THE 9TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY REGIMENT, C. S. A.,

by

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INTRODUCTION

The history of the 9th Virginia reveals a personal struggle within a much larger conflict. The regiment's performance at the June, 1862, battle of Seven Pines was disappointing. After the encounter, the unit not only marched against the Federals but looked for the opportunity to redeem itself. However, the occasion to regain its good standing was slow in coming.

General Lewis A. Armistead, the regiment's brigade commander, initially posted the 9th Virginia to guard roadways during subsequent engagements at Malvern Hill. Armistead also held the regiment in reserve while most of the brigade counterattacked along the York River Railroad. The entire brigade remained as a support unit during the clash at Second Manassas. Following the battle, Armistead declined to set in motion a night attack, as suggested by a fellow general, because Armistead felt his command would have trouble executing such a complicated assault. At Fredericksburg the brigade defended the Confederate middle—the safest position on the Southern line. The second rate assignments the regiments received spawns the obvious question concerning the unit. Did Armistead lack faith in the 9th Virginia?

The summer after Seven Pines, the regiment participated in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and the flow of events
changed. The Confederacy began its painful decline. Armistead was killed and the 9th Virginia suffered tremendous casualties. Yet the unit established a positive place for itself in military history.
CHAPTER I

1861

Confederate troops rolled into Norfolk and Portsmouth from all regions of the South. Regiments and batteries from South Carolina, Maryland, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana converged on the two key cities. Virginia also offered her native sons from the far corners of the commonwealth.\(^1\) This rush of activity followed Virginia's April, 1861, decision to secede from the union. Virginians seized federal munitions and fortified their cities. Two vital ports in the Old Dominion were Norfolk and Portsmouth. Norfolk boasted a deep harbor, while Portsmouth proudly claimed the Gosport Naval Shipyard.\(^2\)

The men of Tidewater enlisted and were organized into regiments to protect their cities. One of these units was the 9th Virginia Infantry Regiment. On July 1, 1861, ten companies assembled to form the regiment. Six of the ten companies hailed from southeastern Virginia.\(^3\)

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\(^1\) Richmond Dispatch, May 11 and 16, 1861; Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Norfolk: Historic Southern Port (Durham, N.C., 1962), 209.


\(^3\) Lee A. Wallace, Jr., A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations, 1861-1865 (Richmond, 1964), 118.
the "Salem Flying Artillery," was one of the four exceptions. The battery had been organized Jan. 30, 1860, in southwestern Virginia. On May 14, 1861, the company offered its services to the commonwealth. The unit traveled to Lynchburg and was put under the command of Col. Jubal A. Early. The company, under Capt. Abraham Hupp, later transferred to Craney Island. A Portsmouth correspondent to the Richmond Dispatch called the unit "a sturdy company of Blue Ridge boys, among whom comes a veteran of 1812." The "Flying Artillery," with a few other companies, had unsuccessfully attempted to organize an artillery regiment before the formation of the 9th Virginia. This explains the gunnery sorbiquents of some of the companies. 4

Another component not from the Tidewater area was Company B, the "Baltimore Artillery." Many of its recruits steamed from Baltimore to Norfolk after the pro-Confederate riots. The company organized on June 3, 1861, under Capt. John B. Myrick of Norfolk, and a few weeks later the Marylanders joined the defenses of Craney Island. 5

4 Ibid., 117-18; Richmond Dispatch, June 1, 1861; memorandum in J. Ambler Johnston Papers, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Virginia," Microfilm Roll 475. Hereafter cited as CSR.

5 Wallace, Virginia Military Organizations, 117; CSR, Roll 475; Richmond Dispatch, June 1, 1861.
Captain Joseph T. Mason commanded Company C, known as the "Yellow Jacket Artillery" or the "Chesterfield Yellow Jackets." On May 27, 1861, this unit enrolled at the Chesterfield County Courthouse. The company also protected Craney Island.  

In April, 1861, the "Virginia Artillery" of Portsmouth had mustered to "save the honor" of South Carolina. However, Capt. William J. Richardson's gunners remained in Virginia and shielded Craney Island. This battery later became Company D of the 9th Virginia.  

The "Isle of Wight Blues" or "Rifle Blues" became Company E of the 9th Virginia. The company had previously served as Capt. Henry P. Howell's company in the 1st Louisiana Infantry. The Blues assembled for the first time on May 27, 1861. Howell's unit manned Barrett's Point Battery.  

Also in May, 1861, Capt. James Jasper Phillips recruited men for the "Chuckatuck Light Artillery" of Nansemond County. Phillips was more than qualified for the task. He had graduated from the Virginia Military Institute.

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6 Wallace, *Virginia Military Organizations*, 117; CSR, Roll 475.


8 Wallace, *Virginia Military Organizations*, 118; CSR, Roll 475.
and had taught at both his alma mater and the Chuckatuck Military Academy. Captain Phillips' company served as Company F and also guarded Barrett's Point.\(^9\)

Captain John C. Owen's "Portsmouth Rifle Company" transferred from the 3rd Virginia to form Company G of the 9th Virginia. The Rifles had organized in 1792 as a militia company. On April 20, 1861, the unit mustered anew for the defense of Virginia and encamped at Pig Point Battery. The Portsmouth unit sported blue flannel uniforms with green trim. The company quartermaster issued 100 Mississippi rifles, twenty deficient cap boxes, twelve haversacks, nineteen tents and twelve canteens.\(^{10}\)

Soon after enlistment the Rifles tasted battle. On the morning of June 5, the federal steamer USS Harriet Lane appeared near Pig Point. In a ploy to test the range of the batteries, the ship opened fire on the Confederates.

\(^9\)Ibid.; Robert K. Krick, Lee's Colonel's: A Biographical Register of the Field Officers of the Army of Northern Virginia (Dayton, 1979), 280; Confederate Veteran XVI (1908), 650-51; John W. H. Porter, A Record of Events in Norfolk County Virginia From April 19th, 1861 to May 10th, 1862 with a History of the Soldiers and Sailors of Norfolk County, Norfolk City and Portsmouth who Served in the Confederate States Army or Navy (Portsmouth, 1892), 101. Cited hereafter as Norfolk Record. Porter served almost one year in the 9th Virginia.

\(^{10}\)Wallace, Virginia Military Organizations, 118; CSR, Roll 475; Historical Sketch of the Volunteers of Norfolk and Portsmouth Virginia (Norfolk, 1898), 93.
Rebel batteries responded to the attack with howitzers and 32-pounders. A smart skirmish lasted approximately twenty minutes before the Harriet Lane returned toward Fort Monroe.\(^\text{11}\)

Despite the brevity of the clash, the paddle wheeler suffered damage to its rigging and starboard bulwarks. Four seamen were injured by flying splinters and another received a severe contusion. The battery suffered only slight damage. Enemy shelling cracked a 32-pounder and flattened a tent. No Confederate casualties were reported.\(^\text{12}\)

Commander R. B. Pegram, in charge of the seven-gun battery, praised the Rifles. His report stated: "For men who had never before been in action the Portsmouth Rifles were remarkably cool and self possessed . . . I had often to interpose my authority to prevent their exposing themselves unnecessarily to the enemy's fire."\(^\text{13}\)

After their brief clash with the Union navy the Rifles fought a more deadly invader: disease. Malaria devastated the company ranks to such an extent that

\(^{11}\) Richmond Dispatch, June 7, 1861; Historical Sketch, 93; U.S. Navy Dept. (comp.), Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion (Washington, 1897), Ser. I, V, 698-99. Hereafter cited as ORN; and unless otherwise stated, all references will be to Ser. I.

\(^{12}\) Ibid.

\(^{13}\) Ibid., 699-700.
Confederate officials allowed the men to return home to Portsmouth until they recovered. The "Portsmouth Rifle Company" and the 9th Virginia would battle sickness, disease, lice and hunger as well as blueclad soldiers for the rest of the war.\footnote{14}{Norfolk Record, 79; Bell Irvin Wiley, The Life of Johnny Reb: The Common Soldier of the Confederacy (Baton Rouge, 1978), 249-57.}

The last company not from the Tidewater region was Company H, the "Lunenburg Heavy Artillery" of Lunenburg County. On June 11, 1861, the unit entered Confederate service under Capt. Robert N. Neblett and became part of the Pinner's Point defenses.\footnote{15}{Wallace, Virginia Military Organizations, 118; CSR, Roll 475.}

The men of the "Craney Island Light Artillery" composed Company I of the 9th Virginia. The unit enrolled on May 15, 1861, under the leadership of Capt. John T. Kilby. Oddly enough, the Light Artillery manned the Pinner's Point battery, not the guns on Craney Island.\footnote{16}{Ibid.}

The "Old Dominion Guards" of Portsmouth, Company K, completed the organization of the 9th Virginia. This fine unit, established June 26, 1856, enlisted on April 20, 1861, for Civil War service. Captain Edward Kearns directed the company at Pinner's Point.\footnote{17}{Ibid.; Historical Sketch, 81.}
The 9th Virginia could boast of some of the finest officers in the South. Colonel Francis Henney Smith, the first regimental commander, was a native of Norfolk. He graduated from West Point and taught at both Hampden-Sydney College and his alma mater. In the fall of 1839, he became the first superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute; he also became president of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy. Smith remained at VMI until the school temporarily closed because of hostilities.\textsuperscript{18}

Following Virginia's exit from the Union, Gov. John Letcher appointed his lifelong friend Col. Smith to his advisory council. In the spring of 1861, Smith and Major Gen. Robert Edward Lee toured the defenses of Norfolk as part of their consulting duties. The protection of Norfolk and Portsmouth deeply concerned both Letcher and President Jefferson Davis. Hence, the Confederacy forwarded troops from all parts of the South. On July 7, 1861, Richmond awarded Smith with the colonelcy of the 9th Virginia and, by July 24, he controlled the regiment from his headquarters on Craney Island.\textsuperscript{19}

\textsuperscript{18}Krick, Lee's Colonels, 325; William Couper, One Hundred Years at VMI (Richmond, 1939), I, 302. George W. Cullum, Biographical Register of the Officers of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., from its Establishment, March 16, 1802 to the Army Re-organization (New York, 1866), I, 425.

\textsuperscript{19}Richmond Dispatch, May 18, 1861; CSR, Roll 475; F. N. Boney, John Letcher of Virginia: The Story of Virginia's Civil War Governor (Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1966), 118.
Another old friend of Gov. Letcher became Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Virginia. John Thomas Lewis Preston assisted in the founding of VMI and also taught at the school. On July 7, 1861, Preston accepted his commission and traveled from Lexington to Craney Island to aid Col. Smith.\(^{20}\)

Stapleton Crutchfield was the first major of the 9th Virginia. After drilling students at the University of Virginia, Crutchfield joined the staff at Craney Island. His impressive record certainly qualified him as a worthy officer. Crutchfield had graduated from VMI with first honors. He had subsequently taught engineering and served as the acting commandant at the Institute.\(^{21}\)

The officers faced a few unique problems in training the regiment. The companies defended different key points of the Tidewater; hence, they could not be drilled as a regiment. Secondly, while the unit officially was an infantry regiment, it manned coastal batteries for the first year of the war. The third obstacle concerned the leadership itself. Lieutenant Col. Preston had to command

\(^{20}\) Boney, John Letcher, 38; Krick, Lee's Colonels, 285; Couper, VMI, I, 41.

\(^{21}\) Ibid., II, 41, 107, 118; Krick, Lee's Colonels, 95; Charles D. Walker, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates and Eleve's of the Virginia Military Institute Who Fell during the War Between the States (Philadelphia, 1875), 145-59.
the unit during Col. Smith's frequent absences, and the regiment lost all of its field officers by the following spring.

The officers and four companies protected Norfolk from their headquarters on Craney Island. This small, elongated island stands at the mouth of the Elizabeth River and screens the west side of the waterway. In the War of 1812 the island harbored the American forces that thwarted the British attempt to seize Norfolk. Almost fifty years later, the men of Norfolk and Portsmouth secured Craney Island once more to save their homes from invaders. Twenty-one guns on the island protected the cities. As the hot summer days passed, slaves built breastworks and gun emplacements while troops drilled and manned their pieces. 22

The soldiers of the 9th Virginia observed a steady routine. Their day started at 6 A. M. with marching and drilling. Only breakfast broke the morning routine. The companies spent the afternoon hours finishing military business and working in small details. At 5 P. M., the

22 Wertenbaker, Norfolk, 111-13; Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts from January 1, 1836 to April 15, 1869 (Richmond, 1893), II, 166. Diary of John Thomas Lewis Preston, microfilmed copy, Virginia State Historical Society (Richmond), 12. Hereafter cited as Preston, Diary.
troops ate dinner and relaxed in the evenings with mail and local newspapers.\textsuperscript{23} 

The Sabbath provided a break in the weekly pace. Colonel Smith or Gen. Benjamin Huger, commander of the Department of Norfolk, often inspected the troops. The men spent the rest of Sunday worshiping under the guidance of visiting preachers.\textsuperscript{24} 

In spite of the calm days on Craney Island, Gov. Letcher still worried about the safety of Norfolk and Portsmouth. From the flat, soddy island officers anxiously observed Federal naval maneuvers near Fort Monroe. The troops and slaves continued to strengthen the defenses in anticipation of a union attack.\textsuperscript{25} Yet the summer and fall passed without an invasion. The 9th Virginia remained scattered at strategic points in southeastern Virginia. The only "action" occurred when the three field officers left the regiment for other duties. In October, Major Crutchfield transferred to the 58th Virginia for more active campaigning. Lieutenant Col. Preston also left in October. He served under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson for a short period before returning to VMI. The last staff officer to leave was Col. Smith, who returned to Lexington

\textsuperscript{23}Preston, \textit{Diary}, 12.  
\textsuperscript{24}\textit{Ibid.}, 19-22.  
\textsuperscript{25}\textit{Ibid.}, 11-30; \textit{Calendar of Virginia State Papers}, II, 197.
as superintendent of VMI after Richmond authorities decided to reopen the school.  

Quality officers replaced those who left for other duties. Crutchfield's successor was another outstanding product of VMI. Major Mark Bernard Hardin, formerly a student and professor at the Institute, fought at First Manassas as a captain in the 33rd Virginia. After the battle, Hardin received praise from his commanding officer and former teacher, "Stonewall" Jackson.  

On Dec. 28, Hardin greeted the new acting regimental commander, Lt. Col. Julius A. de Lagnel. This officer was an old soldier who had already seen a great deal of fighting. In July, 1861, de Lagnel fought valiantly at Rich Mountain but was wounded and captured. In December, he was exchanged from Ft. Monroe and sent to Norfolk.

Such alterations in the regimental chain of command had little effect on the unit's routine. Company E moved from Barrett's Point to the guns at Fort Boykin in Isle of

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27 Krick, Lee's Colonels, 161; CSR, Roll 480; VMI, II, 41.

MAP I: NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH (OR Atlas, Plate XXVI, No. 4)
Wight County. Company F also left Barrett's Point.
Captain Phillips' company transferred to the Cedar Point battery. The rest of the companies remained at their original posts and continued to toughen their defenses. An occasional boat would ferry visitors to Craney Island or transport the men to Norfolk. The year for the soldiers closed with only a few changes in the ranks and no major engagement under their belts. However, the coming year would be different.²⁹

²⁹CSR, Roll 475.
CHAPTER II

1862

The new year brought the fear of invasion to the doorstep of Norfolk. A huge, eighty-ship armada under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside anchored in Hampton Roads. The fleet waited to transport 15,000 troops to a secret destination. Lieutenant Col. de Lagnel predicted the enemy would land in Tidewater. However, Major Hardin differed with his commander.\(^1\) The 9th Virginia mounted new guns on barbette carriages to protect the west end of Craney Island. Other arrangements and preparations were also made for the possible invasion. Crews readied their guns and waited for the mighty fleet to make its next move.\(^2\)

On Jan. 11, the Federal convoy sailed from Hampton Roads to attack its classified objective: Roanoke Island, N. C. A tremendous storm battered the fleet before the ships could reach the island. The gale delayed the landing but did not alter the results. On February 8, Union regiments overwhelmed the disorganized Confederates.\(^3\)

\(^1\)M. B. Hardin to F. H. Smith, Jan. 11, 1862, VMI; Ezra J. Warner, Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders (Baton Rouge, 1977), 57.

\(^2\)M. B. Hardin to F. H. Smith, Jan. 11, 1862, VMI.

\(^3\)Wertenbaker, Norfolk, 210-11.
The short battle's outcome sent shock waves throughout the Confederacy. Federal control of coastal North Carolina exposed the underbelly of Norfolk and Portsmouth. With a strike from the south, Federal divisions could outflank the defenses on Craney Island and capture the cities. Major Hardin mournfully wrote: "The Roanoke disaster is still fresh in every mind... The blow may arouse our people from their lethargy and stimulate them to noble deeds--God grant that it may be so."\(^4\)

The threat of the enemy in northeastern North Carolina was not the only problem that faced Tidewater. The storm that rocked the Union fleet also stunned Craney Island. High tides, strong winds and floods swamped some of the gun emplacements. The gale also damaged embankments and forced the Confederates to make repairs.\(^5\)

For the first time, the Roanoke fiasco carried the war to the men of the 9th Virginia. Their native cities were now threatened from the south. The following month saw the appearance of another trespasser into Hampton Roads. The Monitor, the first Union ironclad, steamed into the harbor to challenge its Confederate counterpart: the Virginia. The day before, the Virginia had destroyed

\(^4\)M. B. Hardin to F. H. Smith, Feb. 17, 1862, VMI.

\(^5\)Ibid., Jan. 26, 1862, VMI.
the Cumberland and Congress and caused the Minnesota and St. Lawrence to run aground.

From front-row seats on Craney Island and Pig Point, men of the 9th Virginia witnessed the passing of an era—the demise of wooden ships. The next day the unit saw the eclipse of another milestone in history, the first engagement between two ironclad warships. On the morning of March 9, the sluggish Virginia lumbered beyond Craney Island into Hampton Roads to continue the previous day's success. The Confederate ships was surprised by the appearance of the Monitor. For two hours the two iron serpents wrestled for control of the James River. The duel ended when each captain misinterpreted the movements of their respective opponent. Interestingly enough, at least seven former members of the regiment served on the Virginia. The infantrymen who transferred to seaduty were William H. Bunting, Jeremiah Davis, Carey J. Hall, William C. Henry, John F. Higgins, Eugenius Alexander Jack and John Q. A. Williams.7


7Davis, Ironclads, 117-34; CSR, Rolls 476, 478, 480-81; Records of the Meetings of the Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, Portsmouth, Virginia, Apr. 7, 1886-Mar. 6, 1929, Portsmouth Public Library.
After the clash between ironclads, Norfolk's attention shifted again to North Carolina. General Burnside ordered Gen. Jesse L. Reno to destroy the Dismal Swamp and Currituck Sound canals to prevent ironclads from slipping down the canals and striking at Union positions in North Carolina.

In mid-April, Reno directed over 3,000 troopers from Elizabeth City towards South Mill. However, a Confederate force at South Mill thwarted Reno's efforts to raze the canals. Company G, the "Portsmouth Rifle Company," marched to reinforce the Confederates but arrived too late. Having recovered from malaria, the "Rifles" could have used their experience from their skirmish with the Harriet Lane to assist the Southern batteries. After the battle, the Rifles defended the canals from Richardson's Landing in Posquotank County, N. C. ³

The month of May brought incredible hardships to the men of the 9th Virginia and their relatives in Tidewater. Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston withdrew up the Peninsula toward Richmond. This retreat endangered Norfolk's control of the James River. This action also left the city open to attack from the north just as Burnside's landing at Roanoke Island threatened the area from the south.

³John G. Barrett, The Civil War in North Carolina (Chapel Hill, 1963), 110; A Record, 79; CSR, Roll 475.
May was also a time of crisis for the government in Richmond. Johnston's evacuation of the lower peninsula allowed General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac to advance toward the capital. Furthermore, most of the Confederate recruits finished their one-year enlistment period in the spring. Unless the government took quick action, the Southern armies would melt back into the civilian ranks. To prevent the regiments from dissolving, the Confederate Congress enacted a conscription bill. The act paid a fifty-dollar bonus to encourage the soldiers to reenlist for three years or until the end of the war—whichever came first. The legislation also gave the Confederacy the right to draft men from the general population. Unfortunately, the use of conscripts would hurt the fighting power of the 9th Virginia in the following years.\(^9\)

Two facets of the conscript act had an immediate and detrimental effect on the efficiency of the 9th Virginia. The law allowed for the election of officers within the regiment. In addition, the act gave individuals, or even whole companies, the right to transfer to another branch of the Confederate army or navy.\(^{10}\)

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\(^{10}\) Ibid.
Some of the men in the 9th Virginia took advantage of the new act. Effective May 8, 1862, the "Salem Flying Artillery" no longer served as Company A of the regiment. The men from Roanoke County formed an independent field battery. Company H, the "Lunenburg Heavy Artillery," also left the regiment. This company switched to the 28th Virginia Infantry. Earlier in the spring, fifteen men from the "Old Dominion Guards" transferred to the signal corps. This sizable loss of manpower lowered the regiment to battalion strength.\textsuperscript{11}

By mid-spring, Federal troops threatened Norfolk from two sides, and Richmond was in danger from the east. With the great crisis apparent to all, Confederate officials decided to concentrate their forces in front of the capital. The 9th Virginia prepared to evacuate its homeland without firing a shot. The "Portsmouth Rifle Company" marched back from North Carolina to southside Virginia in two days. Elsewhere, far-flung companies took various routes to Suffolk. From Suffolk a few of the companies rode the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to Petersburg. Other companies traveled on the Seaboard and Roanoke line to reach Petersburg.

The men of the 9th Virginia tearfully left Tidewater. Scores of the soldiers deserted the regiments for one last

goodbye. Some of the men rejoined the unit around Richmond. However, many lost interest in the war effort after Portsmouth and Norfolk fell so easily.

The Virginians retreated to Petersburg on May 11, but not before they destroyed goods and material which might benefit the Union. The "Portsmouth Rifle Company" reluctantly razed cotton and tobacco stores. The "Rifles" also sank a few boats. The company was the last to leave Portsmouth and became the rearguard for the retreating Confederates.\textsuperscript{12}

After arriving in Petersburg, the regiment camped on Dunn's Hill near Falling Creek. The hill was a high clear mound with a grove of trees at the base. Major Hardin worked to get the companies to function as an infantry regiment. However, drilling in the hot sun did not meet with the approval of freedom-loving Virginians.\textsuperscript{13} Private William Cocke had nothing but harsh words for Hardin's discipline. He referred to the major as "a tyrannical little puppy from Lexington." Cocke's dislike of the officer compelled him to add: "Had we gotten into an engagement

\textsuperscript{12}Lee's Lieutenants, I, 149-54; CSR, Rolls 475-87, Norfolk Record, 79.

\textsuperscript{13}William Cocke to Parents, May 20, 1862, Cocke Family Papers, Virginia Historical Society.
with him [Hardin] he would have been riddled with bullets and not yankee ones either."\textsuperscript{14}

On May 20, the men responded to Hardin's methods by electing a new major: James Skelton Gilliam. The unit also rewarded de Lagnel with the colonelcy and voted David Godwin as lieutenant colonel. Sadly, the strict but well-liked de Lagnel, refused the honor. His decision put inexperienced men in the top two slots of the regiment. Gilliam assumed the responsibility of a lieutenant colonel, Godwin became the new colonel, and senior captain, John C. Owens, accepted the majority.\textsuperscript{15} The regiment now would not be under the wing of an experienced officer like Col. Smith or Lt. Col. de Lagnel. The election results demanded a new officer to direct the unit, and Godwin possessed no more military training than the youngest recruit.\textsuperscript{16}

The 9th Virginia remained encamped on Dunn's Hill for most of May. The regiment drilled four times a day and served on picket duty near City Point. On May 24, Company D reported to Battery Number Seven near Richmond. Company I also temporarily left the regiment. On May 28, the rest of

\textsuperscript{14}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{15}Ibid.; James Jaspar Phillips to F. H. Smith, July 18, 1863, VMI.

\textsuperscript{16}Ibid.
the regiment followed the two companies by rail from Petersburg to Richmond. The Virginians camped on the lawn in Capitol Square. Two days later the regiment joined Gen. Lewis A. Armistead's brigade of Gen. B. F. Huger's division. Under Armistead, the regiment found once more the draconian military procedure many men had learned to detest.17

Armistead's brigade consisted of the 9th, 14th and 53rd Virginia Regiments, plus the 5th Virginia Battalion. Later that summer, the 38th and 57th Virginia Regiments joined the brigade.18

Armistead, an officer from the old federal army, came from a military family. In 1834 he entered West Point; yet two years later the Academy dismissed Armistead for lack of proper preparation in his studies. Legend claims that he cracked a plate over Jubal Early's irascible head.19

Despite the setback, Armistead enlisted in the U. S. Army and achieved the rank of lieutenant. In the Mexican

17 William Cocke to parents, May 20, 1862, Cocke Papers; Norfolk Record, 102-3; CSR, Roll 475.

18 Norfolk Record, 102-3; Southern Historical Society Papers XIV (1886), 251. Hereafter cited as SHSP.

War, gallantry at Contreas and Chrubusco brought him brevet promotion to captain. Later he won another brevet to major at the battle of Molino del Rey. 20

Distant rumblings at Ft. Sumter found Armistead at a remote outpost near Los Angeles. Drawn to the South, he relinquished his commission in deep sorrow. Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston gave a farewell party for the departing Southerners. At this joyless occasion Armistead expressed to Capt. Winfield Scott Hancock the deep pain and personal anguish he felt. Yet words were not needed. Armistead's tearstained face spoke of the sadness of his departing. 21

Armistead traveled east and received a major's commission in the 57th Virginia Infantry. He later headed the regiment as colonel and, in April, 1862, advanced to brigadier general. His new brigade's first important endeavor was to help save Richmond from McClellan's huge army. 22

The Union army straddled the Chickahominy River in preparation for an attack on Richmond; but as a prelude to the coming battles, nature gave a demonstration of its fury.

20 Confederate Military History, III, 576-77; Warner, Generals in Gray, 12.

21 Ibid.; George R. Stewart, Pickett's Charge: A Microhistory of the Final Attack at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863 (Greenwich, Conn., 1963), 42; Warner, Generals in Blue, 203.

22 Warner, Generals in Gray 12, 160; Wakelyn, Biographical Dictionary, 77.
A storm swept down the peninsula. The huge downpour swelled the Chickahominy and divided the Federal army by isolating Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman's III Corps and Brig. Gen. Eramas D. Keyes's IV Corps south of the river.\textsuperscript{23}

Johnston decided to attack the stranded IV corps at Seven Pines. He ordered Huger's division to the front and launched twenty-seven brigades at the Federals. The Union troops reeled backward. Part of Huger's division participated in the charge and were to support Gen. D. Harvey Hill's division. However, poor Confederate coordination, inexperience, garbled orders and tough resistance stalled the offensive.\textsuperscript{24}

Huger had crossed Gillies Creek and proceeded down the Williamsburg Road to the Charles City Road. His division had been in the center of the confusion that resulted in a incomplete and costly victory. Mishaps continued the following day. Johnston was seriously wounded in the attack. General Gustavus W. Smith replaced Johnston and planned to renew the attack.\textsuperscript{25}

\textsuperscript{23} Warner, Generals in Blue, 228, 264; Lee's Lieutenants I, 222-24; Joseph P. Cullen, The Peninsula Campaign, 1862 (New York, 1973), 53.

\textsuperscript{24} Cullen, Peninsula Campaign, 56; Lee's Lieutenants, I, 256, 260.

\textsuperscript{25} Lee's Lieutenants, I, 234, 239; Warner, Generals in Gray, 281.
The 9th Virginia, with its brigade, camped on ground captured earlier in the day. The area was littered with dead soldiers, mangled horses and damaged equipment. Nevertheless, the Virginians enjoyed the fruits of victory when they dined on lemons and various delicacies. The men certainly welcomed this change from their regular rations of a half-pound of fatty pork and half a loaf of bread.

On June 1, Gen. Smith set in motion a half-hearted attack on the resilient Federal lines. Armistead's brigade moved into position for the charge. Muddy roads and swampy clearings tired many of the men before the assault could be made. The six companies of the 9th Virginia and the five companies of the 5th Virginia Battalion united to make a complete regiment. Armistead posted the brigade between the York River Railroad on his left and Gen. George E. Pickett's brigade on his right.

Armistead advanced almost perpendicular to the rail lines. The brigade marched to the edge of a thickly wooded area. Officers were under the false impression that

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26 A Record, 103; William Cocke to parents, May 20, 1862, Cocke Papers.

friendly forces were directly in front of the brigade. The troops rested on their rifles, but Col. Godwin failed to deploy any skirmishers. Then the brigade confidently pushed beyond the cover of the forest. Suddenly a Federal volley from about fifty yards away ripped into the ranks.\textsuperscript{28}

Total confusion resulted. The 9th Virginia bravely returned the volley, but its captains soon ordered their companies to cease fire. The officers still thought Confederate forces were ahead. The galling barrage angered Pvt. John L. Jordan, the tallest man of Company I. A bullet passed through his hat and knocked it from Jordan's head. He contritely snatched up his hat and looked at Pvt. Bruce Blamire, the smallest man in Company K. Jordan ruefully noted: "If I had been a darned little runt like you, that bullet would have gone over my head!"\textsuperscript{29}

Jordan's problem was minor compared to the whole regiment. The brigade received the command to retreat. Bedlam preceded the order. Men rushed pell-mell to the rear. Armistead attempted valiantly but in vain to rally the panic-stricken ranks. The General and approximately thirty man managed to fall back in an orderly manner.\textsuperscript{30}

\textsuperscript{28}J. J. Phillips to F. H. Smith, July 18, 1863, VMI; OR, XI, Pt. 2, 984-86; A Record, 103.
\textsuperscript{29}Ibid.; Confederate Veteran, XXIV (1916), 460.
\textsuperscript{30}Ibid.
The complete disorder of the day resulted from a number of problems and misunderstandings. Colonel Godwin led his troops on horseback. His mount was wounded and smashed its rider against a tree, leaving the unit without leadership. The 9th Virginia had trained only one month as an infantry regiment; and when the unit mixed with the 5th Battalion, the seeds of confusion took root.\textsuperscript{31}

Despite events, beyond its control, the brigade—especially the 9th Virginia—severely damaged its reputation at the battle of Seven Pines. The Richmond Dispatch ran a small story detailing the mishap which included the mass flight of the 9th Virginia. Writing a year later, Col. James J. Phillips explained to Gen. Smith at VMI how the nightmare occurred. Phillips added: "Never yet have I seen any notice tending to obliterate—or wipe out the stain unjustly cast upon us at the first battle of Seven Pines."\textsuperscript{32}

The casualties suffered were far less than the harm to the regiment's good name. The six companies had 2 men killed and 18 wounded. This list would appear light compared to future engagements.\textsuperscript{33}

\textsuperscript{31}J. J. Phillips to F. H. Smith, July 18, 1863, VMI.
\textsuperscript{32}Ibid.; Richmond Dispatch, June 4, 1862.
\textsuperscript{33}CSR, Rolls 474-87.
Seven Pines was a draw, yet both sides claimed victory. McClellan blossomed with confidence when his infantry recaptured the disputed territory. The Confederate press praised its army for keeping the Yankee horde from the capital.\textsuperscript{34}

Regardless of the claims that revolved around the outcome, the battle did have definite results. The death of so many troops established the fighting prowess of Johnny Reb and Billy Yank. Moreover, on June 1, the Southern army accepted a new commander: General Robert E. Lee.\textsuperscript{35}

Dignified and handsome, Lee had served as an officer all his adult life. He projected the aura of a reserved but determined warrior. Having acted as an advisor to President Jefferson Davis and Gov. John Letcher, Lee recognized the gravity of the situation. He concluded McClellan was apprehensive and cautious. Hence, Lee contemplated how to take advantage of these characteristics.\textsuperscript{36}

Lee concentrated his army of 85,000 on his left—north of Richmond. This bold move resulted in a series of

\textsuperscript{34} Cullen, \textit{Peninsula Campaign}, 57.

\textsuperscript{35} Douglas Southall Freeman, \textit{R. E. Lee: A Biography} (New York, 1934), II, 74, 76.

\textsuperscript{36} Freeman, \textit{Lee}, II, 109-12; Warner, \textit{Generals in Gray}, 179-82.
engagements known as the Seven Days Campaign. Through four costly battles, Lee drove McClellan south toward the James River.\textsuperscript{37}

Meanwhile, the 9th Virginia had marched to the York River Railroad. For a month Huger's division had protected Richmond while most of the Confederate divisions moved into position to attack the Federal right flank. The 9th Virginia took its turn on sentry duty while heat and sickness ravaged the unit. Dysentery proved to be more of a menace than Union pickets. Companies D and I returned to the regiment, but Company D soon left again and manned a two-gun battery.\textsuperscript{38}

On the morning of June 25, the 3rd Georgia, 9th and 53rd Virginia, with the 5th Battalion, extended their picket lines to the Union entrenchments between the Williamsburg Road and the railroad. The Federals countered with an attack that drove back the Confederates. Armistead and Gen. Ambrose R. Wright re-entered the pickets and recovered the lost ground. Armistead held the 9th Virginia and the other pickets in reserve.\textsuperscript{39}

\textsuperscript{37} Randall and Donald, The Civil War, 216.

\textsuperscript{38} CSR, Roll 475; John Cocke to father, June 16, 1862, Cocke Papers.

\textsuperscript{39} Norfolk Record, 104; CSR, Roll 475; B&L, II, 408-11; OR, XI, Pt. 2, 817.
On June 28, Huger's division joined the chase after McClellan's fleeing army. However, confusion continued to reign. Brigades marched and countermarched. Obstructions built by the retreating foe, and the summer sun, greatly burdened the division's effort to catch the Union forces.  

The following day, Armistead's brigade left the Charles City Road. Lee ordered Armistead to take the Quaker Road to Willis Church. Around noon, Armistead learned the enemy was near. He pushed skirmishers forward and positioned his brigade in a gully near the Crew's farm. In a final effort to demolish the Army of the Potomac, Lee posted his army for the last battle of the Peninsula Campaign. The Northern regiments prepared for the onslaught by manning Malvern Hill overlooking their supply base at Harrison's Landing. The hill's embankment bristled with cannon, sharpshooters and entrenched infantry companies.

The battle of Malvern Hill opened with a disaster and then grew worse. Confederate artillery that was to soften resistance never advanced to its ordered location. Superior Federal guns pounded their rebel counterparts.

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40 Ibid., 787-90; Cullen, Peninsula Campaign, 134.
41 OR, XI, Pt. 2, 818.
42 B&L, II, 408-11.
The piecemeal arrival of the Confederate batteries robbed them of any fighting chance. 43

Lee gave Armistead the dubious honor of beginning the attack. The other brigades restlessly awaited for the yell of Armistead's charging troops. In the confusion, Armistead was unable to determine if the artillery had completed its work. Nevertheless, he advanced with the 14th, 38th and 53rd Virginia. Other brigades followed Armistead's cue but attacked in unconcerted fashion. Federals easily thwarted Armistead's attacks. Meanwhile, the 9th Virginia guarded the Charles City Road. However, the wooded ravine, where the regiment stayed, failed to protect the unit from shelling that tore through the trees. 44

Around 5 P.M. Armistead summoned the 9th Virginia from the ravine into the heat of battle. As the men trotted for the hill, Armistead roared: "Ninth Virginia, charge!" The regiment supported Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb's brigade as it drove onward. Federal artillery shredded the lines with canister and solid shot. The Virginians charged over an open plain, down and up the sides of a slight depression, and rushed over the sides of another ravine before heavy fire slowed their charge. 45

44OR, XI, Pt. 2, 670, 819.
45SHSP, XXXIII (1905), 116; OR, XI, Pt. 2, 821.
The officers of the 9th Virginia displayed great courage at the battle of Malvern Hill. After a color sergeant fell, Capt. John T. Kilby picked up the flag of another regiment and tried to rally his men. The fire was so intense that the flagstaff was cut in two. Captain Phillips saved the regiment's banner and also attempted to reorganize the charge. Lieutenant James F. Crocker received three wounds while leading his company, and Capt. Dennis Vermillon died in the front of his men.46

The noble efforts of the regiment only earned the unit more casualties. The 9th Virginia charged with no more than 150 men and sustained at least forty casualties. The wave of attackers never reached the hill. A Norfolk historian later wrote of the 9th Virginia's dash: "It was like sending a small terror to charge an elephant."47

As night fell on the plain, groups of men drifted to the rear. Repeated lunges at the enemy divided many of the Confederate units. Some of the men slept with Armistead in a gully while others bedded down in the woods. The next morning, twenty-three members of the 9th Virginia were missing. Disorder and exhaustion plagued the Confederates. It took two days for the army to reassemble.48

46 Norfolks Record, 196.
47 Norfolks Record, 105; OR, II, Pt. 2, 670; CSR, Rolls 475-87.
48 Freeman, Lee, I, 220; Norfolks Record, 105; SHSP, XXXIII (1905), 116; OR, XI, Pt. 2, 504.
In spite of good morale and the awesome punishment dealt the reckless Confederates, the Union divisions retreated once more toward the James River. McClellan and his army had failed to take Richmond.\(^49\) Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia had saved Richmond—at a price. The Pyrrhic victories extracted over 20,000 casualties. Part of the frightful death list was contributed to mismanagement of the divisions, and Gen. Huger inherited much of the blame. Earlier that same year, the Confederate Congress censured him for the loss of Roanoke Island. During the Peninsula Campaign, retractioners asserted that he was lethargic and unsuited for field command. On July 12, accordingly, officials assigned Huger to the Department of Trans-Mississippi to direct the Bureau of Ordnance. This setting better suited Huger's talents and disposition.\(^50\)

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. James Longstreet ordered Armistead's brigade to report to Gen. A. Powell Hill's division. The brigade was under the authority of Gen. Hill for nine days. The division recrossed the James River back into Chesterfield County. The 9th Virginia drilled and built defenses near Drewry's Bluff. After the division

\(^{49}\) Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 196.

\(^{50}\) Lee's *Lieutenants*, I, 611-14; Warner, *Generals in Gray*, 114.
MAP II: 1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN (B&L, II, 384)
settled into camp, Richmond appointed Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson to head Huger's old unit.51

A South Carolinian by birth, Anderson graduated from West Point and attended the Carlisle Cavalry School. During the Mexican War, he earned a brevet as a first lieutenant. He then served with a dragoon company stationed in Kansas, Utah and Nebraska. In 1861 he resigned his commission and returned to South Carolina. Anderson traveled to the Old Dominion and gave outstanding service during the Peninsula Campaign.52

The 9th Virginia spent the summer weeks constructing forts and recovering from illnesses. Private John Cocke remarked in a letter to his father: "There is very little sickness in camp now though when we were encamped on the other side of the river a great many were sick." Company D had rejoined the regiment and the unit now boasted 435 men present for duty.53

In August, the summer lull ended. Union Gen. John Pope and the newly created Army of Virginia threatened Richmond from the north. Anderson's division and the 9th

51Ibid., 9; OR, XI, Pt. 2, 820; Norfolk Record, 106.

52Warner, Generals in Gray, 8-9; Wakelyn, Biographical Dictionary, 75-76; Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, 14.

53John Cocke to father, July 29, 1862, Cocke Papers; CSR, Roll 475; OR, XI, Pt. 3, 615.
Virginia marched to the capital. From Richmond, Armistead's brigade endured a jolting ride on the Virginia Central Railroad to Gordonsville. The unit then back-tracked through Louisa and Orange counties and crossed the Rapidan River at Somerville. The brigade passed through Culpeper County and pushed beyond the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.\(^{54}\)

On August 24, the 9th Virginia encountered the advance guard of the Federal army. The unit skirmished with Union cavalry across the Rappahannock River. Two days later, the regiment clashed again with the Federals. Seventeen men of the "Old Dominion Guard" protected a bridge on the Rappahannock near White Sulphur Springs. Federal infantry and artillery drove the pickets away from the river bank. Lieutenant Col. Gilliam advanced the regiment to regain the strategic post. However, Union artillery kept the unit at bay and compelled the 9th Virginia to withdraw. Gilliam and Major Owens were slightly wounded. The ranks, likewise, suffered only minor casualties.\(^{55}\)

The next day, the division and the 9th Virginia marched behind the Bull Run Mountains. The hills shielded the

\(^{54}\)Norfolk Record, 106; Warner, Generals in Blue, 376-77; C. Irvine Walker, The Life of Lieutenant General Richard Heron Anderson (Charleston, S.C., 1917), 96.

\(^{55}\)John Cocke to parents, Sept. 20, 1862, Cocke Papers, CSR, Roll 475; Norfolk Record, 106-7.
MAP III: CONFEDERATE POSITIONS AUGUST 27, 1862 (Freeman, Lee, II, 311)
division from over-confident Federals. The unit then moved north to Salem and in the evening passed through Thoroughfare Gap. The division proceeded beyond Haymarket and inadvertently slipped into Union lines. Fortunately, the division managed quietly to retreat from the Yankee camps back to the Confederate position. On August 30, Anderson's division rested behind the remainder of Longstreet's corps along the Warrenton pike. Armistead's brigade stood in the rear of Anderson's division. The second day of fighting near Manassas began as the Federal divisions assailed Jackson's corps on the First Corps' left. Longstreet held Anderson's division in reserve.

Jackson withstood Pope's attack. Lee then ordered Longstreet to counterassault. Armistead's brigade moved to support Gen. William Mahone's brigade. The 9th Virginia advanced with Armistead's other regiments and felt the sting of the Union artillery. John Cocke later stated: "I came very near having my light put out, a ball coming so near my ear so to feel as if a fly had bitten me."

Despite the severity of the attack, Armistead's unit was not engaged. Mahone's men performed with such daring

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56 Walker, General Anderson, 98-100; Norfolk Record, 107; Lee's Lieutenants, II, 121.

57 B&L, II, 482; Walker, General Anderson, 100.

that reinforcements were not required. By sunset the Confederates controlled the field and had pushed the beaten Federals back toward Washington. Nevertheless, the victory was not complete. Cavalry Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart urged Armistead to participate in a night attack on the demoralized enemy. However, Armistead feared a collision with friendly troops and doubted the wisdom of the move with his men. Stuart could not order the assault, so the charge was never made. 59

The success of the battle of Second Manassas was limited. The Confederacy was no closer to freedom, and the limited resources of the infant nation were rapidly disappearing. In an undertaking to stimulate foreign intervention and allow farmers to harvest their crops, Gen. Lee ordered the army northward. 60

On September 2, Anderson's division broke camp and headed for the Potomac River. Part of the 9th Virginia had been sent to Gainesville to guard prisoners and had to force march to catch the regiment. The division forded the river near Leesburg and encamped for two days adjacent to Frederick, Md. The unit then marched for Harper's Ferry. 61

59 OR, XII, Pt. 2, 737, 751.

60 Lee's Lieutenants, I, 144-52.

61 CSR, Roll 475; William Cocke to family, Oct. 7, 1862, Cocke Papers.
The trek was torturous. Scores of shoeless troopers refused to suffer the miles of marching or fell far behind their unit's pace. Other soldiers protested when the army took the offensive into "foreign" territory. Lee had appointed Armistead as provost marshal for the campaign to prevent desertion. However, Armistead's attempts proved fruitless. As the army progressed into Maryland, veterans sneaked away in a steady trickle and depleted the tattered army's strength. 62

The remainder of Anderson's division, with the 9th Virginia, drove toward Harper's Ferry. Lee wanted the arsenal and its 11,000 defenders captured. This would prevent the Federals from attacking the Confederates' rear. General "Stonewall" Jackson maneuvered the divisions to surround the arsenal. Anderson's division marched from Frederick. The unit passed through the South Mountains, using the Brownsville Pass, and arrived in Pleasant Valley. Anderson stationed Armistead's brigade on the road leading to Sandy Hook. The remainder of the division marched with Gen. Lafayette McLaw's division and helped to encircle the

62Lee's Lieutenants, II, 149; Thomas G. Warren to sister, Sept. 6, 1862, copy in possession of Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., Blacksburg, Va., OR, XIX, Pt. 2, 592.
Federals from Maryland Heights. The other divisions, on the Virginia side, completed the circle.\textsuperscript{63}

The operation was a complete success. Confederate artillery bombarded the garrison into submission. Jackson bagged the arsenal and thousands of troops and rifles all with a minimum of casualties. Elsewhere, however, the Confederates faced grave danger.

A Union private had inadvertently discovered Gen. Lee's marching orders wrapped around three cigars. The plans soon reached the headquarters of the Army of Potomac. General McClellan pushed his brigades in the direction of the divided Confederates. Lee quickly scrambled to reassemble his army at Sharpsburg. On September 17, Anderson's division and the 9th Virginia forded the Potomac for the third time and hurried to Sharpsburg. The 9th Virginia was weak and aching like the rest of the army. Company G had only one man present for duty. The bulk of the men strained to catch the lead elements of the unit. The Confederate army was fighting for its life, and Anderson's division of about 3500 men could not have arrived at a better movement.\textsuperscript{64}

\textsuperscript{63}OR, XIX, Pt. 2, 853-55, XVIII, Pt. 1, 853; Walker, General Anderson, 106; Lee's Lieutenants, II, 167; CSR, Roll 475.

\textsuperscript{64}William Cocke to family, Oct. 7, 1862, Cocke Papers; James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets (Atlanta, 1976), 244; SHSP, XXVIII (1900), 8.
D. H. Hill's division along Bloody Lane had finally yielded the Confederate center. Longstreet ordered Anderson's division to reinforce the beleaguered men. Wright's brigade, of Richard Anderson's division, supported George B. Anderson's brigade, while the rest of the division moved into position. However, Gen. Richard Anderson and Armistead were wounded and the chain of command rapidly deteriorated. The 9th Virginia never engaged the enemy and only mingled in confusion with other regiments.65

All seemed lost. Weary Confederates had their backs to the Potomac River, and the Federals were overrunning their right flank. The end of the war seemed close, when A. P. Hill's crack troops charged up the pike and slammed into the flanking Union regiments. Hill's timely arrival saved the day and stalled McClellan's offensive. By sunset, the two armies were exhausted.

Armistead's brigade rested on the battlefield for two days. Colonel John G. Hodges replaced the wounded general. Both armies were too battered to resume the offensive, and Lee's troops could not remain stationary in enemy territory. Therefore, on September 19, the brigade crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown and limped back to Virginia.66


66SHSP, XXXVIII (1909), 190; OR, XVIII, Pt. 1, 971-72; XIX, Pt. 1, 804; CSR, Roll 475.
Despite the retreat, the fighting was not over for the 9th Virginia. Armistead's brigade and Gen. Alexander R. Lawton's brigade, under Col. John H. Lamar, formed the rearguard of the Confederate army. General William N. Pendleton, the artillery commander, directed the two brigades and used them as pickets and sharpshooters. He had never handled infantry and the two meager units only numbered 600 men. The 9th Virginia had no more than fifty men. Problems were further compounded by the two colonels who fumbled with their new responsibilities.  

Lee told Pendleton to try to hold Boteler's Ford on the Potomac. Federal batteries and sharpshooters pressed the fleeing rebels in hopes of capturing as much of the rearguard as possible. Union cannon battered the Confederate guns and sharpshooters harassed the Southern gunners from well-protected locations.

Confederate artillerists pled for infantry support to neutralize the pesky Union skirmishers. Pendleton forwarded the infantry, but he overestimated the size of his infantry complement and spread his defenses too thin. Furthermore, blueclad troops started to threaten Pendleton's flank from a crossing two miles below Boteler's Ford.  

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Pendleton then sent Col. Thomas T. Munford's cavalry with the 9th Virginia to delay the advancing Federals. Pendleton wanted to withdraw his batteries and leave the infantry and cavalry to guard the fords. Yet he made another mistake. The artillerist misjudged the enemy's movements and decided that the assault was finished. His conclusion was costly. The Federals exploited the error and captured most of the Confederate reserve artillery. The loss of the guns seemed to reflect Southern efforts during the Maryland Campaign. However, Armistead's brigade was an exception. The unit only lost thirty-six men killed or wounded during the campaign. 69

The 9th Virginia marched through Charleston to Martinsburg. On September 27, the unit trekked to Winchester, where the bone-weary army relaxed and pondered the move into Maryland. John Cocke commented in a note to his parents: "I have seen enough of Maryland! My Maryland! . . . We had a very hard time and I am writing from a camp used for barefooted soldiers being in that very desirable situation myself." 70

William Cocke mocked his brother's plight when he wrote: "You will easily see from John's last page that

69 Lee's Lieutenants, II, 231; OR, XVIII, Pt. 1, 804, 812.
70 John Cocke to parents, Sept. 30, 1862, Cocke Papers.
his patriotism has completely played out with his shoes."\(^71\)

Lack of footwear was not the only problem which hampered the regiment. When the Virginians took a moment to attend to personal hygiene, it usually meant hunting for lice. As William Cocke asserted, "every opportunity that offers you may see hundreds with their shirts off doing picket duty and a fellow feels right much disappointed if he fails to catch five or six 'Maryland Cadets' as they are called."\(^72\)

The losses at Sharpsburg forced Lee to modify his chain of command. Armistead soon returned to the helm of his brigade, but Gen. Anderson's wound was far more serious and he required a replacement. In October, Lee requested the promotion of Gen. Pickett and the formation of a new division. Richmond honored Lee's request and Pryor's, Armistead's, Jenkin's, Pickett's and Kemper's brigades composed Pickett's new division.\(^73\)

On October 29, Pickett's division and the 9th Virginia started a slow, muddy march for Culpeper Courthouse. The unit arrived four days later and camped near the courthouse.

\(^{71}\)William Cocke to parents, Sept. 30, 1862, Cocke Papers.

\(^{72}\)Ibid.

\(^{73}\)Lee's Lieutenants, II, 264.
After Armistead's men reached Culpeper, the general made a pitifully ludicrous attempt to shod his barefoot troops. He ordered moccasins manufactured from "green" cowhide. The makeshift shoes were fine for camp slippers, but never quite filled the bill as hiking boots. The moccasins stretched out of shape as the men tramped through the cold mud. In the evenings, Confederates had to cut the moccasins off their feet before the footwear dried and pinched the wearer's circulation. 74

The army's eastward movement was precipitated by a new Northern drive on Richmond. General Ambrose Burnside had assumed command of the Army of the Potomac and pushed his divisions southward. Lee shifted his own army, and by November 26 the 9th Virginia pitched camp below Fredericksburg near the Rappahannock River. Colonel Gilliam contracted an illness that compelled him to remain in his quarters. Major Owens commanded the regiment in his absence. 75

The Southerners waited for Burnside's next move. On a foggy December 13, Union troops pushed their way through Fredericksburg and formed ranks on the plains before Marye's Heights. The Confederate army was entrenched on the hills around the town and awaited a frontal assault. Burnside

74 SHSP, XXVIII (1900), 3-9.
75 Norfolk Record, 108; CSR, Roll 475.
threw his polished divisions against impregnable positions. Wave after wave of brave Federal soldiers fell before fast-firing Confederates. Pickett's division and the 9th Virginia were posted in the middle of the Southern line. The regiment held its ground near an unfinished railroad to the Heights and simply observed the slaughter and carnage. 76

A few days following the battle, the 9th Virginia moved south to near Guinea Station. There the men settled into winter quarters. In the midst of the holiday season, they pined for home and hoped that the Fredericksburg triumph would be a catalyst for peace. Makeshift huts and weathered tents stopped the cold but not the yearning for families. The battle of Fredericksburg failed to diminish the Northern war effort. The 9th Virginia had two and a half years of strife yet to endure.

76B&L, III, 74; Norfolk Record, 108; Lee's Lieutenants, II, 359-63.

CHAPTER III

1863

Wet snow covered the ground but the men of the 9th Virginia still bounced with optimism. On February 15, Pickett's division began a trip to Tidewater. The troops anticipated a Confederate thrust for Norfolk and Portsmouth. The divisions of Gens. Pickett and John B. Hood tramped to Hanover Junction. Ten inches of snow followed by sheets of rain impeded the march as the weather transformed roads into quagmires. Soldiers waded through knee-deep mud before passing out of Richmond. On February 20, the Virginians encamped near Chester Station. Snow blanketed the fields once again as rag-tag soldiers withstood nature's onslaught.¹

The second guessing of the 9th Virginia was incorrect. Lee had not directed Longstreet south to capture Norfolk and Portsmouth. Scouts informed Lee of a plan brewing in Union headquarters. General A. E. Burnside's old corps had sailed to Hampton Roads. This amphibious unit was to land close to Suffolk and then drive to Richmond. Lee held Longstreet's two divisions near Richmond to protect the capital. On March 1, Pickett's division (with the 9th

¹A Record 108-9; CSR, Roll 475; William Cocke to parents, Dec. 26, 1862-Jan. 5, 1863; John Cocke to family, Feb. 13, 1863, Cocke Papers.
Virginia) marched southward. The unit camped beyond Petersburg near the railroad and waited for the Federals. However, Burnside's spring offensive never materialized.\(^2\)

A new season brought alterations in the 9th Virginia. Lieutenant Col. Gilliam's weakened condition compelled him to leave the regiment. Major Owens replaced Gilliam. Spring also allowed the armies to resume the long agonizing marches of the previous year. However, the 9th Virginia did not object to such exertion. The regiment was headed for Suffolk; perhaps homesick men would see home again.\(^3\)

The 9th Virginia marched first to Ivor Station. On April 9, the regiment moved for Suffolk by way of Franklin and South Quay. The unit crossed the Blackwater River at South Quay and bivouacked seven miles from Suffolk. Three days later, the men traveled the New Sommerton Road toward Suffolk.\(^4\) As the division pushed down the road, it encountered Union skirmishers. The preceding weeks brought constant feuding between pickets but no major engagement. Longstreet had pinned the Yankees in their works around Suffolk. Taking advantage of the immobile enemy,

\(^2\)Lee's Lieutenants, II, 467-81; CSR, Roll 475; A Record 109.
\(^3\)CSR, Roll 475.
\(^4\)Ibid.
Longstreet's troops stockpiled tons of bacon, barreled fish and other food stuffs.\(^5\)

The 9th Virginia now had plenty of flour and sugar with their daily quarter pound of pork. Nevertheless, all was not well within the regiment. The shame of Seven Pines still hounded the unit. On their return to Tidewater, the men heard the horrible rumor that the entire regiment had deserted. It seemed the stain of Seven Pines would haunt the unit forever.\(^6\)

By the middle of May, Longstreet had completed his mission. Burnside's corps did not attack Richmond and the Confederates had gathered a huge supply of provisions. General Lee meanwhile had defeated the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville. The Southerners could now resume the offensive. Longstreet's divisions evacuated Tidewater and marched back to the Army of Northern Virginia. Pickett's unit, along with the 9th Virginia, recrossed the Blackwater River and proceeded through Petersburg and Richmond. On May 16, Armistead's brigade encamped near Hanover Junction.\(^7\)

\(^5\)James Jasper Phillips to Francis H. Smith, May 10, 1863, VMI.


\(^7\)CSR, Roll 475; Norfolk Record, 109.
Rumor of Northern raiders necessitated the detachment of the 9th Virginia from the division. Enemy cavalry was reported en route to King and Queen County to capture a bridge on the Mattaponi River. Armistead's brigade immediately broke camp. The unit patrolled through Aylett's Mill and continued to Newtown. However, the sortie was a goose chase, so the brigade returned to Hanover Junction.  

On June 8, the Army of Northern Virginia and the 9th Virginia began another offensive into the Northern heartland. The Southerners headed for Culpeper County and crossed the Rapidan River at Sommerville Ford. The regiment traveled about twenty miles a day, fighting for the most part a draining summer sun. On June 15, the Virginians encamped three miles from Culpeper Courthouse. The Southern columns then passed through Paris and Upperville to Snicker's Gap. After the 9th Virginia reached the gap, the weather changed when heavy rains beat the dust-covered troops.  

The Virginians then marched through the mountain pass, waded through the Shenandoah River and, at Sheppard's Ford, made camp. Steady downpours swelled the river and endangered all who attempted to cross. The men next tramped

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8 OR, XVIII, 1090-91; CSR, Roll 475; William Cocke to parents, July 11, 1863, Cocke Papers.  

9 Ibid.; CSR, Roll 475.
down the pike, bypassed Harper's Ferry and moved through Smithfield. The Virginians then took the Winchester-Martinsburg Turnpike to Martinsburg.\textsuperscript{10}

The 9th Virginia soon reached the Potomac River—a body of water the regiment crossed for the fifth time. The Potomac symbolized the separation between North and South. The last Confederate invasion had climaxed at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md. However, the Southerners had earned a string of victories since then and yearned for one final conquest that would end the war.

On June 25, the 9th Virginia forded the Potomac at Williamsport. The men slugged through soft mud and more hard rain. This time the army did not halt in Maryland. Instead, the Confederates marched into Pennsylvania. The Virginians passed through Hagerstown, Greencastle and Marion before coming to rest at Chambersburg.\textsuperscript{11}

The 9th Virginia soon marched from Chambersburg while observing the scowls of the townsfolk. A venturesome woman held a Union flag but discreetly kept most of the banner out of sight. A few days later the regiment retreated back through Chambersburg. Many of the Pennsylvanians now smiled, glad to see the threadbare Virginians fleeing.

\textsuperscript{10}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{11}Ibid.
MAP V: 1863 GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN (Lee's Lieutenants, 113, 29)
Their excitement, however, was short-lived because these men rarely retreated without a battle and Pennsylvania would be no exception.\(^{12}\)

Pickett's division remained in the rear of Longstreet's corps and watched for the Confederate cavalry. Armistead's men busied themselves smashing the tracks of the Cumberland Gap Railroad. Two days of tremendous fighting occurred at Gettysburg. This battle resembled the many conflicts since Seven Pines and Malvern Hill. Moreover, the 9th Virginia had not been given a second chance to redeem itself. Second Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville were all great Southern victories, yet the 9th Virginia contributed nothing to the triumphs. Fate seemed always to place the unit out of harm's way. However, Gettysburg would not be like the other campaigns; for on July 2, Lee called Pickett's division to the front.\(^{13}\) At 3 A. M. the division broke camp. The Virginians trod down the road and reached the battlefield seven hours later. Pickett's men marched to the center of the Confederate line and took position behind Seminary Ridge.

Some of the infantrymen contemplated the upcoming fight, but one man probably thought about more than just

\(^{12}\)Ibid.

\(^{13}\)Freeman, *Lee*, III, 65.
the battle. Lieutenant James F. Crocker had graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. As class valedictorian, he certainly remembered the accomplishments of his youth. Yet, his return to Gettysburg did not stir dreams of victory, Crocker remarked to his fellow officers that the attack would be another Malvern Hill—a Confederate charge in which Crocker fell with three wounds. 14

Despite the miscarriage of two previous charges on July 1–2, Lee was confident that a third attack would bring victory. His form resolution flowed into most of the ranks. The troops also thought another fearless thrust would crack the Union defenses. Generals Lee, Longstreet and Pickett trotted by the waiting troops. Lee ordered the troops to remain silent so as not to reveal their position, yet the Virginians still displayed their respect for the triumvirate. The men stood and removed their hats in silence.

The Confederate plan was simple. General Lee ordered Col. E. Porter Alexander to train every available battery at the Union center. After the guns had weakened the enemy, three divisions were to advance and break the line in half. Porter’s artillery opened with a tremendous roar.


15 Stewart, Pickett’s Charge, 48.
For about an hour and half, over 200 guns dueled along the Pennsylvania hills. Pickett's division had moved to the crest of Seminary Ridge and hugged the earth. Screaming shells rained death upon the infantry, but the Virginians remained firm. Soon the Federal bombardment subsided. Alexander imagined that his counterparts had been beaten, and he informed Pickett it was time to strike.\textsuperscript{16}

The lull allowed Pickett to guide his division onto the open country south of Gettysburg. The Virginians emerged from trees along the ridge and shifted into battle formation. Pickett positioned Kemper's and Garnett's brigades in front of Armistead's. The other two divisions paused on their left. Pickett's proud Virginia division numbered about 4,500 troops, and every man seethed with grim determination.\textsuperscript{17}

Armistead primed his soldiers for the assault by walking down the lines and stating: "Men, remember what you are fighting for! Remember your homes, your firesides, your wives, mothers, sisters and your sweethearts!"\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{16}B&L, III, 359-64; Stewart, \textit{Pickett's Charge}, 122-30; \textit{OR}, XXVII, Pt. 2, 385.

\textsuperscript{17}OR, XXVII, Pt. 2, 999; Walter Harrison, \textit{Pickett's Men: A Fragment of War History} (New York, 1870), 90; Stewart, \textit{Pickett's Charge}, 151.

\textsuperscript{18}SHSP, XXXIX (1914), 187-97.
The battlefield was silent, like the calm before a storm. Suddenly, signal guns echoed across the field. Armistead ordered his brigade to attention. The ranks snapped into line. The sun's rays reflected off bayonets and banners. The division never appeared in better form.\(^{19}\) The 9th Virginia may have reminisced about Tidewater, and it continued to burn inside from the sting of Seven Pines.

Armistead moved to the center of his brigade in front of the 53rd Virginia. From left to right the 38th, 57th, 53rd, 9th and 14th Virginia advanced with parade-like precision. Federal artillery reopened its fire and began thinning the Southern ranks. Nonetheless, the Virginians kept advancing.\(^{20}\) Their calm attitude even allowed time for jokes and detached observation. Private Byrd received an arm wound. An easy-going sergeant mentioned to an officer, "'Lieutenant they have winged our Byrd.'" Also, before the brigade charged the Union works, a collected Private Monte noted "We have been just nineteen minutes coming." The soldier's comment marked the time from when the regiment left Seminary Ridge until the unit's all-out thrust at the Yankee's position.\(^{21}\)

\(^{19}\)SHSP, XXXVII (1909), 14.

\(^{20}\)Stewart, *Pickett's Charge*, 263; OR, XXVII, Pt. 2, 999.

\(^{21}\)Confederate Veteran, XXIV (1916), 460; Stewart, *Pickett's Charge*, 171.
The two brigades in the lead quickly took a beating. Musketry and canister mauled the Confederates. The first wave reached its breaking point. General Kemper pled with Armistead to provide support. Armistead swiftly responded by commanding his men to advance at double-quick.22

The Federals crouched behind stone walls and peppered the oncoming Southerners. Union cannoneers fired rocks, sticks, chains, nails and anything that might slow the Confederates. The Virginians were unknowingly charging against the Philadelphia Brigade: rough Pennsylvanians hell-bent on protecting their homeland.

Armistead's brigade rushed toward Cemetery Ridge with an awesome surge. The general led his men by fifty yards and had stuck his hat on the point of his sword. The 9th Virginia soon pushed up the ridge. Major Owens fell wounded in the groin. Sergeant Grimes, the color bearer, fell twenty yards from the wall. Corporal Lemuel Williams grabbed the fallen banner and raced toward the stone barrier. The Portsmouth native planted the ensign in the fence a moment before he was killed. Private John E. Clopp of the 71st Pennsylvania captured the flag and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. The 9th Virginia now spilled over the barrier. Armistead dropped, mortally wounded, in front of a Union cannon. The yelling

22SHSP, XXXIX (1914), 186.
Southerners overran a battery and slammed into the Pennsylvanians. A melee followed. The two sides locked in a death struggle. Hand-to-hand fighting continued for twenty minutes. The moans of injured soldiers, the clang of steel on steel, and the cracking of point-blank gunfire filled the air.23 Finally, the Southerners began to retreat. In little groups they fell back to Seminary Ridge. The Army of Northern Virginia was beaten.

Lee and Longstreet prepared the downtrodden infantry-men for a Federal counterattack. Exhausted rebels awaited the blue wave. However, the attack never came and the Southerners breathed a sigh of relief.

The charge at Gettysburg destroyed the 9th Virginia. Lieutenant Crocker's prediction of another Malvern Hill was sadly inaccurate. The regiment fared much worse. Crocker was wounded and captured. Private Monte was killed, as was Major Owens. The exact number of casualties

23 OR, XXVII, Pt. 2, 432; Lee's Lieutenants, III, 161; Confederate Veteran, XX (1912), 379; A Record, 110-11; Historical Sketch, 93.
MAP VI: CONFEDERATE ADVANCE JULY 3, 1863
(Lee's Lieutenants, III, 159)
is difficult to pinpoint, although the figure was between 50 and 150 men.\textsuperscript{24}

Only one field officer out of twenty-four escaped unharmed. The nineteen men of the "Old Dominion Guard" suffered eighteen casualties. Yet the number of deaths do not express the deep feelings of the survivors.\textsuperscript{25}

In letters to friends and loved ones, the men of the 9th Virginia tried to put their disappointment and pride into words. William Cocke wrongly cursed the non-Virginian forces for "running like sheep" and in the same breath admitted, "I feel perfectly lost."\textsuperscript{26} Captain Phillips lamented the losses, but boasted: "Our Brigade and regt.--yes by the much abused ninth--let it be told to the grand children of her now sleeping braves that she has a right to claim to stand on equal ground." The 9th Virginia

\textsuperscript{24}J. J. Phillips to F. H. Smith, July 18, 1863, VMI, in this letter Phillips claimed the regiment suffered 185 casualties out of 224 men. The number 224 included men detailed to other duties; J. M. Collier to doctor, July 20, 1863, Virginia Historical Society, Beverley Randolph Wellford Papers; in this note Collier wrote "My regt. has been completely cut up (out of 200 lost 185)"; The Official Records listed two conflicting casualty reports on the regiment. Volume XXVII, Pt. 2, 329, stated that 71 were wounded; page 339 had 6 killed and 48 wounded. Neither list contained specific figures for those missing in action. The Confederate service records show at least 145 casualties, 11 killed in action, 15 wounded and 119 captured.

\textsuperscript{25}Historical Sketch, 82.

\textsuperscript{26}William Cocke to parents, July 11, 1863, Cocke Papers.
redeemed itself for the Seven Pines fiasco but paid a heavy price.\textsuperscript{27}

Severe losses necessitated the promotion of younger officers. Captain Phillips received the regimental colonelcy. Colonel William Aylett temporarily replaced Gen. Armistead. Most of the regiment's companies were now commanded by corporals or sergeants.

Lee's once mighty army began limping back to Virginia. Pickett's division guarded prisoners as the Southerners retreated. On July 8, the division reached the Potomac River at Williamsport. The swollen river delayed the crossing for five days. Confederates had to construct a new bridge before the 9th Virginia could cross the river for the sixth and last time.\textsuperscript{28}

Colonel Aylett led the brigade to Gordonsville. From August 18 until September 7, the unit camped near the tiny depot. The brigade was then ordered to Richmond. On September 12, the unit reached the capital.\textsuperscript{29}

Problems in the West required immediate attention. Union armies were pressing beleagued Confederates who needed reinforcements. President Davis decided to send

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{27} J. J. Phillips to F. H. Smith, July 18, 1863, VMI.
\textsuperscript{28} Krick, \textit{Lee's Colonels}, 280.
\textsuperscript{29} Norfolk Record, 114.
\end{flushleft}
Longstreet's corps westward. Pickett's Virginians did not want to leave the Old Dominion; and after a great debate and much haggling, they won their case. The Virginians were overjoyed. Thereafter, the 9th Virginia was constantly on the move between Virginia and North Carolina. Gettysburg had marked the climax of the Confederacy. Consequently, the regiment spent the remainder of the war trying to neutralize Union offensives. Federal cavalry raids strained rebel nerves, and the 9th Virginia was several times dispatched to challenge the intruders.

The fall of 1863 brought a variety of adjustments in the 9th Virginia. General Pickett assumed the duties as head of the Department of North Carolina. In October, the regiment took the train to Ivor Station. Colonel Phillips became provost marshal of the Blackwater district. However, the regiment stayed in Tidewater only a few days before traveling to Petersburg. On October 6, the unit entrained for Kinston, N. C., where the men prepared quarters for the coming winter. The 9th Virginia gathered wood, built huts and foraged for food. While the troops did not welcome cold weather, they did greet a new brigade commander. On Oct. 4, Gen. Seth Maxwell Barton succeeded Armistead.30

30A Record, 114; Warner, Generals in Gray, 18-19; Lee's Lieutenants, III, 451; OR, XXIV, Pt. 2, 774; LI, Pt. 2, 771.
Barton, a Virginian, graduated in 1849 from the U. S. Military Academy. Prior to the Civil War, most of his military career was spent in the West. In June, 1861, he resigned his commission. Barton served as an engineering officer under "Stonewall Jackson." On March 11, 1862, he became a brigadier. He had then traveled to the fortifications of Vicksburg, Miss. Barton was captured with the garrison and exchanged. He returned to the Old Dominion to help fill the dwindling supply of generals.\(^{31}\)

Barton's first assignment with his new brigade was in North Carolina. The Virginians did not exactly love Tarheels. William Cocke expressed the regiment's view with this timely quip: "Whoever it was who spoke of leaving this world and going to New Jersey had certainly never been to Kinston." On November 1, the brigade gladly left North Carolina and returned to Petersburg. Yet its excitement was short-lived. On November 7, the 9th Virginia recrossed the Carolina border and bivouacked near Graysburg.\(^{32}\) Four days later, the brigade returned to Petersburg. The Federal army now threatened Richmond from north-central Virginia. The 9th Virginia camped near


\(^{32}\) A *Record*, 114; William Cocke to parents, Oct. 21, 1863, Cocke Papers.
Hanover Junction, ready to unite with Lee's army. Instead, the regiment soon returned to Kinston for the winter. 33

The 9th Virginia settled in its old camp near Kinston. Another Christmas was on hand and peace was not in sight. Conditions had worsened for the Southerners since last Christmas. Many of the replacements for the losses at Gettysburg were unreliable conscripts. Furthermore, two new companies assigned to the regiment on November 28 had not arrived. The "Hargrove Blues" and the "Confederate Guard" remained in Virginia. The "Confederate Guard" did not join the regiment until May, and the "Blues" arrived even later. 34

Deprivations endured by the 9th Virginia in North Carolina did not compare to their comrades held in the North. At least 119 men of the regiment had been captured at Gettysburg. Those who had not already died or been exchanged suffered in Union prison camps. Fort Delaware, Point Lookout and Johnson's Island restrained men who craved freedom and the warmth of their families. The holiday season only compounded the shame, sickness and boredom, and it taxed the well-being of every captured soldier. 35

33CSR, Roll 475; Norfolk Record, 114.


35CSR, Rolls 475-87.
One man in particular represented the plight of the imprisoned men of the 9th Virginia. Private Jordan W. Grant, a ship carpenter, was captured at Gettysburg. He then was shipped to Point Lookout, Md. With a weakened constitution and inadequate medical attention, Grant became seriously ill. In a letter to his mother, Grant begged for his life:

I am very sorry to have to write you in this manner . . . I am sick with chronic Diarhhoea [and] have had it five months. [I am] a mere skeleton am unable to help myself, there is no medicine [sic] here that does me any good . . . they say I can not last this winter. the only alternative is for you all to send me the proper medicine or come on here after me . . .

Mrs. Grant requested a pass to visit her declining son but all her labors were in vain. On New Year's Day, Jordon Grant died.\textsuperscript{36}

\textsuperscript{36}CSR, Roll 480.
CHAPTER IV
1864-1865

On January 30, 1864, the 9th Virginia abandoned its winter huts and marched for New Bern. The Confederates hoped to recapture several towns in eastern North Carolina. General Lee thought that a minor victory might rejuvenate the South's ailing spirit.¹

General Pickett traveled down from Richmond to direct the operation. General Barton assumed control over 12 cavalry companies, 12 pieces of artillery and Kemper's, Ransom's, and his own brigade. Colonel Aylett commanded Barton's brigade.²

Barton's command journeyed eighteen miles along the Trent River. The following day the Southerners marched twenty-one miles, despite being delayed by bad weather and a damaged bridge. At 8 A. M., Barton's men approached the Federal breastworks. Pickett had ordered Barton to capture the south bank of the Trent River to prevent the arrival of Union reinforcements.³

Barton personally reconnoitered the area and decided that the enemy's works were too strong. After Barton

¹Lee's Lieutenants, III, 335; Norfolk Record, 114.
²OR, XXIX, Pt. 2, 996; XXXIII, 97.
³Ibid., XXXIII, 97-98.
MAP VII: NEW BERN, N. C. 1864 (OR Atlas, Plate CXXXI, No. 2)
cancelled the attack, Federal troops rolled into New Bern. Meanwhile, Gens. Hoke and Pickett impatiently awaited Barton's advance. Barton contemplated a new move via Evan's Mill but then chose not to make the detour. His generals concurred. 4

Barton's inaction brought immediate censure from Pickett. The two generals bitterly argued the decision in their official reports. General Hoke and Lt. Col. R. J. Jeffords agreed with Pickett's condemnation of the general. Barton requested a court of inquiry, but an investigation did not take place. 5

On February 5, Barton's command arrived back at Kinston. The 9th Virginia served as pickets on the Dover Road for the next four days. The regiment returned to camp and, on February 14, entrained for Richmond. The unit had been recalled to the capital because of the threat of two raiding parties. Barton's brigade and the 9th Virginia promptly marched down the Williamsburg Road to Bottom's Bridge but missed the blueclad cavalry. 6

Barton's men camped adjacent to the capital for the remainder of March. These weeks brought hardships to the 9th Virginia. Days passed without the "luxury" of food.

4 OR, XXXIII, 99.
5 Ibid., 92, 96, 100.
6 CSR, Roll 475; Norfolk Record, 114-17.
Storms dropped eighteen inches of snow on the ill-clad troops. Meanwhile, Union marauders continued to buzz around Richmond.  

On May 3, the brigade headed for Lee's army on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. Two days later, the unit reached Taylorsville. However, as happened so many times in the past, a new menace required the brigade to rush to Richmond. General Benjamin F. Butler's Army of the James had landed at Bermuda Hundred and was inching toward the city. 

The situation was critical. Pickett was unaware of the exact location of the Federals, and he was concerned for the rail line between Richmond and Petersburg. Major Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr., commanded the forces at Drewry's Bluff, which now included Barton's brigade. Ransom pushed forward Barton's and Gen. Archibald Gracie's brigade to patrol the region. Barton's scouts soon discovered part of the Union force at Perdue. 

On May 10, Barton's and Gracie's brigade encountered the enemy near Chester Station. Ransom ordered Barton to throw out skirmishers and stretch his line to the railroad.

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7 CSR, Roll 475; Norfolk Record, 117.
9 Lee's Lieutenants, III, 468-70; OR, XXXVI, Pt. 2, 976, 982; Warner, Generals in Gray, 113, 254.
MAP VIII: PETERSBURG–DREWRY'S BLUFF MAY, 1864
(Lee's Lieutenants, III, 479)
Barton's unit charged in two lines and helped drive the Federals for almost a mile. During the attack, a gap developed between the two brigades. The Federals reinforced their front line and attempted a flanking assault. Barton commanded his troops to fall back. The 9th Virginia reluctantly surrendered a captured cannon when a horse team could not be found to remove the field piece. This sharp action cost the regiment at least thirty-one casualties. The battle ended when the Northerners refused to press the attack.\textsuperscript{10}

Barton's performance outraged Ransom. The commanding general asserted that Barton had been derelict in his duties, that he had failed to execute orders with the proper speed, and that he had ignored one directive altogether. Despite the efforts of Barton's colonels, the general was removed from command. Colonel Birkett D. Fry replaced Barton.\textsuperscript{11}

General P. G. T. Beauregard had assumed command of the Department of North Carolina. One of his first requirements was to forward reinforcements to Richmond because of another Union cavalry raid. Fry marched his brigade down

\textsuperscript{10}Norfolk Record, 117; OR, XXXVI, Pt. 2, 230-34, 985; CSR, Rolls 475-87.

\textsuperscript{11}OR, XXXVII, Pt. 2, 230-34; Warner, Generals in Gray, 19, 96.
the Mechanicsville Turnpike where the men formed a battle line on the pike. Later the brigade moved to the Meadow Bridge Road and then back to the Mechanicsville Turnpike. Enemy horsemen never appeared. The Confederates then retired to the capital.\textsuperscript{12}

On May 15, the brigade moved back to Drewry's Bluff to check Butler's offensive. Beauregard decided to attack Butler's right so as to cut his supply line from Bermuda Hundred. The assault began the following morning at 4:45 A. M. under heavy fog. The 9th Virginia's brigade supported Hoke's brigade in the advance. Owing to poor vision, the units became divided. The 9th Virginia and the other regiments came under a heavy barrage but refused to return the fire because the Virginians erroneously thought that Hoke's troops were still in front. Not until the men were within twenty paces of the Union lines did the brigade return the volley.\textsuperscript{13}

The murky atmosphere confused the Federals as much as it did the Confederates. Beauregard's forces overran the enemy's first line of defense and captured over 400 prisoners. Butler's drive stalled, but the Southern attack had cost the 9th Virginia forty-eight casualties.\textsuperscript{14}

\textsuperscript{12} Warner, Generals in Gray, 23; Norfolk Record, 118.

\textsuperscript{13} OR, XXXVI, Pt. 2, 235-36; Norfolk Record, 119; Lee's Lieutenants, III, 485.

\textsuperscript{14} CSR, Rolls 475-87; Lee's Lieutenants, III, 486-88.
After the battle of Drewry's Bluff, the 9th Virginia learned that there would be no respite. The brigade steamed from the bluff to Richmond, where exhausted men slept in the streets. The next day the brigade rode to Milford Station and headed for Spotsylvania Courthouse. The Army of the Potomac's new commander, Gen. U. S. Grant, was guiding his divisions southward.\(^{15}\) Pickett's freshly united division then shifted with Grant's movements. The division, with the 9th Virginia, pushed for Hanover Junction. By May 24, the division had reached the North Anna River.\(^{16}\) As Grant moved to Cold Harbor, Pickett's division confronted the enemy. During the first five days of June, the 9th Virginia skirmished constantly with Union pickets. Elsewhere on the line, an awesome Federal charge on June 3 at Cold Harbor resulted in a huge number of Yankee casualties.\(^{17}\)

On June 16, Pickett's division crossed the James River by using a pontoon bridge at Drewry's Bluff. The division then proceeded to the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike. The 9th Virginia's brigade headed the column as the unit neared Chester Station. Soon the Confederates met Butler's army again driving for Richmond. Pickett's Virginians swiftly

\(^{15}\)Norfolk Record, 119.

\(^{16}\)Ibid.

\(^{17}\)Ibid.
charged the intruders, drove them into their camp and later out of their breastworks. The 9th Virginia passed the evening in Union earthworks. Confederate historian Douglas Southall Freeman declared: "Pickett's men advanced as if the hill at Mrs. Clay's Farm were another Cemetery Ridge."\(^{18}\)

General Grant now forced the Confederates to wage a war of attrition for the remainder of the conflict. He pinned Lee's army in its Richmond fortifications while he hammered at their defenses and searched for a weak spot. Colonel Phillips and the 9th Virginia faced the Army of the James for many months. By August, Col. Aylett had replaced Col. Fry as brigade commander. Later, Aylett handed the brigade to Gen. George H. "Maryland" Steuart. The new officer had graduated from the U. S. Military Academy. Prior to joining the Confederacy, Steuart had served in Utah, Kansas and Nebraska. As an officer in the Southern army he fought at First Manassas, and in the 1862 Valley Campaign. Steuart was captured in the midst of the battle of Spotsylvania. After being exchanged, he assumed command of Barton's brigades.

This parade of commanders mattered little to the ranks. Immobility stifled the spirit of many old warriors. As winter approached, the men relinquished their breastworks.

\(^{18}\text{Ibid.}, 120; \text{Lee's Lieutenants}, \text{III, 532.}\)
Some deserters headed for home; others capitulated to the Federals. The stout-hearted kept at the front. One such soldier was Lt. Henry C. Britton. On the night of November 17, Lt. Britton's squad confronted a group of Yankee pickets. Confederate sentries overpowered the Federals in hand-to-hand combat. Britton captured three officers, including a colonel, and won a captaincy as a result.

On the Howlett line, the 9th Virginia withstood the agony of another Christmas away from home. Conditions had worsened; food had become scarcer and the adversary stronger. A few of the men trickled out of camp never to return, but most of the regiment held firm in the entrenchments.

The new year came and the Army of Northern Virginia continued its painful decline. Pickett's division stood on the Howlett line as a mobile reserve. Conscripts fleshed out the ranks but discarded their weapons and deserted whenever possible. The trenches simply drained the Virginians of their fighting prowess.

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19 OR, XLII, Pt. 3, 1168, 1214; Warner, Generals in Gray, 291; CSR, Rolls 475-87.

20 CSR, Roll 476.

21 Lee's Lieutenants, III, 625-27; OR, XLXI, Pt. 2, 576.
On February 17, selected companies from Steuart's regiments attacked Union pickets near Fort Dutton. However, enemy fire chased the Confederates back to their breastworks. That same evening, Federal sentinels snatched twelve deserters. These were not the same men who had stormed the heights of Gettysburg. A Union officer casually reported to his superiors: "They are evidently much demoralized."^{22}

The coming spring brought the reappearance of Federal cavalrymen. General Philip Sheridan's command included such fearless generals as Thomas Casimer Devin, Wesley Merritt and George Armstrong Custer. These young officers chafed for the opportunity to strike the weakened Confederates.^23

The suggestion of Union horsemen west of Richmond triggered the response of Pickett's division. On March 4, the 9th Virginia took the train to Farmville to block Sheridan's challenge. The division arrived on March 10, and waited for three days. When Federal cavalry failed to appear, Pickett returned to Richmond.^24

Another rumor of Federal cavalry north of Richmond sent Pickett's division and the 9th Virginia to Atlee's

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^{22}OR, XLXI, Pt. 2, 581-82.


^{24}SHSP, XVI (1886) 254-57; XVI (1888) 230-31.
MAP IX: FIVE FORKS-DINWIDDIE COURTHOUSE 1865
(Lee's Lieutenants, III, 663)
Station. The unit followed the reports of Sheridan's movements to Battery Forty-Five below Petersburg on the Boydton Plank Road.\textsuperscript{25}

By late March, Gen. Steuart commanded Pickett's division. The Marylander ordered the 9th Virginia to construct defenses near the battery. Picket had assumed control over a larger force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, which included his own unit. On March 30, Pickett's command left its new earthworks and marched to Sutherland's Tavern in search of Sheridan's cavalry.\textsuperscript{26}

The Confederates proceeded down the White Oak Road for Five Forks. Muddy roadway and constant harassment from Federal cavalrmen slowed their progress. Nevertheless, by 4:30 P. M., Pickett's men had reached their destination.\textsuperscript{27}

The next day, Pickett scouted for cavalry at Dinwiddie Courthouse. The pursuit of the Federals revived the Confederates. The vitality of past campaigns ran through the columns. The Southerners drove to within a half-mile of the courthouse. The 9th Virginia spent the daylight

\textsuperscript{25}\textit{SHSP}, XVI (1888) 230-31; OR, XLVI, Pt. 3, 1351.

\textsuperscript{26}Burke Davis, \textit{To Appomattox: Nine April Days 1865} (New York, 1959), 22; \textit{Lee's Lieutenants}, III, 658; \textit{SHSP} XVI (1888), 231; OR, XLVI, Pt. 3, 1345.

\textsuperscript{27}\textit{Lee's Lieutenants}, III, 659.
hours fighting dismounted cavalry. Pickett soon learned that Sheridan was in force and had infantry support. Furthermore, corps commander Gen. G. K. Warren had massed his divisions on Pickett's flank near Gravelly Run. This double threat dictated Pickett's withdrawal to Five Forks. General Lee instructed Pickett to hold Five Forks at all costs. Control of the Southside Railroad was imperative to the Confederates. Union divisions would soon crack the defenses around Petersburg and the Army of Northern Virginia would need Pickett to defend its flank.

Sheridan's cavalry and Warren's infantry immediately pursued Pickett's retreating force. Restless Union horsemen seized part of the wagon train headed for Hatcher's Run. The 9th Virginia and the other infantry regiments erected hastily-built breastworks along White Oak Road. Steuart's brigade, with the 9th Virginia in the middle, occupied the center of the line. The Federals advanced on the Confederates' left and center.

On April 1, as Pickett enjoyed a shad bake along the banks of Hatcher's Run, his men stomached parched corn

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28 Ibid.
29 Ibid., 660-61.
31 Ibid., 662-65; Harrison, Pickett's Men, 139-40; Norfolk Record, 120; OR, XLVI, Pt. 3, 397; Maps of Edward C. Bearss, No. 26 (National Park Service, Denver, Col.).
and fought for their lives. The Federals outnumbered the Confederates better than three to one. The enemy also possessed superior firepower with their carbines. Colonel Aylett later praised the weapon's rate of fire when he declared that "the fire of a skirmish line [was] hotter than an infantry double line of battle." \(^{32}\)

The 9th Virginia switched to the left to bolster the crumbling flank. Colorbearer George W. Barnes, a member of the "Old Dominion Guard," knew Steuart was sacrificing the regiment to check the enemy. As the unit advanced to meet its fate, Barnes spotted Lt. Col. G. G. Luke of Portsmouth. Barnes called to the officer: "Here goes old Portsmouth, Colonel, good-bye!" \(^{33}\)

The 9th Virginia reached the left. Constant pressure from the left and rear bent the unit's battle line into an L-shape. The men courageously battled until they were totally surrounded. The Federals took 173 prisoners as only a handful of men managed to escape the trap. \(^{34}\)

Remnants of the 9th Virginia, under Col. Phillips, scampered for Exeter Mills on the Appomattox River. Unable to ford the river at that point, the unit on April 3 crossed

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\(^{32}\) Davis, To Appomattox, 41-48; Memorandum in Aylett Family Papers, Virginia Historical Society.

\(^{33}\) Norfolk Record, 120.

\(^{34}\) Norfolk Record, 120; CSR, Rolls 475-87.
at Deep Creek Bridge. The following morning the exhausted soldiers trudged for Amelia Courthouse.\textsuperscript{35}

The rest of the army was in the same dismal condition. On April 3, the Confederates evacuated Richmond. Lee guided his divisions westward in a desire to link with Johnston's army in North Carolina. Lee followed the path along the Richmond and Danville Railroad, but the presence of Sheridan's troopers at Jetersville altered Lee's plans. The Virginian veered his columns toward Rice's Station.

Weary and exhausted, Pickett's men dragged themselves to Sayler's Creek. Union cavalry and infantry continued the pursuit. On April 6, Pickett's and Bushrod R. Johnson's divisions paused and made their last stand at the creek. Federals cracked the thin butternut line and captured most of the Confederate force. Colonel Phillips and most of the remaining members of the 9th Virginia fell victim to the blue surge.\textsuperscript{36}

Elsewhere, Federals exploited mistakes on the part of fatigued Confederates. Misinterpretations of the proposed routes to be taken created long gaps in the fleeing columns. These blunders by the Southern officers allowed the Northerners to capture over a third of the Confederates plus a large section of the supply train.

\textsuperscript{35}SHSP, XIV (1886), 255-57.

\textsuperscript{36}SHSP, XIV (1886), 257; Krick, \textit{Lee's Colonels}, 280; Norfolk Record, 121.
MAP X: APPOMATTOX APRIL, 1865 (Lee's Lieutenants, III, 727)
The tiny band once known as the 9th Virginia hobbled to Appomattox Courthouse with the rest of the army. It was April 8, and the situation never appeared bleaker. Sheridan's troops had destroyed badly needed provisions and blocked all the roads to North Carolina.

The Army of Northern Virginia was finished. Grant had finally run the Southerners to earth. The 9th Virginia was now led by a captain, John Parke Wilson, Jr. All was lost. On April 9, Lee convened with Grant and surrendered his army.37

37Krick, Lee's Colonels, 374.
EPILOGUE

The volunteers in the 9th Virginia epitomized the Army of Northern Virginia. The hardships, triumphs and suffering experienced by the army can be observed, in microcosm, through the regiment. From the Peninsular campaign until its demise at Appomattox, the 9th Virginia parried and attacked larger Union forces.

The regiment clashed with the Federals on no fewer than ten battlefields. This list included Malvern Hill, Drewry's Bluff and Five Forks. The unit was also engaged in skirmishes at Pig Point, Suffolk, Sulphur Springs and along the York River Railroad. However, none of these contests compared to Gettysburg. Pickett's charge immortalized the regiment and silenced critics of the unit's performance at Seven Pines. The assault at Gettysburg also shattered the regiment's fighting strength. These numerous and costly campaigns extracted at least 463 casualties from the unit.

Nonetheless, battles were not the only form of adversity the 9th Virginia encountered. The men suffered endless months away from home, little or no food and cold nights in ragtag, lice-invested "uniforms." The troopers marched over 800 miles through four states and traveled another 300 jolting miles by rail.
Despite the unit's bloody encounters, it could be called mediocre in all facets with one exception. The regiment fought not on one front but on two. Seven Pines ruined the regiment's good name and made it exceptional in the worst possible fashion. Following the battle, the unit's pride endured abuse from the press and the public. A year later, however, the 9th Virginia attacked the heights at Gettysburg and restored its reputation. Thereafter, the regiment remained mediocre. Yet being tagged average in Lee's army was no insult.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

Information pertaining to a Civil War regiment can be found in the form of short notes in a variety of works. The regimental historian must use diaries, letters, military records, newspapers, reports, postwar periodicals and selected secondary sources. Only by tapping all of these materials can the historian complete the picture of the regiment's activities and the lives of the men.

The bases of most Civil War works are U. S. War Department (comp.), War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington, 1880-1901, 128 vols.) and U. S. Navy Department (comp.), Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion (Washington, 1894-1922, 30 vols.). These records contain battle reports, casualty figures and troop movements.

For regimental historians, two other "bread-and-butter" sources are Lee A. Wallace (comp.), A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations, 1861-1865 (Richmond, 1964) and the "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served In Organizations From the State of Virginia" (Washington, 1960). Microfilm rolls 475-487 include company reports, individual records and prisoner files on each man of the 9th Virginia. Other official, contemporary
sources were discovered in the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers* and other Manuscripts from January 1, 1836 to April 15, 1869 (Richmond, 1893).

Unofficial, contemporary data exists in newspapers, letters and diaries. The *Richmond Times Dispatch* had reporters in both Norfolk and Portsmouth at the beginning of the war. The letters of William and John Cocke (at the Virginia Historical Society) were the most amusing and detailed correspondence written by members of the unit. The diary of John Thomas Lewis Preston (photocopy deposited in the Virginia Historical Society) explained the regiment's daily duties. The Aylett Family Papers and the Beverley Randolph Wellford Papers (deposited in the Virginia Historical Society) have a couple of letters and memoranda related to the 9th Virginia. The letters of Thomas G. Warren, a member of a sister unit also assisted in comprehending the hardships and camp life of the soldiers. Copies of these letters are in possession of Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., Blacksburg, Va. Data on the "Salem Flying Artillery" (deposited in the J. Ambler Johnston Papers, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) proved to be the most comprehensive on any company. The Incoming Letters of Francis Henney Smith (deposited in Virginia Military Institute) contain correspondence from Mark B. Hardin, James J. Phillips and others.
Following the war, Southerners made several attempts to tell their own story. The *Confederate Veteran* (Nashville, 1893-1932, 40 vols.) which contained photographs and soldiers' reminiscences, is an example of this effort. Other similarly helpful periodicals were the *Southern Historical Society Papers* (Richmond, 1876-1952, 52 vols.), and Robert V. Johnson and Clarence C. Buel (eds.), *Battle and Leaders of the Civil War* (New York, 1956, 4 vols.).

The histories of the Tidewater possess a wealth of information related to the 9th Virginia. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, *Norfolk: Historical Southern Port* (Durham, N. C., 1962), provides a good overall narrative of the city. The *Historical Sketch of Volunteers of Norfolk and Portsmouth* (Norfolk, 1893), and John W. H. Porter, *A Record of Events in Norfolk County, Virginia, From April 19th, 1861 to May 10th, 1862, With a History of the Soldiers and Sailors of Norfolk County, Norfolk City, and Portsmouth Who Served in the Confederates States Army or Navy* (Portsmouth, 1892), were important for mapping the regiment's campaigns.

James F. Crocker, *Gettysburg - Pickett's Charge and other War Addresses* (Portsmouth, 1915), can also be found in the *Southern Historical Society Papers*. Crocker's accounts covered Malvern Hill and Gettysburg only.

On the divisional level, Walter Harrison, *Pickett's Men: A Fragment of War History* (New York, 1870), La Salle
Corbell Pickett, *Pickett and his Men* (Atlanta, 1900), and
Heron Anderson of the Confederate States Army* (Charleston,
S. C., 1917) were useful. Arthur C. Inman (ed.), *Soldier
of the South: General Pickett's War Letters to His Wife*
(Boston, 1928), was not utilized because the letters have
been doctored.

Information on field officers of the 9th Virginia is
in Robert K. Krick, *Lee's Colonels: A Biographical
Register of the Field Officers of the Army of Northern
Virginia* (Dayton, Ohio, 1979), William Couper, *One Hundred
Years at VMI* (Richmond, 1939, 4 vols.), George W. Cullum,
*Biographical Register of the Officers of the U. S. Military
Academy at West Point, N.Y., from its Establishment,
March 16, 1802 to the Army Re-Organization of 1866-67*
(New York, 1868), and Charles D. Walker, *Biographical
Sketches of the Graduates and Eleves of the Virginia
Military Institute Who Fell during the War Between the
States* (Philadelphia, 1875).

Biographies of officials and generals who influenced
the regiment's destiny are in F. N. Boney, *John Letcher of
Virginia; The Story of Virginia's Civil War Governor*
(Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1966), Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray:
Lives of the Confederate Commanders* (Baton Rouge, 1959),
and *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders*


The defeat at Gettysburg signaled the decline of the regiment. The better works on that campaign are Glen Tucker, *High Tide at Gettysburg: The Campaign in*

Every regimental historian should read Bell Irvin Wiley, *The Life of Johnny Reb: The Common Soldier of the Confederacy* (Baton Rouge, 1978). This Civil War classic represents the yardstick for all other studies concerned with the men in the ranks. *Johnny Reb* reveals the struggle, sickness and depravations of all the Southern troopers and thus can be measured against the experiences of a specific regiment.

The above mentioned sources do not complete the list of works on the 9th Virginia. The letters of Francis H. Smith are currently being microfilmed in Richmond.
Archivists at the Virginia Military Institute were unable to tell when the letters would return to Lexington. Porter's *A Record* mentioned a diary by Sgt. John Wood. However, a search in local libraries and discussions with regional historical societies did not uncover the diary's whereabouts. Surely other hidden works also remain to be discovered.
APPENDIX 1

At least 1,730 men served in the 9th Virginia during the war. By using a number of sources the writer obtained a mental image of the common trooper in the regiment. The most useful tool was the "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of Virginia" (Washington, 1960, Microfilm Rolls 475-487). The service records for individuals in the regiment exist from July, 1861, through October, 1864; after this date only medical and prisoner records survive. Therefore, the late enrollment of a conscript or the fate of a specific soldier may not have been logged.

The J. Ambler Johnston Papers (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) covered the "Salem Flying Artillery." The Richmond Times Dispatch gave a more complete description of the soldier's wounds than the official medical records. R. A. Brock (ed.), The Appomattox Roster: A List of the Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia Issued at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, (New York, 1962) assisted in completing the exact whereabouts of a few soldiers.

Following the Civil War, Southerners formed several veterans' societies. Applications for membership established residence, age and occupation of many former members of the
regiment. In addition, the applications contained a statement concerning wounds and date of death. The "Records of the Meetings of the Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, Portsmouth, Virginia, Apr. 7, 1886-Mar. 6, 1929" (deposited in Portsmouth Public Library) and Confederate Veteran (Nashville, 1893-1932, 40 vols.) served as the principal sources for information on veterans.

It should be noted that a small number of the careers listed were discovered only for the postwar period. Furthermore, a handful managed two skills, such as farmer/blacksmith, or else men switched professions following the war. In these cases, each job was recorded with its respective occupation. Hence, one man may be listed under two vocations.

Two supplementary works which helped in this compilation were Clement A. Evans (ed.), Confederate Military History, III (Atlanta, Ga., 1899) and William W. Henry, Emminent and Representative Men of Virginia and the District of Columbia of the Nineteenth Century (Madison, Wis., 1893). These sources should be employed gingerly, since they often exaggerate the accomplishments of the individual under discussion.

Careers of officers were examined in William Couper, One Hundred Years at VMI (Richmond, 1939); Robert K. Krick, Lee's Colonels: A Biographical Register of the Field
Officers of the Army of Northern Virginia (Dayton, Ohio, 1979); and Charles D. Walker, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates and Eleves of the Virginia Military Institute Who Fell during the War Between the States (Philadelphia, 1875).

During 1861-1862 the average recruit enlisted because of a sense of adventure, the desire to prove oneself, or the wish to preserve the Southern way of life. At twenty-six years old and five feet, eight inches tall, he enlisted in the county or city where he was born. Before becoming a soldier, he toiled with his hands. Farming, carpentry and laboring were the more common occupations. With the sea being so predominant in Tidewater, many enlistees also had worked as watermen, sailors or in the shipyards.

The records of one company reveal that the average soldier was probably a bachelor; 63.43% were single and 36.57% were married. There were no listings for widowers.

If the soldier of the 9th Virginia persevered through the four years of war, he inevitably contracted dysentery, diarrhea or some other form of sickness in the course of his military career. Moreover, it was also very likely he left on "French leave" to visit his loved ones. When death did come, it was disease and not bullets that took the greater number. Fifty-eight percent of the deaths were attributable to illnesses, while only 31% died of wounds or were killed
in action. Of the 1,730 men in the regiment, at least 10.29% died in the course of their service to the Confederacy. Another 14.39% deserted the regiment.

The soldiers who survived the conflict returned to towns where they had enlisted. More often than not, the former Confederate resumed his prewar profession. Nevertheless, his pride in the Army of Northern Virginia continued long after the war. Well over a hundred members of the 9th Virginia reenlisted in another Southern army. This time, however, it was in the ranks of the Confederate Veterans.
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EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS FOR THE MUSTER ROLL

AWL - Absent With Leave

AWOL - Absent without Leave (does not necessarily mean the soldier intentionally left the regiment)

cap. - captured

CI - Craney Island, Norfolk

Co. - County or Company

CH - Courthouse

comx. - complexion

DB - Drewry's Bluff

des. - deserted (does not necessarily mean the soldier intentionally left the regiment)

det. - detached

DI - David's Island, New York

dischg. - discharged (the soldier may have enlisted in another unit, the Invalid Corps or the Navy)

E.C. Hos. - Episcopal Church Hospital

FF - Five Forks

Ft. Del. - Fort Delaware

Gen. Hos. - General Hospital (there were 39 general hospitals, most of them were constructed in or around Richmond)

Get. - Gettysburg

HI - Hart's Island, New York

hos. - hospitalized

JI - Johnson's Island
lt. - light
MH - Malvern Hill
Mus. - Musician
par. - paroled
Pt. L. - Point Lookout, Maryland
rel. - released
res. - residence
SP - Seven Pines
sub. - substitute
sur. - surrendered
trans. - transferred
wded. - wounded
wds. - wounds

Other abbreviations utilized are common military notations for rates, ranks and the branches of the army
Alley, Elias (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; farmer, died (typhoid) June 1864 in Chimborazo Hos.

Alman, William J. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; des. May 15, 1862 at Broadway.


Anderson, John A. (June 5, 1863), Co. F; res. Hampshire Co., dk. comx., dk. hair, black eyes, 5' 10½"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.


Addison, John W. (Apr. 14, 1862), Co. F; May 1863- Aug. 1864, served in division guard.

Adkins, J. (June 27, 1861), Co. E; cooper, res. Chesapeake Co., fair comx., blond hair, blue eyes, 6' ½"; cap. Apr. 3, 1863 at Dinwiddie CH, rel. June 23, 1865 from Pt. L.

Aiken, George E. (Apr. 30, 1862- Cpl.), 2nd Co. H; det. to QM in Petersburg, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Agner, William (Apr. 11, 1864), Co. D; des. May 6, 1864 from camp near Hanover Junction.


Aldridge, C. C., Co. I; par. at Greensboro, N.C.


Allen, Robert, Co. E; cap. Apr. 17, 1865 at Black and Whites.

Alley, Abraham (Jan. 8, 1863), 2nd Co. H; present Oct. 31, 1864.


Archer, Alfred (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, lt. comx., brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 5 1/2"; wded. May 16, 1864 at DE, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.

Archer, Alfred S. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; admitted May 17, 1864 to Howard's Grove Hos.

Archer, Henry B. (July 26, 1861), Co. C; died Aug. 21, 1862 in a hospital.

Archer, Henry F. (June 31, 1861), Co. E; died June 30, 1862 at Gen. Hos.


Archer, Nathaniel G. (Aug. 1, 1861), Co. C; KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.


Arnold, Charles (June 30, 1861), Co. B; des. June 1864 from CT.


Arthur, John C. (Apr. 21, 1861- Lt.), dropped the summer of 1862 (never qualified as a officer).


Atkins, Exum (Feb. 26, 1862), Co. E; KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.

Atkins, James (May 27, 1861), Co. E; hos. June 5- July 29, 1862 (measles) in Chimborazo Hos., wded. May 10, 1864 (left hand) near Chester Station, hos. May 13- 21, 1864 in Chimborazo Hos., cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Badger, Charles (June 11, 1861), Co. I: farmer, age: 21; died Oct. 1862 (diarrhoea) in Chimborazo Hos.

Bailey, Ephram (Apr. 24, 1861), Co. G; seaman, age: 26; died 1862, in a hospital.

Bailey, James M. (Mar. 26, 1862), Co. G; KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.


Baines, John T. (June 11, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 24; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, died July 5, 1862 in a Richmond hospital.


Barnes, Belson (May 15, 1861- Cpl.), Co. I, farmer, age: 33; fur-loughed Apr. 7- 16, 1863.


Barnes, James E. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 18; det. to Division Provost Guard, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Barnes, N., Co. I; res. Norfolk, lt. comx., sandy hair, grey eyes, 5' 6 1/2''; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.


Barry, John (Dec. 10, 1863), Co. F; des. Dec. 20, 1863 to the enemy.


Bateman, Robert (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; laborer, age: 30; died (fever) June 11, 1862 in a Petersburg hospital.

Battin, Elias J. (May 27, 1861 - 3rd Sgt.), Co. E; died (wds.).
Battin, James H. (May 27, 1861- Cpl.), Co. E; farmer, age: 29; res. Isle of Wight Co., fair complexion, lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 10"; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, hos. Nov. 8-14, 1862 (left arm amputated) Alabama Hos. in Richmond, dischgt. Nov. 14, 1862, died 1862.

Battin, John F. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; AWOL at home, sick May 10, 1862-Feb. 1863, des. Apr. 1865, sent to Washington D. C.


Bauhm, H. M., Co. G; cap. Oct. 11, 1864 at Weldon Railroad, sent to Pt. L.

Baylin, C. F. M., Co. F; cap. Apr. 11, 1865 at Blacks and Whites.


Beaton, David C. (Aug. 31, 1861), Co. E; merchant, dk. complexion, black hair, black eyes, 5' 2"; dischgt. Mar. 12, 1862 (hemorrhaging in the lungs).

Beaton, John Kerr (Apr. 21, 1861- 1st Sgt.), Co. G; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.

Beeks, George (May 11, 1862), Co. K; tailor, age: 15; dk. complexion, lt. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 7½"; dischgt. Sept. 5, 1862 ("a minor and enlisted against consent of parents").


Bell, Alex T. (Asst. Surgeon), absent Nov. 1861- June 1, 1862 trans. May 1862.

Bell, Hillory H. (Aug. 2, 1861), Co. E; KIA June 1, 1862 at SP.


Bennett, Joseph F. (Apr. 29, 1862), Co. C; sick in Norfolk hospital as of Apr. 1862.

Bennett, William B. (Apr. 20, 1862), Co. G; plasterer, age: 18; KIA July 3, 1863 at Get.


Berry, George T. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; house joiner, dk. comx., dk. eyes, 5'5"; trans. Sept. 6, 1863 to navy.

Betts, John D. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; res. Isle of Wight Co., fair comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5'5"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Beveridge, Daniel (June 5, 1861), Co. B; waterman, age: 27; dischg. Feb. 1862.

Bidgood, James C. (May 15, 1861-2nd Sgt.), Co. I; farmer, age: 26; lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5'8"; dischg. June 16, 1862 (furnished sub.).


Bidgood, Nathaniel (May 15, 1861), Co.I; farmer, age: 37; dischg. the winter of 1861 (furnished sub.).

Bidgood, Tully W. (May 15, 1861), Co.I; student, dk. comx., black hair, grey eyes, 5'6"; dischg. Sept. 27, 1862 (tuberculosis).


Bilisoly, Adophus (Apr. 20, 1861-2nd Sgt.), Co. K; cap. Apr. 6, 1865 at Burkeville, rel. June 4, 1865 from Pt. L.


Billingsley, W., Co. I; par. May 2, 1865.


Blankenship, Thomas O., Co.; cap. the spring of 1865 in Richmond.


Bolling, Robert (Mar. 14, 1862- Lt.), 2nd Co. A; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 Dinwiddie Ch, rel. June 8, 1865 from Ji.

Bolling, Stewart (Nov. 13, 1862), 2nd Co. A; trans. Apr. 5, 1864.


Bono, Frederick (Nov. 23, 1863), Co. K; des. Dec. 17, 1863.

Boole, Luther T. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; carpenter, dischp. July 19, 1861 (unfit).


Boushell, John S. (Apr. 24, 1861), Co. G; ship carpenter, age: 24; det. to gunboats.


Boyd, James (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. May 9, 1862.


Bracy, Stephen (May 10, 1862), Co. E; hos. June 14, died (bronchitis following measles) in June 1862 in Chimborazo Hos.


Brads, James W. (Apr. 11, 1864), Co. D; des. from camp near Hanover Junction.


Braswell, Buckner (Feb. 23, 1863), 2nd Co. A; present June 1864.


Brinkley, Daniel (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; present June 1863.


Brooks, John B. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; age: 24; wded. June 1, 1862 at SP, det. as wagon guard, present Dec. 1863.


Brown, August (May 2, 1862), Co. F; des. June 1, 1862 at SP.

Brown, Charles, Co. G; imprisoned as deserter Apr. 10, 1865 in a military prison in Richmond.

Brown, George W., Co. B; carpenter, par. Apr. 15, 1865.

Brown, James (Apr. 27, 1861- Mus.), Co. D; laborer, age: 17; sent to Washington D. C. as a deserter, rel. Apr. 12, 1865.


Brown, John T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 24; KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.

Brown, Joseph C., Res. Chesterfield Co., dk. comx., dk. hair, lt. eyes, 5' 10 ½"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 25, 1865 from Pt. L.

Brown, Robert (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861 from CI.


Brown, Sydney K. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 19; wded. May 16, 1864 at DB.

Brown, Thomas H, Co. D; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, died May 28, 1865 (inflammation of the throat) at Pt. L.


Brownley, Charles D. (Apr. 30, 1862), Co. G; served as company cook, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Bruce, George F. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 24; fair comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, absent, sick from July 1, 1862-Apr. 1863, dischd. Apr. 6, 1863 (pericarditis).

Bruce, Richard Thomas (Jan. 27, 1861), Co. C; born Dec. 1, 1840, det. as teamster, June 6-Oct. 25, 1862, hos. Oct. 25, 1862 to the winter of 1863 (fever) in Gen. Hos., KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.

Bryan, George (June 5, 1861), Co. B; waterman, age: 29; dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 6 3/4"; dischd. May 4, 1862 (rheumatism).


Bryant, William (Feb. 28, 1862- 2nd Cpl.), Co. E; died Aug. 3, 1862 in Huguenot Springs Hos.


Bunnell, Caleb (May 18, 1861), Co.F; age: 18; hos. June 4- 25, 1862 (diarrhoea) in Chimbrazo Hos., des. Apr. 12, 1863 near Suffolk.

Bunting, Francis (Dec. 1, 1861), Co. I; died at home Mar. 27, 1862 (mumps and measles).


Bunting, William H. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 18; lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 7"; trans. the winter of 1861 to the Merrimack.

Burger, Henry (Nov. 16, 1863), Co. D; dischd. under a writ of habeas corpus.
Burgess, James R. (June 5, 1861- 2nd Sgt.), Co. B; carpenter, age: 36; des. May 9, 1862.

Burk, J. R. Co. F; died June 9, 1864 (dysentery) in Howard's Grove Hos.


Burnett, William H. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; died Jan. 5, 1862 at Pig Pt.

Burrough, Chapman (June 5, 1861- Cpl.), Co. B; farmer, age: 18; des. Jan. 2, 1862 from CI.


Bush, George (May 19, 1861), Co. F; age: 28; det. to signal corps, des. July 2, 1862.

Bush, George Ludlow (May 18, 1861), Co. F; age: 28; des. Sept. 1, 1862.


hair, hazel eyes, 5' 19''; disch. Mar. 27, 1862
(hemorrhaging in the lungs).

Butler, Micajah P. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; died Mar. 23, 1862.

Butler, Robert N. (Apr. 20, 1861- Lt.), Co. K; comm. May 15, 1862,
resigned Feb. 19, 1863.

Butler, Thomas (May 27, 1861), Co. E; died June 13, 1862 (typhoid
pneumonia).

QM dept., sur Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Hos., disch. Sept. 5, 1862 (cystic problems).

Butts, Walter (May 18, 1861- Lt.), Co. F; age: 20; comm. Mar. 10, 1862,
hospital.

Buxton, John (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; laborer, age: 25; cap. July 6,
1863 at Green Castle, Pa., sent to Ft. Del., died Aug.
1863 (typhoid).

Byrd, Jacob (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 11, 1862.

dk. ccmx., dk. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 6 1/2''; det. to
QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865, rel.
June 24, 1865 from Pt. L.

Caine, J. (Nov. 11, 1863), Co. D; confined in Castle Thunder, prisoner
volunteer, pardoned by President Aug. 1864, defended against
Sheridan's raid.

Callaghan, James O. (July 16, 1862), Co. I; des. the fall of 1863.

ccmx., brn. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 7 1/2''; AWOL from
Feb. 14, 1864 to the of 1864, cap. Apr. 2,
1865 at FF, rel. June 26, 1865 from Pt. L.

Callis, James H. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; disch. Aug. 24, 1861
(medical).

Callis, Robert M. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8,
1862 to 28th Va. Inf. Bt.


Carney, William (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 10, 1862 from Pirmer's Pt.


Chalkley, Lemuel F. (July 31, 1861), Co. C; wded. July 1, 1862 at Mt. wded. July 3, 1863 at Get., discheg. the spring of 1864 (over 45 years old).


Chambers, Edward H. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox Ch.

det. as teamster, hos. Feb. 25, 1865 (wded.) in Chimborazo Hos.

Chambliss, T. E. (Sept. 23, 1863), 2nd Co. A; wded. (upper arm) May 10,
1864 near Chester Station, hos. May 1- June 9, 1864
in Chimborazo Hos., furloughed, hos. Aug. 5-8, 1864
(wded. arm) in Chimborazo Hos.

Chapman, Henry C. (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, res. Salem,

Chapman, Richard Franklin (Apr. 9, 1863- Lt.), Co. E; comm. May 1,
1863, cap. and wded. (leg) July 3, 1863 at Get., died (right leg amputated below the
knee) July 15, 1863 in a federal hospital.

Chapman, Thomas J. (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; miller, res. Salem,


Chappell, C. C. (Sept. 1, 1861), Co. B; des. Sept. 15, 1861 from CI.

Chappell, Stephen (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, fair
comx., brn.: hair, blue eyes, 5' 6½''; cap. Apr. 1,
1865 at FF, rel. June 26, 1865 from Pt. L.

Chappell, Thomas A. (June 11, 1861- Capt.), 2nd Co. H; hos. Nov. 6-17,
1864 in Confederate States Hos.

Chappell, Thomas J. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; det. to QM dept. in
Petersburg, hos. Jan. 11-18, 1864 (debilitas) in Danville Gen. Hos., par. Apr. 15, 1865 at Lynch-
burg.

Chappell, William J. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; listed as a deserter,
found near Bermuda Hundred, sent to Washing-
ton D. C.

Cheatham, Elias (Nov. 1, 1861), Co. C; det. as teamster Oct. 1, 1862.

Cheatham, John F. (Mar. 21, 1862), Co. C; wded. May 16, 1864 at DB.

Cheatham, Ludwell T. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; hos. in Richmond in
the spring of 1862, company trans. May 8, 1862

Chesterfield Co., dk. comx., grey hair, hazel
eyes, 5' 7½''; hos. July 26, 1863 (wded.) in
Chimborazo Hos., des. Feb. 13, 1864, cap. Apr. 1,
1865 at FF, rel. from Pt. L.
Cherry, Eugene E. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. K; cap. Aug. 25, 1864 near the Howlett House, Bermuda Hundred, sent to Ft. Monroe on Aug. 28, 1864, later sent to Pt. L.


Childress, Robert L. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; dischq. Feb. 5, 1862 at CI.


Chimey, E. E. (Mar. 9,1863), Co. F; res. Prince Edward Co., dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 9 ½"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from Pt. L.


Clark, Marcus A. (Mar. 28, 1863), 2nd Co. A; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Clarke, Averitt Q. (May 31, 1861), Co.F; died Dec. 18, 1862 (typhoid pneumonia) in Lynchburg Gen. Hos.


Clay, A. B., Co. E; par. Apr. 13, 1865 at Lynchburg.


Clayton, A. B. (Mar. 17, 1862), 2nd Co. A; KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.


Cleaton, John P. (May 8, 1863), 2nd Co. H; hos. (typhoid pneumonia) in Chimborazo Hos., died Nov. 10, 1863 (rheumatism and diabetes).


Clements, Benjamin H. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd co. H; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Cofer, Lemuel B. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; died June 11, 1862 (pneumonia) in Chimborazo Hos.

Cofer, William J. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; died Sept. 15, 1862 (fever) in Chimborazo Hos.

Cogbill, George L. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, res. Chesterfield Co., lt. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 11"; died May 27, 1862 at home.
Cogbill, William C. (June 16, 1861), Co. C; blacksmith, age: 32; det. as teamster, cap. and wded. (upper right leg and buttock), trans. from Ft. McHenry POW Camp to Fair Grounds Hos. in Petersburg (wds. and gangrene).

Collier, James (Apr. 19, 1861- Hospital Steward), druggist, det. to Jackson Hos. in Richmond, cap. Apr. 3, 1865 at Jackson Hos.


Collins, William B. (Jan. 1, 1862), Co. K; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Conely, William (June 5, 1861), Co. B; dischq. June 14, 1862.

Conley, John (May 22, 1861), Co. F; born in Pa., left in bare foot camp Oct. 1862 in Winchester, det. as teamster to Ewell's Corps, listed as a deserter Apr. 10, 1865.


Conway, George Edward (Oct. 21, 1863- Sgt.), 2nd Co. H; born Sept. 1843, det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, par. 1865 at Farmville, died Aug. 12, 1905.


Cook, James Cohn (July 20, 1861- Cpl.), Co. C; res. Chesterfield Co., fair comx., brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 10 ½"; wded. July 1, 1862 at MI, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 24, 1865 from Pt. L.


Corbell, John D. (May 18, 1861- 3rd Sgt.), Co. F; age: 19; present Mar. 10, 1862.
Corbell, Richard S. (May 21, 1861), Co. F; prisoner volunteer, pardoned by President Aug. 1864, defended against Sheridan's raid, par. Apr. 25, 1865 in Isle of Wight Co.

Core, Edwin C. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; age: 26; prisoner volunteer, pardoned by President Aug. 1864, defended against Sheridan's raid, hos. May 2, 1865 (wded. right shoulder) in Gen. Hos. of Petersburg.

Cowling, John E. (May 18, 1861- Lt.), Co. F; born Nov. 31, 1836, comm. Apr. 9, 1864, KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.

Cowling, Lemuel T. (May 18, 1861- 1st Cpl.), Co. F; present Apr. 1862.

Cowling, William T. (May 10, 1863), Co. F.


Cox, George W. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; det. Nov. 18, 1862 as a shoemaker, par. Apr. 20, 1865 at Manchester.


Cox, John B. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; waterman, age: 30; des. Apr. 12, 1863.


Cox, William P. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; died (typhoid) in a Richmond hospital.


Creecy, George A. (Aug. 5, 1861), Co. G; carpenter, age: 24; listed as a deserter Mar. 4, 1865.

Creecy, Rush (Sept. 1, 1861), Co. F; died the spring of 1862.

Creekmore, Charles J. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; disch. the spring of 1862 at Pinner's Pt.


Cripps, Frederick (Dec. 10, 1863), Co. B; des. Dec. 25, 1863 near Kinston, N. C.


Crocker, James Francis (Apr. 20, 1861- Lt. and Adj.), Co. K and staff; lawyer, res. Portsmouth, born Jan. 5, 1828, grad. valedictorian of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, lt. comm., lt. hair, grey eyes, 6'; comm. May 24, 1862, wded. July 1, 1862 (throat, shoulder and arm) at Mt, cap. and wded. (right leg) July 3, 1863 at Get., sent to JI, exch. Feb. 24, 1865, par. at Campbell Co. CH, postwar; judge and member of College of William and Mary Board of Visitors, died 1917.

Crocker, James Thomas (Feb. 1, 1862), Co. F; res. Nansemond Co., dk. comm., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 7"; det. the summer of 1863 as nurse in Richmond, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. from HI.


Crogan, William W. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; tailor, age: 27; des. Dec. 16, 1861 from CI.


Cross, John D. (Feb. 27, 1862), Co. D; cap. July 3, 1863 at Get., died Nov. 2, 1863 (smallpox) in USA Small Pox Hos. on Pt. L.


Crump, Osceola (June 27, 1861), Co. F; age: 23; present the spring of 1862.


Crutchfield, Stapleton (Major), staff; professor, res. Lexington, born June 21, 1835, grad. VMI 1855, comm. July 1, 1861, trans. the winter of 1861 to 58th Va. Inf. Regt., KIA Apr. 1865 at Sayler's Creek.

Culpepper, Reuben (May 15, 1861), Co. G; brass founder, age: 30; disch. Sept. 4, 1861.

Culpepper, Roland (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; clerk, age: 18; det. to signal corps, hos. Apr. 5, 1865 (amaurosis) in Danville Gen. Hos.

Culpepper, William A. (Apr. 27, 1861- 1st Sgt.), Co. D; carpenter, age: 20; cap. and wded. (wrist) July 3, 1863 at Get., hos. in POW Hos. in Chester, Pa., exchg., present the winter of 1864.


Cunningham, Alexander (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; des. May 7, 1861.

Outhens, Thomas E. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at Ft., rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.


Darden, Samuel (Feb. 27, 1862), Co. D; res. Nansemond Co., dk. comx., iron grey hair, hazel eyes, 5' 9''; des. Mar. 15, 1863 near Chester Station, returned Apr. 22, 1864, confined to Castle Thunder, prisoner volunteer, pardoned by President Aug. 1864, defened against Sheridan's raid, returned to duty May 31, 1864, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 11, 1865 from Pt. L.


Daughtrey, William T. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; died (congestive chills) in barracks.


Davis, J. C. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, furloughed Aug. 23, 1864.


Davis, John C. A. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; florid comx., black hair, dk. hazel eyes, 5' 9 1/2"; det. to commissary dept., wded. (right thigh) July 3, 1863 at Get., cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 12, 1865 from Pt. L.


Davis, Joseph G. (Nov. 25, 1863), Co. B; farmer, age: 40; fair comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, wded. (left shoulder joint) May 16, 1864 at DB, dischp. Mar. 22, 1865 (wds.).

Davis, William T. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; farmer, fair comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 5' 10"; dischp. May 19, 1862 (tuberculosis).

Dawes, Samuel (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; des. May 9, 1862.


Deakin, George (Sept. 18, 1861), Co. D; des. June 5, 1862.

Dean, Edward C. (Jan. 1, 1862), Co. I; des. to the enemy the fall of 1863.

Deaton, John W. (June 17, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, res. Cave Spring, age: 22; company trans. May 8, 1862, died Nov. 22, 1911.
Degran, William (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; sailor, age: 26; dischgd. Aug. 19, 1861.


Dent, William (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; det. to navy yard, des. the spring of 1862.

Dexter, Charles (May 18, 1861), Co. F; oysterman, dk. comx., dk. hair, 5' 8"; dischgd. Jan. 29, 1862 (received blow to the head while on guard duty making him unfit for military service).

Deyerle, Walter C. (July 31, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, res. Lafeyette, lt. comx., greyish hair, grey eyes, dischgd. Aug. 11, 1862.


Dickerson, Joseph (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; det. to navy yard, des. the spring of 1862.


Dillion, James E. (July 26, 1861), Co. C; det. as teamster, listed as a deserter Apr. 8, 1865, sent to Washington D. C.

Disney, Andrew J. (June 5, 1861-Cpl.), Co. B; det. to engineer dept., des. May 9, 1862.

Divine, James (Apr. 23,1862), Co. B; des. May 9, 1862.

Dix, William (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pin-
ner's Pt.


Dixon, William T. (May 23, 1861), Co. F; age: 22; hos. Dec. 21. 1862-
May 14, 1863 (pneumonia) in Farmville Gen. Hos., furloughed.


Dobbs, Thomas E. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; carpenter, age: 20: dk. comx., black hair, black eyes, 5' 6 1/2"; dischq. Apr. 1, 1862.

Dodson, John E. J. (May 24, 1861), Co. C; toll collector, res. Halifax Co., age: 20; lt. comx., lt. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 7 1/2"; det. as orderly, cap. Apr. 6, 1865 at Burkeville, rel. June 11, 1865 from Pt. L.


Dougherty, Joseph (June 5, 1861), Co. B; trunk maker, age: 28; des. May 9, 1862.


Dozier, Cornelius M. (May 15, 1861-Lt.), Co. I; comm. Mar. 17, 1862, KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.


Dyer, George W. (June 16, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 18; listed as a deserter, sent to Washington D. C.

Dyson, Benjamin (May 27, 1861- 1st Sgt.), Co. C; farmer, age: 27; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, KIA July 3, 1863 at Get.


Dyson, Walter (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; det. to navy yard, listed as a deserter, sent to Washington D. C. Apr. 1865.


Easter, George W. (Chaplain), staff; cap. Apr. 1865 at Burkeville Junction.

Eastman, Lewis (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; rope maker, born in Washington Co., Md., lt. comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 5' 6"; dischq. (res. of Md.).

Eastwood, Mathew D. (Mar. 10, 1862), Co. K; des. the spring of 1862.

Edmonds, Henry (May 20, 1861), Co. F; age: 19; wded. May 16, 1864 at DB, hos. July 16- Oct. 6, 1864 in Chimboraos Hos., listed as a deserter 1865.

Dozier, Kedar (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 28; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pinner's Pt.

Drake, Lloyd W. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.


Draper, Silas (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pinner's Pt.

Drewry, Emmett Arrington (Lt.), Co. B; res. June 8, 1863, comm. as a asst. surgeon, cap. Apr. 13, 1865, par. May 11, 1865 in Raleigh, N. C.


Drummond, William T. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; hos. June 5- July 29, 1862 (debilitas) in Chimborazo Hos., disch. Sept. 6, 1862 (over 35 years old).

Duck, Archibald (May 27, 1861- Capt.), Co. E: res. the spring of 1862 (not reelected).


Duffield, Henry M. (Dec. 4, 1863), Co. D; des. June 1, 1864 from camp near Cold Harbor.


Duke, Nathaniel (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, des. the spring of 1862.

Duncan, Blanch (Feb. 19, 1863), Co. I; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Duncan, John (Feb. 19, 1863), Co. I; dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 11"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Duncan, Reed (Dec. 3, 1863), Co. I; par. the spring of 1865 at Lynchburg.
Edwards, Amos W. (Apr. 20, 1861- QM Sgt.), Co. G; boilermaker, age 31; det. to naval machine shops in Wilmington, N. C., listed as a deserter, sent to Washington D. C.

Edwards, David D. (May 27, 1861- Lt.), Co. E; dk. comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 5' 5"; hos. June 4- July 19, 1862 (fever) in Chimborazo Hos., dischg. Sept. 6, 1862 (over 35 years old).

Edwards, Jacob M. (Mar. 3, 1862), Co. F; age 40; died Aug. 1863 in Scottsville Hos.

Edwards, Joshua (Mar. 5, 1863), Co. E; cap. and wded. July 3, 1863 at Get., hos. in Gen. Hos. of Chester Pa., exchgt., cap. as a deserter Apr. 7, 1865 at Ford's Station, sent to Washington D. C.

Edwards, Lenius Barton (Jan. 14, 1862- Capt.), Co. E; born Apr. 16, 1833, dk. comx., dk. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 6"; comx Jan. 14, 1862, wded. May 10, 1864 near Chester Station, hos. May 22- June 21, 1864 in Confederate States Hos. of Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at Dinwiddie Ch, sent to JI, died Feb. 9, 1884.

Edwards, Newit J. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; hos. Apr. 2,1865 (wded.) in Confederate States Hos. of Farmville, cap., died May 22, 1865 in hospital


Edwards, Richard C. (Mar. 5, 1863), Co. E; AWOL the spring of 1864, par. Apr. 25, 1865 in Isle of Wight Co.


Elam, William (Mar. 8, 1863), Co. F; carpenter, res. Dinwiddie Co.,
fair comx., auburn hair, blue eyes, 5' 10 ½"; wded. (right wrist) June 17, 1864, hos. June 19, 1864 in Chim-
borazo Hos.; furloughed, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 12, 1865 from Pt. L.

Elder, Albert (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8, 1862

Elder, James H. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8, 1862

Elder, John H. (June 11, 1861- Lt.), 1st Co. H; comm. July 1, 1861,

Eley, James L. (June 27, 1861), Co. E; died June 10, 1862 in a Rich-
mond hospital.

Ellett, Beverly (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 24; died (pneumonia)
Nov. 20, 1862 in Gordonsville Hos.

Ellett, William T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; shoemaker, age: 20; cap.

Ellicott, Charles J. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; laborer, age: 19; des.
Sept. 20, 1861 from CI.

Ellis, Joseph (June 11, 1861- Lt.), 1st Co. H; comm. July 1, 1861,

Ellis, Robert L. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 30; cap. July 1, 1863 at Get., sent to Ft. Del., exchg. Feb. 18, 1865,
hos. Mar. 15, 1865 (diarrhoea) in Chimborazo Hos.

Ellis, Samuel T. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8,
1862 to 28th Va. Inf. Btn., died (measles) June 12,
1862 in North Carolina Hos. in Petersburg.


comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 9"; cap. July 3,
1863 at Get., sent to Ft. Del., par. Apr. 1865.

comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 5"; det. to QM dept.
in Petersburg, listed as a deserter Jan. 8, 1865,
par. Jan. 10, 1865 at Pt. L.


Erling, Charles (May 2, 1862), Co. F; des. June 8, 1862 near Richmond.


Evans, William (June 5, 1861), Co. B; waterman, des. Apr. 12, 1863.


Farmer, Joseph L. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.

Farmer, Thomas C. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 33; dk. comx., black hair, 5' 11"; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.


Fendley, Major T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 34; dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 11"; disch. Apr. 7, 1862 (tuberculosis).

Fendley, J. W. (Spring of 1861), Co. G; carpenter, res. Portsmouth, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Ferguson, Silas (May 18, 1861), Co. F; age: 19; des. May 26, 1862 near Petersburg.

Fetwell, James (Feb. 1, 1864), Co. D; des. May 14, 1864.

Field, Richard (June 11, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 19; des. May 3, 1863 near Suffolk.


Fishack, George (June 5, 1861), Co. B; stone cutter, age: 23; died Sept. 24, 1861 in Portsmouth Naval Hos.


Fiske, Melzar (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. K; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, died (wds.) July 3, 1862 at MH.


Flake, Junius W. (May 29, 1861), Co. E; died May 10, 1862.


Flournoy, Daniel H. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, dk. comm., grey hair, black eyes, 6'; disch. June 10, 1862.


Foster, Archibald (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; trans. Apr. 26, 1862 to signal corps.


Francis, William M., Co. B; listed as a deserter Apr. 18, 1865, sent to Washington D. C., transportation furnished to Blairsville, Pa.

Freeman, R. B. (Lt.), 2nd Co. A; present June 1862.

Freeman, William (Dec. 31, 1861), Co. C; des. Feb. 21, 1862.


Friend, Thomas Rowlett (Aug. 29, 1861), Co. C; det. as courier to Gen. Pickett's staff Nov. 18, 1862- Aug. 1864.

Fulghum, Charles (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; disch. July 25, 1862 (only 16 years old and physically unfit for military duty).


Gale, John S. (Sept. 2, 1861), Co. E; farmer, dk. com., dk. hair, hazel eyes, disch. Sept. 22, 1862 (only 17 years old).


Gardner, Jeremiah (Dec. 16, 1863), Co. D; died (typhoid) Dec. 27, 1863 near Kinston, N. C.


Garnett, Reuben (Dec. 6, 1863), Co. F; des. Jan 10, 1864, par. at Bowling Green.

Garrison, Albert Glenn (May 15, 1862), Co. E; attended VMI, des. July 8, 1862 through the winter of 1862, des. again July 3, 1863, sent to JI, par. May 3, 1865 at JI.


Gates, Thomas J. (June 1, 1862), 2nd Co. A; dischg. June 1, 1862 (furnished substitute).

Gay, John M. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; at home July 1861- Feb. 1862, sick, never mustered into service.

Gay, William T. (July 9, 1861), Co. E; des. May 18, 1862- July 26, 1863, par. Apr. 30, 1865 in Isle of Wight Co.


George, Thomas (Apr. 20, 1861- Cpl.), Co. G; rigger, age: 40; trans. the winter of 1863 to navy.

Gerdan, William (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. Nov. 20, 1861 from CT.


Giles, Joseph (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861.


Gilliam, James Skeleton (Lt. Col.), staff; born Apr. 13, 1806, comm. May 20, 1862, regimental commander after June 1, 1862, res. June 1863 (dropsy and debility).

Gilliam, Jr., James S. (May 9, 1861- Ord. Sgt.), staff; res. Petersburg, florid comx., brn. hair, lt. blue eyes, 5' 9 ½'; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 13, 1865 from Pt. L.

Gilliam, James W. (July 17, 1862), 2nd Co. A; hos. May 28- July 9, 1864 (diarrhoea) in Chimborazo Hos.

Ginocchio, Louis (June 1, 1862), 2nd Co. A; KIA June 18, 1864 in front of Bermuda Hundred.

Gintzburger, Henry (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; peddler, age: 27; company trans. May 8, 1862, KIA June 2, 1864 at Cold Harbor.


Glover, Andrew Y. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. D; des. May 6, 1864 from camp near Hanover Junction.

Godwin, Anthony (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 6, 1862.


Godwin, David Jeremiah (Col.), staff; lawyer, born 1829, comm. May 20, 1862, wded. June 1, 1862 at SP, res. Oct. 30, 1862, joined Invalid Corps.


Godwin, Mills (Mar. 4, 1862), Co. E; par. Apr. 25, 1865 in Isle of Wight Co.


Goodson, Andrew J. (Apr. 16, 1862), Co. E; res. Isle of Wight Co., fair comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 6' 1"; hos. June 17- July 2, 1863 (dysentery), par. June 20, 1865 at HI.


Goodwin, Archibald B. (Apr. 30, 1862- Capt.), 2nd Co. H; fair comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 11"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at White Oak Road, par. June 18, 1865 at HI.


Goomer, Edwin (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; died Feb. 21, 1863 (heart disease) in Gen. Hos.


Gordon, William J. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; shoemaker, age: 25; des. Nov. 20, 1861 from CT.

Gosee, Hezekiah (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. H; det. Mar. 12, 1862 to naval powder works in Petersburg to make barrels.


Grant, Francis N. (Apr. 14, 1864), Co. B; res. Richmond, dk. comx., dk. brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8 ½; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 12, 1865 from Pt. L.

Grant, George W. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; confectioner, age: 22; des. May 10- Nov. 9, 1862, listed as a deserter Apr. 1865, sent to Washington D. C.


Grant, Leander H. (Apr. 20, 1861- Mus.), Co. K; det. to regt. ambulance corps, listed as a deserter Apr. 1865, par. at Washington D. C.

Grant, Vernon (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; det. as QM to 3rd Va. Inf. Regt.


Gray, Thomas E. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; farmer, age: 36; dk. comm., dk. hair, black eyes, 5' 7"; dischgd. Sept. 26, 1861 (unable to discharge duties of a soldier).


Green, Henry (Sept. 17, 1862), 2nd Co. A; des. June 6, 1864 near Cold Harbor; cap. June 1864.


Green, James T. (May 7, 1862), Co. F; hos. Feb. 12, 1863 (catarrh) in Gen. Hos. of Liberty.

Green, Jesse (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; died (tuberculosis) Nov. 28, 1862 in Howard's Grove Hos.


Green, William G. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; farmer, lt. comm., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; dischgd. Feb. 22, 1862.

Greenwood, James (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; rope maker, age: 33; born Washington Co., Md., lt. comm., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 8"; disch. June 4, 1862 (res. of Md.).


Gregory, George W. (May 27, 1861- Lt.), Co. C; farmer, age: 26; died (typhoid) June 29, 1862 at home in Chesterfield Co.


Gregory, Joseph, Co. C; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH.

Gregory, Junius T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; student, age: 18; dk. comm., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 11"; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.

Gregory, Windham Dodridge (May 27, 1861), Co. C; student, age: 18; fair comm., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 2"; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.

Gresham, Henry H. (Apr. 11, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, lt. comm., lt. hair, dk. hazel eyes, 5' 9 ½"; cap. Apr. 6, 1865 at High Bridge, rel. June 13, 1865 from Pt. L.


Griffin, James B. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; mechanic, age: 37; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pinner's Pt.

Griffin, Samuel (June 17, 1861), 1st Co. A; age: 21; det. as lookout to signal corps, trans. Apr. 1, 1862 to signal corps.


Griffin, Thomas (May 27, 1861), Co. E; farmer, lt. comx., dk. brn. hair, hazel eyes, 6'; dischg. (muscle problems in left leg and arms).


Grigg, John W. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Chesterfield Co., dk. comx., lt. brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 4"; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 12, 1865 from Pt. L.


Guthrie, Benjamin W. (Aug. 31, 1861), Co. K; lt. comx., dk. hair, hazel eyes, trans. Feb. 27, 1862 to navy as acting master, postwar; res. New York City, manufacturer's agent, died May 21, 1895.


Hale, John T. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 38.

Hall, Carey J. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; wheelwright, res. Portsmouth, lt. conx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 7 1/2"; trans. Apr. 1, 1862 to the Merrimack, par. Apr. 22, 1865 at USA Military Prison (Libby) at Richmond.


Hall, James, Co. D; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, died (pneumonia) May 6, 1865 at Pt. L.


Hall, Samuel (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; killed Sept. 29, 1862 by a falling tree at camp near Winchester.

Halstead, Alexander (Sept. 7, 1861), Co. D; farmer, dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, disch. Jan. 29, 1862.


Hancock, James A., Co. C; par. Apr. 22, 1865 at Manchester.

Hand, Jr., Samuel T. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; engineer, age: 18; disch. the summer of 1861 (unfit for duty).

Handy, Sylvanus O. (June 24, 1861), Co. K; hos. Feb. 21- June 9, in Chimborazo Hos., died (diarrhoea) June 10, 1863.


Hargrave, Nicholas (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; dischg. Oct. 17, 1863 at Virginia Hos. of Petersburg (organic heart disease).


Harrell, Abram (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 42; dischrg. May 27, 1862 (medical).


Harrell, Elkanah (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; res. Nansemond Co., age: 19; dk. comx., brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 7"; AWOL May 3, to the summer of 1864, cap. Apr. 2, 1865 at Amelia CH, rel. June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.

Harrell, Josiah (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 18; died July 6, 1862 in Huguenot Spring Hos.


Harrison, Joseph (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861.


Harvey, Walter (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; brick mason, age: 21; drowned Nov. 6, 1861 in Norfolk Harbor.

Harwell, James (Mar. 12, 1862), 2nd Co. A; des. Dec. 1864 to the enemy, par. at Washington D. C., transportation furnished to New Jersey.


Harwood, Francis N. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; cap. Apr. 2, 1865 at Sutherland Station, rel. May 10, 1865 from Pt. L.


Hatfield, James (Nov. 26, 1863), Co. D; des. Dec. 3, 1863 at Hanover Junction.

Hatfield, Nathan (Nov. 26, 1863), Co. D; des. Dec. 1863 at Hanover Junction.

Haughwont, Theodore (Feb. 24, 1862), Co. F; des. May 26, 1862 at Petersburg.

Hawkins, Allen (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; died the spring of 1864.

Hawkins, Andrew J. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; hos. May 1, in Confederate States Hos., died (typhoid) May 4, 1864.


Hawks, Frederick B. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; farmer, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, died (typhoid) May 15, 1865 at Pt. L.


Hawks, Richard F. (Mar. 14, 1862 - Lt.), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, fair comm., dk. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 9''; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at Dinwiddie Co., rel. June 18, 1865 from JI.


Hemmell, Robert F. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; morocco dresser, age: 20; des. Aug. 10, 1861 from CI.


Hernicke, Henry O. (Apr. 20, 1861 - Hospital Steward), Co. G; surveyor, age: 25; det. to Wayside Hos. in Charleston, S. C.


Holland, Joseph G. (May 19, 1861), Co. F; oysterman, age: 28; lt. comx., lt. sandy hair, blue eyes, 5' 4"; dischg. Oct. 15, 1861 (chronic liver disease and rheumatism).

Holland, Samuel H. (Aug. 29, 1861- Sgt.), Co. E; res. Isle of Wight Co., fair comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 5' 11"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FP, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Hollowman, Robert H. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; AWOL May 15- Aug. 1, 1864, hos. May 17- June 1, 1864, trans. to Confederate States Hos. of Farmville June 3- Aug. 11, 1864, det. as nurse, cap. Apr. 1865 at Farmville, par. at US Hos. in Farmville in the spring of 1865.

Holt, Edwin Walter (Apr. 20, 1861- Lt.), Co. G; carpenter, res. Elizabeth City Co., age: 20; fair comx., brn. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 7"; cap. Apr. 12, 1865 at Foster's Station, rel. June 6, 1865 from JI.

Horner, Charles A. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 21; det. as teamster, det. Dec. 1864 as harness maker.


Hotchkiss, Francis W. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; born in Maine, age: 27; KIA Aug. 30, 1862 at Manassas.


Howard, Thomas R. (Apr. 17, 1863- Asst. Surgeon), staff; present June 1863.


Howell, Fletcher (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; cooper, age: 33; hos. Apr. 2, in Gen. Hos., died Apr. 6, 1863.


Howerton, James W. (Feb. 10, 1863), 2nd Co. H; det. as teamster the summer of 1863.


Howle, William R. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; lawyer, age: 25; dk. comx., dk. hair, 5' 5''; dischq. Jan. 14, 1862, served as medical suply agent and hospital steward in South Carolina, also served as acting master's mate in the navy.


Hudgins, Charles H. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; printer, age: 27; des. Aug. 1861 from CI.


Hudgins, James M. (Apr. 20, 1861- Capt.), Co. K; served in commissary dept. in Norfolk and Petersburg, comm. Mar. 12, 1864.
Hudgins, William (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; carpenter, age: 26; dischgd. May 8, 1862 (disability).

Hudson, Tipton W. (June 17, 1861), 1st Co. A; mechanic, age: 18; company trans. May 8, 1862.


Huffman, Michael (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, age: 18; company trans. May 8, 1862.

Hughes, George M. (Apr. 23, 1862- 1st Cpl.), Co. B; farmer, dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 6"; dischgd. July 9, 1862 (over 35 years old).


Humphlet, John T. (June 11, 1861- 4th Sqt.), Co. I; farmer, res. Nansemond Co., age: 18; lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 6 1/2"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Humphries, John (Mar. 19, 1862), 1st Co. A; mechanic, res. Salem, age: 35; company trans. May 8, 1862, died (wds.) Sept. 18, 1864 in Pettigrew Hos. in Raleigh, N. C.


James, Alfred (June 1862- Cpl.), 2nd Co. A; merchant, dk. comb., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 7 1/2"; dischd. June 6, 1862 (hemorroids and disease of the rectum), served Feb. 1-Apr. 2, 1864 as a guard in Chimborazo Hos.
James, J. D., Co. I; par. 1865 at Columbia.


Jarber, Thomas W. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; farmer, age; 20; dischg. June 14, 1862.


Jenkins, Matthew J. (June 2, 1861), Co. E; hos. May 29- June 19, 1862 (mumps and measles) in Gen. Hos. of Petersburg, KIA Aug. 26, 1862 at Warrenton Springs.


Johnson, Columbus (June 13, 1861), Co. G; laborer, age: 19; det. Nov. 1862- July 1863 as nurse and ward master in Gen. Hos., wded. May 16, 1864 at DB, died May 18, 1864 in Chimborazo Hos.


Johnson, James Allen (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; coach maker, born Apr. 8, 1834, wded. (shock from shell) May 10, 1864, hos. May 10-17, 1864 in Chimborazo Hos., trans. to Huenenot Springs, det. as nurse while having lumbago and nephritis, par. Apr. 21, 1865 at Manchester, died Dec. 22, 1893.


Johnson, Joshua (July 30, 1861), Co. B; des. Sept. 30, 1861 from CI.


Johnson, Thomas (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 24; died (congestive chills) in Gen. Hos.
Johnson, Thomas C. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; died Apr. 23, 1863 at home in Southampton Co.


Johnston, Charles (June 17, 1861), 1st Co. A; student, age: 17; company trans. May 8, 1862, died Dec. 1866.


Johnston, Smith, Co. D; lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 6"; par. May 7, 1865 at Winchester.


Jollet, William H., Co. D; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Jones, Archer W. (Apr. 30, 1862- 1st Sgt.), 2nd Co. H; par. at Greensboro, N. C.

Jones, Arthur (Dec. 1, 1863), Co. D; dischg. Apr. 3, 1864 (over 45 years old).


Jones, L.E. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; det. to QM in Petersburg.

Jones, Lucillcus W. (May 15, 1861- 3rd Cpl.), Co. I; farmer, age: 20; KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.


Jones, William J. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; blacksmith, wded. (right thigh) May 10, 1864 near Chester Station, hos. in Chimborazo Hos. and Gen. Hos. of Petersburg.


Jordan, Opie D. (Summer of 1861), Co. K; dischq. Aug. 31, 1861 (medical)

Joyner, Jeremiah (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; died Feb. 23, 1863.

Judkins, Julian H. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; carpenter, dk. comx., dk. eyes, 5' 8"; dischq. Sept. 5, 1862 (over 35 years old).
Karney, Michael S. (June 5, 1861- 1st Cpl.), Co. B; present Mar. 1862.

Kay, William (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, dk. comx.,
dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 6 3/4"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF,
rel. June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.

Kearns, Edward (Apr. 20, 1861- Capt.), Co. K; res. Portsmouth, sick in

Keeling, Jacob W. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; died (typhoid pneumonia)
Oct. 2, 1861 in Portsmouth.

Keely, John R. (Mar. 17, 1862), Co. F; age: 44; rejected (scrotal
hernia).

Keeter, William W. (May 15, 1861), Co.I; farmer, age: 31; died (pneu-
monia) Nov. 20, 1862 in Gen. Hos. of Staunton.

Keeton, James H. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8, 1862

Keizer, Daniel M. (July 31, 1861), 1st Co. A; student, age: 17; com-

Kellam, Sidney W. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; age: 28; hos. May 17- July 21,
1862 (cataarrh) in Gen. Hos. of Petersburg, wded.
Aug. 25, 1862 at Warrenton Springs, died Oct. 17,
1862.

fair comx., dk. brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 4 1/2"; wded.
July 1, 1862 at MH, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel.
June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.

Feb. 10, 1864.

Kellum, Thomas H. (May 18, 1861- Lt.), Co. F; res. Nansemond Co., pre-
sent Oct. 1861.

Kelsic, John R. (May 15, 1861), Co. G; painter, age: 28; hos. Dec. 1,
1864- Feb. 20, 1865 (diarrhoea) in Chimo-
barazo Hos.,
furloughed, par. Apr. 27, 1865 at Farmville.

Kersay, John, Co. B; res. Chesterfield Co., dk. comx., dk. hair, grey
eyes, 5' 4"; cap. Apr. 2, 1865 at Petersburg, rel.
June 20, 1865 from HI.

Key, John M. (Mar. 19, 1862), 1st Co. A; gardener, res. Salem, age: 34;
company trans. May 8, 1862.

Kidd, Francis (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; present Oct. 1862, des. to the enemy, sent to Washington D. C.


King, Henry (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 28; present Feb. 1862.

King, James (July 17, 1861), Co. F; des. May 26, 1862.

King, James (May 15, 1861), Co. I; des. May 3, 1863 near Suffolk.

King, John A. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; machinist, age: 22; des. Nov. 15, 1861 from C.

King, Leslie G. (May 21, 1861), Co. K; trans. Apr. 26, 1862 to signal corps.

King, Thomas (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 19; des. to the enemy May 3, 1863 near Suffolk, sent to Phila. July 17, 1863.

King, William S. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., dk. comm., iron grey hair, grey eyes, 6'; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 2, 1865 at FF, rel. June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.


Kirby, John W. (May 1, 1863), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., fair comm., sandy hair, blue eyes, 5' 9 3/4''; det. Apr. 3, 1863 to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.


Kitchen, Collin E. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; died (typhoid) the spring of 1862 in Chirnborazo Hos.

Kitchen, Francis (June 1, 1863), Co. B; AWOL June 1, 1863.

Kitchen, James (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; absent, sick 1862.


Knight, Joab, Co. G; par. May 5, 1865 at Greensboro, N. C.

Krager, Joseph H. (June 5, 1861- 3rd Sgt.), Co. B; moulder, age: 26; det. to navy yard, des. May 9, 1862.

Kupecheck, Solomon (May 1, 1862), 2nd Co. A; died (typhoid pneumonia) Jan. 1864 in Gen. Hos.


Lane, Bennett E. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; farmer, lt. comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 6'; AWOL May 10, 1862 to the winter of 1862, des. Mar. 28, 1863, returned the summer of 1863 under the President's Proclamation, dischg. June 9, 1864 (over 45 years old).

Langford, Wiley (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; sent to camp near Norfolk, listed AWOL from May 5, 1862, later supposed dead.

Langhorn, John C. (Summer of 1861), Co. K; editor, age: 25; dk. comx., black hair, dk. eyes, 5' 4'"; trans. Aug. 19, 1861 to navy.


Lapradle, Hiram P. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 18; dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 6"; par. at Richmond.

Larkin, John (May 18, 1861), Co. F; oysterman, born in Indiana, age: 25; lt. comx., sandy hair, blue eyes, 5' 6 ½"; des. to the enemy Oct. 1863, rel. Oct. 21, 1863, transportation furnished to Balt.


Lawrence, Virginius D. (May 18, 1861- Cpl.), Co. F; det. to navy yard to work on gunboats, in Jan. 1865 employed as a carpenter in Rockett's Navy Yard.


Layden, Francis (June 5, 1861), Co. B; carpenter, fair comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; dischg. Nov. 1861 (lung disease and deformed thigh caused by fracture).


Ledbetter, Joel F. (July 1, 1861), Co. C; died Sept. 18, 1862 in Fauquier Co.

Lee, Andrew (Dec. 31, 1861), Co. B; res. Chesterfield Co., dk. comx., brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.


Lee, George H. (June 11, 1861- 2nd Sgt.), 1st Co. H; died Nov. 5, 1861.


Leonard, David (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer/carpenter, res. Salem, age: 28; dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 8"; dischg. Apr. 10, 1862 (syphilis).


Lewis, Ambrose (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 18; died (typhoid) June 23, 1862 in a Richmond hospital.


Lewis, Robert (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; des. May 9, 1862.
Lewis, Salathiel (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; des. May 9, 1862.


Lewis, Thomas (June 5, 1861), Co. B; AWOL June 8-30, 1861.

Lewis, Thomas (July 20, 1861), Co. E; des. May 8, 1863 near Smithfield.


Linn, George E. (Apr. 27, 1861-Lt.), Co. D; machinst, age: 26; comm. May 8, 1862, died Nov. 23, 1862 in Infirmary St. Francis de Sales.

Litchfield, Jacob (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 35; present Aug. 1864.


Long, Lemuel C. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; carpenter, age: 34; born in Perquimans Co., N. C., dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 6'; dischg. Aug. 12, 1862 (Conscript Act).


Lunsford, James (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.

Mackey, John H. (July 11, 1862), Co. C; KIA July 3, 1863 at Get.


Magee, Peter (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; mechanic, age: 38; company trans. May 8, 1862.


Manly, Nicholas (June 5, 1861), Co. B; blacksmith, age: 27; present Aug. 1861.

Manry, Joseph (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; dischrg. the spring of 1862 (Quaker).


Markham, F. E. (Nov. 23, 1863), Co. D; des. Dec. 3, 1863 near Hanover Junction.


Martin, William M. (Apr. 1, 1864), Co. D; sick in hospital May 7, 1864.


Martin, Michael (Nov. 27, 1863), Co. K; des. Dec. 20, 1863.

Mason, Joseph T. (May 27, 1861- Capt.), Co. C; farmer, age: 26; Aug. 22, 1862 (protracted illness and physical disability).


Mathias, John (Apr. 30, 1863), Co. D; des. May 1, 1863.

Matthews, Barnaba B. (Apr. 22, 1862), Co. F; KIA July 3, 1863 at Get.


Matthews, James C. (May 1, 1862), Co. F; hos. Mar. 7- Apr. 6, 1864 (diarrhoea) in Chimborazo Hos., furloughed.


Matthias, Henry (Apr. 24, 1861), Co. G; laborer, age: 34; born in Perquimans, Co., N. C., lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 9"; dischg. Nov. 13, 1861 (rheumatism).


McCorkle, Alexander R. (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, age: 26; disch. Sept. 6, 1861.


McDonald, George (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; sailor, age: 18; disch. July 9, 1861.


McGarrity, James H. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; det. to navy yard, des. May 9, 1862.

McGhee, F. C. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.

McKenny, Charles (June 7, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Brunswick Co., lt. comx., dk. brn. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 2½"; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 15, 1865 from Pt. L.


McMann, Thomas (June 5, 1861), Co. B; barkeeper, age: 19; des. Nov. 15, 1861 from CI.

McWilliams, Hugh (June 5, 1861), Co. B; barkeeper, age: 22; des. Sept. 25, 1861 from CI.


Merrell, Joseph E. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; AWOL the spring of 1862.


Miller, Layfette (June 30, 1861), Co. B; laborer, age: 22; dischd. Jan. 31, 1862.


Minettee, James, 2nd Co. H; died Mar. 9, 1864 in a Danville hospital.


Minettee, Robert B. (July 24, 1863), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., fair comx., brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 4½"; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 15, 1865 from Pt. L.


Mitchell, James, Co. I; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 3, 1865 from Pt. L.


Monte, William G. (Apr. 21, 1861), Co. G; barber, age: 30; KIA July 3, 1863 at Get.

Moody, Phillip (May 27, 1861), Co. E; dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 8"; det. as boatman, shot his thumb off June 26, 1862, absent from duty June 1862- June 1863, cap. as a deserter Sept. 2, 1862 at Smithfield, sent to Washington D. C., Phila., and New York, returned to Norfolk, hos. Oct. 30, 1862 (old thumb wds.) in Chimborazo Hos., wded. May 16, 1864 at DB.


Moore, B. W. (Feb. 1, 1863), 2nd Co. A; dischg. May 9, 1863 (furnished substitute).


Moore, Jeremiah (July 28, 1863), Co. K; farmer, fair complexion, black hair, grey eyes, 5' 10"; disch. (constriction problems with hypertrophy of the heart).

Moore, John (May 14, 1862), Co. F; wded. June 1, 1862 at SP, died Nov. 2, 1862 at Winchester.

Moore, John W. (Apr. 30, 1862- 3rd Sgt.), 2nd Co. H; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, par. Apr. 1865.


Moore, William (June 30, 1861- Drummer), Co. B; des. Sept. 1861 from CT.

Moore, William B. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; student, fair complexion, lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 7"; disch. Jan. 24, 1862 (tuberculosis).


Morgan, Amos (Apr. 30, 1863), Co. D; des. May 4, 1863.


Morris, Alfred (June 1, 1863), Co. B; res. Stoney Creek, Sussex Co., hos. Sept. 15- Nov. 2, 1863 (diarrhoea) in Chimborazo Hos., trans. to Farmville Gen. Hos. May 4- Aug. 16, 1864 (bronchitis and aphonie), furloughed ("having aphonie and a loss of motion in the right leg, all the result of typhoid fever").

Morris, Charles S. (Apr. 1, 1862- Cpl.), Co. K; cap. Apr. 1865, rel. the spring of 1865 from Pt. L.


Morris, John R. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; AWOL.

Morris, Uriah C. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 27; present Aug. 1864.


Mountford, Irvin (Apr. 16, 1862), Co. E; died (measles) June 11, 1862 in Chimborazo Hos.


Murphy, John W. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; hos. May 17, (hernia and measles) in Gen. Hos. of Petersburg, died June 15, 1862.

Murphy, Michael (June 5, 1861- Cpl.), Co. R; Laborer, age: 19; des. May 9, 1862.

Murphy, William H. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; present Feb. 1862.

Murry, R. H. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; det.


Myers, Robert W. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; mechanic, dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; disch. July 26, 1862 (spinal disease).


Myers, Thomas H. (Apr. 27, 1861- 2nd Sgt.), Co. D; det. to navy yard, present June 1864.


Nash, Herbert M. (Asst. Surgeon), staff; comm. May 25, 1861, present Sept. 9, 1862.


Neville, William S. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; mechanic, florid comx., brn. hair, hazel eyes, 6'; wded. (forearm) June 1, 1862 at SP, hos. (arm permanently injured) in Petersburg, det. Dec. 19, 1863 to conscript duty, det. to QM dept. of Methodist Church Hos. in Greensboro, N. C., par. May 2, 1865 at Greensboro.


Newman, John B. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; confectioner, age: 40; lt. comx., grey eyes, 5' 8"; dischg. Aug. 11, 1862 (Conscript Act).


Nicholson, Thomas J. (Jan. 4, 1864), 2nd Co. A; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 2, 1865 from Pt. L.

Niemeyer, Henry V. (Apr. 28, 1862), Co. K; dischq. Nov. 1862 (underage), enlisted in signal corps, postwar; cotton weigher and classer, res. St. Louis, Mo.


Noark, August (Nov. 16, 1863), Co. D; dischq. the winter of 1864 (writ of habeas corpus).


Noyes, Samuel (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; det. to Clarksville Harness Shop.

Nunley, Robert, 2nd Co. H; died (measles) June 23, 1862 in Confederate States Hos. of Petersburg.


Nurnally, John W. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; cooper, age: 19; died at home in Chesterfield.


O'Donnell, John (June 5, 1861), Co. B; ship carpenter, res. Balt., age: 27; dismissed from the service (res. Md.).

Oliver, William (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; harness maker/farmer, res. Nansemond Co., born Apr. 13, 1838, det. to QM dept. in Petersburg as saddler and harness maker, hos. Dec. 21-1862- Aug. 6, 1863 (debilitas) in Gen. Hos. of Farmville, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Onley, John (June 5, 1861), Co. B; waterman, age: 21; Sept. 15, 1861 from CI.


Overstreet, C. M., Co. D; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. from Pt. L.

Owen, William C. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, died (dysentery) May 15, 1865 at Pt. L.

Owens, Albert Benton (Mar. 26, 1862), Co. G; det. as courier Oct. 9, 1863 to Barton's staff, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Parker, Thomas (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.
Parker, William J. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; lt. comm., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 6"; det. as nurse, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Parker, Willis M. (June 24, 1861- 3rd Cpl.), Co. K; det. to engineer corps, cap. Apr. 1, 1865, rel. June 4, 1865 from Pt. L.


Parky, Peter (Sept. 5, 1863), Co. K; enrolled in Jonesboro, Tenn., des. Sept. 28, 1863.

Parr, George F. (May 27, 1861- Cpl.), Co. E; des. June 1, 1862 at the battle of SP, returned, des. Apr. 18, 1863 from brigade guardhouse under charges.

Parr, Phenius M. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; res. Isle of Wight Co., dk. comm., black hair, black eyes, 6'; MIA June 15, 1863, cap. Aug. 1, 1863 at Brandy Station, par. as a deserter at Old Capitol Prison, Washington D. C.


Parson, Henry Harrison (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co.,
dk. comx., black hair, blue eyes, 5' 6 5/8";
cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 16, 1865 at
Pt. L.

comx., black hair, 5' 10 1/8"; det. to QM dept. in
Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 16,
1865 from Pt. L.

Patram, James L. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; wheelwright, age: 22; died

Paul, John (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; student, res. Salem, age: 22;

Paulette, Flecher S. (Mar. 19, 1862), 1st Co. A; clerk, res. Lynch-
burg, age: 18; company trans. May 8, 1862.

Co., wded. (leg) June 1, 1862 at SP, died June 30, 1862
in Gen. Hos.

Payne, John H. (Mar. 14, 1862- Cpl.), 2nd Co. A; hos. Aug. 4, 1864 in
Confederate States Hos. of Petersburg.

Peed, Leroy L. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; caulk, age: 26; det. to boat
crews, hos. Feb. 20- May 13, 1863 (broken finger) in
Chimborazo Hos.

Peed, Samuel S. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; merchant/tinner, res. Portsm-
18, 1865, par. May 3, 1865 at the Naval Ord. Works,
Charlotte, N. C.

Peed, William W. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; dischg. Sept. 1, 1862 at Piner-
ner's Pt.

Peirce, Thomas M. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; dischg. July 20, 1861 at
Pinner's Pt.

Pence, Columbus J. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8,


(debilitas) in Chimborazo Hos., present Oct. 1864.

Perkins, Thurbert A. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; det. to QM dept. in
Petersburg, present Feb. 1864.


Phillips, Claudius G. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; det. as nurse and clerk in Richmond hospitals, present Apr. 1, 1864.


Phillips, William Henry (Sept. 10, 1861), Co. F; present Apr. 1862.


Pierce, William H. (June 2, 1861), Co. K; student, lt. comm., black hair, black eyes, 5' 7''; died (wds.) June 1862 along the York River Railroad.

Pinner, Jeremiah E. (May 26, 1861), Co. F; age: 22; died (pneumonia) May 24, 1862.

Pinner, William J. (May 22, 1861), Co. F; died Dec. 18, 1862.


Pitman, Richard H. (June 15, 1861), Co. E; died May 14, 1862 in Chimborazo Hos.


Pitt, Lorenzo D. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; painter, lt. comm., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 9''; dischd. Jan. 29, 1862.


Powell, Benjamin F. (Aug. 2, 1861), Co. E; died (measles) June 4, 1862 in Confederate States Hos. of Petersburg.

Powell, Charles W. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; listed as a deserter Feb. 12, 1865 at Suffolk.


Powell, Francis (May 27, 1861), Co. E; hos. May 29, (typhoid pneumonia) in Gen. Hos. of Petersburg, died June 28, 1862.


Powell, John T. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; died June 5, 1862 in a Richmond hospital.

Powell, Josiah (Mar. 9, 1863), 2nd Co. H; present Aug. 1864.

Powell, Lorenzo D. (Apr. 9, 1863), Co. E; died (pneumonia complicated with malignant tumor) June 29, 1863.


Powlett, Harvey J. (Mar 28, 1862), 2nd Co. A; age: 44; dischgd. (trouble with movement in his right leg and left arm from disease).

Prentis, Joseph (May 1, 1862), Co. I; KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.


Pruden, Joseph H. (Mar. 23, 1862), Co. F; listed as a deserter Apr. 10, 1865, sent to Washington D. C. from Broadway Landing.

Puckett, Cornelius (Aug. 5, 1861), Co. C; miller, fair comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 9"; died (congestive chills) July 28, 1862.


Pugh, C. C., 2nd Co. A; dischg. Apr. 19, 1862 (furnished substitute).

Pugh, Lindsay (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; seaman, age: 33; des. May 10, 1862.


Pully, Robert H. (June 11, 1861, 1st Co. H; farmer, dk. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, disch. Oct. 25, 1861 (debilitas resulting from fever).


Quillan, James (Aug. 19, 1861), Co. D; des. May 10, 1862.


Ramsay, Edwin Cornelius (May 18, 1861), Co. F; born Sept. 26, 1862 at Warrenton Springs, listed as a deserter Mar. 4, 1865, died Oct. 15, 1904.

Ransome, John Francis (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; born 1829, died (typhoid) in Warrenton Gen. Hos.

Rapheal, Abraham (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. Sept. 30, 1861 from Cl.

Rash, Robert A. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H and Co. B; det. to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. at Appomattox River, rel. June 2, 1865.


Rayford, Edwin (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; dischd. the spring of 1862 (Quaker).

Rayford, Everette (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; dischd. the spring of 1862 (Quaker).

Raymond, George E. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.


Reid, Robert E. (Apr. 27, 1861- 4th Sgt.), Co. D; stonemason, wded. July 3, 1863 at Get., died (wds.).

Ren, Edward (Sept. 6, 1863), Co. D; wded. May 16, 1864 at DB, died (wds.).


Renolds, J. M., Co. F; sur. Apr. 17, 1865 at Blacks and Whites.


Revill, Moses G. (Jan. 9, 1864), Co. D; des. May 6, 1864 from camp near Hanover Junction.

Rhodes, Emory (Mar. 19, 1862), 1st Co. A; student, age: 19; company trans. May 8, 1862, died 1917.


Rice, James R. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; waterman, age: 19; dischgd. June 14, 1861.


Richardson, George Clay (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; res. Norfolk Co., lt. comm., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 4 ½"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.


Richardson, William H. (May 21, 1861), Co. F; age: 35; dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 7"; dischq. Sept. 5, 1862 (over age).


Ritchie, James T., Co. F; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Ritchie, Robert (May 19, 1863), 2nd Co. A; dischq. May 19, 1863 (furnished substitute, his son, Wm. B. Ritchie).


Roane, Alonzo B. (Mar. 26, 1862), Co. G; res. Portsmouth, florid comx., lt. hair, grey eyes, 5' 6 ½"; wded. June 1, 1862 (head) at SP, cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 17, 1865 from Pt. L.


Robertson, John (May 2, 1862), Co. F; des. July 10, 1862.

Robinson, Charles (May 18, 2861), Co. F; des. June 8, 1862 near Richmond.


Robinson, John (Apr. 18, 1862), Co. F; age: 45; AWOL from Aug. 1862.


Rohner, John (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861 from CI.

Rodman, Robert C. (June 24, 1861), Co. K; det. as nurse in Small Pox Hos. of Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1, 1865, rel. June 14, 1865 from Pt. L.

Rodgers, Ezekiel H. (Nov. 25, 1863), Co. B; farmer, dk. comm., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; disch. Sept. 1, 1864 (wded. arm).

Rowlett, James T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 18; par. the spring of 1865.

Rowlett, Joseph H. (Mar. 15, 1862), Co. C; age: 41; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 8, 1865 from Pt. L.


Rowlett, William M., Co. C; res. Chesterfield Co., dk. comm., brn. hair, blue eyes, 6' 1"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 17, 1865 from Pt. L.


Rudd, Augustus S. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; res. Nansemond Co., age: 44; died (typhoid) June 18, 1862 in a Richmond hospital.


Rutledge, Anthony (Dec. 3, 1863), Co. I; age: 47; dk. comm., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 8"; des. to the enemy Aug. 25, 1864, sent to Phila.

Ryan, James (May 2, 1862), Co. F; des. 1862.

Ryan, Patrick (June 5, 1861), Co. B; baker, age: 25; court martialed Jan. 31, dishonorably dischg. and drummed out of camp Feb. 6, 1862.


Sanders, Robert D. (Mar. 14, 1862), Co. E; KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.


Saunders, Stephen T. (Aug. 11, 1863), Co. I; present Apr. 1864.

Savage, Michael L. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 26; present Feb. 1862.

Savage, Teakle J. (June 24, 1861), Co. K; born Dec. 8, 1837, trans. to signal corps, died Sept. 29, 1917.

Savage, Thomas A. (June 13, 1861), Co. G; age: 38; det. as ward master to Gen. Hos. of Lynchburg, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Sawyer, Albert (June 11, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 27; des. May 3, 1863 near Suffolk.

Scammell, Robert M. (May 27, 1861- 1st Cpl.), Co. C; farmer, age: 22; died (disease) at home in Chesterfield Co.

Scaborough, Miles (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; des. May 23, 1862.


Schwartz, Ernest (May 18, 1861), Co. F; hos. May 31- June 25, 1862 (dysentery) in Chimborazo Hos., present Apr. 1, 1864.


Selwin, George (May 20, 1862), Co. C; des. 1862.


Sever, Charles (June 16, 1862), 2nd Co. A.

Shanks, David C. (May 14, 1861- Lt.), 1st Co. A; farmer, age: 35; comm. July 1, 1861, dropped May 8, 1862.


Shaw, Edmond E. (Apr. 11, 1864), Co. D; farmer, wded. (left middle finger) May 10, 1864 near Chester Station, hos. May 11- Oct. 8, 1864 (amputated finger) in Chimborazo Hos. and Petersburg.

Shephard, James T. (May 7, 1862), Co. F; died (cerebritis) Mar. 22, 1863 in Confederate States Hos. of Petersburg.


Sherwood, Oscar B. (May 15, 1861), Co. G; carpenter, res. Portsmouth, born 1818, lt. comm., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5'9 1/2"; dischgd. Dec. 1, 1862 (chronic bronchitis with occasional attacks of asthma), died 1896.


Shoe, William H. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; dischgd. June 14, 1862.


Simmons, Frederick (June 13, 1862), Co. C; des. June 14, 1862.

Skeeter, Alexander (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pinner's Pt.

Skeeter, Edgar (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pinner's Pt.

Skeeter, William J. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Skinner, Abraham (Apr. 30, 1863), Co. D; died (pneumonia) Jan. 12, 1864 in Kinston, N. C.


Slate, Thomas M. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; hos. in Fair Grounds Post Hos. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 3, died (wded. leg) Apr. 16, 1865.


Sledge, Jesse (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; died May 6, 1862.


Smith, Arthur (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; present Apr. 1862.

Smith, Elias (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 22; died Aug. 22, 1861.

Smith, Francis Henney (July 7, 1861- Col.), staff; professor, Superintendent of VMI, President of the Board of Visitors at USMA, res. Lexington, born Oct. 18, 1812, grad. USMA 1833, comm. July 7, 1861, dropped May 8, 1862, (had returned to VMI), died Mar. 21, 1890.


Smith, James (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861 from CL.


Smith, John B. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; listed as a deserter Apr. 8, sent to Washington D. C. Apr. 10, 1864.


Smith, Samuel (June 5, 1861- Cpl.), Co. B; disch. June 14, 1862.
Smith, T. Henderson (Lt. and Adj.), staff; attended VMI, comm. Sept. 11, 1861, replaced by appointment of J. F. Crocker.

Smith, Thomas (Nov. 16, 1863), Co. D; dischg. July 16, 1864.

Smith, William A. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; mechanic, lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 8"; died (diarrhoea) Nov. 20, 1862 in Seabrook Hos.


Smithson, W. H., 2nd Co. H; died May 6, 1864 in Gen. Hos. of Danville.

Smoot, Benjamin F. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; farmer, age: 18; dischg. June 14, 1862.


Sneed, William A. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; farmer, lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 10"; dischg. Sept. 9, 1862 (over 35 years old).


Snelling, Z. H., Co. B; res. Stafford, lt. comx., lt. hair, lt. eyes, 5' 10"; cap. Apr. 1865 at Harper's Farm near Farmville, hos. in Petersburg, sent to Newport News Apr. 22, 1865, par.


Southall, John W., Co. D; res. Petersburg, lt. comx., brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 10"; cap. Apr. 2, 1865, rel. June 10, 1865 from Pt. L.


Spivey, Willis (Mar. 4, 1862), Co. E; present Apr. 1862.

Spivey, Samuel T. (May 27, 1861), Co. E; des. May 15, 1863 at Broadwater Bridge.

Spratley, John B. (Cpl.), 2nd Co. A; hos. June 12-July 16, 1863 (lumbago and diarrhoea), KIA May 10, 1864 near Chester Station.

Spring, James E. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 38; des. May 10, 1862 from Pirner's Pt.

Springer, Nicholas (May 2, 1862), Co. F; des. May 22, 1862.


Stagg, Josiah (May 27, 1861), Co. E; farmer, dk. corn., lt. hair, 6'; dischq. Sept. 5, 1862 (over 35 years old).


Stanbury, John R., (June 5, 1861), Co. B; cabinetmaker, des. Sept. 25, 1861 from CT.


Stearn, Marion W. (Aug. 23, 1862), 2nd Co. A; hos. May 8- July 1, 1863 (syphilis) in Gen. hos. of Farmville, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Stephens, Jesse (May 14, 1862), Co. E; cap. July 3, 1863 at Get.; died Feb. 26, 1864 in USA Small Pox Hos. at Pt. L.


Stone, James W. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; arrested for desertion, drummed out of the service with no pay Jan. 19, 1862.


Storm, Richard (Aug. 6, 1862), 2nd Co. A; des. to the enemy May 1864 near Hanover Junction, arrived at Elmira, N. Y. July 26, 1864.


Strailman, Francis T. (Mar. 14, 1862- Sgt.), 2nd Co. A; res. Chesterfield Co., lt. comx., brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 7"; listed as a deserter Apr. 1, 1865, cap. at Petersburg, rel. June 20, 1865 from Pt. L.


Street, Calvin, Co. D; res. Bedford Co., lt. comx., black hair, hazel eyes, 5' 7"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, sent to Pt. L.

Straylor, James, Co. D; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 19, 1865 from Pt. L.


Stublin, William C. (Apr. 27, 1861- 2nd Sgt.), Co. D; carpenter, age: 35; dk. comx., black hair, black eyes, dischrg. Aug. 12, 1862 (Conscript Act).

Sturges, John J. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; sailor, born in New Jersey, age: 22; lt. comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 10"; dischrg. Feb. 12, 1862.

Stywater, William E. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.

Summerell, William (May 27, 1861), Co. E; died (measles) Mar. 11, 1862.

Sykes, John (July 28, 1861), Co. E; farmer, dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 10"; hos. June 2, (angina pectoris) in Chimborazo Hos., trans. to Gen. Hos. of Danville June 29- July 16 (heart disease), dischrg. Sept. 6, 1862 (over 35 years old).


Talley, Joseph (June 12, 1863), Co. D; cap. Apr. 3, at Jackson Hos., turned over to the provost marshall Apr. 21, 1865.


Taylor, Kedar (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 19; des. May 6, 1862.


Taylor, Williamson B. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 20; present Aug. 1864.


Tennis, William C. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; age: 26; des. May 10, 1862 from Camp Pinner's Pt.


Thaxton, David (Nov. 25, 1863), Co. B; hos. Aug. 18- 30, 1864 (diarrhoea), furloughed for 45 days to Halifax Co.


Thomas, John S. (Feb. 28, 1863- Cpl.), 2nd Co. A; present Aug. 1864.

Thomas, John W. (Nov. 25, 1863), Co. B; KIA June 18, 1864 near Bermuda Hundred.

Thomas, Lewis (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861 from CL.

Thomas, William James (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; sail maker, born 1832, wded. (side) June 1, 1862 at SP, died (wds.) June 18, 1862.


Thompson, John W. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; clerk, age: 19; KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.


Thrift, H. E. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.
Thrift, Nathaniel S. (Apr. 10, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Dinwiddie Co.,
lt. comx., iron grey hair, hazel eyes, 5' 8½'';
cap. Apr. 2, 1865, rel. June 20, 1865 from Pt. L.


Tisdale, Henry W. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; dischag. May 1, 1862.

Tisdale, Penison W. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; company trans. May 8,

Todd, Henry S. (June 5, 1861- Lt.), Co. B; clerk, age: 28; comm. Oct. 1,
1861, dropped May 8, 1862.

Tompkins, Thomas G. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; carpenter, age: 22; left
wed. July 14, 1863 at Williamsport, Md., cap. same
day, sent to Pt. L., exhg. Feb. 13, 1865, par.
May 24, 1865 at Charlotte, N. C.

Tonkin, William Frederick (Apr. 20, 1861- Capt.), Co. B; shipwright,
res. Portsmouth, born 1835, dk. comx., dk.
hair, hazel eyes, 5' 9''; comm. July 1, 1861,
wed. July 3, 1863 at Get., hos. June 14-
Aug. 13, 1864 (camp itch) in Chimborazo Hos.,
cap. Apr. 6, 1865 at Saylor's Creek, rel.
June 20, 1865 from JI, postwar; res. Pensacola, Fla.

Tosh, William (May 14, 1861- 4th Cp1.), 1st Co. A; farmer, res. Big
Lick, age: 20; company trans. May 8, 1862.

Totty, George W. (Apr. 9, 1862), Co. C; cap. July 3, 1863 at Get.,
sent to Pt. L., exhg. Sept. 30, 1864, hos. Oct. 9-
17, 1864, furloughed to Chesterfield Co.

Totty, John (Aug. 14, 1861), Co. C; wded. (hip) and cap. July 3, 1863
at Get., sent to Ft. Del., exhg. Nov. 1, 1864, cap. again
Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 8, 1865 from Pt. L.

Trader, George (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. Apr. 12, 1863.

Travis, James R. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; absent from May 1862, listed
absent again June 30, 1862- Feb. 1863, carried on the
roll but supposed dead.

Traylor, John T. (July 26, 1861), Co. C; age: 36; died (disease) May
1863.

Traylor, William (July 25, 1864), Co. C; present Aug. 1864.


Tucker, Albert S. (Apr. 30, 1862- Lt.), 2nd Co. H; res. Petersburg, dk. complexion, dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 6"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at Dinwiddie CH, rel. June 20, 1865 from JI.


Tucker, Robertson (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, dk. complexion, greyish hair, blue eyes, 5' 5"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 10, 1865 from Pt. L.


Turlington, Frederick (May 22, 1861), Co. F; died July 1, 1863 in Gen. Hos. of Gordonsville.

Turner, Cecina V. (Jan. 22, 1863), Co. C; KIA May 16, 1864 at DB.


Turner, Jacob C. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; widowed (thigh) June 1, 1862 at SHP, died (wounded) Aug. 25, 1862 in Southampton Co.

Turner, James (May 27, 1861- 3rd Sgt.), Co. E; farmer, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 5' 6"; hos. Aug. 29, (stricture urethra) in Chimborazo Hos., discharged Sept. 6, 1862 (over 35 years old and tuberculosis).

Turner, Robert J. (Apr. 30, 1862- Capt.), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., fair complexion, brown hair, light hazel eyes, 5' 6"; captured Apr. 6, 1865 at Farmville, rel. June 20, 1865 from Pt. L.

Turner, Velarious (May 27, 1861), Co. C; cooper/farmer, age: 18; light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 5'; captured and wounded (right knee) July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg, sent to De Camp Gen. Hos. on DI, exchanged 1863, cap. again 1865.

Turner, William A. (Jan. 4, 1864), Co. C; AWOL from May 1864.

Turner, William L. (May 27, 1861- 1st Sgt.), Co. E; res. Isle of Wight Co., fair complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, 5' 6"; captured Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.

Tynes, James (July 25, 1861- 5th Sgt.), Co. F; des. July 1, 1862.


Underwood, William J. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; age: 18; dischg. Oct. 15, 1861 ("without the slightest conception of responsibility").


Urquhart, Kenneth MacKenzie (Feb. 23, 1864), Co. E; res. Southampton Co., attended VMI, wded. (upper and lower jaw) May 16, 1864, hos. May 16- June 1, 1864 in Chimborazo Hos., furloughed; Urquhart wrote "a wound through the face impairing my powers of mastication to such an extent that I am unable to subsist on army board", died 1926.


Vann, Alfred H. (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; farmer, age: 38; fair comx., black hair, blue eyes, 5' 11"; disch. Aug. 5, 1862 (ascites).


Varnier, Robert, Co. C; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, died (pneumonia) Apr. 28, 1865 at Pt. L.

Vasser, Franklin (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; hos. Aug. 3- Sept. 15, 1863 (hernia of the right side) in Chimborazo Hos., AWOL from Feb. 27, 1864.


Vaughn, Thomas (Apr. 30, 1863), Co. D; des. May 14, 1863.

Vellines, Isaac (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; KIA May 10, 1864.


Vermillion, Dennis (Apr. 20, 1861-Capt.), Co. K; ship carpenter, res. Portsmouth, comm. Apr. 20, 1861, KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.


Vesey, William J. (May 18, 1865), Co. F; age: 18; present Apr. 1862.


Vest, Robert (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 22; hos. July 2, in Chimborazo Hos., died (fever) July 12, 1865.


Villims, John S. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; present Feb. 1862.


Wade, Joshua (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; sent to Richmond May 5, 1862, later supposed dead.

Wagner, James (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, res. Norfolk Co., age: 22; lt. corp., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 7"; det. as teamster, cap. Apr. 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.


Walters, Bray (May 18, 1861), Co. F; seaman, age: 19; lt. corp., brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 7 1/2"; wded. July 1, 1861 at MH, des. to the enemy Oct. 6, 1863, rel. Oct. 24, 1863 from Balt.
Walters, Edward (July 26, 1861), Co. E; cap. and wded. (foot and side),
hos. in Gen. Hos. of Get. and West's Building Hos.,
furloughed, died Apr. 3, 1864.

Walters, James (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; carpenter, age: 29; dk. comx.,
dk. hair, dk. eyes, dischgd. May 3, 1863 (rheumatism).

Walters, John A. (May 30, 1861), Co. E; KIA June 1, 1862 at SP.

Walters, Wilkerson (May 27, 1861), Co. E; des. May 25, 1862 at Petersburg,
rejoined under President's Proclamation, hos. Mar. 8, 1864 (wded.) in Gen. Hos.


Walton, Henry (May 15, 1861- 1st Cpl.), Co. I; farmer, res. Norfolk Co.,
age: 20; lt. comx., dk. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 6 1/2"; wded. July 1, 1862 at MH, cap. and wded. (foot) July 3, 1863 at Get., hos. in Gen. Hos. of Get. and in Balt., exchg. 1863, cap. again Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 20, 1865 from HT.

Walton, James M. (May 14, 1861- Sgt. Major), 1st Co. A and staff; clerk,

Walton, John W. (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; painter, age: 20; dk. comx.,
dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 4"; dischgd. Apr. 1, 1862.


Warden, Arthur W. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; gardener, age: 54; lt. comx.,
sandy hair, grey eyes, 5' 2"; dischgd. Sept. 27, 1862 (senile debility).
Ware, Philip, Co. G; res. Davidson, N. C.; dk. comx., black hair, blue eyes, 5' 7''; hos. Dec. 26, 1864- Feb. 5, 1865 (fever) in Chimborazo Hos., cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at Petersburg, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.

Warren, William (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 1861 from CT.

Washer, Benjamin F. (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., dk. comx., black hair, blue eyes, 5' 2½''; det. Apr. 7, 1863 to QM dept. in Petersburg, cap. Apr. 1865, rel. from Pt. L.


Watson, John E., Co. K; res. Dinwiddie Co., dk. comx., brn. hair, hazel eyes, 5' 11½''; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.


Weaver, Joseph Foster (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; spar and mast maker, res. Portsmouth, born Apr. 24, 1833, trans. Nov. 23, 1861 to navy, dischg. 1864, worked in navy yards in Richmond, postwar; druggist, died Aug. 25, 1904.


Webb, William A. (June 5, 1861), Co. B; des. June 10, 1861 from CI.


Webster, Archibald (Aug. 1, 1861), Co. D; cabinetmaker, lt. comx., lt. hair, grey eyes, 5' 6 ½"; dischg. Aug. 11, 1862 (Conscript Act).

Webster, Elisha, Co. G; par. May 5, 1865 at Greensboro, N. C.


Weisiger, James T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; bricklayer, fair comx., blue eyes, 6' 4"; dischg. June 18, 1862 (physical disability and old age; 49 years old).


Wells, David Franklin (Apr. 30, 1862), 2nd Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., fair comx., lt. hair, blue eyes, 5' 8"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.


Wells, Thomas (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.


Wells, William B. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A; moulder, res. Petersburg, reported to federal provost marshal on Apr. 28, 1865 in Natchez, Miss.


Westmoreland, Jesse H., Co. H; res. Dinwiddie Co., dk. comx., black hair, hazel eyes, 5' 8"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.

Wextry, James W. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; fair comx., black hair, brn. eyes, 5' 11"; dischgd. Aug. 1862 (tuberculosis).


Wheeler, Henry (June 5, 1861), Co. B; painter, age: 25; des. Aug. 15, 1861 from C. I.


White, Franklin J. (June 10, 1861), Co. K; dischrg. Nov. 16, 1861.

White, George D. (Mar. 26, 1862), Co. G; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


White, Joseph (Apr. 27, 1861), Co. D; carpenter, age: 26; dischrg. July 18, 1861 (unfit).


White, Samuel (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, res. Salem, age: 19; company trans. May 8, 1862, died 1922.


White, William H. (Apr. 20, 1861- Sgt.), Co. G; builder, age: 23; KIA July 1, 1862 at MH.

Whitehurst, George E. (Apr. 20, 1861- Sgt.), Co. G; ship carpenter, age: 38; des. May 10, 1862, later employed in navy yard at Richmond and enlisted in the 4th Btm. Local Defense.


Whitley, William (July 18, 1861), Co. E; died (pneumonia) June 1862 in Chimborazo Hos.

Wicks, Edward F. (May 18, 1861), Co. F; mariner, age: 34; born in Islip, N. Y., lt. comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 5'8"; dischd. Aug. 15, 1861.

Wilcox, Richard (June 5, 1861- 3rd Cpl.), Co. B; soldier, age: 26; des. May 9, 1862.


Wilkins, George (Feb. 19, 1862), Co. I; res. Nansemond Co., age: 35; dk. comx., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5'4 3/4"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 21, 1865 from HI.


Wilkinson, Stephen M. (July 26, 1861), Co. C; det. Mar. 10, 1863 as a wheelwright, sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.


Williams, Augustus J. (Summer of 1861- 3rd Sgt.), Co. K; druggist, lt. comm., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; trans. to Seabrooks Hos. as a hospital steward, temporary duty Nov. 1864 in Savannah, Ga. for exchg. and wded. POW's, AWOL from Mar. 1865.

Williams, David Arthur (Summer of 1861), Co. K; ship carpenter, res. Portsmouth, born Dec. 30, 1836, wded. (thigh) June 1, 1862 at SF, never returned to regt., det. Oct. 15, 1862 to work on gunboats at navy yard, died July 19, 1910.


Williams, Edwin (May 27, 1861), Co. C; farmer, age: 38; dischg. Nov. 1, 1861 (furnished substitute).

Williams, Eldridge (Sept. 17, 1862), Co. B; res. Charlotte Co., dk. comm., black hair, dk. eyes, 5' 6"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at Ft, rel. June 20, 1865 from HI.


Williams, James M., Co. K; sur. Apr. 9, 1865 at Appomattox CH.

Williams, J. H. (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; absent from Apr. 1862.


Williams, John Q. A. (June 13, 1861), Co. G; coach trimmer/upholster, res. Portsmouth, age: 24; dk. comm., dk. hair, blue eyes, 6'; trans. Jan. 31, 1861 to Merrimack, sent to DB, cap. 1865 and sent to USA Military Prison (Libby), died Nov. 7, 1892.

Williams, Joseph T. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; blacksmith, age: 28; present Aug. 1861.

Williams, Lemuel (May 10, 1862 - Cpl.), Co. G; KIA July 3, 1863 at Get.

Williams, Pleasant H. (May 14, 1861), 1st Co. A; farmer, age: 25; lt. comm., brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 7"; disch. Mar. 28, 1862.


Williams, Thomas F. (June 5, 1861- Cpl.), Co. B; des. Dec. 15, 1861 from CT.


Williams, Willard C. (Apr. 24, 1863), Co. G; lt. comm., dk. hair, grey eyes, 5' 8"; trans. Aug. 21, 1864 to navy.


Williamson, Dabney (Sept. 5, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, dk. comm., greyish hair, hazel eyes, 5' 11"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.


Williamson, Lewis W. (June 10, 1861), Co. K; trans. Sept. 6, 1862 as hospital steward.


Willis, William (June 5, 1861- Sgt.), Co. B; printer, age: 24; des. Oct. 4, 1861 from CI.


Wilson, Andrew J. (May 15, 1861- 1st Cpl.), Co. I; farmer, age: 20; disch. Feb. 1, 1862 (furnished substitute).

Wilson, George Washington (Apr. 29, 1862), Co. F; farmer, res. Isle of Wight Co., lt. convx., brn. hair, brn. eyes, 5' 5 1/2"; wded. (right arm) May 10, 1864, hos. May 11-17, 1864 in Chimborazo Hos., cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 17, 1865 from HI.


Wilson, Thomas J. (Mar. 14, 1862), 2nd Co. A.

Wilson, William H. (June 13, 1861), Co. K; cap. Apr. 2, 1865 at FF, rel. June 2, 1865 from Pt. L.

Winfree, Samuel D. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; dk. comx., black eyes, 5' 11"; died July 29, 1862 at his home in Chesterfield Co.


Winn, Corbin A. (June 11, 1861), 1st Co. H; died Jan. 24, 1862 at Pig Pt.


Womble, William (Aug. 23, 1863), Co. B; KIA May 18, 1864 near DB.

Womble, William J. (Feb. 28, 1862), Co. E; farmer, born 1829, dk. comx., dk. hair, blue eyes, 5' 8"; dischgd. Jan. 16, 1863 (abdominal dropsy and curvature of the spine).


Woodhouse, Thomas C. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. G; spar maker, age: 19; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 9, 1865 from Pt. L.


Wooldridge, A. D., Co. C; par. Apr. 21, 1865 at Burkeville Junction.

Wooldridge, Albert Burton (Sept. 9, 1861), Co. C; student, fair comx., brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 11''; dischq. Dec. 10, 1861 (furnished substitute).

Wooldridge, Edwin S. (May 27, 1861), Co. C; student, age: 20; dischq. the summer of 1861 (furnished substitute).


Wooldridge, Thomas J. (June 16, 1861), Co. C; clerk, age: 20; lt. comx., lt. brn. hair, blue eyes, 5' 6''; dischq. Dec. 31, 1862 (furnished substitute).

Worrell, Elijah (Apr. 23, 1862), Co. B; sent to Richmond May 5, 1862, later supposed dead.


Worrell, William J. G. (Sept. 4, 1862), Co. C; des. Mar. 31, 1863, returned the summer of 1864, trans. to Dearing's Cav.


Wright, Charles (Apr. 8, 1862), 2nd Co. A; res. Petersburg, dk. comx., brn. hair, grey eyes, 5' 9 ½"; cap. Apr. 1, 1865 at FF, rel. June 22, 1865 from Pt. L.


Wright, Frank M. (Capt.), 2nd Co. A; par. Apr. 15, 1865 at Lynchburg.

Wright, James E. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 18.


Wright, Joseph S. (May 15, 1861), Co. I; farmer, age: 23; trans. the spring of 1862 to signal corps.

Wright, Nathaniel (May 27, 1861), Co. E; absent from July 7, 1861.

Wright, Patrick (May 27, 1861), Co. E; des. May 3, 1863.


Wright, William S. (May 11, 1862), Co. K; soldier, age: 21; 1t. comx., red hair, blue eyes, 5' 9"; wded. (arm) June 1, 1862 at SP, dischq. July 28, 1862 (appointed adj. of the 61st Va. Inf. Regt.).


Yates, Samuel (Feb. 5, 1862), Co. D; on sick leave Nov. 1, 1863, died (dropsy and diarrhoea) at home near Weldon, N. C.


Young, Moses P. (Apr. 20, 1861), Co. K; merchant, lt. comx., dk. hair, dk. eyes, 5' 11"; trans. June 3, 1863 to navy.


MISCELLANEOUS

Anderson, W., Co. F.
Andrews, Edwin F., Co. E.
Archer, Cadmus, Co. C.
Arnold, Thomas, Co. F, (Mus.).
Arthur, S. M., Co. I; (Lt.).
Ashton, James W., Co. K, "dropped by reason of not having been mustered in."
Barnes, L. Co. K; dischg. Nov. 9, 1861, "dropped by reason of error in enlistment."
Bennett, Moses, Co. G.
Beryman, S. W., Co. D.
Burk, J. H, Co. H.
Gurley, James, Co. I.
Lewis, S., Co. K; dropped Nov. 9, 1861 by error in enlistment.
Mason, J. H. G.
Murray, Isaac, Co. F; Age: 37; rejected by surgeon; prolapses anus and hemorrhoids.
Smith, William, Co. D.
Stalkes, William, Co. I.
Taylor, Zachariah, Co. G.
Tebbs, R. J., par. Apr. 28, 1865 in Richmond.
Tinsley, John, Co. B.
Veale, A. E., 1st Co. H.
Waddle, Jefferson.
White, Carter (Mar. 19, 1862), 1st Co. H; rejected by surgeon.
VITA

The writer was born October 12, 1956, into a military family. Before he settled in Hampton, Virginia, he lived in Charleston, S. C., San Diego, Trinidad, B. W. I., and Yorktown, Va. In 1978, he received the B. A. degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. A year later, he returned to his alma mater for graduate studies under the direction of Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr.

[Signature: Benjamin H. Frassk]
THE 9TH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, C.S.A.

by

Benjamin H. Trask

(ABSTRACT)

This narrative tells the history of the soldiers and campaigns of the 9th Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, C. S. A. After the South left the Union, the men of Tidewater were anxious to defend their homeland. In July, 1861, the regiment organized. While most of the recruits hailed from Tidewater, there were also companies native to Salem, Chesterfield and Lunenburg counties.

Their first mission was to man the batteries along the rivers of Southeast Virginia. The unit's introduction to battle occurred during the Peninsular campaign. At Seven Pines the regiment fled the field and gained a negative reputation. The engagement at Malvern Hill did nothing to improve the unit's name, despite an heroic performance.

Throughout operations at Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg, the 9th Virginia served as a support unit. This resulted in a small number of casualties, but a tremendous amount of marching and hardship. In the spring of 1863, the regiment advanced to Suffolk. Constant
skirmishing and confiscating tons of supplies characterized the operation. Following that campaign, the regiment marched north with Lee's army to Gettysburg and participated in Pickett's climactic charge. That assault destroyed the unit. Losses were so great that the 9th Virginia had to refill its ranks with conscripts. After Gettysburg the regiment spent the better part of a year shuffling between Richmond and North Carolina. In 1864, Pickett unsuccessfully attempted to recapture New Bern. However, ubiquitous Federal cavalry kept the unit on the defensive for the rest of the war.

With General U. S. Grant's steady pressure on Richmond the regiment entrenched along the Howlett line. The squeezing grip of the Union forces pinned the 9th Virginia into the capital's entrenchments. In March, 1865, the unit left its fortifications to counteract the thrusts of Union horsemen. At Five Forks, overwhelming cavalry and infantry divisions captured most of the regiment. Only a few followed the Army of Northern Virginia to Appomattox.