STORY OF BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK

Oft-Told History Related By One Who Was There and Took Part.

SHERIDAN WAS SURPRISED

A Defeat and Route That Was Almost Unexplainable to Both Sides.

(By Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton, With Introductory By Maj. John W. Daniel.)

An interesting article on the great battle of Cedar Creek (sometimes called Belle Grove, and sometimes Middleton's) is furnished by General Wharton, who there commanded a division of three brigades. The brigades were small, having lost heavily at Winchester the night before, and in many battles of that year, including Lloyd's Farm, New Market, Cold Harbor and numerous minor actions. They were commanded at Cedar Creek by Colonel Thomas Smith, Colonel McDonald, of New Castle, Craig county, and Major Peter J. Otey, the late distinguished representative from Lynchburg.

The following facts about this battle may now be regarded as settled, although for a time false rumors were circulated.

1. Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early planned the battle. It was the most successful illustration during the war (except the movement which brought Jackson to Richmond before the Seven Days' battles) of the operation of converging columns on a focal point. He sent "with a view to attack" his topographical engineer officer, Major Jed. Hotchkiss, and the senior division commander of the Second Corps, Major-General John B. Gordon, to the top of Three Top Mountain, which overhangs the Shenandoah River, and presents a clear view of the field, on October 17th to take observations. Hotchkiss brought back to him that night a sketch map of the enemy's position. Gordon came to see him next day, the 18th, and substantiated the report of Hotchkiss that the enemy could be assailed on their left flank.

Early summoned his chief officers that day, gave each his specific instructions, had a bridge built across the Shenandoah at its first crossing, put Gordon in command of the Second Corps, which was to turn the left and arranged three other columns to make simultaneous assaults. The separte columns were commanded by Major-General Gordon, who crossed the Shenandoah at Bowman's Ford of the Shenandoah; Major-General Kershaw commanded the Second, which crossed at Bowman's Mill Ford of Cedar Creek, just above its junction with the Shenandoah; Brigadier-General Wharton commanded the Third column, which crossed Cedar Creek with his division, and Colonel T. H. Carter's artillery on the bridge and at the Ford of the Valley Pike; and the Fourth column, under Brigadier-General Thomas L. Rosser, crossed Cedar Creek after first being repulsed at Kupp's Mill on the Confederate left. Col. W. H. Payne, afterwards General Payne, went ahead of Gordon with his little cavalry brigade, Major (now Judge) Daniel A. Grimsley, of Culpeper, heading his leading squadron.

Early, in person, first put Kershaw's division, his right center, in action, and then rode rapidly to his left center, crossed Cedar Creek, and went with it in action near Belle Grove.

2. Early never halted the army. It was first halted by the Sixth Corps, operated first on the southwest side, and then on the northwest side of Meadow Brook (or Marsh Run). When Early arrived Ramseur's and Pegram's divisions of the Second Corps were in action, and hard pressed, and Gordon's division, under Brigadier-General Evans, hot pressed from the right to the extreme left of the army. At Ramseur's and Pegram's request Early instantly sent in Wharton's division to assist them, though a heavy fog, which, with the smoke of battle, obscured the hard-contested field. Wharton's assault was most gallantly and promptly made, and was repulsed by Getty's division and the Federal artillery.

3. Change of front of both armies now occurred; the enemy retiring north to Middletown and posting themselves on elevated ground. At 10 o'clock Major-General H. G. Wright, commanding the Federal army, had the field on hand, and was ready for counter assault. Sheridan arrived a little later and waited until 4 P. M.

4. Early endeavored to advance again at 1 o'clock, and Gordon's division, by his direction, made a tentative assault, which was repulsed. Sheridan could see see the open field, and was fully prepared and ready. The second time the army was halted by heavy and steady forces of the enemy; not by Early, but against his wish, will and endeavor.

5. Early full arranged to get off his army and its captures, including some 1,500 prisoners, and did get them off in full season when he found he could not advance. He did get his prisoners entirely off, and landed them in safety at Southern points.

The breaking of a bridge and the stampede of the troops, lost the captured artillery and the wagons.

6. This much I have thought well to say now in presenting the valuable and entertaining paper of General Wharton, for which we are much indebted.

The cause of Early's disaster is a very plain one—i. e., the far greater number of his enemies, and their stubborn fighting—especially the steadiness of the Sixth Corps, which never was panicked; but on the contrary, was getting the best of the Second Corps of our army before Early reinforced it with Wharton's division.

The Federal cavalry was overwhelmingly more powerful than ours, being well mounted, while ours was not; being well armed, while ours was not, and being so mugh more numerous, overmatched our thin lines of horsemen at every point.

General Wharton, beloved and honored by his men for his virtues as a man, and for his sturdy, constant and efficient qualities as an officer, has added an attractive page to our military history.

He fully says of General Early, in a letter which lies before me: "I do not think that any general, with the possible exception of Stonewall Jackson, could have accomplished more with the inadequate force and difficulties he had to contend with, than did General Early."

This General concludes with a very remarkable and interesting statement, that supports what Early always contended—i. e., that the afternoon assault of Sheridan's army was loyally made and ought to have been repulsed. This statement is that General Sheridan "did not resume the fight, but merely to make a demonstration," and that when "he saw the infantry on our (the Confederate) left giving away and retreating from his skirmish line, he ordered his cavalry to pursue the fleeing enemy."

JOHN W. DANIEL.

After the defeat of General Early's forces at Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864, and the hurried retrat from Fisher's Hill, two days later, General Early fell back up the Valley of the Shenandoah; not being pursued by General Sheridan, remained for about three weeks reorganizing and resting his men and getting supplies. About this time General Kershaw's Division was sent to General Early's assistance. General Early moved down the Valley and took position near Fisher's Hill. On the 17th of October Gen. John B. Gordon, with one or two of his staff, and Major Jed. Hotchkiss, topographical engineer, rode up to the top of the Massanutten Mountain, where there was a signal station. From the top of the mountain the position of the army of General Sheridan could be readily seen. A sketch was made by Major Hotchkiss, showing the elevation of the several camps, roads, etc.

CONFERENCE OF GENERAL EARLY WITH HIS CHIEF OFFICERS, OCTOBER 18TH, AND PLAN OF ATTACK.

With this sketch General Gordon returned, and, calling by my tent, told me where he had been and what he had seen, and said he was going to General Early's quarters. The General told me that General Early had summoned all of the division commanders for consultation. General Gordon was present, and soon Generals Kershaw, Ramseur, Pegram and Gen. W. H. Payne, of the cavalry, arrived. General Early then asked General Gordon to explain the sketch and what he had seen from the signal station on the top of the Massanutten Mountain. This General Gordon did. After some discussion and general interchange of suggestions, it was determined to make an attack on the certainly unsuspecting enemy at daybreak or before the next morning. Colonel, afterwards General, W. H. Payne was to charge the pickets on the extreme left of the Federal line, at the ford and on the bank of the Shenandoah river. General Gordon was to take the Second Corps, which included Gordon's Division under Gen. C. A. Evans, Ramseur's and Pegram's, and move at night by a road along the base of the mountain, and as soon as Payne arrived or captured the pickets, Gordon was to strike the left of Sheridan, the Eighth Corps, and drive that back, and as soon as he crossed the road from Strausburg, Kershaw was to move out and join Gordon, and together push the enemy across the Valley Turnpike. In the meantime, I was to take my division along the turnpike, and as soon as the enemy was forced across the turnpike so as to clear the bridge on Cedar creek, I was to cross the bridge and move up the turnpike and take position on the right. Col. Thomas Carter, with the artillery, was to move along the turnpike, following two of my brigades, with my third brigade in rear as guard to the artillery. The plan of the attack was enthusiastically approved by all present. All were very sanguine of success, believing the attack would be a surprise, and that we would have an opportunity to regain what we had lost at Winchester on the 19th of September, one month previous.

INSTRUCTIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

After talking over the proposed plan so that each could clearly understand what each one was directed and expected to accomplish, as we were separating General Early remarked, if there should be failure, that officer who failed to carry out promptly his part of the programme would receive the criticism we ought to expect, and he was confident we would. General Ramseur replied, "General Early, I am sure we are going to win, and if we do not, I shall apply for leave of absence to go to see my little daughter, whom I have never seen." I rejoined I thought I had a stronger claim, as I had a boy four months old I wanted to see; others made similar requests or joking remarks. All were confident of success when each returned to make the necessary preparations to carry out his respective orders.

General Gordon, having the longest and most difficult road, moved his corps out earliest. About midnight I left my camp, on the right of the turnpike at Fisher's Hill, and moved with two brigades, leaving the third to follow Col. Carter's artillery as guard, and moved along the turnpike until I had passed the point at which the road turns to Strasburg, halting my command to wait the arrival of the artillery. While waiting I ordered a company of sharpshooters to the front, directed them to examine their guns, and if any were loaded, to draw the load, and expained to the officers that I wished to capture the picket post of the Federals without firing a gun or causing any noise to alarm the enemy at the bridge or in the camps.

WHARTON'S TROOPS CAPTURING PICKETS AT VALLEY PIKE CROSSING.

We moved on quickly, and when about fifty yards from the rifle-pits or breastworks which had been thrown up for the protection of the outposts or pickets, my men were deployed and made a rush and captured the pickets between 4 and 5 o'clock, not a gun being fired or any noise made that could have been heard by the enemy. As soon as I sent the prisoners to the rear I ordered up my column on the turnpike as near as I thought advisable. Colonel Carter also moved up his artillery. I had waited in this position for perhaps two or three hours when General Early, with several of his staff, appeared. I reported to him what I had done, and he saw I was ready to proceed and waiting the movement of the other command. General Early asked if I had heard any firing toward the right, in the direction of General Payne and General Gordon. I told him I had not. All was quiet; we rode out a short distance, stopped and listened, but not a sound was heard. General Early remarked, "Gordon should have attacked by this time," saying, as he left me, he would ride over to see what General Kershaw was doing, General Kershaw's position being in the direction of where General Gordon was to attack the enemy (the Eighth Federal Corps). About a half hour after General Early left me I heard firing, which I supposed was caused by General Gordon's attack. The firing soon increased; then there were several shots from the cannon. The firing on the right of our line against the Eighth Corps soon stirred up the Federals on the north side of the turnpike. Colonel Carter ran up several pieces of his artillery and fired in the direction of the Nineteenth Corps, and, we learned afterwards, with such good effect as to materially interfere with its formation and organization.

GORDON'S AND KERSHAW'S ADVANCE.

General Gordon's attack upon the Eighth Corps was evidently a surprise. He, with the assistance of General Kershaw, soon routed that corps, killing and wounding and capturing many. Gordon and Kershaw pushed the routed Eighth Corps across the turnpike, struck the Nineteenth Corps, which was also driven back in some confusion, but making resistance more or less effective. As soon as the enemy was forced back north of the turnpike and the bridge over Cedar creek, I moved forward with two brigades, followed by Colonel Carter with his artillery, with my third brigade in rear of the artillery.

STRAGGLERS.

As we crossed the rising ground, east of the bridge, there seemed to be a number of stragglers in the camp and in the rear of the attacking force. Col. Thomas Smith, who was in command of the leading brigade, detached a guard and sent him with orders to all stragglers to join their commands at once. Colonel Smith's officer reported a comparatively small number of soldiers straggling, but that most of them were teamsters now connected with the quartermaster and commissary departments or citizens who were following the army.

ARRIVAL OF WHARTON'S TROOPS ON RIGHT OF SECOND CORPS.

When my column, moving along the turnpike, arrived about opposite the right of General Gordon and General Kershaw the firing was quite sharp. I could not see our forces, owing to the depression, or learn where the firing was. But I could see a line of battle on a plateau across a valley through which a small stream flows. The line of battle was the Sixth Corps, which up to that time had not been engaged, but was simply awaiting the advance of our forces (Gordon and Kershaw), then engaged in the ravine at the base of the higher ground upon which the Sixth Corps was in line of battle.

RAMSEUR AND PEGRAM FORCED BACK AND CALL FOR HELP.

As I was about to move forward to turn the left flank of the Sixth Corps, Colonel Carter having in the meantime come up with his artillery, General General Ramseur and General Pegram came up hurriedly and requested me to go, each to his assistance, as each said his men were being forced back and needed assistance. I replied I thought I had best try to turn the flank of the line of battle on the opposite plateau (this was the Sixth Corps), but seeing General Early a short distance from us, near the artillery which seemed to be getting in position to open fire on the town on the opposite plateau (the Sixth Corps), I suggested we would refer the matter to him. Riding up to General Early, I told him what I had intended to do, when Generals Ramseur and Pegram explained their position.

WHARTON MOVES TO HELP PEGRAM, AND IS REPULSED BY SIXTH CORPS.

General Early told me to go to the assistance of General Pegram. I moved at once with two briagdes (which had come up, my line being still in the rear of the artillery by the flank), but while moving as rapidly as practicable to get in position, some one in the rear of the line gave the order to charge—"Charge! our men are giving way!" The men, thinking the order was properly given, rushed forward in some disorder and irregularity, diving toward the position held by the Sixth Corps. I was riding at the head of the line, and before I could get back to correct the error the men had gotten so far I could not correct the mistake that had been made, but had to order a general charge. In making this charge, we were at a great disadvantage, having to pass through a thick patch of corn and by a house and across a ditch, about ten or twelve feet wide and three or four feet deep, and then up a steep hill with some trees and bushes.

Our movement was plainly seen by the Sixth Corps, and, of course, were in position to receive our charge, while our men, starting without proper orders or in proper condition, and moving over difficult ground and climbing a steep ascent, were at a great disadvantage. Consequently, we failed to accomplish our purposes, and lost very heavily in killed and wounded. When I reached the edge of the road which extended up the steep ascent I found the left of the Sixth Corps had either been forced back or changed front to meet our attack. Realizing that any further effort to force back the Sixth Corps with my already depleted ranks would result in almost annihilation, I ordered the men to fall back, first to the ditch or creek at the foot of the hill; but finding we were still subjected to the fire of the enemy, and having no support in the direction of General Gordon's line, I ordered the men to fall back to a position near the turnpike, and ordered up my third brigade, and began to rearrange the command for frontier movements to cary out the original directions. In the meantime I could see the Sixth Corps steadily moving back in good order, and only disturbed by the shells of Colonel Carter's artillery.

WHARTON MOVES FORWARD NORTH OF MIDDLETOWN.

Before I had gotten my command prepared to move forward, General Early ordered me to move through the town (Middletown) and take position on the eastern edge of the town, on the right or south side of the turnpike. Very soon after getting in position a battery was placed on the turnpike on my left, which commenced to exchange shells with a battery on the turnpike, on a wooded hill, about one mile in our front. From my position I could see troops moving about on the eminence near the battery on my left on the turnpike, but supposed at the time that General Early was preparing for a further forward move.

I think it was about 11 A. M. when I placed my command, as ordered by General Early, as above stated. Being on the extreme right, I was closely watching my front, and any movements that might be made on my right, expecting orders to move forward. We remained quiet, resting in line. We remained in this position until 4 or 5 P. M., when I noticed considerable activity and movements among the Federal troops which occupied the eminence, before referred to, in our front.

WHARTON'S MEN REPULSE THE FEDERAL CAVALRY CHARGES THREE TIMES.

About 5 P. M., or perhaps a little later, a body of cavalry appeared and formed a line of battle on the south side of the turnpike, directly in my front. About the same time a line of infantry moved out from the north side of the turnpike, moving in the direction of our left; all of our troops being on the north side of the turnpike, except the battery in the turnpike and my line, which was on the south side of the turnpike. From the preparations it was evident the enemy were preparing to attack us.

In a short time the enemy deployed and came with a dashing charge upon my command. This charge was repulsed by my command, leaving many dead as well as riderless horses. The cavalary fell back out of range of our guns, but soon reformed. In the meantime I advanced my line about two hundred yards to a high fence, and again we repulsed the cavalry charge, the cavalry again falling back. While the cavalry were preparing for a third charge, I heard firing on our left. I sent a courier to ascertain what was going on. He soon returned and reported that our forces on the left had been driven back and that the whole line was retreating in disorder, and that the battery on the turnpike was retiring. I at once ordered my command to fall back, keeping in line of battle. We were again for the third time charged. We faced about and again drove back the attack. A Federal color bearer was killed in about twenty feet of our line. One of the captains of the Thirty-eighth Battalion ran to capture the flag, but was captured himself by the retreating troops. After the third repulse, the cavalry left our front and dashed to our left and through the villarge (Middletown).

WHARTON RETIRES BY GORDON'S MORNING ROUTE.

We then retired and left the field by the route and road General Gordon had taken the night previous, and arrived at our camp on Fisher's Hill about 11 A. M., just twenty-four hours from the time we had departed, expecting a glorious retreat, but now after an inglorious rout tired and disappointed.

I reported to General Early that I was back in my camp, and that I had gotten out in fairly good order. The next morning General Early retired with his command up the Valley, my brigade forming his rear guard, but we were not pursued. Some days after, General Gordon and General Kershaw were ordered to join General Lee's army. After some weeks my command was ordered to Fisher's Hill to prepare for winter quarters. Thus ended General Early's "Valley Campaign," which had been very much criticised in most instances, I think.

THE PLAN OF BATTLE WELL CONDUCTED—COMMENTS.

With regard to the Cedar Creek battle, I wish only to add that the plan of battle was well conducted. Each commander carried out his orders successfully until about 9 A. M. on the 19th up to that time it was a brilliant success. The enemy had been routed, and had made but very ineffective resistance. About that time or a little later I arrived, as above stated, with two briagdes. Colonel Carter also came up with his artillery. I think it was a mistake to have ordered my two small brigades to charge the Sixth Corps, especially under the great disadvantages offered by the rough ground. The enemy were in a good position, and prepared, with overwhelming numbers, to receive our attack. Had my original orders been carried out, which were to continue to move on to the right until the enemy's flank was turned, the result might have been very different. As it was the attack was futile, and the loss to my command very serious. Why we did not move on later I cannot say. Of course, I did not know the condition of our forces on my left; but with the lights then before me, I expected a continuous forward movement, and after taking my position on the south side of the turnpike, on the east of the village of Middletown, I was certainly expecting, for several hours, orders to move forward. One serious mistake, I think, was made in not sending the prisoners and artillery captured in the morning to a reasonable distance for safety. There was ample time for that purpose.

During the afternoon there were some straglers and citizens about and in the captured camps, but this was after the fighting, for the morning had ceased. The failure to move forward was not caused by "straggling." Whatever else may have caused or contributed to the halt.

I could spin this statement out much longer, but know I have already exhausted your patience and taken up too much of your valuable time.

A TALK WITH SHERIDAN AFTER THE WAR.

A few months after the close of the war I met and travelled for some time with General Sheridan. We went over the Valley Campaign of 1864. The General admitted that when he reached the field he found his army in rather demoralized condition, except the Sixth Corps and his cavalry. He said that they were gotten in shape when he arrived, between 4 and 5 P. M. having ridden from Martinsburg, where he had spent the night, October 18th; that when he arrived he ordered the cavalry charge on the south of the turnpike, and threw out a skirmish line on the north side. He did not intend to resume the fight, but merely to make a demonstration intending to make his attack the next morning. In the meantime General Early had resumed his attack, but when he saw the infantry on our left giving way and retreating from his skirmish line, he ordered his cavalry to pursue the fleeing enemy. "I soon found General Early's forces routed."

It appears our route and disaster on the afternoon of the 19th was as much of a surprise to General Sheridan as it was to us, and almost as unexplainable.

G. C. WHARTON.

VIRGINIA-MISSOURI VET.

Death of a Brave Virginian Who Fought Under Marmaduke.

The Camden Point, Mo., Bee, of January 19th, has the following account of the death of Captain L. R. Stallard, a native of Virginia, who had many relatives in Culpeper and adjoining counties:

Last Tuesday morning the sad news reached here from Hot Springs, Ark., that Captain D. R. Stallard had died there the evening before. While his death was not altogether unexpected, since he had been in poor health for a number of months, it came yet as a distinct shock to his relatives and many friends here. He had gone to Hot Springs in search of health, but we understood that he himself had not much faith in recovery. Physicians were not able to relieve him, since he suffered rather from a general decline than any specific disease. We append below a sketch of his life, as found in the "Official History of the Confederacy," and will only add, he started in active life by clerking in a store, afterwards teaching for a while in his native State, while still under twenty years of age.

Camden Point has lost in him, a highly esteemed citizen, one who had made many friends and who was always willing to help in the upbuilding of our town.

Captain David R. Stallard of Camden Point, a gallant officer of Marmaduke's cavalary, was born in Culpepper county, Va., January 17, 1836, son of Albert G. and Sallie (Luttrell) Stallard. His grandfather, David Stallard, a native of Scotland, came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. Capt. Stallard was educated in his youth at the town of Jefferson in his native county, and going west in early manhood, became engaged in farming in Saline county, Mo. When the people of his region began to separate on the great issue of the war he enlisted in Capt. John I. Robinson's company of the State Guard, with which he served until captured at Sedalia. Afterward he was a prisoner at Alton, Ill., until April, 1862, when, being released, he re-enlisted in Company D, of Col. Shelby's regiment, the First Missouri cavalry. He was elected 1st Lieutenant of Company D, and served in that capacity until the battle of Helena, when he was promoted to captain for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.

His company was selected by General John S. Marmaduke as his escort, and in this capacity he commanded the advance guard of the division, consisting of three companies, a post of honor and usefulness which he ably occupied until the end of hostilities. Among the battles and operations in which he took vart were Lexington, Blackwater, Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Helena, and all the raids and battles which followed under General Marmaduke, including the Little Rock campaign, the attack on Pine Bluff, The defeat of Steele's expedition to Camden, and the great raid into Missouri under General Price. In his report of the Little Rock campaign, General Marmaduke wrote: "My escort and the command of Captain Stallard behaved most handsomely"; and in the report of the battle on the Little Blue, October 21, 1864, Captain Stallard, commanding the advance guard, is credited with opening the fight by gallantly driving the enemy across the bridge. At the end he surrendered his company at Shreveport, La., to General Canby, and returning to northwest Missouri, began anew the duties of civil life. He has been very successful in the cattle business, and from 1889 to 1896 was engaged in banking at Camden Point. His career has been an honorable one, and he is highly regarded by the people of his county. He was a charter member of the incorporation of Camden Point and served as its first Mayor; organized and was the first president of the Bank of Camden Point, and was also the promoter and organizer and first president of the Camden Point Military Institute, an institution of incalculable benefit to the surrounding country, of which the people are justly proud. In 1871 Captain Stallard was married to Mary A., daughter of Edward P. Duncan, of Platte county, and they have two daughters, Maude and Birdie.

THE CRATER LEGION.

List of Mahone's Men Who Lost Their Lives at The Crater.

A correct list of the men of Mahone's brigade, who were killed at the Crater, has been prepared by Colonel William H. Stewart, and for preservation, has been printed on card board for distribution among survivors. The board is adorned with a Confederate battle flag, and reads as follows:

CRATER THE LEGION.

In loving remembrance of Comrades of Mahone's Brigade, Anderson's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps, A. N. V., who lost their lives in the battle of the Crater, July 30th, 1864

SIXTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Company A—Sergeant William Banks, Sergeant George McK. Hudgins, Aaron F. Jones.

Company B—James Gregory.

Company C—Lieutenant Stewart M. Spratt.

Company D—Sergeant Wilson Coates, Joseph P. James.

Company E—Sergeant Milton Babb.

Company F—Lieutenant Thomas H. Banks, Sergeant David M. Drewry, Thomas C. Frizzle, George W. Stone.

Company G—Sergeant Howard S. Wright.

Company H—Captain David Wright, George T. Crocket, Peter J. Gillerlain William J. Roberts.

Company I—Benjamin B. Crofield, Thomas J Cory.

Company K—Adolphus A. Cotton, Cornelius C. Ellett, William F. Fuqua, John E. Goode, Edmund C. Goode, Benjamin E. Phaup.

TWELFTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Company B—Leonidas H. Dean, Christopher A. Weaver.

Company C—John J. Pugh, William H. Rawles.

Company D—Charles Harbour, A. J. McMillion.

Company E—Robert Emmett Butts, James A. Farley, Marcellus W. Harrison.

Company F—Peter McKenney, William T. Welton.

Company G—Edward Burke, Jedeth Gibson, Joseph B. Sacrey.

Company H—Sergeant R. Baldry, Edmund J. White, William S. Woodhouse.

Company I—Daniel B. Finn.

Company K—Sergeant Edward Litchford, Robert Fuqua, John T. Stringer.

SIXTEENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Company A—Corporal Hamlin E. Franklin, William K. Duke, William M. Owens, Frank Pruden, Robert A. Purvis, Henry Styron, William J. White.

Company B—Lieutenant James M. Bailey.

Company D—Sergeant William J. Freeman, Stephen H. Pierce, Joseph Duck.

Company E—Captain William W. Broadbent, James M. Niblett, E. L. Owens, John W. Westbrook, John H. Ivey.

Company F—Corporal Thomas L. Brown, Benjamin B. Blankenship, Washington Eggleton, James H. Ellington, William H. Lacy.

Company G—Albion D. Joynes, James H. Land, Robert T. Smith, Walter E. Strawhand, Harrison B. Wright, Walter W. Willis.

FORTY-FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Sergeant Major Clarence M. Porter.

Company A—Corporal Oliver C. Inman.

Company B—Sergeant James McCook.

Company C—Captain Heslop M. Mingea, Joseph W. Holloway.

Company D—Sergeant Robert H. Thurman, James H. Costly.

Company E—Lieutenant Winfield S. Gee, Sergeant Charles F. Rosser, Peter M. Gill.

Company F—Samuel Hall.

Company G—Henry McDonald, William Sturdivant.

Company H—Corporal John W. Miles.

Company I—James E. Ellis, Leroy Parker, Soloman K. Savage.

Company K—Captain Beverly B. Hunter, Lieutenant Charles E. Denoon.

SIXTY-FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Company A—James H. Butt, Jeremiah Casteen, Dorustus A. Williams.

Company B—Sergeant Henry B. McClanan, Sergeant John H. Tucker, Acellus Hodges, Willoughby Nichols, George A. Sykes.

Company C—Lieutenant St. Julien Wilson, Corporal Benjamin B. Cowell, Miles W. Halstead, James M. McPherson, Thomas Turner.

Company D—John Sheppard, John H. Wood.

Company E—Alexander A. Jarvis.

Company F—James Babb, John W. Pruden.

Company G—Lieutenant Mathew M. Greene, Samuel W. Branch, Isaac H. Davis.

Company H—William H. McNider.

Company I—Sergeant M. P. Kilgore, Sergeant Smith Toppin.

Company K—Charles W. Griggs, William H. Lewton.

A Custom in Toulouse.

Toulouse has preserved a quaint custom. It has its corps of "serenos" (as they are called in Spain)—able-bodied persons who are ready to accompany the tardy revelor to his own door.—Pall Mall Gazette.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Rust On Stoves.

Please advise me through your query column, how to remove rust from stoves.
READER.

Use stove polish freely.

Training Nurses.

Will you kindly publish in your query column the address of the school for Training Nurses; and oblige.
A READER.

They are usually trained in hospitals. There is no special school for the purpose that we know of.

Backgammon.

If not against your rules; please give me the rule for playing backgammon.
MRS. J. R. C.

It would be impossible to explain the game perfectly, without a diagram.

Boy and Gun.

Please inform me if there is a law to prohibit a boy under 16 years of age, from carrying a gun off of his father's land.
A SUBSCRIBER.

There is no need of such a law. The father has full authority in the premises.

An Author's Name.

Can you tell me the correct pronunciation of the name of the author, Maarten Maartens, and of what country he is a native?
C. B.

Marten Maartens is the nom de plume of J. M. H. Vander Poorten-Schwarz. We think it is pronounced like "a" in "mare."

To Remove Stains.

1. What will take ink spots out of white flannel? 2. What will take red mud out? And will it come out after the garment has been washed several times?

1. Asaturated solution of oxatic acid rubbed well over the spots will take out the ink spots.

2. Wash the clothes with borax and hot water. 1-4 to tub of hot water.

Rural Boxes.

Can a man put up his own box on a free delivery mail route, or is he required to use a box approved by the United States?
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

It is required to put up a box approved by the Postoffice Department. Your postmaster is furnished a list of the manufacturers of the approved boxes.

The License Tax.

A. & Co. are the manufacturer of washing machines. B has been appointed their agent to sell, deliver and collect for all machines sold. B is required to send money for all machines ordered before they leave the factory. Is B required to take out a license to carry on the business?
SAMUEL BROWN.

"B" is simply buying the washing machines and will require a merchants' license and be subject to laws governing merchants.

Quotation.

In your weekly issue will you please supply the word in the following familiar quotation, and give the name of the author?

"The conscious water saw its —— and blushed."
S. C. J.

The conscious water saw its God and blushed.

Examination of Teachers.

Please answer in your next Wednesday's paper the following questions:

When will the public school examination come out? What studies will the teachers be examined on? By so doing you will greatly oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

The examinations will be held on March 1st, 2d and 3d. For particulars address Mr. Frank P. Brent, secretary State Board of Education, Richmond, Va.

The Law of Inheritance.

If a lady marries and has children by that union and then loses her husband, and later marries the second time and has one child by that marriage, who will inherit the farm at her death, which she owns in fee simple, if she leaves no will?
CONSTANT READER.

If the lady's second husband survives her he has his curtesy or life estate in the farm, and at his death it is divided equally per capita among the children of both marriages.

History Wanted.

Please inform me where I can obtain the history of General Stonewall Jackson, written by Lieutenant Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, and the price of it? I see it spoken of in and old number of the Times-Dispatch, by Dr. J. P. Smith.
A SUBSCRIBER.

This question trespasses upon our rules, but you can probably get desired information by writing to Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, editor Central Presbyterian, Richmond, Va.

A Curious Dispute.

A and B bought a farm and divided it in two parts. B took the back end. A gave B a road through to the main road in the deed. A puts a gate across B's road. Whose duty is it to keep the gate up? Can't B object to the gate across his road, and can B be forced by law to fence his road in?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Your question is one which would require an examination of the deed. We advise you to employ some lawyer to examine into the same and give you his opinion thereon.

A Widow's Address.

Kindly state in your query column, how a letter to a woman whose husband is dead should be addressed and how she should sign her own name; and oblige.
A SUBSCRIBER.

A widow should be addressed by her own christian name and her husband's surname, and she should sign her name in the same way. For example, the widow of Thomas Smith, if her maiden name was Martha Christian, should be addressed as Mrs. Merth Christian Smith, and should so sign her name.

Gravitation.

Kindly answer in your query column Sunday the following question: If two balls of the same size, one iron and the other wood, be dropped from the top of a house at the same time, will they hit the earth at the same time?
J. J. H.

The iron ball would fall faster, for, being denser, it would the more easily resist the pressure of the air. But the fall were through a vacum, there would be no difference in velocity, for gravity acts on all bodies alike.

Rights of Timber Purchase.

You will please state in your queries of next week if A sells B his timber at 10 inches on stump and upwards nine years ago and gives B nine years to cut in after the first axe is stuck to, whom does the timber belong that has grown to 11 inches and upwards since the day of sale?
A READER AND SUBSCRIBER

Of your most valuable paper.

The answer to your question depends on the language used in making the agreement. If the timber was sold at 11 inches on stump at the time the agreement was made, then B has no right to cut the timber which grows to 11 inches after the date of the agreement. On the other hand, if the agreement was to allow B to cut timber, which during the nine years had grown to eleven inches, then the owner of the land, of course, would have no right to prevent B from cutting timber which attains the 11 inches during the nine-year period. In short, it is a question as to what the original agreement was, and if such agreement was verbal its purport would have to be arrived at by questioning the parties and any witnesses to the agreement.

Book Wanted.

I wish to get a copy of "Benedict's History of the Baptists." It is a very old book and out of print. I should like to know if any of your readers has a copy.
C. A. G.

Legal Terms.

Please state in your Sunday's issue the meaning of the legal expression d. b. n. c. t. a.

Was Molly Ball a real character in the war between the States?
X. Y. Z.

De bonis non, cum testamento annexo. It means concerning goods not administered, with will annexed.

Settling Estates.

If an administrator fails to settle an estate within two years, is there a law to force him to settle after the expiration of that time?
A. READER.

This is regulated by section 2706 of the Code of Virginia, which provides for the payment of legacies and the distribution of the estate on year after the date of the order conferring authority on the first executor or administrator of a decedent.

Inherited Property.

You will greatly oblige a subscriber by answering the following: W dies and wills his widow a farm for life. At her death the farm goes to W's three children. Can one of the heirs sell his or her interest in the farm while the widow lives and give a legal title?
A READER.

Yes.

Lightning Rods.

I am building an additional room to my house. A lightening rod is attached to the chimney on the side I am building. Would there be any danger in leaving the rod there, provided I do not let the wood touch the rod, or should the rod be removed? Please answer in next issue of your voluable paper; and oblige.
A SUBSCRIBER.

With these precautions and with the rod well grounded, we should say there would be no danger.

Longfellow's Songs.

Some time ago a reader inquired if any of Longfellow's poems were set to music. There are three I can mention now, besides "The Bridge," namely: "Rainy Day," "The Arrow and the Song" and "The Day is Done." There may be others, but these are the only ones I am familiar with.
MRS. A. H. MOSS.
Chase City, Va.

The President's Power.

To decide an argument, please answer: Has the President of the United States the authority to pardon a State prisoner? The case in question is Caleb Powers, for the killing of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky. Please answer in Sunday's paper.
R. L. P.

No. The President has no authority to pardon except in the case of persons convicted in a United States court.

Confederate Crosses.

I saw in your paper that several veterans had received crosses of honor, presented by the ladies of Richmond. Will you be so kind as to answer me, through your paper, telling me just how those veterans received the crosses, who are entitled to them; if one, why not all?

I am an old soldier with an honorable discharge from the army of Northern Virginia, Company A, Nineteenth Virginia Infantry, Crutchfield Brigade, Jackson's old army corps.
OLD CONFEDERATE VETERAN.
Who reads your paper daily.

Write to Mrs. N. V. Randolph, No. 611 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va., and she will tell you exactly the conditions on which crosses of honor can be obtained.

President's Cabinet.

Will you kindly place in your query column of Wednesday's Times-Dispatch the following:

Name President Roosevelt's cabinet, with salaries of each. Vice President Fairbank's salary? Salaries of Chief Justice Fuller and his eight associate judges? Salary of Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Secretary of State, Elihu Root; Secretary of Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; Secretary of War, Wm. H. Taft; Secretary of [illegible] of the Interior, E. A. Hitchcock; Secretary [illegible] of Commerce and Labor, Victor H. Metcalf; Attorney-General, Wm. H. Moody; Postmaster-General, Geo. B. Cortelyou. Salary of each, $8,000 a year.

The salary of the Chief Justice is $13,000 a year; of the Associate Justices, $12,500 each.

The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia is $400 for regular sessions, $240 for extra sessions.

Master and Servant.

If I send my servant to fell timber, charging him not to go on adjoining property, and the servant does go on the adjoining property, can I be held responsible for the act?
W. F. T.

The general rule is that the master is liable for the acts of his servant, not only when they are directed by him, but also when the scope of his employment is such that he has been left at liberty to do the acts complained of. "The wrong, for which the master shall respond need not be an intentional wrong; indeed, the liability is commonly all the plainer if not. It is not merely for the wrongful acts he was directed to do, but the wrongful acts he was suffered to that the master must respond. But the liability of the master for international acts which constitute legal wrongs can only arise when that which is done is within the real or apparent scope of the masters business. It does not arise where the servant has stepped aside from his employment to commit an act which the master neither directed, in fact, nor could be supposed from the nature of his employment, to have authorized or expected the servant to do. The motive of the servant in committing the act is important; for if he supposes he is acting in furtherance of the master's interest under a discretionary authority which the master has conferred upon him, the case will generally have an aspect quite different from what it would present if it were manifest that malice were being indulged irrespective of the master's interest. It is immaterial to the master's responsibility that the servant at the time was neglecting some rule of caution which the master had prescribed, or was exceeding his master's instructions, or was disregarding them in some particular, and that the injury, which actually resulted, is attributable to the servant's failure to observe the directions given him. In other words, it is not sufficient for the master to give proper directns; he must also see that they are obeyed."

In order to answer the above query it will be necessary for our correspondent to apply the above rules to the particular facts in the case to which he refers. As they are not set out in full it will be seen that it is impossible for us to answer this question intelligently.