# The Family Tree Searcher

**Volume 2 - Number 2**

December 1998

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Inside back cover
President’s Message

The Gloucester Genealogical Society can be proud of its role in bringing together those residents interested in genealogy.

The community is aware of our programs and the volunteer hours given to the county.

For example:
1. Exhibit at county fair 1996-1998
2. Exhibit at Guinea Heritage Jubilee 1997
3. Docent program at Gloucester library
4. Copying records for publication: Deaths In Gloucester 1865-1900
5. Computer-user group meeting
6. Publishing the “Family Tree Searcher”

It has been an exciting time to serve as your president. I pledge my continued support to the Society and the new board members.

Joan C. Kanter
These stories are oral history that were handed down by the family and were told to my dad by my great great grandfather.

One hundred and thirty years ago there was a young boy named William Foster Thomas. He was my Great Great Grandfather. During the Civil War William was a young boy of 11 or 12, being born in 1850. His Father was a fisherman and rather old to be a soldier. But when some men were needed to man the canons at Yorktown because the Yankee ships were in the York River, young William and his father answered the call. The Rebel defenders were short of both gunpower and cannon balls.

So when a cannon ball being shot from the high shores of the York River would not make it to the ships he would go down below and collect them in a grass sack so they could be fired again. Since he was too young to fight he thought this was the best job in the world (to him at least). And to get home they had to cross the river by boat and walk 8 miles home.

One fine day My Great Great Grandfather was given a special task: To walk from his home at Severn, Va. to Richmond with a heard of cattle to feed the Rebel soldiers. Unfortunately we do not know if he was alone or how long it took him. In those dark days of the War everyone did what one could. As a boy of 11 or 12, we (his descendants) think to feed the troops with fresh beef was a great task. Well done William Foster Thomas!!!

About the Author:
Amanda Thomas is a 10 Year old girl that lives in Bena With her Mom, Step Dad, dog, and plenty of fish. She is in the fifth grade at Achilles Elementary School and is the Granddaughter of new member Barbara Thomas. She has a great interest in "Her History". She enjoyed writing this story very much.
Ludwell Lee Montague writes in his book, "Gloucester County in the Civil War":

“1861 war comes to Virginia. The approach of war came when South Carolina seceded from the Union on the 20th of December, 1860. Secession had been threatened before and its constitutionality had been debated at length, but it was clearly understood in Gloucester that the secession of South Carolina meant imminent danger of war. On the 7th of January 1861, before any other state had seceded, a public meeting was held at the Court House to raise money to buy arms for the militia.”

Despite this realization that war would be the likely consequence, the prevailing sentiment in Gloucester favored the immediate secession of Virginia. John Tyler Seawell was elected to represent this view at the convention to be held in Richmond to determine Virginia’s course.

It was in these circumstances that a new volunteer company was organized in Gloucester. The familiar name of the company was the “Gloucester Redshirts.” Its more formal name was the “Botetourt Guards,” which revived the name of Gloucester artillery companies which had served in the Revolution and The War of 1812. The purposes of this company were not martial display or social entertainment. It was formed to fight.

Thus, as seven southern states seceded from the Union to form the Confederate States of America and as tension mounted regarding the U.S. garrison in Fort Sumter at the entrance to Charleston harbor, five volunteer companies were drilling in Gloucester and drilling in grim earnest.

On the 4th of April 1861, the convention in Richmond voted two to one against secession. But on the 12th the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter, and on the 15th, President Lincoln called on Virginia to furnish its quota of volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the South. Forced to fight on one side or the other, Virginia seceded.

Gloucester County, with a white population of only 5,000 in 1860, sent nearly a thousand of her sons into the military service of the Confederacy. That number must have included nearly every able-bodied white man in the county.

The names of most of these who went to war from Gloucester are recorded in the “muster roll” compiled in 1916 and preserved in the records of the Circuit
Gloucester County and The Civil War 1861 - 1865

That roll, however, intentionally omits the names of an uncertain number of men judged to be deserters. Most of those men had volunteered to defend Gloucester, in May of 1861, but had refused to march to Richmond when their homes were abandoned to the enemy, in May 1862.

For that one year Gloucester was defended. Thereafter the county was a no man’s land between a Federal garrison at Gloucester Point and a Confederate outpost at Buena Vista (Cologne) in King and Queen County. Communication with Richmond was normally open and a considerable traffic passed back and forth. But the journey took three days by wagon road through King and Queen. (Previously it had been a half-day trip by steamer on the York River and railroad from West Point.) At the same time the people of Gloucester were subject to frequent visitations by Federal gunboats and cavalry. These Federal incursions had a military purpose, but from the point of view of the inhabitants, they were simply pillaging expeditions. Almost every barn and mill in the county was burned to the ground and almost all the horses and livestock were carried off, not to mention more personal valuables.

Gloucester gave to the Confederate Army one Major General, William B. Taliaferro of “Dunham Massie”, two Colonels, Powhatan R. Page of “The Shipyard” and William T. Robins of “Level Green”; and ten other Field Officers. Of these, one Colonel (Page), one Lieutenant (Fielding Lewis Taylor) and three Majors (John W. Puller, John Eels and Patrick Henry Fitzhugh were killed in battle.)

Gloucester gave also to the Confederate Navy four officers including Thomas Jefferson Page of “Shelley”, Captain of the once famous CSS Stonewall.

Most of those listed in the muster roll were the officers and men of the eight companies recruited entirely or principally in Gloucester County. They were: Company A, 4th Virginia Heavy Artillery (later the 34th Virginia Infantry); Companies A, B, E and F, 26th Virginia Infantry; Companies C and D, 24th Virginia Cavalry. In addition, at least nine Gloucester men served in the Richmond Howitzers and eight in the 9th Virginia Cavalry. The remainder, a considerable number, were scattered as individuals among a variety of other units.

The first six of the eight companies identified above spent the first year of the war in garrison at Gloucester Point. The artillery was the first to be committed to battle; it distinguished itself at Seven Pines on the 30th of May 1862. Thereafter the Cavalry Company served with the Army of Northern Virginia in all of its campaigns, but the other five companies spent two more years in garrison at Richmond and Charleston.

“The 26th Virginia Infantry was never seriously engaged until the last year of the war, but it distinguished itself for steadfastness in the face of disaster. It saved Petersburg by its stubborn defense of Battery 16 on the 17th of June 1864, against overwhelming odds. On the 30th of July it held
the shoulder of the Federal breakthrough at the Crater for five desperate hours, until the front was restored by a counterattack. On the 6th of April 1865, it broke out of the Federal encircle at Sayler's Creek to march all the way to Appomattox."

_Gloucester County in the Civil War, Ludwell Lee Montague, Page 1._

The Monument at Gloucester Court House lists the names of 132 Gloucester men who gave their lives for the lost cause. A photograph of the monument and 40 of the survivors at its dedication is shown below. A similar photograph with the men wearing their hats is presented in Caroline Baytop Sinclair's book, "Gloucester's Past in Pictures" (Pages 70 and 71) available in most libraries.

Many Soldiers serving in the Confederate Army -Navy from Gloucester enlisted at Rowe’s store, (Ben Rowe) established in 1860, one of the oldest store sites in Guinea. George Ash bought out Rowe's interest in 1927 (Glo -Quips, Nov. 13, 1997, in an article - Frank Ash store - Achilles). Also volunteers enlisted at Gloucester Point and King and Queen County.

H. E. Howard, Inc., Lynchburg, VA, has published The Virginia Regimental Histories Series which is found in most libraries: These two listed below give information on campaigns, battles and personnel (roster), etc.

_26th Virginia Infantry_

Example:

**Smith, William:** age 37, farmer. enl. 4/20/61 at Rowe’s store into Co. F. Detailed as overseer 7/61-8/61. Detailed by engineer 1/62-2/62.
Gloucester County and The Civil War 1861 - 1865

*Note: The above soldier was my paternal great-grandfather, who lived on Guinea Road (Rt. 216 at Smith’s Corner) between Hayes Store and Bena.*

5th Virginia Cavalry

**Example:**

**Smith, Richard Mitchell:** Pvt., Co. E, b. King and Queen County, 1/18/36. Enlisted King & Queen C. H. (Carlton’s Store) 6/7/61, age 25, Farmer; died Camp Gloucester Hospital; 8/21/61 buried Locust Grove Cemetery, King & Queen Co. Left widow.  
*Note: The above soldier was my maternal great-grandfather.*

During their first year at Gloucester Point there was no action for the men of the 26th Virginia Infantry. Their main mission was to support the Naval Battery at Gloucester Point, to defend Gloucester County from invading forces and to support Colonel Bohannon in the defense of Mathews County.

There were several alarms but nothing materialized. None the less there was a real danger to the men at Gloucester Point: disease. Many of the healthy young farm boys had never before seen so many men in one place. Sergeant Fleet wrote to his father, “All the non-commission officers except myself and one corporal are sick, most of them with chills and fevers. Nearly 200 in the whole camp are out.” By August 1862, measles, mumps, malaria, and typhoid fever had reduced the 1500 to 250 fit for duty. §

*The editing staff appreciates Ed Thornton's contribution to this issue. He responded to our request for information about life in Gloucester County during the Civil War. The various items offered by Ed show his interest in our history and his pride in the contributions made by his own family. He is a resident of Richmond, VA, but he manages to attend most of our Genealogical Society meetings.*
A Civil War Story of "Waterview" at Gloucester Point

Submitted By J. Edward Thornton

Hayes and Allied Families of Gloucester County, Virginia

Descendants of William Hayes and Elizabeth Foster

compiled by Melinde Hatfield, is an interesting account, which includes the quotation below.

Margaret Mary Hayes, was born 26 February 1824 in Gloucester County to Joel and Margaret Billups Hayes. She married William Dobson on 18 April 1844 at “Waterview” [DAR]. William was the son of John and Susan Stoakes Dobson of Gloucester and made his living as a cabinet maker [1860C]. Joel Hayes gave the couple “Waterview” plantation. (p. 69).

This experience told by their granddaughter, Lucy Dudley, a century later.

My mother was the daughter of William Dobson and Margaret Hayes Dobson. The latter died on a visit to us in 1880 and was buried here in Oakwood Cemetery (Richmond, VA). Her husband, who survived her twenty years and moved to Richmond and is buried beside her. My mother was in her early teens when Margaret Hayes Dobson was seized by the Yankees and taken to Yorktown to General McClellan’s headquarters where she was kept as a prisoner till the end of the war. My grandfather had left the home on some business and his wife and my mother’s younger brother were the only members of the family at home when the Yankees made the raid. The oldest son, John W. Dobson about 16 yrs. of age was in Lynchburg with General Rosser’s Brigade. A group of Yankee soldiers stationed at Gloucester Point raided the home, stole all the silver and grabbed whatever they could, but when they went stable to steal the horses, my grandmother saw them about to march off with her own horse, in Mexican side saddle. She was so enraged she grabbed a pistol and shot, naturally missing her aim. She was immediately arrested and carried over to Yorktown. Imagine my grandfathers anguish in trying to locate her. She was finally allowed to be taken to the Mill and see her husband and children for one hour, once a month, in the presence of guards. She was kept until the end of the war, but she admitted that General McClellan showed her every courtesy and allowed her the use of headquarters. Returning to “Waterview,” she found her home burned to the ground and everything desolate. But she was very brave and the family finally got together. Later, a new house was built at “Waterview”. After her death the place was sold and is now “Little Richmond.” (p. 69-70)

[from a letter to Clarissa Thornton by Lucy Dudley].
Spiritual Revival in the 26th Virginia Infantry

by L. Roane Hunt

The principle regiment in the Confederate Army from the Middle Peninsula of Virginia was the Twenty-sixth Virginia Infantry, which was organized and mustered into service in May 1861 at Gloucester Point. It consisted primarily of companies from King and Queen, Gloucester, and Mathews Counties. William Wiatt (pictured in the inset) was pastor of the two Baptist churches near Gloucester Point of Gloucester County, and he enlisted as a private along with other members of his community and churches. He was the natural choice to be their chaplain and was appointed on October 1, 1861. He held this position and served faithfully for the duration of the war that ended with the surrender at Appomattox, Virginia. Therefore, the story of Chaplain Wiatt’s war ministry is also a story of the war experience of this confederate regiment from the Middle Peninsula. This article is based on the work of Alex. A. Wiatt who has published the war diary of William E. Wiatt entitled, Confederate Chaplain William Edward Wiatt, and 26th Virginia Infantry in the The Virginia Regimental History Series by H. E. Howard, Inc.²

When the war began, William Wiatt had a vibrant gospel ministry in both churches (Union and Providence) and was happily situated with his wife and children. During the war, he established and maintained his ministry of preaching, personal contacts to meet the needs of the soldiers, and helpful contacts with the families of his soldiers. Later in the war, he was forced to remove his family to his wife’s home in Alabama where she died before the war ended. Following the war, he re-established his pastoral ministry in Gloucester County and continued until his retirement in 1910. During this time he also held other significant positions, serving as County Surveyor and the first Superintendent of Schools in Gloucester County.

Early History

William Edward Wiatt³ was born at Independence, Gloucester County, Virginia,
on July 31, 1826 (See map of the middle peninsula). He was the son of Louisa Campbell Stubbs and Dr. William Graham Wiatt. He attended Newington School located at the present site of Newington Baptist Church in Gloucester Courthouse. He was baptized on August 7, 1842, and became a member of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Gloucester County. He later attended Fleetwood Academy in King and Queen County where he began his teaching career and was licensed to preach in 1847 by the Olivet Baptist Church. This portion of the county was a hotbed of Christian education and the Baptist faith. On December 19, 1846, he married Catherine Rebecca Spencer whose family was part of the Olivet Church. Their first child died at birth, and Rebecca died on October 29, 1849, before their second child was one year old.

At the time of his wife's sickness and death, William accepted a teaching position in Covington, Kentucky. However, in 1851 he accepted another teaching position in Lowndes County, Alabama, where he met and married Charlotte Laura Coleman on September 29, 1852. From his own testimony, the most profound event in his life occurred in April, 1854, when he was ordained as a Baptist minister at the request of Hickory Grove Church in Lowndes County. Teaching became his second priority. Elder William Wiatt had longed to return home to Gloucester County, and early in 1856, he received calls to become pastor of Union and Providence Churches in his native Gloucester County. He accepted these calls and moved his family to Gloucester. He was listed in the 1860 Gloucester census at #347 with his wife, Charlotte, and three of their children, and his son from his first marriage. In the Spring of 1861 at the age of 35, he enlisted in the confederate army at Gloucester Point.

The War Years

The 26th Virginia Infantry mustered at Gloucester Point to support the naval battery there, to defend Gloucester County from invading forces, and to support Colonel Bohannon in the defense of Mathews County. Although units of the Union Army remained on the Lower Peninsula south of the York River at Fort Monroe in Hampton, no military action occurred during the first year at Gloucester Point. The
regiment was re-assigned to locate south of Richmond, Virginia, along the James River to protect Richmond, the Confederate Capital. They began their trip north on May 4, 1862. Sad to say, some of the men that had homes along the coasts of Gloucester and Mathews deserted and went home instead of following the orders to guard Richmond. Many of them had fulfilled their commitment of a one-year tour of duty and chose to stay home and protect their families and property. The regiment stayed at their position south of Richmond until September 1863 when they were sent south to Charleston, South Carolina. In April 1864 the Regiment started back to Virginia and they joined the fighting at Petersburg, Virginia. Eventually, the 26th Virginia Infantry and the confederate forces retreated westward and surrendered at Appomattox on April 12, 1865.

Chaplain Wiatt’s diary chronicles his regiment from the perspective of the soldiers over the period from October 1, 1862, to April 22, 1865, which included his return to Gloucester after the surrender. Unfortunately, one major section of the diary covering over three months beginning in February 1864 is now missing. When the diary began, the regiment had established itself to guard the southern flank of Richmond. During the sixteen months of camp life there, Wiatt describes his ministry among the soldiers. He took advantage of the inactivity to be a traditional pastor to his men, some of whom he had served in their home counties. One project was to construct a chapel building adjacent to the camp in February of 1863. The opportunity for preaching and regular services diminished when the regiment was ordered to move south to Charleston, and when they returned the fighting was too intense for such activity. The latter portion of the diary consisted of listing the wounded, the captured, and the deaths of his men.

Chaplain Wiatt recorded a number of trips to his home in Gloucester to visit his family and some of the families of his men. He described trips in October 1862, February 1863, October 1863, and October 1864. He referred to his meetings with B. F. Bristow of Shacklefords and Oswald Kemp, William Chapman, J. C. Crittenden, Augustine W. Robins, Levi P. Corr, Thomas C. Robins, and Robert A. Stubblefield of Gloucester. He also visited many of the Baptist ministers of King and Queen, Gloucester, and Mathews Counties. The purpose of his trip in October 1863 was to arrange for his family to move back to Alabama to live with his wife’s family. He visited his wife in Alabama in January 1864 and again in April when she was sick. She died on April 19, 1864, while he was there. His four children were distributed to family in Alabama, and Chaplain Wiatt returned to his regiment as they were returning to Virginia.

Meetings of Revival.- Although the full and varied ministry of Chaplain Wiatt covered the entire span of the war, the spiritual climax occurred in the summer months of 1863, toward the end of the two relatively idle encampments of his regiment. On June 26, 1863, A. Broaddus began preaching daily until August 3. He was described as a Baptist, army evangelist from Kentucky. Previously, Chaplain Wiatt had preached at regular Sunday services and had been teaching Sunday School lessons from the Gospel of Matthew. When Preacher Broaddus arrived,
services were held twice a day, seven days a week. Elder George F. Bagby and other preachers assisted by sharing some of the preaching duties. The response of the men as recorded by Chaplain Wiatt was remarkable. Typical responses were that they were restored, converted, professed faith, came to Christ, requested baptism, etc. Many were baptized; he estimated at one point that he had baptized one hundred men. One of the earliest responses was to be restored. These were probably men that had previously been baptized and confirmed by their churches. Chaplain Wiatt mentioned in his diary that Methodist respondents were referred to Joshua A. Garrett. He wrote many letters to Baptist pastors to inform them of the men who wished to be added to their home churches.

The names of the men listed in the diary as they responded to the preaching of the Gospel are also listed in the tables for the various units. Although these lists do not tell the whole story, they do give us a general understanding of their spiritual experiences. In general, the men of Companies A and B were from Upper Gloucester County and the men in Companies E and F were from the Lower portion of Gloucester. Company D consisted of men from Mathews County. Chaplain Wiatt’s diary also gives the names of men for Companies C, G, H, and I that were from King and Queen County, where he was first licensed to preach, but these are not presented in this article.

After the Summer meetings of 1863, Chaplain Wiatt wrote letters to Elder Council of Mathews Baptist Church informing him of the men who wished to become members of that church. His letter on July 30th included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 3, 1863</td>
<td>James Monroe Stubbs</td>
<td>Professed conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas A. Crew</td>
<td>Professed peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8, 1863</td>
<td>Peter Wyndham Kemp</td>
<td>Restored to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18, 1863</td>
<td>John R. Kevan</td>
<td>Returned to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18, 1863</td>
<td>Hamilton Walker</td>
<td>Returned to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18, 1863</td>
<td>Cornelius Teagle</td>
<td>Professed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27, 1863</td>
<td>George Horsley</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas Kevan</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 13, 1863</td>
<td>John. W. Robins</td>
<td>Returned to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24, 1864</td>
<td>Alexander Stubblefield</td>
<td>Confessed hope in Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Alexander C. Wolf</td>
<td>Restored to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>John T. Rilee</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Lewis Garrett</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Richard Carlton</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>William Thomas Hall</td>
<td>Returned to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Winburn W. Mason</td>
<td>Returned to faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Edward C. Brushwood</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Edward Nuttall</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>John Baylor Foster</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>R. Allen Fitzhugh</td>
<td>Came to Christ, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Richard Dutton</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>John Hall</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Edward V. Palmer</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>P. H. Peters</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Lewis R. Young</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Peter W. Bristow</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>James W. Lawson</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>William A. Sears</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Richard I. Sheppard?</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Joseph S. Coates</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>William C. Brookings</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>William C. Taylor</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Mathew B. Kemp</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>J. R. Coates</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25, 1863</td>
<td>James B. Ware</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25, 1863</td>
<td>William H. Mahone</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25, 1863</td>
<td>James T. Bristow</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25, 1863</td>
<td>Albert C. Groom</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2, 1863</td>
<td>John W. White</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spiritual Revival in the 26th Virginia Infantry

John Lloyd Minter, Peter W. Jarvis, Hugh K. Hudgins, and John T. Hughes. Later, on September 9th, he added Leonard Smith and Alexander Davis. Before the war Mathews had only one Baptist church. Nine years after the war, three additional Baptist churches were started in Mathews County indicating the real effects of the spiritual experience during the war. Similar effects were demonstrated in the Methodist, Episcopal, and Disciples of Christ Churches of the county. Chaplain Wiatt also sent names to pastors of many other churches across the state of Virginia and to some in King and Queen County. However, he sent none to pastors in Gloucester County; he evidently passed the names of Gloucester men by hand or by word of mouth when he traveled there.

It is clear that many of the men who were converted or renewed spiritually made great contributions to the work of the county churches. However, at least fourteen of those from Gloucester and Mathews were soon to die in action and in prison camps.

John William Robins was married to Mary M. Moore and enlisted in Co. A on April 20, 1861, at the age of 38. He “returned to faith” on September 13, 1863, and was captured on June 15, 1864, near Petersburg. He died from diarrhea on March 15, 1865, in the prison camp at Elmira, NY.

Peter W. Bristow enlisted in Co. B on October 24, 1861, at the age of 35. He “came to Christ” on July 21, 1863, and was wounded and died on September 24, 1864.

James T. Bristow enlisted in Co. B on April 23, 1862 at the age of 21. He “came to Christ” on July 25, 1863, and was captured a year later. He died of chronic diarrhea on October 10, 1864, in Elmira, NY.

Edward C. Brushwood enlisted in Co. B on April 23, 1861, at the age of 31. He was “converted” on July 17, 1863 and he died on June 28, 1864, in the hospital in Richmond, VA.

Richard Dutton enlisted in Co. B on April 23, 1861, at the age of 34. He “came to Christ” on July 21, 1863, and was killed in action on June 2, 1864 in Chesterfield, VA.

John Baylor Foster was married to Lucy Ann Corr and enlisted in Co. B on October 19, 1861, at the age of 33. He was “converted” on July 17, 1863, and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Samuel J. M. Foster</td>
<td>Restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas J. James</td>
<td>Restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>John Lloyd Minter</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Alexander Davis</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>John W. Bohannan</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25, 1863</td>
<td>William Richardson</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25, 1863</td>
<td>Peter W. Jarvis</td>
<td>Came to Christ, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26, 1863</td>
<td>Hugh K. Hudgins</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26, 1863</td>
<td>John T. Hughes</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28, 1863</td>
<td>Sidney Simmons</td>
<td>Professed Christ, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, 1863</td>
<td>Francis Respress</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, 1863</td>
<td>John H. Hudgins</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, 1863</td>
<td>William Hudgins</td>
<td>Came to Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30, 1863</td>
<td>John W. Thomas</td>
<td>Returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30, 1863</td>
<td>Tyler Diggs</td>
<td>Returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 1863</td>
<td>George W. Hudgins</td>
<td>Professed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 23, 1863</td>
<td>William Davis</td>
<td>Joined a church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1, 1863</td>
<td>George B. Winder</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
was captured on June 15, 1864, near Petersburg, VA. He died from pneumonia on December 7, 1864, in Elmira, NY.

Mathew B. Kemp enlisted in Co. B on April 23, 1861, at the age of 18. He “came to Christ” on July 21, 1863, and was killed in action on June 15, 1864, in Petersburg, VA.

James W. Lawson enlisted in Co. B on April 23, 1861, at the age of 34. He “came to Christ” on July 21, 1863, and was assumed by Wiatt to be killed in action on June 15, 1864, in Petersburg, VA.

Fairborn Wilbur Mason enlisted in Co. B on July 25, 1861, at the age of 19. He “returned to faith” on July 17, 1863, and died on May 21, 1864, in Petersburg, VA.

William Davis enlisted in Co. D on July 29, 1861, in Mathews, VA. He was “converted” on July 16, 1863, and was baptized later. His name was sent to Mathews Baptist Church for membership. He died on September 11, 1863, in King and Queen Co., VA.

Thomas J. James enlisted in Co. D on May 28, 1861, at the age of 22. He was “restored to faith” on July 16, 1863, and died on November 18, 1863, in Savannah, GA.

John J. Cooper enlisted in Co. F on April 29, 1861, at the age of 20. He “trusted in Christ” on August 29, 1863, and was baptized later. He was killed in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units from Lower Gloucester County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men of the CSA 26th Virginia Infantry that made commitments during religious meetings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 4, 1863</td>
<td>William C. Rogers</td>
<td>Professed peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10, 1863</td>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>Restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11, 1863</td>
<td>John West</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Ben West</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>George W. Moore</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18, 1863</td>
<td>James West</td>
<td>Professed, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19, 1863</td>
<td>Addison Green</td>
<td>Desired baptism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28, 1863</td>
<td>William Clements</td>
<td>Professed, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 9, 1863</td>
<td>Benjamin W. Hensley</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 24, 1863</td>
<td>John S. Lewellen</td>
<td>Professed Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6, 1863</td>
<td>Warner West</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6, 1863</td>
<td>John Bonneville</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6, 1863</td>
<td>William Jenkins</td>
<td>Restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 19, 1863</td>
<td>Samuel C. Smith</td>
<td>Professed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11, 1863</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Professed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 1863</td>
<td>John R. Coates, Jr.</td>
<td>Restored, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas T. Ash</td>
<td>Restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson Rowe</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>David West</td>
<td>Returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Enoch Walker</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Lewis West</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Seymore Brown</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Samuel M. Rowe</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>James Henry Fleming</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Joseph C. Fleming</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>William C. Brooke</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>Ralph Belvin</td>
<td>Converted, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1863</td>
<td>James Green</td>
<td>Converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas M. Mason</td>
<td>Professed, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>John Anderson Hogg</td>
<td>Came to Christ, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Marcellus Rowe</td>
<td>Came to Christ, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21, 1863</td>
<td>Benjamin Freeman</td>
<td>Came to Christ, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22, 1863</td>
<td>Joseph Green</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22, 1863</td>
<td>Ambrose West</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28, 1863</td>
<td>Thomas Sparrow</td>
<td>Professed Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 29, 1863</td>
<td>John J. Cooper</td>
<td>Trusted Jesus, baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 11, 1863</td>
<td>Charles West</td>
<td>Returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6, 1863</td>
<td>Goodson Miller</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6, 1863</td>
<td>Christopher Hart</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 15, 1863</td>
<td>Michael Smith</td>
<td>Professed, baptized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spiritual Revival in the 26th Virginia Infantry

action on May 31, 1865.

David West was married to Mary Susan Sparrow and enlisted in Co. F on April 20, 1861, at the age of 29. He returned to faith on July 17, 1863. He was killed in the trenches near Petersburg, VA on October 11, 1864.

Ambrose West (brother to David) enlisted in Co. F on April 20, 1861, at the age of 30. He was baptized on July 22, 1863, and was killed in action on July 11, 1864, in Petersburg, VA.

Other men that responded to the religious meetings returned to Gloucester and Mathews to make important contributions to their churches and communities.  

George Washington Horsley was married to Lucy Jane Sheppard and enlisted in Co. A about the age of 28. In the 1850 census he and his family was listed next to the Robert C. Selden farm where he probably labored. Wiatt wrote that he “came to Christ” on July 27, 1863. After the war he settled in the Petsworth District of Gloucester County.

Richard Allen Fitzhugh enlisted in Co. B on April 23, 1861, at the age of 16. His father, Patrick Fitzhugh, was captain of Co. B. He “came to Christ” on July 21, 1863, and was baptized later. He married Matilda Elizabeth Johnston and settled in Gloucester. He was buried in the Ebenezer Cemetery.

John D. Hall was married to Mary Susan Browne and enlisted in Co. B at the age of 31. Evidently, John and his brother, William Foster Hall, could not write because Chaplain Wiatt wrote many letters for them, as he did for many of the soldiers. John “came to Christ” on July 21, 1863. He was captured on June 15, 1864, near Petersburg, VA and taken to the prison camp in Elmira, NY. He was released on July 3, 1865, and returned to Gloucester. John and his large family are listed consistently in each census indicating their stability in community residence.

Thomas Jefferson Ash, Jr. enlisted in Co. F on February 21, 1861, at the age of 20. He was “restored to faith” on July 15, 1863. After the war he settled in Gloucester and married Mary Elizabeth Minor, daughter of Deacon John W. Minor, Jr., and granddaughter of Elder Henry Mouring, one of the earliest pastors of Union Baptist Church in Gloucester.

Thomas Jefferson Rowe enlisted in Co. F on April 20, 1861, at the age of 19. His brother, Achilles Rowe, was in the same company. Thomas was “converted” on July 16, 1863, and was baptized later. He and Achilles were buried in the Union Baptist Church cemetery.

Revivals of religion during the war were well documented and occurred throughout the military camps of the South and the North. Also, the Christian faith of many of the officers of both armies are well known. Consistent with this established history, the climax of religious experience for the 26th Virginia Infantry occurred in the summer of 1863. Chaplain Wiatt’s diary identifies many of those men affected who then returned home to affect their churches and communities.

Sermons.- Chaplain Wiatt recorded the Bible texts of each of his sermons and the sermons of the visiting preachers. The texts used by the preachers during a two
## Spiritual Revival in the 26th Virginia Infantry

**Typical sermon texts during special meetings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Last</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>King James Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/12/1863</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Luke 14:25-33</td>
<td>[Jesus warns of the high cost of following him.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Acts 20:21</td>
<td>Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/13/1863</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Eph 5:18</td>
<td>And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Luke 14:18</td>
<td>And they all with one consent began to make excuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/14/1863</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Luke 14:17</td>
<td>Come; for all things are now ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Acts 16:30</td>
<td>Sirs, what must I do to be saved?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/15/1863</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Neh 6:3</td>
<td>And I sent messengers unto them, saying, I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Acts 20:21</td>
<td>Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/16/1863</td>
<td>Thur</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Matt 22:5</td>
<td>But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Luke 24:47</td>
<td>And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/17/1863</td>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Wiatt</td>
<td>Isa 45:22</td>
<td>Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Matt 24:44</td>
<td>Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/18/1863</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Acts 17:11</td>
<td>They received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>John 3:17</td>
<td>For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/19/1863</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>1 Tim 4:8</td>
<td>For bodily exercise profiteth little: but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bagby</td>
<td>Luke 19:13</td>
<td>And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/20/1863</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Wiatt</td>
<td>Matt 26:37</td>
<td>And he took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Heb 12:2</td>
<td>Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/21/1863</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>T.A. Haynes</td>
<td>John 3:14-15</td>
<td>And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Gal 6:14</td>
<td>But God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/23/1863</td>
<td>Thur</td>
<td>Wiatt</td>
<td>John 4:48</td>
<td>Then said Jesus unto him, Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Isaac Diggs</td>
<td>John 3:16</td>
<td>For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/24/1863</td>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Isaac Diggs</td>
<td>John 14:27</td>
<td>Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>Heb 7:25</td>
<td>Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/25/1863</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Rev.Leyburn</td>
<td>2 Pet 1:10</td>
<td>Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Isaac Diggs</td>
<td>2 Cor 6:2</td>
<td>Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/26/1863</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Broaddus</td>
<td>1 Pet 4:18</td>
<td>And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Isaac Diggs</td>
<td>Rev 3:20</td>
<td>Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spiritual Revival in the 26th Virginia Infantry

week portion of the special meetings held for July 12 -26, 1863, are presented in the table on the next page. The preachers included are Evangelist A. Broaddus from Kentucky, Elder George F. Bagby and Elder Isaac Diggs 13 from King and Queen County, Elder Leyburn from Bedford County, T. A. Haynes from Loudon County, and Chaplain William E. Wiatt. As shown earlier, the diary contains names of men and their response to the preaching. Typically during this summer, Chaplain Wiatt recorded a few responses each day, but during the concentrated schedule of meetings the response increased greatly. There were 25 men (17 from Gloucester units) and 29 men (18 from Gloucester units) recorded on July 17 and 21, respectively. The texts used in the preaching during these days are presented to give some understanding of the message content to which the men were responding. It is clear that the selection of Scripture was broad in scope and a good representation of the over all message of the Bible. The typical text contained phrases of invitation and challenges to commitment and holiness of character. I believe those sermons would be well received by congregations of any generation. Within these texts one can see the language of commitment contained in the diary, such as repentance, faith, belief, coming to Christ, and following him. It is easy to imagine that these experiences combined with the overall disaster of the war could motivate the survivors to do the work of the Church with greater energy in the years that followed.

Chaplain Wiatt seems to have assumed a supporting roll during these special preaching meetings, but he preached faithfully before and after them. He recorded for himself 226 sermons from November 1862 until April 1865. This included the teaching of the Gospel of Matthew in chronological fashion beginning in May 1863. Judging from the varied selection of texts, he was very balanced in his pastoral preaching ministry. This was most evident during the many months of preaching when the men were encamped south of Richmond, Virginia, in relative idleness, waiting expectantly for action. First of all, there was some repetition which was no surprise, especially considering that his congregation probably varied as he moved among the units. Also, the variety suggests that he preached from texts that arose from his own private daily study and reading of the Scriptures. He recorded 176 sermons using New Testament text and 50 using the Old Testament. In the New Testament, he used the four gospels 106 times and the remainder was distributed between the books of Acts, the Epistles, and Revelation. In the Old Testament, he included the books of law, the Psalms, and the books of the prophets. Overall, his selection would please all modern Christians with a high view of Scripture and its message. His preaching ministry seems to reflect the strong Baptist leadership in central King and Queen County where Chaplain Wiatt was educated and began his ministry.

Post War

Having lost his second wife during the war, his children were scattered and the youngest ones remained with his wife’s family in Alabama. He first returned to Gloucester County, and his last entry in his diary on Saturday, April 22, 1865 ex -
pressed his true emotions.

Crossed over to Cappahosic in the morning; I felt thankful to my Heavenly Father for permitting me to return to my native county once more; but it is with a heavy heart that I come back; my beloved County is subjugated; I have lost nearly all of my property; I am far away from my dear little ones; know not when or how I shall go to them; I am about to begin life anew with many & great responsibilities weighing upon me; Oh! my beloved Country; has God cast thy people off? hath He forgotten them Why so much blood shed, so many wounds inflicted, so many noble lives lost, so many hearts crushed, so much devastation & ruin in the land? is it all for naught, Oh! God have all of our prayers, faith, hope & love of liberty and privations & sacrifices been in vain, Oh! God? has God closed His ears to our cries & His eyes to our suffering and is His heart unfeeling toward us? will God, can God forget His people? Impossible! Impossible! God has humbled us, that we may be blessed; all of His works are in Wisdom & Love, as well as in Power & Righteousness; all is right, because He does it, Oh! Lord, our Father . . . rode up to Belle Roi and walked to Mt Pleasant(Airville); as I passed my place, my troubles pressed heavily upon me; here I lived for several years, happy in my family relations & blessed much of God; now I look upon my once fine home with a stricken heart; my home is desolate, my heart is more so; I feel that there is little, very little earthly happiness in store for me;

He continued by expressing his faith and commitment to the Lord. Then, he finished his journal by writing:

Here my journal ends for the present, it may never be resumed by me as Chaplain in the Confederate Army, which position I was commissioned to hold on the 4th of October, 1861; may the blessing of God be upon all of my labours as such; may I have some "Crowns of rejoicing" in the great day as chaplain in the army of my beloved country; this journal was begun on the 1st day of Jan’y 1862 and has continued till the present without interruption; I regret the ending of it.

He sold his home to pay off his debts and accepted the pastorate at Union Baptist Church. At the same time he taught school near Bena Post Office in Guinea. In 1866 he was appointed County Surveyor, a position which he filled for eleven years. In 1870 he was appointed the first Superintendent of Schools in Gloucester County, and he served for seven years. In the 1870 census he was listed in the Abington district at #165. He married Nannie B. Heywood on July 18, 1871, and eventually, they had four children. In 1874 he was called to the pastorate of Providence Baptist Church, where he served until 1880. According to the church history of Newington Baptist Church, he also accepted the pastorate of Newington Baptist Church in 1874. He left Newington in 1887 when he was appointed State Missionary in the Mountains of Virginia. He moved to Giles County, where he preached for seventeen months. He returned to Gloucester and accepted the pastorate of Newington, Beulah, and Petsworth Churches, where he served until 1910.

Elder Wiatt grew up in a society where negro slavery was accepted. He owned slaves until he had to sell them when he closed his home in Gloucester and sent his wife and children to Alabama. He wrote in his diary of his sorrow and sympathy
Spiritual Revival in the 26th Virginia Infantry

for the “coloureds” who were being used by the “Yankees.” However, the county records show that he, like the other white ministers, performed great numbers of marriage ceremonies for the negroes. It is interesting that Elder Wiatt is included in the history of Bethel Baptist Church in Sassafras, Gloucester County, Virginia. John William Booth (1847 - 1923) was their first pastor. He was born a slave to William Jones, but he had been taught to read. In the early years of his pastorate, Elder Wiatt helped him with his religious education and they would study together. Within and without the evil system of slavery, Elder Wiatt showed himself to be a friend of the negro.

On March 28, 1905, he wrote . . . "to sum up my labors in the ministry for fifty years, I will say I have preached, I suppose 2,500 sermons, baptized 600 persons, married 360 couples, traveled 50,000 to 75,000 miles, been instrumental in building six houses of worship, organized many temperance societies and distributed many thousands of religious papers and tracts." Elder Wiatt died Feb. 14, 1918, in his 92nd year, and was buried at Newington Baptist Church, Gloucester County.

A common question about those who survived the Civil War is, “How were they affected by their experiences?” From my study of Elder Wiatt’s life, my answer is that he affected the war and the soldiers that fought in it. He seemed to maintain an even tempo throughout his life. After the war, he did much to shape the modern Gloucester County with his leadership in general education and in the shaping of its Baptist churches. He had a long association with Levi Corr and must have influenced greatly his son, Harry. Harry Corr was the next home -educated and -trained preacher that served many of the Baptist churches of Gloucester County in the subsequent generation. Therefore, much of the present Baptist loyalty of Gloucester natives can be traced to Elder William E. Wiatt.

References:
4 William Wiatt was listed next to Claiborne Coleman, who may have been an uncle of his wife, Charlotte Coleman.
5 Wiatt, Alexander Lloyd, 26th Virginia Infantry, H. E. Howard, Lynchburg, VA, 1984, Pg. 2.
6. Ibid. Pg. 4.
7. Bagby, Alfred F., King and Queen County, Virginia Neale Publishing Co., New York, NY, 1908. Pg. ?? (Historical Address by J. Ryland, Sr.).
8. Ibid.
9. He was a grandfather to Frank Alford Robins of Gloucester County.
10. The present author has identified each of the men that responded in the meetings of revival in his personal research. He would be pleased to share his information with other researchers.

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11. He was the father of Calvin Horsley of Gloucester County.
12. He was a grandfather to Decator Lee Belvin of Gloucester County.
13. He followed Elder Wiatt to Gloucester County; he accepted a call to be pastor of Providence Baptist Church and he was buried in the church cemetery.
15. Ibid. Pg. 242.

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**Slaves in Virginia at the 1860 Census**

“The Gloucester slave population totaled 11,000 in 1790. By 1860, the number had declined to 5,000. In 1860, approximately 25% of families held slaves (down from 40% in 1850). Most of those who held slaves held one or two individuals. Approximately 30% of the total slave population was held by five family surname groups. The largest single holding was 149 individuals.” This from Rilee's, The 1860 Census of Gloucester County Virginia. p. iv.
Dr. Walter Reed:  
Gloucester County’s  
Modern Medical Hero From The Last Century

*Story by Zack Loesch*  
*Illustrations by Tommy Rainier*

Dr. Walter Reed, a native son of Gloucester County, Virginia, became a national hero at a time when memories of the Civil War were fresh in the minds of many living in the American South. The son of a Methodist minister, he became a United States Army officer about a decade after the conflict that had maimed his older brother for life. Reed’s conception of our nation embraced both the western and northern regions of our country and was perhaps similar to the notion of imperial destiny that Theodore Roosevelt espoused. Walter Reed’s service at desolate Army outposts in hostile Indian territory included tours of duty not only in the Apache country of Arizona, but in the Souix territory of the Dakotas where he treated survivors of the massacre at Wounded Knee. This was an age when Native Americans were often hated by their white countrymen. Reed fought for the improvement of reservation conditions in an era when these settlements were administered as death camps. Reed and his wife adopted an Indian child, a little girl. Reed’s gallantry was further proven near the end of his career by his willingness to include himself among the other human subjects infected with yellow fever in a test done in order to establish the disease’s cause and stages. It is an accident of history that Reed was temporarily called back from Cuba to Washington in order to report on typhoid fever and was spared the ordeal of serving as a test subject. The other test subjects were men half his own age and better able to withstand the ensuing illness. One died. Reed survived and lived to record his findings that proved that yellow fever, much like malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes. This research, done in Cuba not long after the end of the Spanish-American War, helped physicians to understand and control the disease during a period when American troops were stationed in Cuba and was important later in the effort to construct the Panama Canal. Reed practiced medicine at a time when the microscope was becoming an important tool of medical research and he was fascinated by the study of microorganisms. Due to the fact that Walter Reed is popularly honored for his research of yellow fever it is often overlooked that he worked as part of a team that studied typhoid fever. His commitment to the ideal of scientific progress for the improvement of human life...
might strike the contemporary reader as an archaic ethic. One wonders what Walter Reed would have thought of a century in which medical science has become an instrument of death and suffering. Walter Reed’s character was that of a courageous visionary whose strong sense of personal discipline required that he think and act in a humane manner in accordance with the Christian tradition. His compassion was an essential feature of the career ethic he dedicated his life to and a concern for a patient’s well being was essential to the performance of his duty as he understood it. His sense of personal discipline created within him a perspective that would coolly appraise or even disregard personal danger while fostering within him a desire to serve his fellow human beings.

Born at the small country crossroads village of Belroi in Gloucester County, Virginia on September 13, 1851, Walter Reed was the fifth and last child born to Pharaba White Reed and her husband, Lemuel. The family home at Belroi is maintained today by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities as a museum and contains many fascinating items from that time. Gloucester County honors Reed’s memory with not only a hospital named after him but a new shopping center as well, one that features a big grocery store and a video rental shop. Like many other people residing in Gloucester County, I did not know very much about Reed’s life when I began my bit of research. I wanted to learn something I thought I ought to already know. James H. Bailey wrote about Walter Reed’s birth and
chilhood in an article that appeared in the Winter 1951 issue of the Virginia Cavalcade, a magazine published by the Virginia State Library at Richmond. Bailey describes the setting and circumstances of Walter Reed’s birth as follows... “The good folk of Gloucester County’s Methodist congregation were disturbed. The parsonage had burned to the ground, and on any day the new circuit rider, the Reverend Lemuel Sutton Reed, would arrive from North Carolina with his wife, daughter, and three sons. To make the matter worse, rumor said that this already sizable family was about to be enlarged. The owner of Belroi Plantation saved the situation. Immediately he had his overseer move to a temporary shelter and turned that employee’s quarters over to the clergyman and his family. Thus it happened that on September 13, 1851, Walter Reed, the father of modern public health, was born in a borrowed cabin consisting of two rooms and a garret.’

Lemuel Sutton Reed was a Methodist minister and his ministry took the family to a number of postings in Virginia and North Carolina. The Reeds resided in a number of small towns such as Gatesville, Murfreesboro and Farmville. Bailey’s article in the Virginia Cavalcade describes Walter as an ordinary child whose behavior gave no hint of future greatness. “At Farmville, where his father served neighboring churches, six-year-old Walter began his education in a one-room school kept by a Mrs. Booker. The child’s appearance was very attractive, and his manners were noticeably gracious. A typical boy, he loved to roam the banks of the Appomattox and to watch the ox carts bringing in tobacco to the warehouses. Nothing about him would have led an observer to believe that this lad’s name would be chronicled with those of Lister and Pasteur. He gave not the slightest indication of any interest in science.”

Walter’s older brothers Tom and James both fought for the Confederacy and James, a Sergeant, lost a hand at the battle of Antietam but continued in active military duty. Dr. William Bean, a man awarded the status of professor emeritus at the University of Iowa's College of Medicine, studied the career of Walter Reed for many years and wrote what is considered to be the most authoritative biography of Reed’s life. Like Reed, Bean took his MD degree at the University of Virginia and went on to serve in the Army Medical Corps. Bean saw action in the Pacific theater during the Second World War, according to the obituary recording his death in 1989 written by Alfred Soffer for the Journal of the American Medical Association. Bean's biography of Walter Reed was published in 1982. In this work Bean records something of the widespread anguish and suffering the war brought to many Virginians by quoting from a diary kept by Walter’s brother, James. The personal pain and heartbreak revealed in the following passage might, in the reader’s mind, be multiplied by the untold thousands of households experiencing similar tragic circumstances at the war’s end. “When I arrived home my father said to me: ‘well, my son, it is all over now.’ But I replied, ‘No, sir: we will rest up awhile and then we will . . . lick them out of their boots.’ But Alas! We never did.” Bean also records that during 1864 while the Reed family resided at Lawrenceville, Walter and Christopher Reed attempted to hide their family’s horses from the marauding cavalry of Union General Phil Sheridan. The boys were captured then released by the Federal troop
At the war's end Lemuel Reed obtained a posting at Charlottesville, Virginia, in order that his sons might have the opportunity to attend the university in that town.

Howard Kelly's scholarly biography of Walter Reed was first copyrighted in 1906, only four years after the death of its subject. This entertaining work presents the life of a man as seen by a contemporary, a writer assessing a public figure by the contemporary standards of the time. Kelly's conversational narrative style seems casual in comparison with the intensely researched writing of Bean the historian. Kelly comments with admiration that Walter Reed was exceptionally young at the time he was admitted to the University's medical program. Kelly quotes a letter sent to him by Dr. A. R. Buckmaster, professor of obstetrics and practical medicine at the University of Virginia. The letter indicates Walter Reed's exceptional academic ability and strength of character, personality traits that would enable him to complete his course of study at the university in half the time taken by most students. Buckmaster's letter, cited by Kelly, reads as follows. "Walter Reed was at the University of Virginia two sessions. In 1867 he took Latin, Greek, English literature, and another study in the academic department. In 1868 he studied medicine and was graduated after one year's work. This in itself shows that he was an unusual man...The standard was very high and no man could have reached it unless he were a very clever student...in earning his degree he proved himself above the average."

Bean comments about the intellectual climate at the University during these post-war years. "The faculty included such distinguished men as Basil Guilder-sleeve, the Greek professor who was to leave later for the new Johns Hopkins University: William McGuffey, the Presbyterian minister from Cincinnati who taught Moral Philosophy and wrote McGuffey's Reader; and William Wertenbacker, the librarian, who had known Mr. Jefferson well and who allowed Walter to use an alcove as a study." In addition to attending lectures medical students were expected to familiarize themselves with the human anatomy by dissecting the corpses of criminals and paupers. The school also sponsored a small outpatient teaching clinic. Reed graduated third in his class and then traveled to New York where he continued his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Myra Gregory Knight echoes Bean's assessment of conditions at Bellevue Hospital in her review of Bean's biography of Walter Reed. Bellevue is described as being at that time, "the world's biggest, bloodiest and busiest hospital." Reed later worked at several hospitals located in Brooklyn. Biographers agree that Reed was astonished by the unsanitary conditions he encountered in the urban tenement slum districts of the city and saddened by the human misery these unhealthy conditions created.

Nina Page, an APVA volunteer working at the Walter Reed birthplace in Gloucester County, has written an unpublished paper about four pages long that summarizes material first presented in an article written for Stripe, a publication intended for patients and staff at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Page has served as Secretary for the Joseph Bryan Branch of the Associa-
tion for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This local chapter opens the Walter Reed home at Belroi each year on the Sunday closest to the anniversary of Reed’s birthday, September 13th. Mrs. Page prepared her manuscript for use by the volunteer tour guides working at the house. Mrs. Page indicates that in 1874 Reed traveled south to visit his parents during which time he met his future wife, Emilie Lawrence of Murfreesboro, North Carolina. Mrs. Page notes, “In letters to her, he disclosed his intention to give up private practice and to apply for a commission as a medical officer in the Army where he reasoned that he would have a greater opportunity for research and more financial security. Walter and Emilie were married April 25th, 1875, in Murfreesboro.”

After passing the required medical exams, Walter Reed was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Army on June 26th, 1875. His rank was that of first lieutenant. Lt. Reed spent the next five years in service at Ft. Lowell and Ft. Apache, Army posts located in Arizona. Reed’s wife joined him at San Francisco in order to accompany him and make their home in what were often difficult surroundings. Bean comments, “Emilie’s girlhood had been comfortable and sheltered. It was undoubtedly the most courageous act of her life when she took off from Virginia for San Francisco, surviving some kind of train wreck en route. It may well have been the bravest act of Walter Reed’s life, which included many brave acts, for him to bring his wife to the wild west. Perhaps the fierce mustache that he had grown during their separation, and wore when he met her in the Palace Hotel, was an unconscious gesture of self-protection on his part, for by now he knew that some of the ‘horrors’ of army life, as she girlishly called them, would be impossible to ignore. They met on November 5th, ‘after six months of sighs and tears and protestations that no other human beings were ever so cruelly dealt with.’ One salutes the tenacity and optimism of first love.” Bean tells us that Walter and Emilie spent two weeks in San Francisco before making the 500 mile trip to Arizona. This journey took twenty-three days and was in all likelihood made in an army ambulance drawn by mules. The Reeds camped out at night in the wilderness. Spending many nights in terror and tears, Emilie would cry out for her husband whenever he moved out of sight. She would call, “Where are you Dr. Reed?” Reed wrote in a letter quoted by Bean that Emilie had shown great courage on this difficult trek. “I must give her credit for great bravery on this, her first night in an ambulance.” Reed himself was daunted now by the difficulties ahead of them. “I’m afraid if there had been a stone wall nearby I should have brought my head in violent contact with it.”
Dr. Walter Reed: Gloucester County's Modern Medical Hero From The Last Century

Many people of that era might perceive of the conditions in the far west of the North American continent to be hellish due to the trackless immensity of the hot dusty desert landscape. Temperatures at Camp Lowell near Tucson were reported at 115 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Mrs. Page writes that a son named Walter Lawrence Reed was born at Ft. Apache on December 4th, 1877. Reed was promoted to the rank of captain in 1880. Not long afterwards Reed was temporarily transferred to Ft. McHenry in Baltimore and then posted to Ft. Omaha, Nebraska. A daughter named Emilie Lawrence Reed was born at Ft. Omaha on July 12th, 1883. In October of that same year Walter Reed would assume duties as director of a military hospital located at Ft. Sidney, one of four military posts that had been established mainly to protect construction crews building the Union Pacific Railroad across the Great Plains in the late 1860’s. Gordon Stelling Chappell describes the fort as it appeared during Walter Reed’s time of service there in an article published about twenty-five years ago in the quarterly journal of the Nebraska State Historical Society. “The military post in the trans-Mississippi West bore little similarity to the stockaded forts protected by blockhouses portrayed in James Fenimore Cooper’s fiction and the writings of Francis Parkman about a now long-past woodland frontier. Fort Sidney was typical among trans-Mississippi garrisons, consisting of a scattering of buildings set out on the prairie without semblance of fortified protection other than an ornamental picket fence. The central feature of the post was a vast parade ground which the principal structures faced. Officers’ quarters, which looked like ordinary Victorian civilian houses except that they were all alike, were on the west side. Facing them from across the parade were quartermaster and commissary storehouses and offices and the hospital. An infantry barracks stood on the north side, and on the south was a cavalry barracks, with laundresses’ quarters (for married enlisted men whose wives were laundresses) behind it. Behind these were the stables and blacksmith shop on the slope leading down to Lodgepole Creek. The buildings of the time were either of frame or ‘concrete’ (lime-grout) construction.” Chappell’s article includes a schematic diagram or plan of Fort Sidney dated 1871 that indicates the locations of several other important buildings such as the magazine, the guard house, a bakery, a carpenter’s shop, an ice house, and a coal house, as well as a well. Chappell notes the grim conditions faced by Dr. Reed at Fort Sidney. Three years prior to Reed’s posting, Lieutenant Colonel John Edward Summers, medical director of the Department of the Platte, had visited Ft. Sidney and written a report which stated that, “. . . the Hospital is shabbily constructed and very far from that which it was believed and hoped it would be.” Chappell provides some insight into Walter Reed’s initial reactions to conditions at Ft. Sidney. “Upon taking charge of medical affairs at Fort Sidney,” Reed wrote in that official, calf-bound volume known as the Record of Medical History of Post, “I find the ward rather full of ‘ugly’ cases.” Reed encountered numerous cases of typhoid fever at this isolated military outpost.

In 1890 Dr. Reed was assigned to Baltimore where he was given the duty of examining new recruits. While in Baltimore Dr. Reed studied bacteriology at the new Johns Hopkins Hospital. After completing studies at Johns Hopkins, Reed relocated his family to Washington, D.C. where he taught at the Army Medical
School and served as curator of its museum. Bean writes, “He was forty-two when he became a professor, and had previously had no formal teaching experience. He was beginning to know for the first time the stimulation and excitement of kindling the minds of other men. It was a challenge to explore a complicated new subject, but it was equally a challenge to keep the attention of physicians —some of whom were present because of the army’s orders rather than any interest of their own.”

Bean quotes from a letter written by one of Reed’s students. “His lectures, beside satisfying the zealous seeker for knowledge, were spiced with humor... which made the relations between him and his students a freer and more sympathetic one. His language was always interesting... When he was at his best, his voice would reach a high falsetto note... due to his characteristic method of impressing important facts upon dull or indurate intellects. His students never feared him, but from the start regarded him with filial affection... He was constantly at the side of his pupils in the laboratory, advising, encouraging, counseling and, above all, instructing.” It was at Johns Hopkins that Reed would first encounter James Carroll, an English workingman employed as a hospital steward. Carroll emigrated to America in 1874 and enlisted in the Army. As a sergeant serving at posts located in Minnesota and in Dakota Territory, Carroll decided to pursue a career in medicine. He attended medical lectures in St. Paul, Minnesota, and later at the City University of New York. He took his medical degree from the University of Maryland. For much of their professional lives Carroll was of great service to Reed, but Bean remarks that later in life and after Reed’s death, Carroll would suffer from envy, feeling that he never received the credit that was rightfully due him for his part in Reed’s medical research.

From 1891 to 1893 Reed was posted in the Dakotas. Dr. Bean’s biography of Reed devotes some pages in describing this bleak period in Walter Reed’s career. Yet it was in these primitive and often filthy conditions of frontier post life that Dr. Reed became the public health advocate of sanitary measures as a means of preventing infectious disease. Reed was promoted to the rank of major in 1893 and reassigned back east to Washington, D.C., where he served as curator of the Army Medical Museum (now part of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology) and taught the subject of Clinical Microscopy at the Army Medical School (now known as the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research). Mrs. Page reports that Major Reed held a chair in bacteriology at the Columbian University, now known as George Washington University. Mrs. Page indicates the great number of papers published by Reed at this time concerning his original research. “Between 1892 and 1902 Reed published 27 papers on original work, encompassing a wide variety of subjects including; cholera, erysipelas, leukemia, malaria, pneumonia, typhoid, vaccinations and yellow fever.”

Walter Reed was appointed as head of a board of medical officers investigating the spread of typhoid fever at a number of U.S. Army encampments in mid-August of 1898, just after the Spanish-American War. This board’s findings indicated that the disease was spread to humans by flies that had contacted the bacilli in human excrement. Impure drinking water contaminated with these same bacilli was seen...
as another means by which the malady was spread. The success of this investiga-
tion brought about Dr. Reed's appointment in May of 1900 as director to a similar
board of medical officers investigating the cause of yellow fever, another disease
that plagued American Army bases, especially in tropical regions. James V. Writer,
a free-lance author from Silver Spring, Maryland, writes about the disease in an
article he wrote about Walter Reed for American History. "People called it yellow
jack, for the flag raised by ships to warn that there was yellow fever aboard, and
during the nineteenth century, it was 'simply the single most dreaded disease in the
Americas.' In the United States, yellow fever came in the spring or summer and
stayed until the first frost. Devastating yellow fever epidemics swept through
many of America's Southern and East Coast port cities during the nation's early
history. In the years between 1702 and 1800, the fever appeared roughly 35 times,
with an epidemic in Philadelphia killing more than four thousand in 1793. An
estimated half-million Americans contracted the fever between that year and the
beginning of the twentieth century. About 100,000 victims succumbed to the
disease during that period, 41,000 in New Orleans alone. The deadliest flare-up
occurred along the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of Mexico to Memphis,
Tennessee, in 1878. More than 20,000 people died that year as the fever swept
upstream." Writer records the observations of Mathew Carey in an account of one
outbreak in Philadelphia. "Many never walked on the footpath, but went into the
middle of the streets, to avoid being infected by passing houses wherein people had
died. Acquaintances and friends avoided each other in the streets, and only
signified their regard with a cold nod. The old custom of shaking hands fell into
such general disuse, that many were affronted at even the offer of a hand."

Writer defines yellow fever as, "an acute, infectious viral disease, with charac-
teristics ranging from fever and flu-like symptoms in mild cases, to jaundice, inter-
nal bleeding, and liver and kidney damage in severe attacks." Writer indicates that
the measures taken by the federal government to control yellow fever came about
not because of a concern for American citizens as a matter of domestic policy, but
rather as a wartime policy seeking to protect the health of American servicemen
stationed in Cuba and other parts of the Caribbean during and shortly after the
Spanish-American War. Writer notes, "American General Fitzhugh Lee, consul gen-
eral to Cuba, said the scourge 'is worse than I ever knew it to be.' Meanwhile, at an
American officers' mess of eight men, an old English toast was resurrected: 'to
those who are gone already and here's to the next to go!' Six of the men were soon
dead." The Army's surgeon general appointed a board to study yellow fever in
Cuba and Dr. Walter Reed was named as director. The other members were James
Carroll, Aristides Agramonte—a Cuban, and Jesse Lazear. Another talented physi-
cian, Dr. Henry Rose Carter, would later join them. Carter had studied yellow fever
in the Mississippi Valley and concluded that an incubation period was required
after the mosquito was first infected with yellow fever in order for the insect to be
able to transmit the disease. Writer notes that the legacy of Reed's research would
be seen in the work of Major William Crawford Gorgas, a sanitary and public health
engineer stationed in Havana and a contemporary of Reed's who initially doubted
Reed's theories. He was converted into an enthusiastic supporter. Of Gorgas
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Writer explains, “Once the mosquito hypothesis had been proven, it fell to then - Major William Crawford Gorgas to rid Havana of the life threatening pests. Later, his application in Panama of the lessons learned in Cuba made possible the long-dreamed-of construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.”

Dr. Joshua Nott of New Orleans had published a medical article that theorized that mosquitos might be the agent of transfer for yellow fever in 1848. Dr. Carlos Juan Finlay of Cuba, a respected medical authority, was making the same assertion about this time, also. Reed came to the same conclusion after realizing that a prisoner in a guardhouse who came down with the illness could not have had many other opportunities for contact with the outside world other than the tiny insects that were able to fly through barred windows. Writer quotes from an article written years later by Reed and published in a medical journal. “It was conjectured at that time that, perhaps, some insect capable of conveying the infection, such as the mosquito had entered through the cell window, bitten this particular prisoner, and then passed out again.” Yet the theory needed to be tested in controlled laboratory conditions. Dr. Jesse Lazear, a companion and associate of Dr. Reed, subjected himself to the bite of an infected insect and died. James Carroll repeated the experiment and became very ill. Reed would name the military camp soon established for the study of yellow fever after Dr. Lazear. Bean describes Dr. Jesse Lazear in the following passage. “In view of his later premature and tragic death, one cannot think of Lazear without great sadness. He was from all accounts a wonderfully agreeable man whose company gave Reed and the rest of them much pleasure. Agramonte, who had been Lazear’s classmate in medical school, called him ‘the type of the old southern gentleman, affectionate with a high sense of honor, a staunch friend and faithful.’ Lazear had just joined the volunteer Army Medical Corps, having presented recommendations from William Welch himself. He was uneasily aware of being only thirty-three, but his background was formidable, including graduation in medicine from Columbia, an internship in Bellevue, work in pathology and bacteriology in Germany, and a teaching appointment at the Hopkins Hospital, where he worked under Osler and Thayer. As Thayer’s junior associate, he had investigated the details of the newly discovered role of the mosquito in transmitting malaria. In his twenty-page report on electrozone, Reed carefully gave Lazear credit for helping him.”

Private William Dean, Troop B, Seventh U.S. Cavalry also volunteered to become a test subject. These first experiments were replicated at Camp Lazear, a military post consisting of seven tents and two 14 by 20 foot frame buildings. Private John E. Kissinger and John J. Moran, a civilian clerk, were among the first to volunteer themselves as test subjects. Reed had been authorized by General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, to pay one hundred dollars in gold to each test subject with an additional bonus of another hundred for subjects who contracted the disease while serving in this test. Kissinger spoke for himself and fellow volunteers when he refused the reward, saying that he participated in the study, ‘solely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science.’ Reed touched his cap and replied respectfully, ‘Gentlemen, I salute you.’
With Lazear dead, Carroll ill and Agramonte on leave, the responsibility for the yellow fever project was now primarily Reed’s concern. The results of Dean’s test were reproduced again in a controlled environment. Writer captures some of the drama of this time as he describes the culmination of Dr. Reed’s research. “On December 21, infected mosquitoes were released into one side of the Infected Mosquito Building, in which all items had been disinfected with steam. James Moran, who seemed determined to get yellow fever, entered the infested side of the building, while two other volunteers entered the mosquito-free side. On Christmas morning, Moran finally contracted a non-fatal case of the disease. As 1900 drew to a close, Walter Reed proudly wrote to his wife that he and his assistants had lifted ‘the impenetrable veil that surrounded the causation of this most wonderful, dreadful pest of humanity . . . the prayer that has been mine for twenty years, that I might be permitted in some way or at some time to do something good to alleviate human suffering has been granted! A thousand Happy New Years.”

The new year brought Reed public recognition and private grief. Bean writes, “On September 6, 1901, William McKinley, the president of the United States, was shot by an assassin in Buffalo, New York, during the week the American Public Health Association was meeting in that city. Walter Reed was about to present his paper on ‘The Prevention of Yellow Fever’ when the event took place, and several of his friends and at least one of his enemies were among the consultants who hovered over the fallen president until he died on September 14.”

The report that made Reed famous included the names of the other board members as co-authors. Colin Norman writes in an article for Science magazine that Carter and Finlay were given full credit in their advisory capacity. Reed died of appendicitis in 1902. Crosby and Haubrich suggest in an article for the Journal of the American Medical Association that Reed’s appendix had been weakened by previous illness, possibly cholera. These authors report that the day before Reed’s death a close friend, Major Jefferson Randolph Kean, attempted to cheer Reed by saying Reed was certain to receive a promotion in the near future. Reed is said to have replied, ‘I care nothing for that now.’ Crosby and Haubrich indicate that during the last two years of his life Walter Reed struggled with depression brought about by a sense of guilt at having prospered at the expense of other people’s suffering. He believed that the principle of informed consent did not absolve him of his share of moral responsibility for an experiment that risked human life. Reed wrote the surgeon general, “The responsibility for the life of a human weighs upon me very heavily just at present, and I am dreadfully melancholic.” Walter Reed was haunted by this sense of responsibility for the rest of his life. According to Crosby and Haubrich, Lazear kept a diary while stationed in Cuba. After Lazear’s death, Reed kept this diary in his personal possession in the top drawer of his office desk. This diary disappeared shortly after Walter Reed’s death. He died on November 23, 1902. During his last few days Reed obstinately postponed medical treatment that might have saved his life. §

*(Continued on page 31)*
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Writer, James V. “Did the Mosquito Do It?” American History Jan/Feb 1997 pages 45-51
BELLEVILLE.— (On North River) Original crown grant from England to John Boswell and John Booth; original house built about 1658 was burned. On “14 April 1705 this property was transferred by indenture to Thomas Booth, descendant of John, and so on by direct descent through Frances Amanda Todd Booth and Warner Throckmorton Taliaferro, her husband, to their son, William Booth Taliaferro,
whose daughter, Miss L. S. Taliaferro has indentures, deeds and other papers relating to Belleville dating back as far 1696.” (Massie, 192-193) Up to the Civil War (1861) it operated as a real plantation. The later gardens were laid out by the second Mrs. Warner Taliaferro, Miss Leah Seddon. (Massie, 194)

At the death of General William Booth Taliaferro, Bellville descended to his son, George Booth Taliaferro and later after being in the one family for two hundred and fifty years, was sold to A. A Blow. (Massie,194).

SHERWOOD.— Part of the original Robins grant. Purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate Selden in 1830. Recently in possession of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Williams, the latter a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selden (Massie,195).

POPLAR GROVE.— “Original grant was from George III to Samuel Williams and his son, Thomas, who built the oldest part of the present house in 1782. About 1792 it was bought by John Patterson and at his death passed to his daughter, Mrs. Christopher Tompkins, the mother of ‘Captain’ Sally Tompkins.” Once the home of Judge Taylor Garnet, later owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Upton of Cambridge, Mass. (Massie, 197).

GOSHEN.— Located at the head of Ware River. The original part is believed to have been built between 1750 and 1760. In 1856 the back building was built. After the Civil War the estate came into the possession of the Perrin family and recently was owned by Mr. and Mrs. George McCubbin, the latter a descendant of the Perrin family (Massie, 201). In 1865 Major William Kennon Perrin lived at "Goshen" (Jones, p.147).

TODDSBURY.— “This is one of the Old Dominion’s celebrated early homes.” Founded by Thomas Todd in the early part of the seventeenth century, this property was once part of a “generous acreage in Maryland and Virginia.” At his death in 1676 his son, Thomas Todd inherited the estate where it “remained directly in the Todd family for four generations before passing from Christopher Todd to his nephew, Phillip Tabb, son of Lucy Todd and Edward Tabb, whose home was in Amelia County. Phillip Tabb married his first cousin, Mary Mason Wythe - Booth, daughter of Elizabeth Todd, leaving Toddsbury in possession of two direct descendants of the first Thomas Todd.” (Massie, 189).

The house of colonial architecture style is surrounded by a wide expanse of lawn facing the North River. “Seven generations of Todds lie in the old family burying grounds at the East side of the lawn, their records from 1703 inscribed on the monuments.” (Massie, 191).

WHITE MARSH.— This house is located in Gloucester County on what was referred to as the Tidewater Trail. It is thought to have been built about 1800. “In 1820 John Tabb, son of Phillip Tabb, of Toddsbury, bought out his sister -in-law’s portion of the estate, and with his wife, who was Matilda Prosser, went there to
Well Known Houses in Gloucester County, Virginia During the Civil War 1861-1865

live.” (Massie, 191).

ABINGDON CHURCH.— In 1865 poverty ruled the land in Gloucester County. Abingdon Church held elections and selected the following people as vestrymen from these homes. (Jones, 146-147)

“LEVEL GREEN” ---------- Colonel William Todd Robins
“WARNER HALL”---------- Colonel T. Lyle Clarke
“GREENWAY”------------ Captain Richard Mann Page
“SHERWOOD”------------ Dr. Charles Selden
“LANDS END”---------- Richard P. Jones
“GOSHEN”------------ Major William Kennon Perrin

BELL FARM.— “In September 1862, during the battle at Crampton's Gap, Lieutenant Colonel Fielding Lewis Taylor, of “Belle Farm,” was critically wounded. He was taken to Winchester where he died.” (Jones, 140).

ROSEWELL.— This once magnificent mansion was built at Timberneck on the York River in Gloucester County between 1725 -1737. Mann Page I, grandson of Colonel John Page who first came to Gloucester about 1650, started construction of Rosewell in 1725. Mann Page I was the son of Mathew Page and Mary Mann. Mann Page I died in 1730 before he was able to move his family into the still uncompleted mansion. His son, Mann II, (md. Alice Grymes in 1743) was able to complete the house and his family lived there, where John Page was born in 1743/1744 and later married Frances Burwell in 1765. (Sinclair, 1, 4)

Thomas Buckner Booth acquired Rosewell in 1836 and married Margaret Sinclair on October 6, 1842 (Sinclair, 29, 38). They raised many of their ten children here before selling to Martha Louisa and Tabb Catlett in 1847 (Sinclair,54). During the six years the Catlett’s occupied Rosewell they entertained a lot and made the home a mecca of social functions. In 1853 they sold to Josiah Lilly Deans The Catlett’s moved to Baltimore where he could better manage his business interests (Sinclair,75).

Josiah Deans was to suffer the agony and devastation of the coming Civil War conflict. The plantation was raided and looted and suffered losses as did most of the estates in Gloucester County. Josiah Deans died in 1881. “The estate was divided among his heirs. His daughter, Ellen Yeatman, inherited the mansion and surrounding acreage” (Sinclair, 75).

In 1889 Ellen married Fielding Lewis Taylor, “a lawyer who served as Commonwealth's Attorney for Gloucester and as Judge of the County Court.” With their combined talents and wealth the Taylor's made Rosewell a “civic and social center” during their residence. In 1891 Fielding Lewis Taylor, Jr. was born at Rosewell At age eleven he “contracted a virulent fever (diagnosed as typhoid) and died.” (Sinclair, 75, 91, 92).
Tragedy strikes Rosewell. On a cold March night in 1916, after a wonderful evening of entertainment, the family awoke in the early morning to the smell of smoke and crackling of flames. This horrendous fire destroyed the house and most of the family treasures leaving only the charred remains of the brick walls.

“In 1979 Rosewell and almost nine acres of land were given to the Gloucester Historical Society of Virginia.” The ruins are open to the public at scheduled times (Sinclair, 75-76).

There are so many more places to mention. Grouped in close proximity along the North River were Waverley, Toddsbury, Exchange, Elmington, Burgh Westra, Dunham Massie, and Belleville. Bordering the Ware River were Goshen, Airville, White Hall, The Level Green, and Sherwood; and along the Severn River were Land’s End, Eagle Point, and Warner Hall (Gray, Frontpiece map).

Other properties scattered near the York River are Little England, Timberneck, Bell Roy, Argyle and Marlfield (Gray, map). Still others were Barren Point, Endfield, Wilson Creek, Mount Pleasant, Belle Farm, Summerville, Poropotank (Chelsea) (Violet Bank), Cowpens Neck, Clover Fields (Shabby Hall), Hickory Fork House, Glen Roy, and Lowland Cottage. There are others that I have overlooked but this will give an idea of the number of places in Gloucester County at the time of the Civil War. §

Works Cited:


Marriages of Gloucester County, Virginia. 1861-1865

By Frances Haywood


Benjamin Hogg, ae 25y; widower, farmer, s/o Warner & Susan Hogg; Georgianna Haywood, ae 18y, d/o Wm. & Eliza Haywood; Jan 5 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Warner Hogg's.

John Leamon, ae 21y 10m, free person of color, sailor, s/o Mary Lemon & Sterling Morris; Agnes Wilson, ae 24y, free person of color, d/o Mary Wilson & Richard Easter; Feb 9 1860 by Rev. James Baytop at Harry House.

William Jenkins, ae 21y, farmer, s/o Lewis & Sarah Jenkins; Elizabeth Belvin, ae 19y, d/o Sterling & Mary Belvin, now Jenkins; Feb 16 1860 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt.

William J. J. Thrift, ae 28y, farmer, s/o Jeremiah & Letty Thrift; Mary Frances Thrift, ae 19y, d/o Thos. J. & Eliza Thrift; Feb 22 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Thomas J. Thrift's, John Nye, ae 24y, waterman, of Staten Is. New York, s/o Wm. & Sarah Reynolds Nye; Maria C. Rilee, ae 24y, d/o Thos. R. & Susan Lamberton Rilee; Feb 23 1860 by Rev. Archer Bland.

John Thomas Anderton, ae 26y, waterman, s/o James & Louisa Anderton; Sarah Margaret Elliott, d/o Archer & Elizabeth Elliott; Mar 1 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins.

William Belvin, ae 24y, oysterman, s/o Geo. & Fanny Belvin; Lucy Smith, ae 19y, d/o Stephen & Maria Smith; Mar 3 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins on the road.

Edward Wilcox, ae 22y, farmer, s/o Isaac & Fanny Going Wilcox; Lucy Lyall, ae 23y, d/o Wm. & Rosy Fary Lyall; Jan 5 1860 by Rev. Archer Bland at Richard H. Walker's.

Edward F. Beverage, ae 26y, widower, mariner, s/o Wm. & Elizabeth Bestpritch Beverage; Edmonia H. Lucas, ae 24, d/o Hill & Lucy P. Lewellin Lucas; Mar 7 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett.

William Henry Ambrose, ae 21y, of King & Queen Co VA, s/o Wm. & Lucy Pagget Ambrose; Sarah Jane Trevillian, ae 28y, widow, d/o Thos. & Mary Gresit Trevillian; Mar 8 1860 by Rev. Archer Bland at G. W. Cruser's.

Richard Charles Croswell, ae 22y, s/o John & Ann Croswell; Ann Thomas Seawell; ae 19y, d/o Joseph & Sarah Seawell; Mar 22 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Joseph Seawell's.

James Jenkins, ae 23y, oysterman, s/o James & Charity Jenkins; Caroline West, ae 22y, d/o Ambrose & Hannah West; Mar 29 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at James Robins.

Miles Allmand, ae 65y, widower, oysterman, s/o Oliver Parrott & Easter Allmond; Ann Ellston Major, ae 59y, widow, of King William Co VA, d/o Ellston & Sarah Edwards; Apr 19 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins, Hushand- Free Negro, Wife-Indian.

William Clements, ae 32y, widower, engineer, of Mathews Co VA, s/o Jas. & Als Clements; Elizabeth Pointer, ae 22y, d/o Isaac & Asenath Pointer; Apr 26 1860 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at George Lark's.

Edward Harper, ae 35y, merchant, s/o Rob't & Dorothy Harper; Elizabeth Shepherd, ae 21y, d/o Geo. & Mary Shepherd; June 10 1860 by Rev. Cyrus Doggett at New Upton.

Schuiver S. Padgett, ae 26y, farm, s/o John & Polly Booker Padgett; ---, ae 22y, d/o Wm. Fletcher & Sarah R. Buckner; June 14 1860 by Rev. Archer Bland at Jeams Padgett's.
Marriages of Gloucester County, Virginia. 1860's

Southall B. Shelton, ae 21y, tobacconist, of Henrico Co VA, s/o Alexander & Sarah E Shelton; ---, ae 17y, of Middlesex Co VA, d/o P. H. & Mary S. Fitzhugh; June 20 1860 by Rev. R. A. Christian.

Thomas J. Howlett, ae 24y, blacksmith, s/o Henry & Sarah Kemp Howlett; Maria J. Gressitt, ae 21y, d/o John M. & Ann W. White Gressitt; June 28 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Wm. H. Gressitt's.

William Cary Owens, ae 21y, waterman, s/o Geo. & Nancy Owens; Elizabeth Ann Bonnywell, ae 21y, d/o Wm. & Elizabeth Bonnywell; June 28 1860 by Rev. Wm. S. Hawkins at William Bonnywell's.

William Kellum, ae 18y, farm, s/o Walter & Rebecca Kellum; Elizabeth Hogg, ae 22y, d/o Jas. & Roseana Hogg; June 28 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Mrs. West's.

Solomon Foxwell, ae 23y, oysterman and waterman, s/o Solomon & Nancy Graves Foxwell; Sarah Hutson, ae 17y, of Accomac Co VA, d/o Geo. Hutson & Stephens; Aug 7 1860 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Ryland Oliver's.

David R. Grevis, ae 34y, merchant, of Baltimore MD, s/o John & Maria Grevis; Catharine F. Hall, ae 18y, d/o John N. & Mary Ann Hall; Aug 29 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Capt. John N. Hall's.

Christopher Rowe, ae 22y, waterman, s/o John & Frances Hall Rowe; Elizabeth Ann Cox, ae 21y, d/o John & Susan Callum Cox; Aug 26 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at John W. Jenkins' in Guinea.

James R. Coleman, ae 23y, oysterman, s/o Carter & Lucinthis Puller Coleman; Emily J. Williams, ae 18y, d/o Augustine & Elizabeth Coleman Williams; Sept 5 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Pigeon Hill, Gloucester Co VA.

Robert B. Pearce, ae 32y, farmer, s/o Thos. & Brighet Coats Pearce; Ann E. Masey, ae 22y, d/o James R. & Agnes Powers Masey; Sept 13 1860 by Rev. Thomas C. Howard at Wm. Y. Masey's.

Thomas Harris, ae 18y, mariner, s/o Rob't & Mary Span Harris; Henrietta Savage, ae 16y, d/o Wm. Major & Sarah Turlington Savage; Sept 19 1860 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Lorenzo Powell's residence.


John T. Lewis, ae 21y, farmer, of Middlesex Co VA, s/o John & Lucy Hall Lewis; Eudorer Gibbs, ae 17y, d/o Frances Ann Gibbs & Jorge W. Palmer; Nov 14 1860 by Rev. Archer Bland at Vennendol Palmer's.

Charles W. West, ae 20y, waterman, s/o Wm. & Courtney Brown West; Susan Ann Brown, ae 19y, d/o Robert & Mary Smith Brown; Nov 20 1860 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Sadler's Neck Meeting House.

Warner Smith, ae 51y, widower, farmer, s/o Joseph Rowe & Betsy Smith; Sarah Cooly Acra, ae 38y, widow, d/o Franklin & Nancy Major; Dec 20 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Mr. Seawell's.

Lewis Thomas Brown, ae 25y, farmer, s/o James & Susan Brown; Frances Savage, ae 17y, d/o Major & Maria Savage; Dec 11 1860 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Mr. Wiatt's.

Thomas J. Minor, ae 25y, carpenter, s/o Thos. & Sarah West Minor; Mrs. Joanna Purcell, ae 25y, widow, d/o Frank & Catherine White Enos; Dec 25 1860 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Wm. T. Minor's.

William Mattox, ae 19y, oystering, s/o James & Matilda Mattox; Mary Herns, ae 32y, widow, d/o Thos. & Ann Purcell; Oct 4 1861 by Rev. Cyrus Doggett at Belle Roy.

Timothy M. Allmond, ae 19y, waterman, s/o Wm. & Mary L. Wood Allmond; Mary F. Martin Puller, ae 27y, d/o Thos. & Mary S. Wright Puller; Jan 13 1861 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at William T. Minor's.

Susan Ann Brown, ae 19y, widower, s/o James & Sarah West Minor; Mrs. Joanna Purcell, ae 25y, widow, d/o Frank & Catherine White Enos; Dec 25 1860 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Wm. T. Minor's.

William T. Dutton, ae 25y, carpenter, s/o Wm. H. & Lucy Dutton; Martha E. Dunston, ae 19y, d/o John H. & Mary Dunston; Jan 13 1861 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at Mrs. E. Carney's.

Enock Washington Walker, ae 22y, oysterman, s/o Meade & Maria Hudson Walker; Elizabeth Browne, ae 26y, d/o Thos. & ---; --- & Margaret Jenkins; Jan 3 1861 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Edward J. Carney's.

Peter B. Hughes, ae 21y, farmer, s/o Wm. B. & Susan Stubblefield Hughes; Catharine M Wallace, ae 20y, d/o John & Mary Hite Hill; Feb 7 1861 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Pleasant Grove, Gloucester Co VA.

Enock Washington Walker, ae 22y, oysterman, s/o Meade & Maria Hudson Walker; Elizabeth Browne, ae 26y, d/o James & Susan More Browne; Mar 19 1861 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Joseph H. Shackelford's.

Robert H. Gwynn, ae 34y, widower, mechanic, of Mathews Co VA, s/o Henry &
Elizabeth Williams Gwynn; Adeline F. Bridges, ae 22y, d/o Roberson & Rosy Dutton Bridges; Apr 11 1861 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at Chas. C. Duval's.

Caesar Harris, ae 37ym free person of color, waterman, s/o Lizzie Peed, father unknown, of King and Queen Co VA; Sarah C. Cheaves, ae 21, free person of color, d/o Sampson Stubbs & Peggy Dennis; May 1 1861 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard.

James H. Ison, ae 21y, farmer, of King and Queen Co VA, lived James City Co VA, s/o Reuben & Nancy Walden Ison; Frances A. Corthran, ae 24y, of Essex Co VA, d/o Isaac & Maria Davis Corthran; May 7 1861 by Rev. J. C. Crittenden at Dunbar Edward's.

Richard Henry Blake, ae 23y, oysterman of Mathews Co VA, s/o James & Elizabeth Hudgin Blake; Martha Ann Boswell, ae 21y d/o Joseph & Eliza Douglas Boswell; May 16 1861 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at Mary Bristow's.

Francis Williamson Smith, ae 23y, military, of Norfolk VA, s/o James Marsden & Ann Walke Williamson Smith; Anna Maria Deans, ae 21, of Rosewell, Gloucester Co VA, d/o Josiah S. & Mary Deans; Aug 7 1861 by Rev. Chas. Mann, Rector of Abingdon and Ware Parrishes, at Rosewell.

John William Blake, ae 30y, widower, farmer, s/o Thos. & Mary Drisgall Blake; Lucy Frances Chapman, ae 16y, d/o Richard & Caroline Jackman Chapman; Aug 28 1861 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at Rich'd Chapman's.

William Williams, ae 20y, oysterman, s/o Peyton G. & Nancy Williams; Caroline B. Fosque, ae 19y, d/o John S. & Nancy Crosswell Fosque; Oct 22 1861 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Wm. Hogg's.

Thomas Robins, ae 36y, oysterman, s/o Thos. & Elizabeth Rowe Robins; Indiana B. Ransone, ae 21y, d/o Thos. & Mary Freggs Ransone; Nov 9 1861 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Benjamin Seawell's.

James Cox, ae 23y, farmer, of York Co VA, s/o John & Mary Cox; Elizabeth Smith, ae 21y, d/o John & Mary Smith; Nov 27 1861 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at James Hogg's.

S. W. Carmichael, ae 31y, physician, of Fredericksburg VA, s/o Geo. F. & Mary C. Wellford Carmichael; Fannie Tucker Bryan, ae 24y, of Stafford Co VA, lived Gloucester Co VA, d/o John R. & Elizabeth Cotter Bryan; Dec 19 1861 by Rev. Chas. Mann, Rector of Abingdon Parrish at Eagle Point, home of the bride.

Richard H. Wallace, ae 17y, farmer, s/o Joseph & Lilly Ann Figg Wallace; Virginia Susan Jenkins, ae 17y, d/o Edward & Ann East Jenkins; Dec 26 1861 by Rev. Humphrey Billups at Edward Jenkins'.

Christain P. Hibble, ae 22y, of Lancaste Co PA, s/o Jacob & Catharine Bartholomew Hibble; Ann M. Enos, ae 15y, d/o George & Sarah A. E. Moore Enos; Dec 26 1861 by Rev Joshua L. Garrett at Robert Walden's.

James Leigh, ae 25y, widower, farmer, s/o Caleb & Elizabeth Davis Leigh; Emily Jane Hayes, ae 18y, d/o Joel & Susan Stubblefield Hayes; Mar 13 1862 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Col. Joel Hayes.

Edward Vernon Palmer, ae 21y, farmer, s/o Vernon & Elizabeth Gibbs Palmer; Jane Belle South, ae 22y, widow, of Mathews Co VA, d/o Edward & Lucy Ann Chapman Mallory; Mar 26 1862 by Rev. J. C. Crittenden at Edward Mallory's.

William Washington Thompson, ae 22y, oysterman, s/o Peter & Susan Woodland Thompson; Margaret Seawell, ae 18y, d/o Benjamin & Mary Oliver Seawell; Mar 26 1862 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Providence Church.

William Bristow, ae 55y, widower, farmer, free person of color, s/o Polly Bristow, father unknown; Ann Elizabeth Hayes, ae 21y free person of color, d/o Polly Hayes, father slave; Mar 3 1862 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at Jacob's.

George Edwin Shackelford, widower, saddle and harness maker, s/o Wm. Shackelford; Missouri Ellen Medlicott, ae 19y 6m, d/o Sam'l R. & Elizabeth C. Medlicott.

John Purcell, ae 37y, widower, farmer, s/o Thos. & Ann Minor Purcell; Margaret Ann James, ae 22y, parents unknown; Jan 2 1862 by Rev. Joshua I. Garrett at John R. Walker's.

John J. Graves, ae 25y, oysterman, s/o Wm. I. & Eliza Elliott Graves; Elizabeth Fields, ae 14y, d/o John & Maria Hudgin Fields; Jan 2 1862 by Rev. Wm. E. Wiatt at Providence Meeting House.

William D. Jones, ae 28y, farmer, of New Kent Co VA, s/o C. R. & Delia Slater Jones; Virginia F. Broadus, ae 24y, d/o Edwin & Eliza Montague Broadus; Jan 9 1862 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Edwin Broadus'.

John C. Woodland, ae 24y, mariner, s/o John W. & Catharine C. Lewellan Woodland; Lucy Jane Teagle, ae 20y, d/o Thos. & Elizabeth Evans Teagle; Feb 6 1862 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Thos. Teagle's.

Edward A. DeBerry, ae 21y, farmer, of Northampton Co N. C., s/o Henry & Frances A.
Marriages of Gloucester County, Virginia. 1860's

Bryan DeBerry; Sarah Margaret Rowe, ae 19y, d/o Edward H. & Susan Hays Rowe; Jan 30 1862 by Rev. Joshua L. Garrett at Capt. E.H. Rowe's.

Thomas Archer Shackelford, ae 45y, sailor and fisherman, s/o Thos. Hogg & Franky Shackelford; Ann West, ae 26y, d/o Christopher & Fanny West; Feb 12 1862 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at Benja. Seawell's.

Algernon Willis, ae 41y, widower, farmer, of King and Queen Co VA, s/o Wm. S. & Susan Smither Willis; Elizabeth Smither, ae 41y, widow, d/o Henry Crittenden & Catharine Wedderbern, of King and Queen Co VA; Apr 23 1862 by Rev. A. F. Scott at H. Crittenden's.

Warner Hern, ae 40y, widower, carpenter, of Mathews Co VA, free man of color, s/o Adam & Miley Hern; Lizzie Ann Allmand, ae 27y, free woman of color, d/o Miles & Courtney Allmand; June 12 1862.

Joseph Washington Eubank, ae 38y, widower, carpenter, of Richmond VA, s/o Hezekiah & Mary Ann Grimes Eubank; Edmonia Braxton Insley, ae 21y, d/o Wm. H. & Edmonia B. Thrift Insley; July 1 1862.

Lewis Morris, ae 25y, free person of Color, oysterman, s/o Tom Morris & Winney Bluford; Ellen Chapman, ae 20y, free person of color, d/o Robert Chapman & Betsy Dixon; July 24 1862.

Richard Rilee, ae 44y, widower, s/o Wm. & Sarah Walker Rilee; Martha Massey, ae 40y, widow, of King and Queen Co VA, d/o Peyton & Almenia Drummond Massey; Aug 12 1862 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at E. Massey's.

George W. Rowe, ae 24y, waterman, s/o George & Catharine Rowe; Lucy J. Brown, ae 21y, d/o Wm. & Susan Brown; Sept 26 1862 at John Hall's residence.

William Todd Robins, ae 26y 1m 7d, Capt. in the Confederate Army, s/o A. W. & Maria H. Todd Robins; Martha Tabb Smith, ae 22y, of Fredericksburg VA, d/o Wm. P. & Marion Seddon Smith; Oct 30 1862 by Rev. Chas. Mann Rector of Ware Church at Ware Church.

John Samuel Cooke, ae 26y, 11m, 5d, deputy clerk of Circuit Court of Gloucester Co VA, s/o Thos. B. & Catherine C. Cary Cooke; Robertnett V. Yates, ae 24y, d/o Ro. & Mary A. B. Wood; Nov 6 1862 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Newington Church.

William L. Bland, ae 43y, widower, carpenter, s/o Wm. & Elizabeth Carlton Bland; Mary Jane Smither, ae 46y, widow, of King and Queen Co VA, d/o Whitaker & Sarah Baytop Campbell; Nov 12 1862.

Augustine Harmons, ae 21y, farmer, s/o Frank Lemon & Seignora Harmons; Martha Ann Wilson, ae 22y, d/o Rich'd Easter & Mary Wilson; Dec 20 1862 by Rev. Stephen D. Howard at Mrs. John Lemmons'.

Alexander Atkins, ae 38y, widower, of King and Queen Co VA, farmer, s/o John & Nancy Taylor Atkins; Sarah Jane Roane, ae 20y, d/o Henry & Virginia Anderson Roane; Dec 31 1862 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Henry Roane's.

Claiborne T. Roane, ae 32y, widower, carpenter, s/o Chas. & Mary Roane; Ann E. Medlicott, ae 23y, d/o Sam'l R. & Elizabeth C. Medlicott; Feb 5 1863.

Richard Shackelford, ae 51y, widower, shoe maker, of King and Queen Co VA, s/o Lee & Rachel Shackelford; Juliet Ann Massey, ae 17y, d/o Robert & Mary Massey; Feb 10 1863 by Rev. James C. Crittenden at Mr. Boss'.

William L. Ware, ae 24y, farmer, of Middlesex Co VA, s/o Reuben & Sarah Ware; Maria Ann West, ae 23y, d/o Isaac & Harriet E. West; Feb 19 1863 by Rev. John Pollard.

Gideon S. Fary, ae 32y, blacksmith, s/o Thos. & Sarah Fary; Ann E. Pearce, ae 42y, widow, of King and Queen Co VA, d/o Elijah & --- Brushwood; June 17 1863 at John W. Stubbs'.

C. M. Swann, ae 31y, soldier Confederate Army, of Nottingham ENGLAND, s/o Christopher & Elizabeth L. Swann; Matilda C. Owen, ae 26y, d/o Rob't C. & Matilda Owen; Nov 12 1863 at Ebenezer Church.

Elias Easter, ae 22y, farmer, s/o Wm. & Sarah Easter, Julia E. Dunston, ae 22y, d/o James Soles & Elsey Dunston; Feb 21 1863 by Rev. J. C. Crittenden at A. G. Huckstep's.

John W. Cringan, ae 29y, Capt. Confederate States Army, of Richmond City VA, s/o R. P. & Jane Cringan; Hally S. Curtis, ae 22y, d/o Chas. C. & Harriet T. Curtis; Mar 5 1863 by Rev. Chas. Mann, Rector of Abingdon and Ware Parrishes at Wilson's Creek, residence of C. C. Curtis.

Isaac Miles, ae 35y, widower, sailor, of Indian Town, King William Co VA, s/o Pleasant & Deborah Miles; Pinkey Eliza Lemon, ae 20y, d/o Mordacai & Fanny Lemon; Mar 26 1863 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Mr. Miles'.

Jacob Garlitts, ae 37y, widower, sailor, of Preston Co VA, s/o Jacob & Rosannah Garlitts; Sarah E. Medlicott, ae 18y, d/o Benj. & Mary H. Medlicott; Feb 25 1863 by Rev. A. F. Scott at John Rilee's.

Thomas B. Montague, ae 20y, teacher, s/o Thos. B. & Sarah L. Montague; Josephine T. Hill, ae 24y, of New Kent Co VA, d/o John & Tabitha Hill; July 28 1864 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Oswald S. Kemp's.
Marriages of Gloucester County, Virginia. 1860's

George P. Beazley, ae 23y, farmer, of Middlesex Co VA, s/o John L. & Laura L. Beazley; Indianna M. Broocke, ae 22y, d/o Temple & Catharine Broocke; Oct 2 1864 by Rev. John Pollard, Jr.

William C. Dutton, ae 22y, soldier, Confederate Army, s/o John W. & Sarah Ann Dutton; Maria F. Hibble, ae 18y, d/o Mat & Letty Hibble; Nov 8 1861 by Rev. John W. Tucker at Letty R. Hibble’s.

Joseph Haynes, ae 45y, widower, farmer, s/o Geo. & Nancy Haynes; Henrietta Dobson, ae 24y, of Mathews Co VA, d/o John & Nancy Dobson; Dec 28 1864 by Rev. Chas. Mann, Rector of Abingdon & Ware Parrishes.

Frederick H. Wolfe, ae 22y, Lt. C. S. Army, s/o John B. & Eliza A. Wolfe; Sarah E. Thrift, ae 21y, d/o Thos. J. & Eliza Thrift; Dec 29 1864 by Rev. John T. Tucker at Thos. Thrift’s.

James M. Bonnywell, ae 25y, waterman, of Accomac Co VA, s/o John & Sally Bonnywell; Emily Bonnywell, ae 23y, widow, of Accomac Co VA, d/o Leyburn & Nancy Sparrow; Feb 18 1866 by Rev. John W. Shield at my house in York Co VA.

Addison Lemon, ae 32y, s/o John & Sally Lemon; Martha A. Robinson, ae 24y, of King and Queen Co VA, d/o --- Robinson; Mar 9 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Cappahosic.

William D. Kelly, ae 28y, soldier, Confederate Army, of Accomac Co VA, s/o Wm. & Rebecca Kelly; Harriet E. West, ae 21y, d/o Isaac & Harriet West; Mar 13 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at Mrs. West’s.

Beverly Dunston, ae 40y, widower, farmer, s/o John & Martha Dunston; Doretta C. Drisgall, ae 30y, widow, d/o Thos. & --- Marchant; Apr 11 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Beverly Dunston’s.

Thomas J. Proctor, ae 20y, farmer, s/o James H. & Elizabeth Proctor; Lucretia Fletcher, ae 19y, d/o James B. & Lilly S. Fletcher; May 4 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott.

Hiram L. Thrift, ae 26y, farmer, s/o John & Frances Thrift; Mary Frances Mason, ae 22y, d/o Leonard & Elizabeth Mason; May 11 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Mr. Mason’s.

Thomas F. Wilkins, ae 46y, carpenter, s/o Nathan & Ann Wilkins; Ann Maria Robins, ae 23y, d/o Francis & Sarah Robins; May 16 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Robert Walden’s.

Hugh G. Wyatt, ae 22y, farmer, s/o James B. & Helen E. Wyatt; Elizabeth Susan Singleton, ae 20y, d/o John F. & Eliza S. Singleton; May 16 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at Singleton’s Chapel.

Benjamin P. Philips, ae 37y, widower, merchant, of Elizabeth City Co VA, s/o Geo. & Susan Philips; Julia Pointer, ae 22y, d/o Cyrus C. & Martha Pointer; Aug 31 1865 by Rev. John D. Tucker at Christian C. Pointer’s.

John W. Williams, ae 34y, farmer, of Norfolk VA, s/o Wm. & Eliza Williams; Betty H. Thornton, ae 24y, d/o Francis & Betsy Thornton; Sept 20 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott.

Joseph Green, ae 22y, oysterman, of York Co VA, s/o Wm. & Dianna Green; Rebecca Shackelford, ae 17y, d/o John W. & Sarah Shackelford; Oct 4 1865 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at John Philip’s.


Charles E. Brooks, ae 29y, widower, farmer, s/o James & Elizabeth Brooks; Elizabeth F. Dutton, ae 21y, d/o Wm. H. & Elizabeth Dutton; Oct 10 1865 by Rev. John W. Tucker at Elizabeth Booker’s.

William B. Catlett, ae 26y, farmer, s/o John T. & Martha Catlett; Mary Booth, ae 22y, d/o Thos. B. & Margaret Booth; Oct 12 1865 by Rev. Chas. Mann, Rector of Ware Parrish at Ware Church.

James H. Brown, ae 26y, widower, oyster, s/o Chas. & Dorothy Brown; Susan E. Blake, ae 19y, d/o John & Nancy Blake; Oct 19 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at John Blake’s.

John H. Cuffman, ae 22y, oysterman, of St. Mary’s Co MD, s/o John Henry & Martha Cuffman; Charlotte E. Brown, ae 21y, d/o Chas. & Dorothy E. Brown; Oct 19 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at Mrs. Brown’s.

Joseph H. Lawson, ae 23y, farmer, s/o Chas. & Fanny Coats Lawson; Mary E. Wyatt, ae 22y d/o Geo. W. & Sarah Wyatt; Oct 26 1865 by Rev. John W. Tucker at Geo. Wyatt’s.

Horace A. Purcell, ae 38y, farmer, s/o Wm. R. & Charity Purcell; Ann Maria Griffin, ae 21y, d/o Thos. D. & Maria Griffin; Oct 31 1865 by Rev. John W. Tucker at Wm. D. Griffin’s.

Issac H. Carrington, ae 38y, widower, lawyer, of Richmond VA, s/o Paul & Emma Carrington; Ann Seddon Smith, ae 23y, of Glen Roy, d/o Wm. P. & Marian Smith; Nov 7 1865 by Rev. Chas. Mann at Glen Roy.

Joseph H. Coats, ae 22y, farmer, s/o Belchy & Nancy Coats; Sarah F. Lawson, ae 17y, d/o James W. & Jane Lawson; Nov 2 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at Jane Lawson’s.

Thomas Mason, ae 36y, widower, of York Co
Marriages of Gloucester County, Virginia. 1860’s

VA, s/o Anthony & Elizabeth Mason; Mary Elizabeth Elliott, ae 27y, d/o John & Elizabeth Elliott; Nov 2 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at George W. Cruser’s.

John Coats, ae 47y, widower, farmer, s/o John & Mary Coats; Margaret Ann West, ae 28y, d/o Wm. & Courtney West; Nov 7 1865 by Rev. W. S. Hawkins at John Coats’.

Henry Smith, ae 47y, widower, farmer, s/o Michael & Frances Smith; Mary Eliza Hornsby, ae 25y, widow, of York Co VA, d/o Benjamin & Jane Kelly; Nov 11 1865 by Rev. John W. Tucker.

Nathaniel Wilkins, ae 20y, s/o Nathan F. & Lilly A. Shackelford Wilkins; Frances A. S Moore, ae 14y, d/o Zack & Elizabeth A. Moore; Nov 16 1865 by Rev. John W. Tucker.

Wilbert F. Ralph, ae 25y, of Kent Co MD, lived Talbot Co MD, farmer, s/o Wm. H. & Mary A. Ralph; Mollie A. Bray, ae 21y, d/o Thos. J. & Martha A. Bray; Nov 21 1865 by Rev. John D. Tucker at Thos. Bray’s.

Samuel D. Pointer, ae 23y, harness maker, s/o Seth & Gracy Pointer; Eugenia E. Harwood, ae 17y, d/o John A. & Emma Harwood; Dec 6 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at S. Pointer’s.

George A. Roane, ae 31y, farmer, s/o Major & Matilda Roane; Margaret A. Booth, ae 20y, d/o Thos. B. & Margaret M. Booth; Dec 7, 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Bellamy’s Church.

Washington Cook, ae 35y, farmer, a freed man, s/o Wm. & Jenny Cook; Lucy Blufoot, ae 35y, a freed woman of color, d/o Frank & Lucy Blufoot; Dec 7 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott.

Henry Sinclair, ae 21y, farmer, of Elizabeth City Co VA, s/o Jefferson B. & Georgianna Sinclair; Martha L. Catlett, ae 21y, d/o John Tabb & Martha S. Catlett; Dec 12 1865 by Rev. Chas. Mann, at Ware Church.

James H. Acra, ae 40y, widower, farmer, s/o Jacob & Ann J. Acra; Matilda Ann Dutton, ae 35y, widow, of Mathews Co VA, d/o Benja. & Nancy Booker; Dec 12 1865 by Rev. Chs. Mann.

James L. Philipotts, ae 31y, farmer, s/o John & Ann Philipotts; Hester A. Hall, ae 21y d/o Thos. & Maria Hall; Dec 14 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at Mrs. Ann S. Amory’s.

Jhaman M. Leavitt, ae 24y, harness maker, s/o John S. & Frances Leavitt; Mary F. Stubbs, ae 22y, d/o Lawrence S. & Mary Stubbs; Dec 21 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond.

Washington Robins, ae 34y, widower, mechanic, s/o Thos. & Elizabeth Robins; Sarah Ann Thomas, ae 32y, widow, d/o Jesse & Mary Thomas; Dec 24 1865 by Rev. David Coulling at Mrs. Thomas’.

Edward A. Pippin, ae 38y, widower, tailor, s/o Edward H. & Ann C. Pippin; Mary Graham Hall, ae 29y, d/o John & Fanny Hall; Dec 21 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Henry Burges’.

William C. Trevillian, ae 22y, farmer, s/o Augustine S. & Emily Trevillian; Maria G. Adams, ae 23y, d/o Geo. W. & Martha Adams; Dec 25 1865 by Rev. W. G. Hammond at Geo. W. Adam’s.

Lorenzo Driver, ae 28y, oysterman, free person of color, s/o John & Polly Cook; Mary Ann Lancaster, ae 21y, free person of color, d/o Isaac & Polly Lancaster; Dec 31 1865 by Rev. A. F. Scott at Bethlehem Church.

John H. Nye, ae 29y, widower, oysterman, of ENGLAND, s/o Wm. & Sarah Nye; Sarah Euphanny Rilee, ae 22y, d/o Thos. R. & Susan Rilee; Dec 28 1865 by Rev. John Pollard, Jr.

William S. Miller, ae 30y, farmer, of Mathews Co VA, s/o Seth F. & Letitia Miller; Virginia A. Dutton, ae 15y, d/o Wm. J. & Mary Dutton; July 7 1864 by Rev. J. G. Councill at Powatan L. Palmer’s.

John Dobson, ae 53y, widower, farmer, of Hanover Co VA, s/o Pitman & Martha Dobson; Lucy Ann Dutton, ae 27y, d/o --- & ---Mallory; Feb 14 1865 at Lucy A. Dutton’s.

Edward Nuttall, ae 21y, farmer, s/o James & Mary E. Nuttall; Frances Ann Hudgens, ae 18y, d/o Claiborne & Lucy Ann Hudgens; May 18 1865 by Rev. J. G. Councill at Mrs. Dennis’.

[T to be continued in future issues.]

The Staff of the FTS thank Frances Haywood for allowing us to copy the preceding material from her book, Marriages of Gloucester County, Virginia.
The Mathews Light Virginia Artillery

Submitted by Marie Hodges from the Internet

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The Mathews Light Artillery was organized during July 1861. A total of 72 men enlisted in the unit on July 18 or 20, 1861. The balance of the year was spent in organization and training. Available records indicate that the Mathews Light Artillery began as Company H, 61st Virginia Militia, and continued under that designation until that unit was disbanded on May 14, 1862.

Little detail is known of the organization and training of the Mathews Light Artillery. Its organization, however, was unusually stable. Its officers served together, without promotions or transfers, for the entire war.

Officers and Support Personnel:

Andrew D. Armistead, Captain
John F. Stoakes, 1st Lieutenant
Albert F. Diggs, 2nd Lieutenant
Nathan H. Walker, 2nd Lieutenant
Columbus Anderton, 4th/5th Corporal
Lewis H. Ashberry, Artificer
Thomas J. Diggs, Corporal (until March 5, 1864)
J. R. Diggs, Bugler
Henry F. Bell, Bugler
Bailey D. Hudgins, Artificer
Humphrey Hudgins, Quartermaster Sergeant
John D. Hudgins, 5th Sergeant
Labin Hudgins, Corporal
Robert F. Hudgins, Sergeant
Elijah T. Minter, 6th/4th Corporal

A total of 174 men are listed in records of the Mathews Light Artillery.

Roster:


ANDERTON, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: Corp., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H., VA. Listed on 3/9/63, 4/15/63, 5/3/63, 6/8/64 and 7/29/64 clothing receipts. Granted 7 day leave on 8/20/63. Pres. as 4th Corp. on 4/30/64. Pres. as 5th Corp. on 10/31/64, 12/31/64 and

ARMISTEAD, ANDREW D.: Capt., Wide variety of clothing, forage and ration receipts are on file. Payroll records and other documents indicate that he was present most of the war.


ARMISTEAD, PETER K.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Listed on 3/9/63, 3/14/63, 4/13/63, 4/15/63, 6/18/64, and 7/29/64 clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64 muster roll. Transf. to Fredericksburg Light Art. on 7/27/64 per special order 176/22.


ASHBURY, LEWIS H.; Artificer, Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Listed on 2/15/63, 4/1/63, and 4/15/63 clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.


ASHBURY, OSCAR HERBERT (HARWOOD): Enl. on 10/25/63 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Farmville, VA on 4/11-21/65.


BELL, HENRY F.: Bugler, Enl. on 9/15/62 in Henrico Co. Listed on various clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.

BLAKE, JAMES: Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.

BLAKE, RICHARD H.: Teamster, Enl. on 7/20/61 at Matthew C.H. Listed on extra duty roll 7-12/63. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.


BORDUM, N. B.: Enl. on ?. Taken POW at Farmville Gen. Hosp. on 4/14/65.

BORDUM, THOMAS L.: Enl. on 10/14/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all muster rolls. Buried in the Smith-Borum Cem., Mathews Co., VA.


BRIDGES, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN "FRANK": Teamster, Enl. on 8/19/62 in Henrico Co. Listed on extra duty rolls as a teamster 8-12/63. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. On 1909 Mathews Co. Pension list drawing benefits under act of 1888.

BRIDGES, THOMAS: Teamster, Enl. on 8/19/62 in Henrico Co. Listed on extra duty rolls as a teamster 8-12/63. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Farmville, VA on 4/11-21/65.


BROOKS, THOMAS J.: Enl. on 12/16/63 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. B. 1844 D. 1929. Buried in the St. Paul's Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

BROWNLEY, OSCAR HERBERT (HARWOOD): Enl. on 10/25/63 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on
The Mathews Light Virginia Artillery

4/9/65. B. 5/6/1844 D. 8/6/1918 in Richmond, VA.


BURROUGHS, GEORGE W.: Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64. Deserted on 10/13/64. Released at Fort Monroe on 10/21/64, described as 5’9”, grey eyes, light hair. B. 5/2/1842. D. 6/12/1906. Buried in the St. Paul’s Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

BURROUGHS, JOHN L.: Enl. on 3/31/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64. Deserted on 10/13/64. Released at Fort Monroe, VA on 10/21/64, described as 5’6”, hazel eyes, light hair.

BURROUGHS, WILLIAM S.: Enl. on 2/24/64 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. B. 7/6/1845. Buried in the Borum Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

CALLIS, CHARLES H.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65. Received at Fort Monroe, VA on 1/27/65, rebel deserter come through Federal lines at Yorktown, VA, took oath at Fort Monroe on 2/4/65. Described as 5’9”, black eyes, black hair. Res. of Mathews Co.

CALLIS, CHARLES J.: Enl. on 9/1/62 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. B. 7/6/1845.

CALLIS, GEORGE W.: Enl. on 8/24/63 at Mathews C.H., VA. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65. Received at Fort Monroe, VA on 1/27/65, rebel deserter come through Federal lines at Yorktown, VA, took oath at Fort Monroe on 2/4/65. Described as 6’, brown hair, blue eyes. Res. of Matthews Co.

CALLIS, JAMES A.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.

CALLIS, GEORGE W.: Enl. on 8/24/63 at Matthew C.H., VA. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65. Received at Fort Monroe, VA on 1/27/65, rebel deserter come through Federal lines at Yorktown, VA, took oath at Fort Monroe on 2/4/65. Described as 6’, brown hair, blue eyes. Res. of Matthews Co.

CHRISTIAN, THOMAS B. A.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Sick in hosp. near Chaffin’s Farm since 2/1/65 per 2/28/65 rolls. Taken POW at Fair Grounds Post Hosp. at Petersburg on 4/2/65 while suffering from remittent fever. Still in hosp. 5/25/65.

COLLONA, JOHN W.: Enl. on 4/26/63 in Henrico Co. Granted 18 day leave on 1/2/64. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Sick in Hosp. near Chaffin’s Farm since 2/1/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Paroled at Burkesville, VA on 4/22/65. B. 12/17/1834 D. 10/12/1903. Buried in the Oak Grove Cem., Portsmouth, VA.


DAVIS, FLETCHER C.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Paid as a teamster for 111 days 7/1-10/20/62. Pres. on 4/30/64 and 7/29/64 clothing receipt, then NFR.


DAVIS, RALPH M.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H., VA. Detailed to Quartermaster Dept. for 118 days 7/1-10/27/62. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.


DIGGS, BAILEY M.: Enl. on 10/6/63 in
Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. Buried in the Morgan Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

DIGGS, BENJAMIN F.: Enl. on 3/31/64 in Henrico Co., due $50 enlistment bounty. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls.


DIGGS, ISAAC M.: Enl. on 8/9/63 in Henrico Co., described as age 42, blue eyes, dark hair, occ. carpenter. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. B. 1822 D. 1904, buried in a family cemetery, Mathews Co., VA.

DIGGS, JAMES A.: Enl. on 2/19/64 in Henrico Co. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. Buried in the Diggs-Machen Cem., Mathews Co., VA.


DIGGS, THOMAS S.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H., VA. Listed on a variety of clothing receipts. Given 19 day furlough on 2/8/63, then age 23. Pres. Corp. until 3/5/64 per 4/30/64 roll. Deserted on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll, described as having black hair and eyes, 6'–", occ. boat builder. Res. of Matthew Co. B. 7/4/1838 D. 8/4/1913, buried in the Hudgins Cem., Mathews Co., VA.


EDWARDS, JAMES WILLIAM: Enl. on 12/19/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 12/31/64 and 2/28/65 rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65.

FORREST (FOREST), CORNELIUS: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64. Deserted to the enemy on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Entered Federal lines at Yorktown. Took oath at Fort Monroe, 10/21/64, described as 5'10"", blue eyes, black hair, res. of Mathews Co. Sent to Baltimore, MD.

FORREST (FOREST), E. C.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls.

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FORREST (FOREST), JOHN S.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/13/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Entered Federal lines at Yorktown on 3/19/65, sent to Provost Marshall at Bermuda Hundred.

FORREST (FOREST), WILLIAM J.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 1/27/65 (2/4/65), described as 5'9 3/4", black eyes, black hair, res. of Mathews Co. Sent to Norfolk, VA on 1/30/65.

FOSTER, JAMES WILLIAM: Transferred from Co. F, 5th VA Cav. on 7/26/64. Pres. on all subsequent rolls. On 1909 Mathews Co. Pension list drawing benefits under act of 1902.


GOVIN, JAMES E.: Enl. on 2/22/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls. Buried in the Trinity Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

GRINWELL, JOHN B.: Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Deserted on 2/28/64 per 4/30/64 roll, took oath at Fort Monroe, described as 5'11", brown hair, blue eyes, res. of Mathews Co.


HUDGINS, CHARLES D.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Matthews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Deserted on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 11/13/64, described as 5'11", hazel eyes, light hair, res. of Mathews Co. Released after taking the oath, sent to Baltimore, MD. B. 1844 D. 1930. Buried in the St. Paul's Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

HUDGINS, CHARLES E.: Enl. on 12/16/63 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Deserted on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 11/13/64, described as 5'10 1/8", grey eyes, brown hair, res. of Mathews Co.


HUDGINS, JAMES K.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Deserted on 2/28/64 per 4/30/64 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 3/14/64, dark hair, blue eyes, 5'6", res. of Mathews Co. B. 1/21/1843 D. 12/26/1917, buried in St. Paul's Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

HUDGINS, JOHN D.: 5th Sgt., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64. AWOL in Mathews Co. since 1/10/65 per 2/28/65 roll. B. 1838 D. 1900. Buried in a family cem., Mathews Co., VA.

HUDGINS, JOHN R.: Corp., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64. Deserted on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Took oath at Fort
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cem. in Mathews Co.

LEWIS, JOHN W.: Enl. on 3/31/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls. Also served in Co. C, 14th NC Inf. B. 6/10/1846 D. 2/6/1935. Buried in Haynes Chapel Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

LEWIS, ROBERT T.: Enl. on 9/1/62 in Henrico Co. Absent on 30 day furlough since 4/8/64. Pres. on 10/31/64, 12/31/64 and 2/28/65 rolls.


LUMSDEN, L. J.: M.D. PWR only. Family claims that he was in the battle of New Market, VA while a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute.

MICKELBOROUGH, HENRY: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all muster rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. Previously served in the 61st VA Militia, where he enl. on 7/19/61 in Mathews Co., described as age 18, light eyes, light hair, occ. sailor.


MILLER, THOMAS C.: Enl. on 8/24/63 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on all rolls. Taken POW on 4/6/65 in Prince Edward Co., sent to City Point then to Newport News. WIA late in war. In City Point Depot Field Hosp., wounded in left ankle. Age given as 19 on 5/3/65.


MINTER, ARCHIBALD: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. in hosp. 7/6/62 to 8/31/62 as a nurse. Pres. on hospital muster rolls 3/1/64 to 8/31/64 as ward master. Absent, detailed as a nurse in hospital near Chaffin's Farm on 4/30/64, 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 rolls. Pres. on 2/28/65 roll.

MINTER, ELIJAH T.: Corp., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on all rolls. 6th Corp. on 4/30/64. 4th Corp. on 10/31/64. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. B. 2/18/1841 D. 10/17/1924. Buried in the Pear Tree Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

MINTER, JAMES K.: Enl. on 10/28/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls.


MORGAN, HENRY F.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Deserted on 10/13/64, described as 6'1 3/4", black hair, grey eyes. At Fort Monroe on 10/21/64, took oath of allegiance to the U.S., sent to Baltimore, released.

MORGAN, JOHN J.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Deserted on 10/13/64, described as 6'1 3/4", black hair, grey eyes, res. of Mathews Co. At Fort Monroe on 10/21/64, took oath of allegiance to the U.S., sent to Baltimore, released.

MORGAN, JOHN P.: Enl. on 11/13/63 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 2/4/65, described as 5'9"e", black hair, grey eyes. Res. of Mathews Co. B. 5/10/1845 D. 12/12/1925. Buried in the Forrest Cem., Mathews Co., VA.


MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS: 8th Corp., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64.
Deserted on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 11/13/64, described as 5'10 3/4", red hair, hazel eyes. Res. of Mathews Co. Member of Franklin Buchanan Camp UCV, Baltimore, postwar. Member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate State in the State of Maryland. MLCSH. Buried in the Loudon Park Cem., Baltimore, MD.


OWENS, JOHN B.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Deserted on 10/13/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 11/13/64, described as 5'9", brown hair, hazel eyes. "Came into Federal lines at Yorktown."


OWENS, THOMAS J.: Enl. on 10/9/62 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Deserted on 1/20/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Took oath at Fort Monroe on 2/4/65, described as 6'1", brown hair, hazel eyes. Res. of Mathews Co.

OWENS, WILLIAM L.: Enl. on 8/10/63 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls. Described as age 24, 5'5", grey eyes, light hair, farmer, res. of Mathews Co. on 7/29/64 document. B. 1839 D. 1893. Buried in the Haynes Chapel Cem., Mathes Co., VA.

PARKER, ELISHA: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on all rolls.


PUGH, ELIAS H.: Corp., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Furloughed on 2/8/63, described as age 22, 5'8", grey eyes, dark hair, occ. farmer, res. of Mathews Co. Pres. as Pvt. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 rolls. Appointed Corp. on 1/1/65. Pres. on 2/28/65. Buried in the Minter-Pugh Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

RANSONE, CHARLES C.: Enl. on 4/8/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 4/30/64 and 10/31/64 rolls. Detailed to HQ, Artillery, 1st Corp., ANV 11/17/64 per 12/31/64 and 2/28/65 rolls.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES F.: Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 rolls. Absent on 15 day furlough from 2/22/65 per 2/28/65 roll.


SHACKELFORD, WILLIAM H.: Enl. on 8/7/63 in Henrico Co., described as age 41, 6'1", black hair, black eyes, farmer, res. of Mathews Co. Pres. on all rolls.

SHACKELFORD, JOHN W.: Enl. on 9/1/63 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls. Buried in the Milford Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

SHACKELFORD, JOEL W.: Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 rolls. Absent on 15 day furlough per 2/28/65 roll. WIA late war, probably Sailor's Creek. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. Buried in the Trinity Episcopal Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

SHACKELFORD, JOHN E.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on all rolls.

SHACKELFORD, WILLIAM H.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on all rolls.

The Mathews Light Virginia Artillery
The Mathews Light Virginia Artillery

7/20/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all subsequent rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65.


WESTON, NAPOLEON B.: 3rd Sgt., Enl. on 7/20/64 at Mathews C.H. Received $32 on 11/20/64 for expenses incurred in arresting deserters from Wise's Brigade (4 men were Clybern, Gibson, French and Pugh), to bring in men from the 59th VA Inf. and Co. D, 10th VA Cav., especially Sgt. Metzler of Co. A, 59th VA Inf. who broke parole and escaped from camp. Paid $12 on 11/27/64 for expenses incurred in arresting deserters. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Absent sick since 10/23/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Absent on 20-day furlough on 12/31/64 roll. Pres. on 2/28/65 roll. WIA in left ankles by spherical case shell. Taken POW at Farmville, Prince Edward Co. on 4/6/65. Treated for wounds in Hosp. at City Point, VA in 4-5/65. Sent to Newport News, VA where held until he took the oath on 6/14/65. Described as 5'10", dark hair, blue eyes. B. 1839 D. 1915. Buried in Christ Chapel Episcopal Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

WESTON, THOMAS RUFUS: Enl. on 7/20/64 at Mathews C.H. Received $32 on 11/20/64 for expenses incurred in arresting deserters from Wise's Brigade (4 men were Clybern, Gibson, French and Pugh), to bring in men from the 59th VA Inf. and Co. D, 10th VA Cav., especially Sgt. Metzler of Co. A, 59th VA Inf. who broke parole and escaped from camp. Paid $12 on 11/27/64 for expenses incurred in arresting deserters. Pres. on 4/30/64 roll. Absent sick since 10/23/64 per 10/31/64 roll. Absent on 20-day furlough on 12/31/64 roll. Pres. on 2/28/65 roll. WIA in left ankles by spherical case shell. Taken POW at Farmville, Prince Edward Co. on 4/6/65. Treated for wounds in Hosp. at City Point, VA in 4-5/65. Sent to Newport News, VA where held until he took the oath on 6/14/65. Described as 5'10", dark hair, blue eyes. B. 1839 D. 1915. Buried in Christ Chapel Episcopal Church Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

WHITE, GEORGE T.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64.

WHITE, GEORGE W.: Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64 and 10/31/64 rolls. Absent on 30 day furlough (since 12/21/64) per 12/31/64 roll. Pres. on 2/28/65. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. Buried in the Providence Cem., Mathews Co., VA.


WHITE, JOHN W.: Enl. on 7/20/61 at Mathews C.H. Paid as a teamster 7-12/63. Pres. on 4/30/64, 10/31/64, and 12/31/64 rolls. Absent on 15 day furlough since 2/14/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Detailed as ambulance driver for btxn. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. B. 1843 D. 1891. Buried in a family cemetery in Mathews Co., VA.


WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY: Enl. on 4/8/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on all rolls. Buried in the Providence Cem., Mathews Co., VA.

WHITE, WILLIAM W.: 3rd Corp./2nd Corp., Enl. on 7/18/61 at Mathews C.H. Pres. on 4/30/64 as 3rd Corp. Pres. on 10/31/64 and 12/31/64 as 2nd Corp. Deserted on 1/20/65 per 2/28/65 roll. Federals incidated that he took the oath in Washington, DC on 1/9/65.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN: Enl. on 10/27/64 in Henrico Co. Pres. on 10/31/64, 12/31/64 and 2/28/65 rolls. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., VA on 4/9/65. B. 10/18/1921 D. 2/16/1903. Buried

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
http://members.aol.com/jweaver300/grayson/vaco-gi.htm#glou
Co. L2, 1st VA Cav., Gloucester Light Dragoons Became Co. A, 5th VA Cav.
Co. A, 26th VA Inf., York River Infantry
Co. B2, 26th VA Inf., Gloucester Grays.
Co. E, 26th VA Inf., Lincoln Hunters
Co. F, 26th VA Inf., Gloucester Invincibles
Co. A, 34th VA Inf., Gloucester Artillery

MATHEWS COUNTY
http://members.aol.com/jweaver300/grayson/vacomn.htm#math
Mathews Light Artillery (Armistead’s)
Co. F3, 5th VA Cav. Mathews Light Dragoons
Co. D, 26th VA Inf., Capt. Alexander James' Co.
Surname Files

The Gloucester Society has set up a VERTICAL FILE in the Virginia Room at the Gloucester (VA) Library. In addition to local articles of interest, a SURNAME FILE is being compiled. You are encouraged to submit your family data so that others may share. Information may be left at the front desk or mailed to:

Gloucester Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 367
Gloucester, Virginia 23061

Also, we solicit copies of your computer GEDCOM files in this connection, and files on various Gloucester SURNAMES are available at LRHUNT@inna.net. The current SURNAMES included in the file are:

A. ACRA, ALLARD, ARMISTEAD, & ASH.
B. BANISTER, BANKS, BAYTOP, BERNARD, BLANTON, BOOKER, BOOTH, BOSWELL, BRAY, BROWN, BRYAN, BUCKNER, BURWELL, & BUSBY.
C. CARMINE, CARY, CATLETT, CHAPMAN, CLAYTON, COLEMAN, COLLIER, & COOKE.
D. DAVIS, DEAL, DEDMON, DIGGS, DIXON, DUNN & DUTTON.
E. ELLIOTT, EMERSON, & EPPS.
F. FIELD, FIGG, & FOSTER.
G. GIBBS, GRAVES, GRAY, GREENE, GROOME, GUIBOT (CUIOT), & GWYN.
H. HAINES, HARRIS, HOPKINS, HIGGENBOTHAM, HOGG, & HUDSON.
I. ISHAM
J. JAQUELIN, & JONES.
K. KEMP, & KING.
L. LEWIS
N. NUNNALLY, & NUTTALL.
O. OLIVER, & OVERTON.
P. PATE, PHILPOTTS, & PURCELL.
Q. QUILLIN.
R. RANSONE, READE, ROBINS, ROWE, & ROYSTER.
S. SEARS, SHACKELFORD, SINGLETON, SMITH, STEVENS, STONE, STUBBLEFIELD, & STUBBS.
T. TALIAFERRO, TAYLOR, TEMPLEMAN, TENNIS, THOMAS, THURSTON, & TIMBERLAKE.
W. WALKER, WARNER, WASHINGTON, WATERS, WEST, WIATT, WHITE, WILSON, & WOODLAND.
Y. YATES.