

THE W.M. CADETS PREPARED FOR THE BATTLE

Movement to Wreak Vengeance on Lexington Under Way When Smith Arrives.

YIELD TO HIS LEADERSHIP

But for His Influence, Bloody Chapter Would Have Been Written.

Contributors are requested to address all communications to the Confederate Editor, The Times-Dispatch, and when possible to specify regiment and company of soldiers mentioned.

It was in the spring of 1861, when the war cloud was looming up on the political horizon. The deep mutterings of the coming storm could be heard in the distance, and the wiser and more prudent looked anxiously into the future. In Lexington, Va., political feeling ran very high. A strong Union sentiment prevailed in the town, and among the mechanics and tradesmen.

On the other hand, the students of Washington College and the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute were almost unanimous in their sympathy with the seceded States. The committee of the institution was a splendid body of young men, representing the chivalry of the Old Dominion and the best blood from many Southern States. There was no concealment as to their feelings, and the majority of the Union party in the town. Some of the latter of the more plebeian order, as opportunity was presented, would deride and leer the cadets for their "rebellious" principles.

CADETS ARE BLAMED FOR BOILING POLE

A lot of Unionists in the town decided to show loyalty to the old flag by unfurling it from the top of a lofty pole, to be raised in front of the courthouse. Late one evening this flag was erected in the yard of a house lying in the street ready for the raising on the morrow. That night some wicked person, by boring holes, made it useless for the jubilee. I never heard who did this mischief, but was blamed the cadets, and indignation was at the boiling point. Some of them swore vengeance against the boys of stripes and buttons.

On the Saturday following, a small party of cadets, being uptown, were assaulted in the street by a large number of town tough. The cadets got the worst of the skirmish, and beat a hasty retreat to the barracks, where they related the treatment which had been accorded them. It was the park, and the pent-up fires burst forth.

The long roll was beaten and the cry was: "Get your guns! We'll storm the town." Some of the professors, hearing of the affair, appeared on the scene, but they could not restrain the maddened crowd. Some, in their impetuosity, started at once for the town with guns and ammunition. In squad or file, they poured their volleys into the streets.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on looking out of my room in the college near-by, I saw the gleam of bayonets. Rushing down to the tavern I found the streets filled with a mad excitement. Major Gilliam, the commandant, told them to form their companies, which they at once began to do. It was the work of only a few minutes for those well-drilled soldiers to organize. Their sole intention seemed to be to storm the town; they held it as responsible for the wrong which had been done them. Uptown, the firing was heard, and the report spread that the cadets were coming on a mission of vengeance. The Union party was arming itself to give the attacking party a warm reception.

The moral grandeur of that scene surpassed anything of the kind I have witnessed. There he stood, calmly looking down into the flashing bayonets and upon the glittering bayonets and ready to be bathed in the blood of Lexington's citizens. In those ranks were young men whom he knew would be slain in the streets if they went forward. Sirs, that had been over the battalion, the buzzing of muskets subsided, and there was silence. Then said he: "Young gentlemen, I know you have received a great wrong, and you have my sympathy. But this is not the way to retaliate. I appeal to your reason and better nature. Follow me, and I will see that you get redress." Then, stepping down from the stile, he started to walk, but for a moment, there was a dead silence for a moment, and the influence had triumphed, and the crisis was over. One and another began to say, "Let's go back," and on a sudden, by magic, the companies broke, and all followed their esteemed instructor.

It showed the splendid discipline of the school, and that only one born to rule, in one minute could transform a mob of cadets into a body of obedient madmen back to order and obedience. There is no record of such a scene and a moral triumph as this. On arriving at the Institute, Colonel Smith took them into one of the halls, gave them good advice, and by their own rashness and how near it had led to a tragedy, written in their own blood. Some of the professors made speeches, and the prospect of war was stoned upon. It was there that I made the remark, "If we have to fight, we will draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." An order was issued that no cadet should go uptown for the next three or four days. Virginia seceded, and those gallant young men, under Jackson, were ordered to Richmond.

CAPTURE OF U. S. STEAMER MAPLE LEAF THRILLING STORY OF VIRGINIA WATERS.

Capture of U. S. Steamer Maple Leaf Thrilling Story of Virginia Waters.

SCENE NEAR CAPE HENRY

Southern Officers Seize Vessel and Make Way Back to Richmond.

Many persons in this vicinity are familiar with the capture of the steamer Maple Leaf, which occurred one hundred and thirty years ago. The capture of the steamer Maple Leaf, which occurred one hundred and thirty years ago, was one of the most thrilling episodes of the Civil War near Cape Henry, almost at the gate of the city of Norfolk, distant about fifteen miles from the river. I refer to the capture of the United States transport Maple Leaf by Confederate prisoners of war en route from New Orleans to Fort Delaware.

To go back about one year in history will see that early in 1862 the Confederate forts at the mouth of the Mississippi River had been captured and New Orleans was occupied by quite a large force of Federal troops. General Lejeune, in command of the French navy, in command. On the 10th day of May, 1862, Norfolk was evacuated by the Confederates, and a few days after occupied in force by Federal troops under the command of General Wool, with Suffolk on the west and Elizabeth City on the south, as outposts. In the early days of June, 1862, the steamer Maple Leaf, which had left New Orleans with seventy-five or eighty Confederate prisoners of war (all officers) on board. This steamer touched at Norfolk and made a stop at Cape Henry, where the majority of the Union party in the town. Some of the latter of the more plebeian order, as opportunity was presented, would deride and leer the cadets for their "rebellious" principles.

PLLOT WORKED OUT IN GREATEST DETAIL

I copy from the diary of Lieutenant A. M. Asbury, now living at Higginsville, Mo., and Colonel J. J. Green, of Lexington, Va., who died in 1906, to whom I am indebted for the greater portion of this article. The plan was a detail of three men to be at or near each sentinel on duty talking or chaffing with him. Another party, under a leader who told the sentinels that relief guard had stacked their muskets and still another to be in readiness to assemble quickly to overawe the sentinels. The signal was the ringing of the steamer's bell, which was quickly and the plot executed that rarely had the sound of the bell died away before the Confederates were in possession of the steamer. Colonel Asbury, who was sick and lying down in the hold of the steamer, says the first intimation of the melee on the upper deck was the shouting of the sentinels among them and staffing in no uncertain sounds that they had charge of the ship.

The relocation was held, and such a rebel plot ran over the waters of the Chesapeake Bay as will never be heard again. Captain Fuller, captain of the ship, was taken to the beach, and the prisoners were placed in command, and a council of war was held. The steamer was to be taken to the beach, and a council of war was held. The steamer was to be taken to the beach, and a council of war was held. The steamer was to be taken to the beach, and a council of war was held.

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A TORPEDOBRIGADE A WORK NEAR RICHMOND

Fort Darling, on Drewry's Bluff, overlooking the James River, was one of the strongholds of the Confederates, guarding the approach to the Confederate capital at Richmond. The fort was unusually well protected, and the chief means was a battery of gunboats. This sketch was made by one of General Butler's scouts, who came up and saw the Confederates planting torpedoes to prevent the Union gunboats reaching the line of spiles.

GUIDE TAKES THEM TO ADJACENT SWAMP

Upon reaching the mainland, near Currituck Courthouse, a guide was found, who soon took them to the adjacent swamps, where they felt they were at least in hiding and would be cared for by the Southern people near. After a short stay, a guerrilla captain from Camden, hearing of their presence, came to them and finding that he possessed all the information needed, they accepted his guidance. The "Passant" was a small boat, and was used to cross the Perquimans River near Belvidere and the Chowan River about the mouth of the Seaboard Railroad about Boone, Va. They lay there about nightfall, supper in hand, and then via Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to Richmond, where they had breakfast at Spottwood Hotel. Colonel Green says that after a hasty dinner, he was ordered to go to the provost marshal, who enjoyed hugely their escapade, had his quarters at the hotel, and the next night, sight-seeing in Richmond, they took the train for their respective commands.

This reads more like a page from the Arabian Nights than the truth, but what I have written are the bare facts, attested by official reports and diaries of participants, but of such stuff as this was the Southern soldier made. W. B. Browne, in the Danville Register.

LEE'S MEN WERE NEVER TOO HUNGRY TO FIGHT

Rations So Short They Almost Starved, but Always Covered With Glory in Battle.

The undersigned was surprised, mildly so, perhaps, when Mr. Gould, of Bedford City, Va., called on him in the campaign of 1864. General Lee had so managed as to make his enemies believe that they had seventy-five "rebels" fighting them when the correct number was only thirty. But Sir, when our New England friend comes now quoting the Confederate commissary general to show that General Lee was not so very short of food for man and horse during that eventful year, I am tempted to exclaim: "The rations General St. John had in March and April, 1865, to which attention is called, were doubtless just about all the Confederate commissary general had at that time for the whole of the Yankee prisoners, Johnston's army and Lee's, all had to be supplied out of that store, for Sherman and his crowd had fixed Georgia and South Carolina as the main sources of supply. They were compelled to travel equipped as they were, and their kinsmen in the Shenandoah Valley.

In March, 1864, General Lee wrote to Longstreet in East Tennessee, that if he could not get more food, he would have to disband his army, which was forage to come from? Soon after the war General Harry Heth wrote as follows to the Philadelphia Weekly Times: "In 1864, the rations of the army were so scarce that it was necessary to resort to the use of a private, and so meagre was that double supply that frequently to appease my hunger I robbed my horse. What must have been the condition of the army, if a few of us still can recall to mind what the private's 'condition' was then? Sir, he was hungry, hungry, hungry, and then some! No sugar, coffee or other delicacies were to be had. The commissary had to be captured in 'those people,' as General Lee called the Yankees. Cornmeal, often tainted, with a very little meat, occasionally a little rice, which was only taken through the hands of our South Carolina friends, once or twice a lot of Australian canned-meat? It was called mutton on the cans, but the boys insisted that a mistake had been made in selecting the animals, that the packers did not understand how to divide the sheep from the goats! Very few of us could eat the stuff after a day or two! We were so much in presence of the enemy during the whole year that the commissary had to be cooked, three days rations of it at a time, and brought with the meat, uncooked, from the wagon train camp, and this distributed to the men on the line. Those tough old fellows, the state cornbread was broken up in the mixture, and there resulted the delicious and palatable 'coosh'."

Ar. English officer, on a visit to General Lee's camp, expressed surprise at the poverty of his soldiers in rations and uniforms. "Yes, general," said Lee, "we would like to provide better for them if we could. But you should see only the men who are in the front of and for them when they are in battle." How many victories would our army of this day achieve on "coosh" made from stale corn bread? But, Mr. Editor, the lines of this, I have a sneaking schoolboy feeling of having been telling tales out of school. General Lee was afraid the world would never realize the truth as to the odds against which the South had fought. Some of our Northern friends are beginning to get a glimpse of it. But even such an author as the Massachusetts man, who has given us the fine study, "Lee, the American," has not done this. He has not shown that General Lee was our commander-in-chief, as four to one." In the department of subsistence the odds was much greater against General Lee.

THIRD HOWITZER

LABOR OF LOVE DONE BY PATRIOTIC WOMEN

Graves of Men Who Died in Service of Southland Decorated With Flowers and Flags.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: For the past three years I have acted as chairman of the decorating committee. The women met on the morning of Memorial Day at the Soldiers' Monument, and made wreaths and bunches of flowers, and the Boy Scouts and other children in the neighborhood carried them and placed them on the graves of the fallen soldiers. The women doing this sweet work were: Misses Munford, Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Misses Jeffries, Mrs. Capers, Mrs. Swineford, Mrs. Randolph Watkins, Mrs. Blenner and son.

Miss Betty Ellison could not be with us that morning, but she with her committee, had the fence whitewashed, the ground in perfect order, the seats provided for our guests, as well as the old soldiers, Mrs. Worth, with her committee, decorated Gray Battery Monument, the unknown graves, the Maury Monument, and this year, the Pickett Monument, as well as the graves of some of the old soldiers at the home. The Misses Anderson dressed the graves of General Lee and President Davis, as well as the other members of his family. They also made the most beautiful design of crossed swords and three stars for General Stuart's grave. Each of these graves had a large flag placed at the head. And grateful to the old soldiers, as far as our flags would permit, were placed all through Hollywood by Mrs. G. L. Christian. Mrs. Blenner always places the flowers, as well as a flag, at the graves of the fallen soldiers. Mrs. P. J. White, though ill in bed, attended to every detail in regard to our parade, as well as having the correct number of flags put in before the flowers were placed there. Our kind friend, Mrs. L. O. Miller, came as usual with her arms full of Confederate flags, and a nice lunch for the occasion. She dresses herself thirty Confederate flags each year.

about 1815, Mary Lewis, the widow Peyton, no issue. Rebecca Patton, who became Mrs. Edward Marshall Fauquier County, was the daughter of Mary Lewis by her first husband. Elizabeth Nelson, born about 1793, married, in 1813, Thomas West of Averett County, Va., and had Susan West, who married William Parker about 1835, and left children: William Nelson, born about 1800, married, first, 1837, Mrs. Catherine Fox, second, in 1841, Mrs. Whiting, who was Miss Shield, of York County, Va. He had five children by the first wife, two by second, viz: Lucy Thomas Nelson, married Thomas Nelson, and had Susan, Ellen, Robert and Lily. Sally Burwell Nelson, married Felix Walton, of Hardy County, W. Va., and had children: Catherine, died unmarried; William Nelson, Jr., a student at the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., now interne in a large hospital in New York City. William Nelson, Jr., was the first male member of the New York House, and the first to be elected to his sister, Catherine. At her death it fell to the other heirs, and was sold out of the family. It is now in its original hands, and is the subject of most interest in Yorktown, Va. Thomas Nelson, born December 27, 1764, married, 1795, Frances, daughter of Governor John Page.

Thomas Nelson, born about 1796, married, 1821, Bishop William Meade as his second wife. No issue. She is buried in Fork Church graveyard, Hanover County, Va. Thomas Nelson, born about 1798, died unmarried. George N. Nelson, born about 1800, Episcopal clergyman. Married, about 1830, Elizabeth Page, of Alexandria, Va. Thomas Nelson, born 1836, died 1887 at Mount Air. Jane Nelson, unmarried. George Washington Nelson, born 1840, teacher, married, 1870, S. A. Episcopal clergyman. Rector church at Warrenton, Va. Married, 1865, Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Scollay, of Smithfield, Jefferson County, W. Va. They had three children, viz: Sally Page Nelson, born in 1855, married, 1880, Hugh Nelson, of Longwood, Clarke County, Va., and has one daughter, Nannie; Thomas Crease Nelson, Harry Nelson, and Mary Nelson. Philip Nelson, Caroline Nelson, Mary Scollay Nelson.

Notes and Queries. To the Editor of the Genealogical column: Dr. Charles Augustus Turley, graduate of William and Mary, also Philadelphia Medical College, moved to Newfield, Va., 1813, and there practiced medicine. He was married to Catherine Turley, married Ann Lee Cockrille, daughter of Colonel Richard Henry Cockrille, who served on staff of his uncle, Richard Henry Lee, known as "Landing" Lee, and was the son of Richard Henry Cockrille's mother, Ann Lee Cockrille, daughter of Colonel Richard Henry Cockrille, married Charles Turley, of Loudoun County, Va. His first wife was Mrs. Robert Another daughter of Colonel Cockrille's mother, Dr. Thornton, whose daughter married Dr. Mortimer D. Williams, son of Colonel Vincent Williams, who was killed in Indian wars. Will the editor please give any information possible? Very truly, A. R. R. 1207 Decatur Street, Manchester, Va.

Chapline. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Cross, of Oakland, Cal., would like to correspond with the writer of the "Chapline Lineage." Her address is 1485 Alice Street, Oakland, Cal.

E. P. W. will find a long Fitzhugh genealogy in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. EDITOR.

Mrs. G. T. Lydell, care of Moon, S. J. O. County, Cal., desires information concerning "Poster." She thinks her grandfather was John Lawrence Foster, who emigrated to Virginia. Married, Mary Rafus, probably from Buckingham County, Va. An editor will be published. EDITOR.

Read—Heads. Richard Read, Esq., afterward knight, owned Lincoln Hall Manor, Southampton, England, in 1546. Andrew Read married the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, who came in possession in 1586. Andrew died in 1625. He had Henry, Robert, George, John and Andrew. Henry's wife was the daughter of Sir Thomas Widdelbank, and Robert's third wife her sister, Robert had Andrew, in House 1625. He had Thomas, Robert, George and Francis, George arrived in the colonies 1637. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Martlan, who arrived in 1620, and was the ancestor of General Washington and General Nelson.

Andrew Read was a landholder in Westmoreland County, Va. He had Andrew, Coleman and probably others. Coleman married Ruth, and had Richard and Joseph. Joseph moved to Loudoun County, and his will was probated 1756. He had Andrew, Joseph, Thaddeus, Reuben, Jonathan and William. He is the ancestor of the Reads of Northern and Western Virginia. His grandson, Joe, son of Andrew, was the father of twenty-one girls and one son.

In any one give the full record of Colonel George Read's family. He was Andrew, of Westmoreland, son of Colonel George Read? Does any one know whether Richard Read, of Lincoln County, 1646, was the father of Andrew? A full account of the Reads is in the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," and in the William and Biography Quarterly. We do not think that Andrew was ever connected with George.—Ed.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS VALLEY OF ELAH

(Continued From Sixth Page.) tion, inspiration, then despair. We cannot reproduce the beauty of the life we live in (ones of sweeter music than we have ever known) comes in this message: "Learn of Me; I teach the art of life." Lord, write our names down as of those who would learn of Thee, the art of life, the supreme ideal of man's life. Write our names down with the inkhorn at the out-post, writes down the warrior's name and the dwellers in the palace sing, "Come in, come in; Eternal glory, thou shalt win."

Munkacsy's great picture of "Christ Before Pilate" was on exhibition in one of our Eastern cities. A devout Christian mother, a widow with an only son, above all things desired his conversion. He was a sailor boy, at the time at home, but soon to be away again. He was a loving son, devoted to his mother, but wild and careless about religious things. His mother called him to her and said there was one thing she wished him to do for her before he sailed. He eagerly agreed to do what she wished, if it was possible. Then she said she wished him to go and look at the great picture of "Christ Before Pilate," and he would fulfil his wish. It was just the thing he did not wish to do. With assumed carelessness of manner he started out. He would not give any more know or imagine where he was going. He slipped on a step, and he would fulfil his wish. It was just the thing he did not wish to do. With assumed carelessness of manner he started out. He would not give any more know or imagine where he was going. He slipped on a step, and he would fulfil his wish.

Robert Burwell Nelson, of Charlottesville, born about 1808, physician; married 1847 Mary S. Pritchard, daughter of John Price, of Placette, and had Thomas F. Nelson, married about 1874, Sophia Wormley, who died in 1890, and had three children, viz: Thomas Nelson, born about 1798, lived in Clarke County; married about 1820 Mildred Nelson, of Belvoir, Albemarle County, Va., his first wife. Their children were Eliza Kinloch Nelson, born about 1822, married 1856, U. H. Massie, of Charlottesville. She was his second wife, and had several children.

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Genealogical Notes Queries and Answers

Address all communications to Genealogical Editor, The Times-Dispatch.

The Genealogical Columns of The Times-Dispatch would yield its tribute of respect and regret to the veteran genealogist, Robert A. Brock, who entered the other world a few days ago. Great were the efforts of this gentleman in the field of history and genealogy, and those who take up his work—bless him for what he has accomplished—will be glad to see his Requiescat in pace!

Sir John Randolph and His Descendants, Continued. Edwin Randolph Page, born about 1822, removed to Campbell County, married, 1850, Alivia Carr, widow, daughter of John Alexander, and had: George H. Randolph, married, 1850, married John Randolph Grymes, her cousin. Their children were a son and two daughters, Mary Grymes, married West; Susan West, married Foster.

Arianna Grymes, married. Wyndham Grymes, unmarried. Killed in a duel. Arianna Randolph, born —, married James Wormley, of the Rocks, Frederick County (now Clarke County), Va. They had three daughters and one son.

Jane Wormley, born —, married George H. Norris, of Clarke County, Va. Their ten children (with descendants) are as follows: James Edmund Norris, born —, married Maria Anderson. Richard Norris, born —, lives in California.

George W. Norris, born —, died 1858, married first Miss Smith; second, Miss Groves, died in Baltimore. Left seven children by his first wife. Jane Wormley Norris, married Rev. R. H. Graves, D. D., Baptist missionary to China. Lived for many years at Canton, died in 1888 at San Francisco. Her second husband was Richard Norris, George Norris, Charlotte Norris, Rebecca Norris, teacher in Baltimore; Nannie W. Norris, married Hughlett, of Baltimore; Wormley Norris, married Miss Lattimer, of Richmond, and had a daughter, William Norris, carried Mary Opie, and had William Norris, married Miss Chew and Wormley Norris; Nelson Norris, Charlotte Norris, another daughter; Howard Thornton, of Clarke County, Va., and had Jane Thornton and Fanny Thornton, who married Isaac Tyson, of Baltimore; John Norris was married to Miss Lattimer, and had Randolph Norris, John Norris, Lizzy Norris, married Cardozo; Francis Norris.

Susan Beverly Wormley became the second wife of Rev. Francis Thornton, of Louisville, Ky. They had two children, Henry and Susan. Henry, married, 1840, Harriet Lee Hopkins; second, Elizabeth Brown, and third, Ann Leaton. By his first wife he had one son.

William Hopkins Meade, Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia; m. Martha Skipwith Powers, of Staunton, and has six children: Alice Wayles, Harriet Lee, George, William, Philip, and Elizabeth. R. K. Meade's children by Elizabeth Brown are eight: Lucy Brown Meade, Francis Alexander Meade, Episcopal clergyman, m. Sarah C. Kildor, Robert Nelson and Mattie Leaton; Mary Nelson Meade, Robert Lawrence Meade, Harriet Lee Meade, Mar-Meade and Alexander Brown Meade.

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Elizabeth Wormley, m. Randolph Lattimer, of Baltimore. They have two sons: James Lattimer, Ralph Wormley Lattimer. Arianna Randolph Wormley m. Daniel Sargent Curtis, of Boston They have two sons: Ralph Randolph Curtis, Daniel Sargent Curtis.

Kate Preble Wormley, unmarried, lives at Newport, R. I. Mary Randolph, the only daughter of Sir John Randolph, was born about 1742 married Philip Grymes, of Brandon, Middlesex County, Va. The issue of this marriage was ten children, of whom the first, John, died early. The other nine were given by Bishop Meade (Vol. I, p. 371) as follows: Lucy, Philip Ludwell, John Randolph, Charles, Benjamin, Susannah, Mary, Peyton and Betty.

Lucy Grymes, b. 1795, m. 1762, General Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown. He was one of the leading Virginians in the Revolution, and sacrificed a large fortune in promoting the patriot cause. He was Governor of Virginia in 1811 and was in command of the Virginia forces at the surrender of Cornwallis. He died January 1, 1780. She lived to be eighty-seven and died September 18, 1830. They had eleven children, as follows: William Nelson, b. August 9, 1763, m. (about 1790), Sally Burwell Page, daughter Governor John Page, of Orange County, Va. Their descendants are: Thomas Nelson, b. about 1791, m.

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Kate Preble Wormley, unmarried, lives at Newport, R. I. Mary Randolph, the only daughter of Sir John Randolph, was born about 1742 married Philip Grymes, of Brandon, Middlesex County, Va. The issue of this marriage was ten children, of whom the first, John, died early. The other nine were given by Bishop Meade (Vol. I, p. 371) as follows: Lucy, Philip Ludwell, John Randolph, Charles, Benjamin, Susannah, Mary, Peyton and Betty.

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