, as the subject.
Gettysburg.

The fierce preface of gathering to its culmination, as tens of thousands man per American standard to the Army of Northern Virginia which was preparing to shift the scene to the fruitful soil of Pennsylvania. Col. Lee's troops, retreating from his base and region, joined the other two of his brigade, under the orders to be assembled at Cemetery Hill. They took up their lines of breastworks and pikes. The five brigades, composed of the 26th, 44th, 47th, and 50th, were the symptomatic of all eyes, as it passed through the capital city of the Confederacy. With full ranks, numbering more than 4,000 men, in line of battle, well disciplined, expertly disciplined, full of practice, and of absolute confidence in their arms, they were forth-operations of admiration from all beholders.

The bloody battle had begun. Davis' Mississippi and North Carolina Brigade, at 10 a.m. They had deployed to the right of the road. Davis on the left, then on the right. Advancing rapidly forward, their ranks thinning by a deadly hail of bullets, their steady and sustained fire drove...
The enemy in their front. Archer 
consisting of 8,000 men, rushed into 
the cool, dry stone, the path nearly half 
of his gallant Brigade, few more prisoners. 
Davis, left unmentioned, yet looking 
with difficulty, stationed his troops 
from the rear positions they held. 
Fresh troops coming up to either side 
caused a halt in the contest, until the 
arrangement could be perfected. 
Presently came the order for Elligee to 
advance. Every private in the lines men 
know the nature of the task at hand. 
Then on rank wise the enemy's lines 
until three lines of battle, one behind the 
other, at intervals of where happened to 
confronted them. Every officer near his 
place—every man in the lines 
but one fell fell—not one hesitated. 
At the head of the 11th foot. The 
masculine figure of its colonel, conspicuous 
by his great height, like 
and he tolerant over his fellows, from 
his shoulder up. At the word, he led 
his men, full of vigor, against those 
derided ranks. From the beginning of 
the advance, men began to fall. hotter 
and deadlier goes the storm. But, marching 
on through the stubborn smoke.
26th Regt.

The breeches raise the first line, and shivered forearms for the next. The flag falls from the clean hands of its bearer, only to be raised, glistening to fall, again to be raised cloth, that again, again to fall and rise. The second line is reached, is broken, is halted, is prepared. But the tall figure of him, who reached the advance, is no longer seen. His name, lament by the brave Lieutenant Col. W. J. Martin, go forward, without him, while Col. Leventhoop is borne to the rear, severely wounded in the ensuing fight.

"The 26th Regt. Bear Left face with the 11th. Its line was even more formidable, and the opposing casualty, in its ranks, its trumpet horns, burst not, but longed from a dying flame upon the Old North State."

I now have. I trust I may be pardoned for a digression, for the purpose of giving the great facts relating to the losses of Comr. F. J. of the 26th Regt. in that battle, so that it should go into history accurately. This was the Company, it will be remembered, that in the Battle of Gettysburg. The company was of the 11th North Carolina Regt.
27th Reg.

res from Coldwell to St. Petersburg. The company was commanded by Capt. Conner. Mr. Tuttle, now the deacon, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Cisco, Texas.

Capt. Tuttle told me a year ago that he remembers that on the 1st day of Gettysburg he carried into action 88 men - 357 & 3 officers. Total 91. Of this number 31 were killed on the field or died of wounds received in the battle, & 60 were wounded.

In the wheat from Gettysburg a large number of Confederate wounded convered in ambulances, with a line of trucks amongst them Col. Lenox Hoag. While in prison the broken, shattered limb was not going well. He was admonished by the Union Surgeon that amputation was necessary, it going green & at put air. This the Col. refused to allow, as an altemative he was informed that legation by nitric acid was advisable. Refusing to take the Chloroform, he submitted to the most agonizing pain, to the liquid fire burnt its way into the fore, swollen flesh, he closed his lip & submitted to the ordeal without a moan. He died one afterwards, that he would have died, rather than let an enemy see what a Confederate officer could not endure.
"Nothing without a complaint.
While in prison he communicated
with friends in England & by them, was
substantially baptised with meers, which
promised much mitigation of prison
life discipline for & his health deon
wanted. Indeed a friend there, sent
out an agent to take him an in prison
to see that he was as for him. With
the meers sent him. He there soon
with his left fortune. Considered, this
passed a great boon to them.

Col. Breon then he was taken first to
Fort Edward then to Harrow Arm's,
& Fort Muhlenberg.

Belleme our Fort Meurer,
Belleme + finally to Point Look
tout from which Letter place, he was
exchanged after an imprisonment of
nearly nine months. He returned to
his home in Pittsburgton, North
Carolina, in the spring of 1864.

After a short rest at home, Governor
Chase offered him the appointment of
Brig. Gen. of all the State Troops, + at the
same time the command of a large body
of Confederate Troops, he remained in the
service until Johnston's surrender.
Again, Col. Jones writes, that his men and sacrifices were acknowledged by promotion, he was made a Brig. Gen.
The line of Black River, running north from Elston, has now become one of the two great arteries which furnished the supplies which kept Joe's army in the field.

It was of the utmost importance that it should be protected or kept open. The authorities in this need, remembering the rare skill the had before defended the Blackwater & Cora Lee, Wilmington, turned to Gen. Lee in this affair, who was assigned to the command of the District of the Brazote & the defense of the Belton Rail Road. Upon this great office, defended the fate of Joe's Army of the Confederacy. The agent to assume this great responsibility was well chosen. The same conscientious regard to duty, the tireless watch against the foe—the prompt advance to threatened points— the skill, courage & strategy, that had been so successful, continued, until the end came in April 1865, when he laid down his plumed head & returned to those whose presence he had so long guarded from invasion.
Whether in the midst of battle, or in the dreary process against a foe that would not attack, whether in the field or in camp — in command or in just plain command, he had, in every position, and under all circumstances, done his duty fairly and nobly, and reflected honor upon his unit, (the name of the State which he loved, and for which he now willingly to die. (Edmond Jones).)

From Hamilton, Va. (Dec. 24th, 1864):

"We have driven off the Yankee rats tonight and put them out of business for 4 miles. I do not know how the enemy is now whether beyond Williamson or not. As far as we have detected his effect."

Kinston, N.C. (Dec. 27th, 1864):

"These returned once more, having been previously pursued and driven. Preceded by repulsing the enemy on the Pamlico. I am happy to say that there have been notified to us to recall the opposition of Gen. Begg & Bacon. We will send you in a note on this, the telegram in this subject."

Raleigh, N.C. (March 24th, 1865):

"I see Gen. Hoke yesterday, he told me he must have me put in rein."
"Gen. Hoke dit que l'armée anglophone toujours et que Gen. Johnston se presse de l'organiser. Le prince qu'il succéderait contre nos ennemis, et que le pillage qui nous ait on aperçu de bonne à prospérité."

Raleigh, March 6th 1865.

"My comrassion to Brig. Gen. in the Confederate Army, whom yesterday I signed me to the command of Chatham's Brigade. Hoke's Div. and Chatham was not present for his comb. Gen. Bragg was in train yesterday, then Gen. Joe Johnston. I did not see either. I find great difficulty through the State. This is the saddest feature of all."

"The column is said to be moving on Winston, may take it, perhaps, but I believe it to be only a division in favor of Shenandoah. Had I to do with it, I would let this force do no more than damage on the better gentlemen, but of course, pride leads them not with determine."
Raleigh, March 25th, 1650.

There are some indications of the army's falling back from Smithfield. Sherman is said to have a large force at or near Goldsboro. Matters are very gloomy, indeed, now. If the good doctor does not quickly arrive at once, I fear for the Confederacy. At present, the rich low country of this State, is entirely separated from our forces, and it will not be possible to procure... short, sheep - corn, which, until now, almost totally nourished the army of Gen. Lee. The Western country cannot supply our forces, nor do I see how the two armies me to be detached. One cannot see the same conclusion, that if a great battle does not take place, immediately, or in the near future, with perfect success, our cause is lost. It may be necessary to abandon Richmond, perhaps, then. What are our forces in the immediate future? Perhaps, it proves to be better not to garrison you with their repletion. But, one thing, you knows well, that these are no secrets on my part. Only, the future appears very gloomy. It is hard to say, that the whole of Johnston's army, is going to...
"If it is true, then the rumors of that
she is going to join Lee. But, in truth,
'one there.' It is ended."

Savannah, N. C. April 7th, 1865.

"The indirect news is that Johnston
will succeed Belknap to command,
in order I suppose to make a junction with
Lee. But we hope our enemies are in
the field. The genius of Lee and Johnston
may be directed to the overthrow of our
enemies."

Greensboro, N. C. April 18th, 1865.

I am here with the troops. I cannot
give you the exact number. The news
from Virginia is extremely bad.
Gen. Lee has capitulated. It is per-
cy to erect here a monument. This letter
I send to Charlotte by a citizen. Commu-
nications are interrupted. Perhaps, I shall
not be able to write again."

I will add a copy of an
autograph letter which I here, typewrite,
gave from Gen. R. E. Lee, to my
beautified husband.

"Kent C. Leventhorpe served
in the Confederate Army with his
timber in, during the late war,
though not a citizen of North Carolina, the note, by merit alone, to
The command of a Brigade of her troops, and previously entrusted with the Command of a District in the Eastern portion of the State. In every position which he filled, he acted with gallantry, judgement and intelligence and performed valuable service.

R. E. Lee


It may not be amiss to quote, in a private letter to me, written in 1863, the opinion of my brother, on the qualities of the Confederate soldiers. He says, I have seen the soldiers of many armies, of many nations, but in all the qualities that go to make an aggregation of men an efficient fighting machine, I have never seen the tears of the Confederates. He has no superior in regret.