

PART TAKEN BY SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR

The following composition by Miss McClellan of grade nine of the High School won the medal presented by the U. D. C. Chapter of the year of 1910 across the sunny year of our loved land, led by the of sin and strife, swept a dark on whose crest rode a vision of night of god of war. With harden- and heard snowy from centur- and age, mounted upon a cannon, a harse, he leaned from his on high and gazed on the earth With the keen sword of hatred w. With the keen sword of hatred w. he one of his velus through ed flowed the crimson blood of war with a smile of satanic satisfac- Mars poured the deadly spirit in the country we love. in the fancy hearing the the and his victims, with a grim ish of his victims, with a grim the man of vision folded his arms and waited. "In days gone I have won my strength and found glory in the cry of the helpless wo- and the sight of her husband's d. What care I if the fields run the blood of fellow men, or that ground is covered with newly made ies? I have accomplished work in centuries past; the future holds us of labors awaiting me. My shall never wane so long as the of man is ruled with jealousy, or strife." through the calm of the evening up from the earth below, came the of a cannon's roar, and hearing, he drew closer around himself the of power in which he was ed and laughed in glee. My work is calling me," he cried gantly. "The hosts of battle me not, I am there in their midst, rying my unseen emblems of war, cannon and horse, I move among amies of men and do my deadly s. My sweetest music is the cry the wounded and dying; my fond- dream is of the fields of earth ed in the smoke of battle and orim- with the blood of the brothers of n. In the years we are entering th the sound of the cannon my r's craving will be satisfied. I ll revel in the wall of the helpless d, the moan of the suffering wo- and in the dying groan of the ang man of the country I now rule, when I, the mighty god of war er a land, I sweep all else before, I rule supreme!"

In December 1860, South Carolina led a convention of secession, to which one hundred and nine of her best and wisest statesmen were elected to meet in Charleston. For many months previous to this convention relations between the North and South had been very unfriendly. The North refused the South of treating her as an equal, which was untrue, and denied the rights she thought were hers.

In November 1860, the party of the North which was most unjust to the South elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States, and his attitude toward the South had been very unfair. South Carolina thought it best not to remain under the rule. Having voluntarily entered the Union of states in 1788, South Carolina conscientiously felt that she had a right to secede from the Union any time she saw best. The secession was made, not to bring about war, as is sometimes charged, but was to bring peace. Other states soon followed the lead taken by South Carolina and declared themselves no longer a part of the United States of America. For nearly five years following the secession of these states, our country fought one of the most memorable wars in the world's history—The War of Secession.

Since South Carolina was no longer a part of the Union, Governor Pickens of South Carolina asked the Federal Government at Washington to give up Fort Sumter, near Charleston, as it stood on South Carolina soil. Jefferson Davis who had been elected as president of the Confederacy made the same request and promises were made that the Fort would be given over to the Confederates. However, war ships and supplies were sent from the North to strengthen and hold Fort Sumter.

General Beauregard, who was in command of the Confederates at Charleston sent a note to the Federal soldiers, asking them to leave peacefully. The Federal commander, Major Anderson thought best to do as the Confederates asked, but could not do so without authority from the Federal Government. In April 1861, two armed war vessels came to Fort Sumter, sent by President Lincoln to make war on the Confederacy. The vessels of the Confederates and the Federal war ships began to fight for the possession of Fort Sumter. For thirty-four hours the battle waged, then the Federalarrison surrendered Fort Sumter and fled back north in the vessels whose names had meant the beginning of the great war. Thus, the War of Secession was begun by the sending of war vessels by Lincoln to make war against the South. When the unsuccessful expedition returned to New York Lincoln sent a great army by land to make war against the South in the Confederacy. Richmond, Va., was selected by the Confederates their capital.

Fort Sumter was taken by the Confederates under General Beauregard in April 1861. In April 1863 nine Federal war vessels again entered the harbor to take Fort Sumter from the Confederates. The war vessels from the North were the finest upon the seas at that time. Five hundred and

fifty officers and men of the First Regiment of South Carolina artillery held the Fort. In the battle that followed one of the Federal war-ships, the Keokuk was torn to pieces by shells fired by the Confederates. Four other of the Federal vessels were badly injured. After a fierce fight that lasted all day, the entire fleet of vessels sailed back north late in the afternoon. The Keokuk was so badly torn up by the shells she sunk in Charleston harbor the morning after the battle.

For the defense of Charleston, the Confederates built two forts on the upper end of Morris Island. These forts were known as Battery Gregg and Battery Wagner. On the lower end of the island, Federal infantry came ashore and set up their batteries. Fire was opened between the enemies and six thousand Federal soldiers advanced against Battery Wagner. The Confederates repulsed the charges and held their position. Heavy cannon were set up at the southern end of Morris Island and their shells thrown into Fort Sumter. The walls of the fort were broken down and the war vessels again sailed up to capture Fort Sumter. On the ruins of the Fort, the dauntless Confederates stood and held back the enemy, thus holding the Fort. In September 1863, the commander of the Federal fleet demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. The fearless Confederates said the Federalists could have the fort when they were able to take and hold it. As the boats full of armed men of the enemy reached the landing place, the it was dark, the Confederates were ready for them. Under Major Stephen Elliott the rifle-men met the enemy with shot, torpedoes, and pieces of brick. The enemy fled, and many prisoners were taken by the Confederates. Then, the Federal cannon began to fire into the fort. Forty-one days and nights bombardment lasted. The brave Confederates repulsed every charge made to take the fort, and held their ground.

In July 1864 another and final attempt to take the fort was made by the Federal forces. The same spirit that was shown by the soldiers of South Carolina throughout the war, and plainly seen again. Through the months of August and September, the fort was charged with cannon balls for sixty days, the Confederates fought with such deadly aim that fifty one of the enemy's best cannon were battered to pieces. Fort Sumter was never captured by the Federals. The fighting against the greatest odds, the Southern soldiers who stood ready to defend this important point, showed bravery and heroism that the world has never seen excelled.

On July 21st 1861 the first great land battle of the war was fought at Bull Run near Manassas Junction, Va. In which the Union forces under General McDowell were defeated by the Confederates under Beauregard. General Bernard E. Bee of Charleston, S. C. commanded a brigade in the left wing of the Confederate army in this battle, General Bee, pointing to General T. J. Jackson, exclaimed "Look at General Jackson, standing like a stone wall," and thus General Jackson was given the name of "Stone-wall" by which name he became famous. Brave General Bernard Bee lost his life in the battle of First Manassas.

In 1860 Maxey Gregg of South Carolina was appointed a member of the Convention of Secession. At the beginning of the war he was appointed Commander of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. In 1862 Gregg was made commander of the Fifth Regiment, later First, Twelfth, Fourteenth Regiments and Orr's Rifle Regiment of South Carolina.

In June 1862 when McClellan led the Federal forces against Richmond, Gen. Lee began to fight him. McClellan attempted to get away from the Confederate forces, but they pursued him, led by Gregg's Carolinians. The Federal forces halted on the top of a high ridge near Gaines Mill where a battle followed. Acting on General Lee's orders, Gregg led his men across the hill; face to face with the enemy. Other Confederate forces came to help Gregg's men and a little later McClellan was driven thru the swamps to the lower part of the James River.

Later in 1862, Gregg's brigade joined the foot cavalry of Stonewall Jackson and they went to the upper Rappahannock in Virginia to fight against the Federal forces under General Pope. The supplies for Gen. Pope's army were stored in a warehouse at Manassas. The Confederates arrived at Manassas ahead of the Federals, and appropriated for their own use, the supplies that were waiting for Pope's army; these supplies included food, clothing and ammunition. When Pope's army arrived at Manassas, they found no food, while the enemy was well fed, and in the best of spirits. The two armies were arranged on the field, for the battle of Second Manassas, August, 1862. During the battle Gen. Gregg's brigade held the left end of the Confederate line of battle. In six great attacks the Federal army under Pope tried to cause the Confederates but the Carolinians held them back. Through the fierce of the fight, the soldiers from the Palmetto State never faltered. The enemy was reinforced, but the brave Confederate soldiers continued to hold them back. The two lines of the opposing forces came so near together, the Confederates used their bayonets, and some even fought with rocks, with the result that they held the place. A little later, the Federal Army of Pope was defeated, and driven across the Potomac, and out of Virginia.

No soldiers who fought in this famous battle did more to win the glorious victory of Second Manassas than did the brave Carolinians who followed Gen. Maxey Gregg.

In 1863 in the charge at Chancellorsville, Va., Gen. Samuel McGowan of Laurens, S. C., led his brigade with that of A. P. Hill's division to form the front part of the Confederate line of battle, McGowan, in the face of greatest danger, stood near the flag of the First Regiment and cheered on his brave soldiers. He was wounded by a bullet, and as he fell, Col. Edwards of the Thirteenth Regiment rushed forward to lead the brigade. Colonel Edwards was shot, and Colonel Abner Perrin, of the Fourteenth Regiment took command. The entire Confederate army rushed against the Federal forces and drove them out of the Wilderness. In this battle the Confederates fought with a force of sixty thousand against an opposing army of one hundred and thirty thousand.

In July 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn. strong Federal forces held the top of a long slope. As McGowan's brigade went forward and started up the hill, every side of which was covered with their dead and wounded comrades, the brave Carolinians marched as they did when on parade. When the other soldiers saw their bravery, they cheered warmly for South Carolina. Colonel Abner Perrin, commander of the brigade, led the line, and called to his men to follow. The enemy was scattered and the flag of the First Regiment was the first Confederate banner raised in the town of Gettysburg.

In May 1864 Lee wished to strike the first blow at Grant's army in the Wilderness of northern Virginia. The brigade of McGowan was led forward with the other Confederate forces. Nobly did they do their part in the struggle which ended with Grant being driven back.

At Spottsylvania a few days later, Lee and Grant fought another great battle. The struggle was so fierce, the place came to be known as Bloody Angle. Again the Carolinians proved themselves heroes. In this battle Gen. McGowan was wounded and Col. J. N. Brown of the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded the brigade until Grant was driven from the field.

Of the brave sons of South Carolina the courage of none has exceeded that of General Wade Hampton. In 1861 Hampton was commander of a body of soldiers known as Hampton's Legion. In the first Battle of Manassas, he led his six hundred men to capture the Federal cannon, which they did. Hampton was slightly wounded. Later at Seven Pines he led an entire brigade; during seven day's battle, Hampton led Stonewall Jackson's brigade of foot soldiers. In 1864 as Brigadier General of one of the brigades of cavalry led by General J. E. B. Stuart, many deeds of bravery were performed by the men under Hampton.

In November 1862 when the forces of Lee and Burnside faced each other across the Rappahannock, Hampton with about two hundred of his men crossed the stream, dashed into the camp of the enemy and captured one hundred prisoners, and as many horses.

In the same year, buried deep in the snow of northern Virginia, as the two armies of Lee and Burnside were preparing to fight at Fredericksburg, Hampton selected five hundred troopers and set forth to strike the rear of the Federal forces. For three nights the soldiers slept in the snow, then they rode into the town of Dumfries where a large number of prisoners and wagons were captured from the very midst of Burnside's army.

In 1864 the campaign of the Wilderness being closed by the defeat of Grant's army at Cold Harbor near Richmond, Sheridan was sent with nine thousand men by Grant to break up the railroads in northern Virginia. With four thousand Confederate horsemen, Hampton stood between Sheridan and the railroads. With his forces which included Butler's South Carolinians, Hampton attacked Sheridan and drove him back. Sheridan's Trevilian Campaign failed completely.

In the struggle between Grant and Lee at Petersburg, Virginia, the mounted horsemen of Hampton played an important part. In March 1865 at Fayetteville, N. C., Hampton with about one thousand Confederate horsemen dashed into the midst of the Federal troops under Kilpatrick where five thousand cavalymen were asleep. In the struggle that followed a thousand Federals were slain, wounded or taken prisoners.

At Petersburg, Va., in 1864 General Johnson Hagood of South Carolina as brigadier General in command of the Eleventh, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments of South Carolina, and Rouse's South Carolina battalion boldly charged the breast work of the enemy and drove Benjamin F. Butler's forces from Petersburg, and helped in the defeat of Butler at Bermuda Hundred.

In 1864 Hagood led seven hundred men against a Federal breastwork. Two hundred of Hagood's men charged and entered the enemy's works. A Federal officer seized the flag of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of South Carolina and ordered them to surrender. General Hagood rushed forward, shot the officer and handed the flag to J. D. Stoner. Clad in rags and hungry, Hagood's men stood in snow sixty-seven days, helping to keep Grant's great army out of Petersburg.

General Joseph B. Kershaw, a beloved General from our midst led a brigade in many of the most famous battles of the War of Secession.

In 1863 in the battle at Chickamauga, Ga., Kershaw's Brigade took part. After a long and bloody fight the hill was captured by the Confederates. An open field of eight hundred yards lay between Kershaw and the main Federal line. Advancing with bayonets, Kershaw's men forced the enemy to give up their position. During the night the whole Federal army fled

from the field.

At Spottsylvania, Va., in 1864 Kershaw's brigade with the rest of Longstreet's corps, started into the wilderness of northern Virginia. The brigade was led by Gen. J. D. Kennedy, another South Carolinian. The outnumbered, the Carolinians held their ground and checked the course of Grant's army. Longstreet and Micah Jenkins, the latter from the Palmetto State, led a force another way, struck Grant's army in the flank and the Federal army was driven from the field.

At Fredericksburg, Md., the brigade of Kershaw was reinforced by the addition of the Fifteenth Regiment and Third battalion of South Carolina. Some of Kershaw's men were placed on top of Mary's Hill; the remainder of his troops, with Georgians and North Carolinians were placed at the foot of the hill behind a stone wall. Of the thousands of Federal troops who advanced to capture the hill, not one ever reached it.

During the fight at Fredericksburg, in the fiercest part of the battle, young Richard Kirkland of South Carolina crept over the stone wall and carried water to the wounded soldiers of the enemy. When the Federal forces saw the soldier in gray crossing the battle line, shot were rained in his direction, fearlessly the young Carolinian continued in his errand of mercy. When the enemy realized his bravery he was warmly cheered; and when his deed of heroism was over, the young soldier returned to his ranks unharmed. The Saviour said "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." Who can understand the marvelous greatness of the young South Carolina soldier who was willing to offer his life for his enemy?

At the beginning of the second day's fight at Gettysburg, Kershaw's brigade reached the field. In the face of the greatest danger, the Confederates held their fire and advanced. The enemy was driven to the top of the ridge beyond. A large part of the glory of that second day at Gettysburg belongs to the Carolinians of Kershaw's brigade.

In the battle of First Manassas, Micah Jenkins as Colonel of the Fifth South Carolina Regiment led his men to the front. In 1862 he led the Regiment known as Palmetto Sharpshooters in the Battle of Williamsburg near Richmond. Later in 1862 a brigade was placed under his command.

During the Battle of First Manassas a brigade commanded by General Nathan Evans of South Carolina was placed in front of the famous Stone Bridge. The Fourth South Carolina Regiment, under Colonel J. B. Sloan, were a part of this brigade. With a force of only nine hundred men, Evans held back, for several hours a force of nine thousand Federal soldiers.

In the battle of Martinsboro, Tenn. Gen. Arthur Manigault, also of South Carolina, led a brigade of South Carolinians to form part of the front line of the Confederate line of battle. Philip Sheridan's brigade met that of Manigault with a charge of cannon and muskets; for a short time the brigade of Manigault fell back. Led by Manigault himself the troopers made such a fierce assault upon Sheridan that he and his forces fled thru the woods, carrying with them all of the Federal forces on that part of the field. Manigault's brigade also fought in

the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn. in 1863. Under Col. Pressley the Carolinians repulsed the enemy, seized three heavy guns and turned them against the foe.

Some of the Carolina horsemen were not under Gen. Hampton's personal command. These formed the brigade of Gen. Mart W. Gary, who aided in the defense of Richmond. Gallantly and bravely they fought to the end.

In October 1864 Col. Haskell rode in front of Richmond with one hundred horsemen of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment. With undaunted courage they rode straight into the midst of an entire Federal brigade of cavalry under Kautz and put them all to flight.

Many more battles were fought in the War of Secession by the soldiers of South Carolina; many victories were won by their bravery. With unbroken courage many of them stood ragged and hungry in the army under Lee that surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865.

Then with sad hearts, but with courage undimmed the pitiful remnant of the army of brave sons of South Carolina, proudly unconquered, only outnumbered, turned their steps toward their beloved Palmetto State.

Sixty one thousand South Carolinians took part in the War of Secession, ten thousand old men and boys remained at home to protect their country and homes from the enemy.

Scattered over this sunny land of ours are the lowly graves of the Confederate soldiers, many of whom fell upon the battle fields. The spots may be unknown and unmarked, as we stand in spirit, or in truth, beside the last resting place of our heroes, let us reverently offer a prayer of thankfulness to the Father of us all, for the heritage they left us; the example they gave, to dare and fight, if need be, die, for what we think is right.

If, perhaps, in the retrospect of later years, one questions the wisdom of the step South Carolina took in seceding from the Union, be it far from us to criticize by thought or word. Let us rejoice that the step was made, for by it, South Carolina showed to the world her true spirit. In the events that followed the secession, the men of South Carolina showed that they knew how, not only to live nobly, fight bravely, but to die fearlessly. Maybe, as true sons and daughters of the Palmetto State, uphold the standard set for us by "The Part South Carolina took in the War of Secession."

FOUR KILLED IN WRECK

Operator Arrested Charged With Letting Freights Collide.

Raleigh, N. C., June 30.—G. S. Jacobs, twenty years old, Seaboard Air Line railway telegraph operator at Franklinton, N. C., under arrest charged with manslaughter in connection with the deaths of four trainmen in a head-on collision between two fast freight trains near Franklinton early today, was in the Wake county jail in this city tonight, having been brought here for safe keeping. Jacobs, earlier in the day, was convicted in the mayor's court at Franklinton of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Although no threats against Jacobs were made openly at Franklinton, feeling was said to be high, and the authorities deemed it best to remove him to Raleigh.

Both engineers, H. Gaskins, of Portsmouth, Va., and Samuel G. Linkous, of Raleigh; Fireman O. L. Wells, of Raleigh, and brakeman George Napier of Richmond, white, were killed, and John Smith, negro fireman, and T. O. Jones, brakeman, of Raleigh were injured.

The bodies of the trainmen are buried beneath the debris, and it is regarded as doubtful if they ever would be recovered, as it was believed they were cremated.

The authorities are holding Jacobs responsible for the wreck. It was declared he failed to hold the northbound train and deliver an order annulling a previous order to meet the southbound train at Kittrell, eight miles north of Franklinton and making the new meeting point. The southbound train received the new order at Kittrell, but Jacobs, it is charged, failed to hold the northbound train at Franklinton and the two met in a hollow, at the bottom of two hills, on a sharp curve about three miles north of that point.

Railroad men described the smash-up as one of the most disastrous freight wrecks in the history of the road. Both trains were running rapidly down grade in an effort to gather speed to climb the hills beyond, and when the crash came, the two engines, weighing more than 150 tons each, were demolished and buried under the wreckage of twenty-six heavily loaded cars. The whole mass was jumbled together within a space of 300 feet. The wreck-age burst into flames immediately, and everything of a combustible nature was consumed.

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