



TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Samuel C. James, Captain, Co. D. | 4. John W. Miller, Captain, Co. D.    |
| 2. J. H. Miller, Captain, Co. A.    | 5. L. T. Whitlock, 1st Lieut., Co. C. |
| 3. J. E. Gilmer, Captain, Co. M.    | 6. J. D. McIver, Sergeant, Co. A.     |
| 7. J. O. Blackburn, Captain, Co. G. |                                       |

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COOPS, 1861-'65.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

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hen we were ordered to re-  
was kept up so continuously,  
ck to our works. However,  
our regiment except the  
report, claimed the Confed-  
ber of Confederates engaged  
at.

MARCH.

ny of Northern Virginia re-  
; back about a hundred miles  
e, but finally from sheer ex-  
mattox. We did not lose a  
n, but it saddens me to think  
through the whole war, and  
In this last sad scene of the  
arolina Regiment furl'd for-  
added such lustre; to be em-  
embrance of those who re-

STAFF.

ommanding, June, 1861, pro-  
promoted to Major-General.  
noted to Brigadier-General.  
d.  
at-Colonel, resigned.  
Colonel, resigned.  
Colonel, killed.  
Colonel, resigned.  
Colonel, prisoner.  
nant-Colonel, killed.  
resigned.

LIST OF CAPTAINS OF TWENTY-FIRST NORTH CAROLINA  
REGIMENT—J. H. Miller, Captain Company A; R. E. Wil-  
son, Captain Company B; Byrd Snow, Captain Com-  
pany C; R. A. Barrow, Captain Company D; John  
W. Beard, Captain Company F; Thos. B. Gentry, Cap-  
tain Company G; James H. Jones, Captain Company H;  
Matthew C. Moore, Captain Company I; John L. Pratt, Cap-  
tain Company K; John E. Gilmer, Captain Company M.

NOTE.—The loss of this regiment in killed, wounded and  
dead was at least 75 per cent. from the beginning to the end  
of the war. Forty or more combats and skirmishes of no  
minor importance are not included in this sketch and many  
incidents both instructive and amusing, might be given which  
would extend this paper to a much greater length, but the  
long list of names of wounded and killed speak more elo-  
quently than tongue of the service of this regiment. I have  
avoided speaking of incidents connected with other com-  
mands, but have endeavored to confine myself to the deeds  
of the Twenty-first Regiment only. I have written what I  
saw or knew of my own personal knowledge and from infor-  
mation received from reliable and official sources.

SPECIAL MENTION.—Matthew Chamberlain, private,  
Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, Stokes county, never  
had a furlough, never missed a battle in which his regiment  
was engaged, never received a wound. He died in 1896.  
Strange to say there is no report of Company L in  
Moore's Roster.

The conduct of Lieutenant Logan T. Whitlock, who  
was in command of the sharpshooters at the battle  
of Plymouth, cannot be too highly commended, and  
should not be omitted. It was ascertained that to make an  
assault upon the main fort the command would have to charge  
across a perfectly level and open field, which could not be  
done without great loss. At this critical time, where "to hes-  
itate was to be lost," Whitlock volunteered to reconnoitre  
within the enemies lines. He found that he could go into the

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town and get behind and close up to the enemy's fortifications by crawling along the bank of the river. The brigade followed Whitlock and his sharpshooters. After coming into position, near the fort, the attack was made and with the help of the Confederate Ram "Albemarle," the enemy immediately surrendered.

I wish to recall another incident worthy of observation of all ages. Lieutenant P. A. Oaks lost his arm at Cold Harbor. Some months after, he came to the regiment at Fisher's Hill. When he arrived, the regiment was on the line and under fire, and against the appeals of officers and men, he persisted in going into the fight. After fighting all the evening he was finally shot through the left breast. In a month or so Oaks was back with his regiment again, saying it was too lonesome to stay at home. The night before we engaged the enemy in the battles around Richmond, Private H. C. Walser, who was less than 18 years old, had his foot and ankle badly scalded. He was left in camp, excused by the surgeon, but soon after the firing commenced, Walser made his appearance bare-footed and went through the whole battle, in bamboo briars and mud and water up to his knees.

In conclusion, I cannot do better than to quote an extract from an address made by Colonel Chas. S. Venable, of General Lee's staff: "Comrades! we need not weave any fable, borrowed from Scandinavian lore into the woof of our history, to inspire our youth with admiration of glorious deeds in freedom's battles done! In the true history of this Army of Northern Virginia which laid down its arms—not conquered, but wearied with victory, you have a record of deeds of valor, of unselfish consecration to duty, and faithfulness in death which will teach our sons, and son's sons how to die for liberty. Let us see to it that it shall be transmitted to them."

JAMES F. BEALL.

LINWOOD, N. C.,  
9 April, 1901.