



## Advocates for Harvard ROTC

### HARVARD CONFEDERATES

	<u>Total served</u>	<u>Killed in Action</u>	<u>Died by disease &amp; accidents</u>
Harvard College*	145	19	5 (all by disease)
Harvard Law School	227	33	7 (all by accidents)
Harvard Medical School	3	0	0
Miscellaneous /unknown	<u>NA</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>?</u>
Total	357	64	12

\*Including the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard

The above total of Harvard alumni serving in the Confederate military included five major generals and eight brigadier generals, three of which were killed in battle. In addition, there were 29 Harvard alumni serving as civilians in the Confederate government. It surprises some that 28% of all Harvard alumni who served in the Civil War fought for the South but Harvard Confederates represent 44% of the sons of Harvard killed in action during this conflict. As result among Harvard alumni, Confederate military losses were 21% compared with a 10% casualty rate for the Union Army. Confederate soldiers were forced by the statutes of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy to serve throughout the war, regardless of the terms of their enlistment or commission, which was not the case on the Union side. Thus, Confederate soldiers generally participated in more engagements than the Union troops. Thus, Confederate soldiers generally participated in more engagements than the Union troops. Among the Confederate casualties from Harvard were:

- An officer who was killed in the same battle where his brother fought as an officer in the Union Army
- A brigadier general who was the brother in law of Abraham Lincoln.

As expected, most of the Harvard alumni killed in the service of the Confederacy were born and raised in the Southern states. However, 9 Harvard Confederates were from Border States (i.e. 5 from Tennessee and 2 from both Missouri and Kentucky). 4 were from the Mid-Atlantic area (i.e. Maryland = 3 & District of Columbia = 1). Surprisingly, there was also 1 Harvard Confederate casualty from Illinois, Massachusetts (Lowell) and New Hampshire.

The below profile of Confederate veterans from Harvard who served in the Civil War is provided for historical purposes. Their rebellion was defeated and the Union was preserved. However in a spirit of reconciliation at the Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865, General U.S. Grant stopped his men from cheering after Lee's surrender: *"The war is over, the Rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field"*. Furthermore in a 1907speech, Brigadier General Charles Francis Adams Jr. (HC-1856), Commanding Officer of the 5th Massachusetts Calvary which had African-American enlisted troops stated: *"Every man in the eleven states seceding from the Union had in 1861, whether he would or no, to decide for himself whether to adhere to his state or to the nation; and I finally assert that, whichever way he decided, if only he decided honestly, putting self-interest behind him, he decided right."*

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS**

**1820**

**Brigadier Albert Pike CSA** Born in Massachusetts (MA) – Arkansas Militia Infantry



Albert Pike was born in Boston (MA) in 1809 as a descendant of colonial ancestors who settled the area in 1635. He attended schools in Newburyport and Framingham until he was 15. At age 16, he passed entrance exams at Harvard University but withdrew when the college requested payment of his tuition fees and became a schoolteacher in Massachusetts. However in 1831, he “went west” via Nashville (TN), St. Louis (MO) and Taos (NM) to hunt and trade. Since his horse broke and ran on the way to Taos, Albert was forced to walk the remaining 500 miles. Two years later, he again had to travel over 650 miles on foot on a 1,300 mile trip to Fort Smith (AK) to again teach school. He also started to write articles for the Little Rock Arkansas Advocate which he later purchased and promoted the Whig Party in a politically volatile and divided Arkansas. He then studied law and sold the Advocate after he was

admitted to the bar in 1837. Albert had several contacts among the Native American tribes in the area so his law practice focused on handling claims on behalf of Native Americans against the federal government. In 1852, he represented Creek Nation before the Supreme Court in a claim regarding ceded tribal land and later worked for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. These Indian relationships were later very significant in his Civil War service. When the Mexican-American War started, Albert was commissioned as a captain in the Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Volunteers (a cavalry regiment). In June 1846, he was named as a troop commander and fought in the Battle of Buena Vista (Mexico). However while on active duty, Albert had several differences with his commanding officer, Colonel John S. Roane, which led to Albert’s discharge from the regiment in June 1847. This personality conflict led finally to a duel between Pike and Roane on July 1847 near Fort Smith (AK) where several shots were fired but nobody was injured since the two were persuaded by their seconds to discontinue. In 1853, Albert continued to the practice law and moved to New Orleans (LA) but returned to Arkansas in 1857. As a local prominent lawyer, Al was an advocate of slavery despite remaining in the Whig Party and argued that state's rights superseded national law which led to his support of a Southern secession. Pike’s anti-Catholicism then led him to join the Know Nothing party movement in 1856 but was disappointed when it refused to adopt a strong pro-slavery platform.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Albert was appointed as the Confederate envoy to the Native Americans and negotiated treaties with several tribes, including Cherokees. In November 1861, he was commissioned as a brigadier general and given a command in the Indian Territory. He trained three Confederate regiments of Indian cavalry who were engaged in the Battle of Pea Ridge (aka Elkhorn Tavern in AK) in March 1862. Al’s Indian cavalry unit was defeated later in a counterattack after falling into disarray. When ordered to send his Indian troops to Arkansas in May 1862, General Pike threatened to resign in protest. He again came into conflict with his superior officers and drafted a letter to Jefferson Davis complaining about his direct superior. After the Pea Ridge battle, General Pike was faced charges that his troops had scalped soldiers in the field and that he had mishandled money and material. Despite any evidence for these charges, Albert faced a court martial and arrest so he escaped into the hills of Arkansas and sent his resignation to the Confederate Army. During November 1862, Albert was captured and arrested in Warren (TX) and charged with insubordination and treason but was allowed to return to Arkansas. At that time, General Pike was an imposing figure who was six feet tall and weighed 300 pounds with hair that reached his shoulders and a long beard. After sitting out the war in seclusion, he spent a year in newspaper work in Memphis before moving to Washington (DC) where he spent his time devoted to his legal work, literature and Freemasonry as the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite’s Southern Jurisdiction of the Masons. He died Washington in 1891.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS**

### **1825**

**Private Peter Manigault CSA** Born in South Carolina – 3<sup>rd</sup> SC Calvary **[KIA]**

Peter was born in Charleston (SC) in 1805 into a family with early French Huguenot ancestry. His great-grandfather was Colonial rice planter and a Revolutionary patriot. Both of his brothers also served in the Confederate Army, including Mexican War veteran and CSA Brigadier General Arthur M. Manigault. In February 1862, Peter enlisted as a private in the Ashley Dragoons of the SC Volunteers (i.e. later the 3<sup>rd</sup> SC Calvary) where most officers and enlisted troops were large property owners in the tidewater section of SC. Peter was 59 years old when he was **killed in action** at Oconee Bridge (GA) in November 1864 and was the oldest Harvard confederate to die in the Civil War. His commanding officer wrote of Peter: *“Advanced in years, possessed of wealth and of a high social position, all of which might have screened him from military service, he nevertheless did not hesitate to up hold a private in the ranks, the political opinions he maintained. He fell gallantry fighting for them”*.

His combat engagements included: Constant major attacks in the coastal SC from Union forces for over 1 year plus: Augusta (GA), Milledgeville (GA) and finally Oconee bridge (aka Ball’s Ferry in GA),

### **1826**

**Major William H. Fowle CSA** Born in Alexandria (VA) – Army of Northern VA

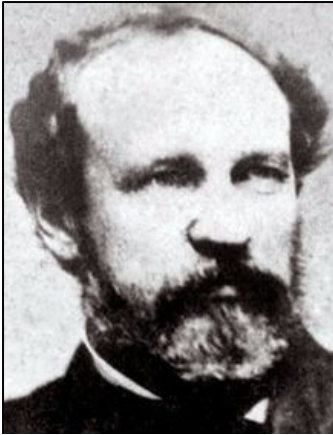
Bill was born in 1805 as the grandson of a Harvard College alumnus (HC- 1765) who was a Boston merchant. Bill’s father who was in the export-import business had also attended Harvard College and moved to Alexandria (VA) after getting married. As a Harvard undergraduate, Bill received a lifesaving medal for rescuing a young man from the Charles River. After college, he ran both a rail road and a barge canal company. In May 1861 at age 56 he was appointed a captain in the CSA as a supply officer and his son was a captain in the 17<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry. During August of 1861, Bill was caught in middle of a stormy political cross fire between General P.T. Beauregard CSA and General Lucius Northrop CSA. He was fired by the former for following the orders of the latter and spent the rest of the War in Richmond in a Quartermaster billet. During the Civil War, most of his property in Alexandria was confiscated by the US Government. After the war, he became a banker & lived at 711 Prince Street in Alexandria (VA) until his death in 1869.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1834**

**Major General Henry C. Wayne CSA** Born in Georgia – Georgia Militia Infantry



Henry was the son of a lawyer and US congressman from Georgia who was later appointed as justice to the US Supreme Court by President Andrew Jackson. He prepared at the Williston School in Northampton (MA) for Harvard where he was member of the Porcellian Club. In his junior year at Harvard, he received and accepted an appointment to West Point where he graduated 14<sup>th</sup> out of 45 in 1838. Among his class mates at West Point were future flag officers: Major General Irvin McDowell USA who was defeated at the 1<sup>st</sup> battle of Bull Run, General P.G.T. Beauregard CSA who was the victor at the 1<sup>st</sup> battle of Bull Run as well as numerous other major Civil War engagements and Lt. General William J. Hardee CSA who served in both Mexican War and throughout the Civil War. After West Point, Henry was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and served for 3 years with the 4<sup>th</sup> US Artillery on the frontiers border of NY and ME during a border dispute with

Canada. He then taught artillery and cavalry tactics at West Point for 5 years before joining General Winfield Scott's column from Vera Cruz to Mexico City during in the Mexican War. In 1856, then Captain Wayne was sent to the Middle East with then Navy LT David Porter to investigate the feasibility of using camels as a beast of burden in the deserts of the US Southwest.

While not in favor of succession or slavery, Henry resigned from the US Army in 1860 to fight for his state and was appointed as a colonel in the Georgia militia. His wife was a northerner and lived in Washington DC with Henry's father and children for the duration of the war. He was promoted to major general of the Georgia Militia in January 1862. After the Civil War, he had several business failures before becoming a journalist. In 1879, Henry converted to Roman Catholicism and 4 years later died in Georgia at age 68.

His combat engagement included: Mexican War - Contrera (Mexico) & Churubusco (Mexico) as well as during the Civil War - Oconee River Bridge (aka Ball's Ferry in GA), Little Ogechee Bridge & numerous skirmishes throughout Georgia against Union General William Tecumseh Sherman USA (West Point class of 1840).

**1836**

**Major John H. Read Sr. CSA** Born in South Carolina – 21<sup>st</sup> SC Infantry

John was born in Charleston (SC) in 1815. After attending Yale, John "saw the light" and transferred to Harvard College where he joined the Porcellian Club. After his college graduation, he became a large planter on Winyah Bay (SC) and served with the SC legislature for many years. In December 1861, he organized an infantry company which he equipped at his own expense. Both John's eldest son and father later also served in the 21<sup>st</sup> SC Infantry. He participated in the defense of both Morris Island (SC) and the initial assault on Fort Wagner where his unit suffered 162 casualties out of 605 soldiers. Due to sickness, he was not present for the 2<sup>nd</sup> assault on Ft. Wagner which was led by Union Colonel Robert G. Shaw (HC-1860). In May 1864, John was promoted to major and took part in the battle of Petersburg (VA). He was released from active duty in October 1864 due to illness directly related to his service from which he died in Charleston in 1866.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1837**

**2<sup>nd</sup> LT Clifford Belcher CSA** Born in Maine – 4<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry

Cliff was born in 1819 in Farmington (ME) to parents who were both from old Yankee families in Massachusetts. After college, he studied and then practiced law in New York City (NY). In 1846, he moved to the New Orleans (LA) area and became a large planter. Cliff initially enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> LA and a year later was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. In 1862 under the command of Harvard alumnus colonel Henry W. Allen CSA, Cliff participated in the battle of Shiloh (TN) where he was seriously wounded and later medically discharged from the Army. During the Civil War, Cliff lost most of his LA property to confiscation by the US government since he was a Confederate officer. At the cessation of hostilities, Cliff again practiced law before his death in Boston in 1879 while undergoing medical treatment at age 60.

**Surgeon (Major equivalent) William A. Davis CSA** Born in New York – Army of Northern VA

Dr. Davis's was born in New York City in 1820 and had ancestors who emigrated from Wales to Roxbury (MA) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. After Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard College where he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club along with his classmate Henry David Thoreau. After college, Bill received his MD from Harvard Medical School in 1840. He practiced medicine in Boston and Springfield (MA) until 1852 when he moved to Virginia to both farm and practice medicine. During the Civil War, he was assigned to various military hospitals in Virginia. While in charge of a hospital in Denville (VA), he was nearly burned to death in a fire and after his recovery was disfigured for life. He died in Winchester (VA) in 1898 at age 79.

**1838**

**Private James B. Heywood CSA** Born in South Carolina – 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Mountain Militia

James was born in Beaufort County (SC) and was descended from a colonial family who had emigrated from Derby, England. At Harvard, he was a member of the Porcellian Club. He was a classmate and brother-in-law of Captain William Heyward CSA who married Jim's sister. Despite owning a large plantation on the Savannah River, Jim served under the overall command of General Robert E. Lee CSA and was engaged against enemy incursions along the South Carolina coast and participated in the raid and major cotton burning at Port Royal in December 1861. He died in Charleston (SC) in 1886 at age 48.

**Private William H. Heywood CSA** Born in Pennsylvania – 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Mountain Militia

Bill was born in Philadelphia (PA) and graduated from the Bishop England Classical School in Charleston (SC). He briefly attended the College of Charleston before matriculating at Harvard where he was a member of the Porcellian Club and then traveled to Europe for a "grand tour" after his college graduation. As noted above, Jim was the brother-in-law of his cousin and classmate Captain James Heyward CSA. Despite being a rice planter on an inherited plantation on the Combahee as well as Savannah rivers, Bill also was engaged in thwarting numerous enemy incursions along the South Carolina coast. With his cousin Jim, Bill also participated in the raid and major cotton burning at Port Royal in December 1861 and then served the duration of the war until General J. E. Johnston CSA surrendered his Army to Union forces in May 1865. During the war, he lost his home in Charleston and never recovered his losses but retained his cheerfulness until his death in Charleston (SC) in 1886 at age 51.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

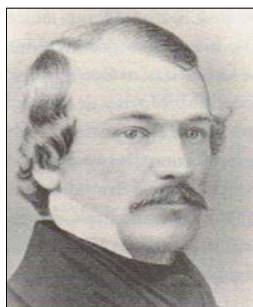
**1839**

**Major George W. Christy CSA** Born in Louisiana – 6<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry

George was born in New Orleans in 1818. After local schooling, he entered Harvard where he was a member of the Porcellian Club and the Natural History Society. After his college, he returned to New Orleans to study & then practice law as well as write essays and poetry. After the secession in May 1861, he was enrolled as 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the 6<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry and sent to Virginia to guard supplies during the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Manassas (VA). His regiment then marched to the Shenandoah Valley to serve under General “Stonewall” Jackson CSA. George participated in several skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley (VA) and the Seven Days battle (VA). In the battle of Cedar Mountain (VA), he was wounded in the leg by a musket ball and briefly captured by Union Forces until rescued by the Confederate Calvary. He then joined the staff of Confederate General Early and was promoted to major in January 1865 and then took part in the following combat engagements: Chancellorsville (VA), Gettysburg (PA) and Appomattox campaigns (VA). He was captured at Sailors Creek (VA) and sent to a POW camp in Ohio. After taking the Union oath of allegiance, George was released from prison in July 1865 and returned to his law practice in New Orleans until his death in 1891.

**1840**

**Surgeon (Major equivalent) John F. Heath CSA** born in Virginia – NC Infantry [Died from disease]



Dr. Heath was born in Petersburg (VA) in 1819 to a merchant father. At Harvard, he was a member of the Porcellian Club. After his college graduation, he traveled to Europe and attended the University of Berlin. He returned to the University of Pennsylvania where he received his MD degree in 1853. John was directly commissioned as a surgeon into the CSA in November 1861 and placed in charge of a hospital at Fort Caswell (NC) where he contracted and died from yellow fever during October 1862.

**1841**

**Captain William H. Brown CSA** Born in Massachusetts – 61<sup>st</sup> Virginia Infantry.

Bill was born during 1820 in Cambridge (MA). After Harvard College, he studied medicine and receive a Master Degree from Harvard in 1844. It is unclear from available records if he also an MD degree and practiced medicine then since he moved to Virginia to teach young ladies. After marrying the daughter of a well to do farmer, he started a ladies seminary in his home which flourished until closed by the war. In July 1861, Bill organized & led an infantry company which was activated for one year but did not have to face any combat engagements. He died in 1880 in Mathews County (VA) where he had lived since he had left Massachusetts.

**1842**

**Colonel Edward C. Bullock CSA** from South Carolina – 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry [Died from disease]

Ed was born in 1821 in Charleston (SC) with ancestors from New England. After his college graduation, he moved to Alabama to teach school and study law prior to starting his legal practice and editing a newspaper. He was elected as a Democrat state senator in Alabama and was appointed by the Alabama governor to serve as a commissioner to the Secession Convention in Tallahassee (FL) in January 1860 where he joined the following fellow Harvard alumni commissioners: Jabez L. Curry of AL (HLS-1845), Colonel Charles E. Hooker CSA of SC (HLS-1846) & Colonel Thomas W. White CSA of GA (HLS-1846). After the start of the War, Ed enlisted as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry but was appointed as a Judge Advocate by General Braxton Bragg CSA. In September 1861, he was elected as colonel of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry but contacted typhoid in Mobile and died 3 months later.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1845**

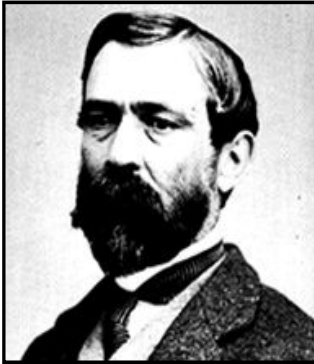
**Private John R. Habersham CSA** Born in Georgia – Georgia Hussars

John was born Savannah (GA) in 1822 into a family of early Savannah settlers. He was the grandson of Colonel Joseph Habersham of the Georgia Hussars (i.e. a cavalry regiment which was founded during the American Revolution and is currently now part of the Georgia National Guard). John was the eldest brother of Captain Alexander Habersham CSA (HC-1851) & Surgeon Joseph Habersham CSA (HMS-1853). At Harvard, John was a member of the Porcellian Club as was his brother Alex.

John enlisted as private in the above noted family regiment and served on active duty for the duration of the War Between the States. After the war, he continued as a reserve member of the Hussars until retiring from the regiment in 1872. John died in his beloved Savannah in 1896.

**1845**

**Lt. General Richard Taylor CSA** Born in Kentucky – 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry



Richard was born in Springfield (KY) in 1826. He was the son of the former US President Zachary Taylor and was named after his grandfather, Richard Lee Taylor, a Virginian who had served in the American Revolution. Much of his early life was spent on the American frontier with his father Zachary, a United States Army officer. As a young man, he attended private schools in Kentucky, Massachusetts and Europe. Although he matriculated at Harvard College, he transferred to Yale where he graduated in 1845. He received no scholastic honors, but spent the majority of his time reading books on classical and military history. Richard was elected as a state senator in Louisiana and became one of the richest men in the state with over 200 slaves on his sugar plantation which he inherited from his

The future Confederate President Jefferson Davis married Richard's sister. Even though he opposed secession, he accepted an invitation of General Braxton Bragg CSA to join the Confederate Army. On the other hand, his uncle, Joseph Pannell Taylor, became a brigadier general in the Union Army. With almost no prior military experience, he took command of the 9<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry Regiment in July 1861. He proved himself to be an able combat commander and was promoted to brigadier general in October 1861, major general in July 1862 and lieutenant general in April 1864. He served in Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and is remembered for his victory over Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Mansfield (LA) and his successes in the Red River Campaign (LA). His other combat engagements included: 1<sup>st</sup> battle of Bull Run (VA), Fort Royal (VA), Fort Bisland (LA), Irish Bend (aka Nerson's Wood in LA), Mansfield (LA), Milliken's Bend (LA), Mobile (AL), Port Republic (VA), Brashear City (LA), Shenandoah Valley campaign (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA), and Young's Point (LA). He was responsible for the last major surrender of Confederate forces east of the Mississippi.

In 1879, Taylor wrote his memoir titled "Destruction and Reconstruction" which was published a week before his death in New York City on April 12, 1879.

**1846**

**Lt. Colonel Caleb Dorsey CSA** Born in Maryland – Missouri State Guard 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry

Caleb born in Maryland in 1828. After 3 years at Harvard College, he attended Harvard Law School for a year before moving to Missouri where he joined his Confederate cavalry regiment in June 1861. He captured by the Union forces in February 1862 and spent the next 6 months as POW in both Illinois and Boston. After his exchange, he rejoined the CSA to recruit troops for the Western campaigns. His combat included: Mt. Zion (MO), Columbia (MO), White Oak (AK), Fayetteville (AK) and several major & minor skirmishes in Missouri.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1846 (continued)**

**Captain William A. Gordon CSA** Born in England (UK) – LA Calvary & Army of Mississippi  
Bill was born in Liverpool (UK) as the son of a Scottish father and English mother in 1828. After Harvard College, he attended and graduated from Harvard law school with the class of 1848. He joined the Orleans Light Horse Company in New Orleans in July 1861. Given his impressive legal background, he was later given successive assignments as: a judge advocate, assistant adjutant and inspector general of both his unit and on the staff of the Army of the Mississippi. In December 1864, he served as an inspector of cavalry in the Bureau of Conscription. Bill died in Mississippi in 1885.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Edward P. Tucke CSA** Born in New Hampshire – 2<sup>nd</sup> North Carolina Calvary  
Ed was born in Kensington (NH) in 1825. After graduating from Phillips Exeter and Harvard College, he farmed and also taught school in Exeter (NH) as well as Newburyport (MA). Halter later worked in a machine shop before moving to Ohio where he again taught school for a year before joining a local railroad company. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar but returned to his machine shop to make more money. Ed then moved to North Carolina where he again taught school before being named as a clerk of the superior court and buying a newspaper. Since he was publishing Unionist views, he was briefly imprisoned but released in exchange for enlisting in April 1861 as a private in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NC Cavalry. Ed was promoted to sergeant major by September and subsequently served as part of the VA Calvary under Harvard alumnus General W.H.F. Lee CSA (HC-1858). Ed was promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in April 1863. His combat engagements included: New Berne (NC), many skirmishes against union General Burnside in NC, Fredericksburg (VA), Brandy Station (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Middelburg (PA), Upperville (PA), Goose Creek (PA), Union (PA), Paris (PA) & Hanover (PA). In July 1863, only 30 in his regiment survived the battle of Hanover including Ed who was captured and sent to a prisoner of war camp in Ohio. After 4 months, Ed's life was threatened by fellow Confederate prisoners so he took the oath of allegiance to the Union government and was released to serve in the Union Army of the Cumberland. After the war, he moved back to North Carolina and died in Florida in 1902. His obituary mentioned that: "*he moved quite a bit*".

### **1847**

**Captain Charles Bruce CSA** Born in Virginia – Staunton Hill Artillery, Virginia Volunteers  
Charles was born in Virginia in 1826. After local schooling, he entered Harvard as a junior became a member of the Porcellian Club. After his college graduation, he became a VA state senator returned and the brother-in-law of the Confederate War Secretary, James Seddon. In September 1861, he organized an artillery company of 61 men which trained for a year in Camp Lee (VA) before being sent to Georgia for the combat in both Savannah (GA) and Wilmington (NC). Charles died at his Virginia home in 1896.

### **1848**

**Sergeant Joseph P. Alston CSA** Born in South Carolina – Marion Artillery, SC Volunteers  
Joe was born in 1828 in Charleston (SC) as the son of a lawyer and planter and was the brother of Major John P. Alston CSA (HC-1857) who was killed in action during the Civil War. Joe entered Harvard at age 18 as junior and became a member of the Porcellian Club. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a corporal into a local CSA artillery battalion. His combat engagements included: firing on Union gunboats from James Island (VA), Morris Island, Charleston (SC) and the Carolinas campaign. Joe died at his plantation in South Carolina in 1897.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1848 (continued)**

**Major John Stewart Walker CSA** Born in Virginia – Co. B, 15<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry. [KIA]  
John was born in Richmond (VA) in 1828. At Harvard College, he was member of the Porcellian Club and received his LLB from Harvard Law School in 1849. In January 1861, he organized and equipped 71 members of the VA Life Guards which elected him as captain. In the following May, the Life Guards were re-designated as the 15<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry. In April 1862, John was promoted to major. He assumed command of the 15<sup>th</sup> VA when the regimental commanding officer was shot and wounded at Crew's Farm where only 200 survived out of 557 in the regiment. Later that day, John was **killed in action** immediately after he shouted "*Forward charge!*" against a high ground held by Union troops. John participated in the following combat engagements: Big Bethel (aka Bethel church in VA), Lee's Mill (VA), Peninsula Campaign, Gaines' Mill (VA), Mechanicsville (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Fraser's Farm (VA), The Seven Days Battles (VA) and finally Crew's Farm (VA).

### **1849**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Henry Middleton Rutledge Fogg CSA** Born in Tennessee – Army of Tennessee [KIA]  
Henry was born in 1830 in Nashville (TN) as the son of a Unionist lawyer and a mother who was a published novelist and poet. His grandfathers were an Episcopal clergyman on his father's side and his mother's father was a major in the US Army. Two of his great-grandparents were signers of the Declaration of Independence (i.e. Arthur Middleton and Edward Rutledge). Henry graduated with honors from Harvard College and then studied zoology and received an added degree from Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School. He then traveled on a grand tour of Europe before returning to study law and joined his father's firm as a partner. In May 1861, he joined Confederate Army on the staff of General Zollicofer CSA as his Aide de Camp. Four months later, Henry marched with is regiment to seize the Cumberland Gap on the borders of KY, TN & VA. His first combat engagement was the unsuccessful attack on the Camp Wildcat in Rockcastle Hills (KY). Henry was **killed in action** at Fishing Creek (KY) in Jan. 1862. At the time of his death, the Confederate commanding general (i.e. G.B. Crittenden) reported that "*Lieutenant Fogg . . . displayed conspicuous courage.*"

**Major John Pegram May CSA** Born in Virginia – Co. A, 12<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry [KIA]  
John was born in Petersburg (VA) in 1829 and was the older brother of Lt. James Pegram May CSA (HC-1858) and the nephew of General John Pegram CSA . He entered Harvard College as a sophomore and joined the Porcellian Club. After his college graduation, he was one of the first students at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard where he studied zoology. He returned to study and practice law in Virginia and married in 1850 and then fathered 9 children. In April 1861, he joined the Confederate Army as one of 5 brothers in the same company. John was **killed in action** at 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA) on 8 Aug. 1862.

**Private Henry August Middleton CSA** Born in South Carolina – (Hampton SC Legion) [KIA]  
Henry was born in Charleston (SC) in 1829. His grandfather was a governor of SC and father graduated from Harvard College in 1813. One of Henry's great grandfathers (Henry) signed the president of the Continental congress and another (Arthur) signed the Declaration of Independence. He participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> battle of Manassas (aka Bull Run) where he was mortally wounded while exposed to heavy fire while charging a federal battery of the 11<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry in which served Captain Henry Nichols Blake (HLS 1858).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1849 (continued)

#### Brigadier General Stephen Elliott Jr. CSA Born in South Carolina –11<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> SC Infantry



Stephen was born in 1830 in Beaufort (SC) as the eldest son of a Protestant minister who served as chaplain for the Confederate Military districts of SC & GA. Stephen left Harvard and became a planter on Parris Island as well as a sportsman, yachtsman and legislature in the SC House of Representatives. He organized and equipped the 11<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry and was elected as captain. In April 1861, he took part in the attack on Fort Sumter and personally aimed several canon shots. Two months, he and of his 20 men got underway on a tug in Port Royal harbor and captured a US vessel. Stephen first came under fire in November 1861 at Fort Beauregard (SC) at the entrance to Port Royal Sound when 75 Union Navy ships unleashed the greatest naval bombardment by the US Navy up to that point in history. During this battle, the following 4 other Harvard

alumni also served with Steven (i.e. Captain Robert Barnwell CSA (HC-1859) of SC, 2<sup>nd</sup> LT Robert Fuller CSA (HC-1850) of SC, Captain Henry Stuart CSA (LSS-1854) of SC & his brother 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant James Stuart (LSS-1854) of SC. Over the next 3 years, Stephen served briefly on a court martial and participated in several skirmishes with Union troops and blew up a Union tender in St. Helena Sound with “floating torpedoes” that he invented. He was also in command of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor during a 2<sup>nd</sup> siege by Union Forces. In the service of his state and the Confederacy, Stephen was wounded 4 times (i.e. both the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of Fort Sumter, Petersburg & Bentonville were he took shrapnel in the leg as did his brother major William Elliott CSA who graduated from Harvard College in 1858). Stephen was a fast rising star of the Confederacy who was promoted to major in April 1863, colonel in September 1863 and brigadier general in May 1864. General R. E. Lee CSA wrote that Major Elliott showed “*Good judgement, intelligence, boldness and sagacity*”.

He participated in the following combat engagements: Pocotaligo rail yard (SC), Pinckney Island (SC), capture of the Union steamer *USS George Washington*, 2<sup>nd</sup> siege of Fort Sumter (SC), the Defense of Petersburg (VA), the defense & then evacuation of Charleston, Avera'sboro (NC) and Bentonville (AK). Malvern Hill (VA), Harrison's Landing (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Monocacy /Fredrick (MD), Harpers Ferry (WV), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Gum Swamp (FL), Bristoe Station (VA), Overland Campaign (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Petersburg (VA) defense, Reams' Station (VA), Weldon Hill (VA), Hatcher's Run (VA), Belfield (VA), Jarrett's Station (VA), Hatcher's Run (VA), Petersburg (VA), Bentonville (NC) and finally Appomattox (VA).

After the War, Stephen returned to the Beaufort (SC) and found his home in the possession of the Union Army. As a result, he was forced to live in a “rough” seaside fishing shelter with his family and work as a fisherman selling his catch to the Federal troops at Hilton Head (SC). In November 1865, he was pardoned by President Johnson and in the following year was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives but soon after died as a result of his battle wounds in his new house in Aiken (SC).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1851**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Stanford E. Chaillé CSA** Born in Mississippi – LA Troops

Stan was born in Natchez (MS) in 1830. After his parents died when he was 14, Stan went to live with his relations in Boston (MA). He prepped at Phillips Academy in Andover (MA) for Harvard College. After graduating from college, he received his MD from the Tulane Medical School in 1853 and practiced at the US Marine Corps hospital in New Orleans until joining the Tulane Medical faculty. After later studying in France with a leading physiologist, he returned to New Orleans and developed a large private practice. Stan enlisted as a private in an Orleans cavalry unit in October 1861 but was appointed as the LA surgeon general in February 1862. During the war, Dr. Chaillé worked at various CSA hospitals and in particular treated the wounded from Chickamauga (GA), Chattanooga (TN) as well as the Atlanta & Savannah Campaigns. After his capture in April 1865, he returned to New Orleans where he became the Dean of the Tulane Medical School, published a medical journal and was active in CSA veteran's activities until his death in 1911.

**Brigadier General John R. Cooke CSA** Born in Missouri – 27<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry etc.



John was born in 1833 at Jefferson Barracks (MO) as the son of a Major General in the US Army who was a West Point graduate. John went to Lawrence Scientific School with the class of 1851. After working as an engineer on a railroad for a few years, he joined 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry of the US Army as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in 1855. He served in the Southwest in the Indian wars in Texas as well as NM & AZ territories and was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in 1861, just as Virginia seceded. At that time, John faced a tough decision and a divided family since one sister was married to a US cavalry officer & later to CSA General J.E.B. Stuart, another sister married a surgeon in the CSA, a third sister married a Union Army general and his father remained loyal to the Union. In June 1861, John elected to serve his then state of Virginia and was appointed as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the CSA Army of Northern

1862, he was promoted to major as a result of his battlefield heroics and his prior military service in the US Army. In the following month, John was promoted to colonel and commanding officer of the 27<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry. He was again promoted to brigadier general “for gallantry” in November 1862. In the course of his service to the Confederacy, John was wounded 4 times in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station, Overland Campaign & Spotsylvania Court House. General Cooke was a penultimate warrior and outstanding leader for his “lost cause”. General Robert E. Lee CSA praised BG Cooke as follows: “*The finest of his brigadiers and his brigade as the finest in the Army of Northern Virginia*”.

After the War, he became a merchant in Richmond (VA) where he died in 1890.

John participated in the following combat engagements: Malvern Hill (VA), Harrison's Landing (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Fredericksburg (MD), Harpers Ferry (WV), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Gum Swamp (NV), Bristoe Station (VA), Overland Campaign (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Petersburg (VA) defense, Reams' Station (VA), Weldon Hill (VA), Hatchers' Run (VA), Belfield (VA), Jarrett's Station (VA), Hatcher's Run (VA), Petersburg (VA) and finally Appomattox (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1851 (continued)**

**Captain Hamilton Couper CSA** Born in Georgia – 8<sup>th</sup> Georgia Light Infantry [Died from Disease] Hamilton was born in Hopeton (GA) in 1829 of Scottish ancestry. He was the oldest of 4 brothers who all served in the CSA among whom 2 were killed in action. His father was a Yale graduate who developed 2 large plantations and was an international renowned agricultural scientist. Ham's grandfather was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. After graduating from Yale in 1840, Ham studied science and graduated from the Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School in 1851 as well as Harvard law School in 1851. He practiced law in New York city and later Savannah (GA) where he was named a US District Attorney in 1860. He experienced combat initially at Fort Pulaski (GA) and later at 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run) in July 1861 but 4 months died from disease at Manassas Junction (VA).

**Captain Alexander T. Habershaw CSA** Born in Georgia – Chatham Artillery (GA guard) Alex was born in 1830 into an upper class family of early Savannah settlers. His older brother was Private John Habershaw CSA (HC-1845). He prepped at the Felton School in Cambridge (MA) for Harvard where he was a member of the Porcellian Club. After graduation, he toured Europe and studied Spanish and Russian in those countries. Alex enlisted as a private into the CSA in June 1861 and eventually was promoted to captain. His combat engagements included: Charleston Harbor (SC), James Island (SC), Fort McAllister (GA) and the Carolinas campaign. Alex died in Savannah in 1868.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Richard H. Henderson CSMC** Born in the Washington (DC) – James River Squadron Dick was born in Washington in 1831 as the son of Brigadier General Archibald Henderson USMC, who was the 5<sup>th</sup> Commandant of the US Marine Corps. Dick was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Confederate Marine Corps in April 1861. He served as commanding officer of the CSMC detachments on the *CSS McRae* in Pensacola as well as the *CSS Patrick Henry* & *CSS Virginia*. From December 1861 to April 1862, he participated in several battles with the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads (VA), including the historic battle of the "iron clads" in April 1862 between the *CSS Virginia* (i.e. formerly the *USS Merrimack*) and the *USS Monitor*. He subsequently led CSMC Company B in the numerous battle at Drewry's Bluff (VA) from August to October 1864. Dick surrendered his company of Confederate Marines with General R.E. Lee CSA at Appomattox on 9 April 1865. After the War, Dick lived in Maryland until his death in 1880.

**Private Charles C. Mitchell CSA** born in Massachusetts – Orleans Light Horse Charles was born in Bridgewater (MA) in 1829. After Harvard College, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1853 and moved to New Orleans to practice law. He was enrolled in the CSA in March 1862 His combat engagements included: Perryville (KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Chickamauga (TN), CSA General Polk's Meridian and Atlanta campaigns (i.e. Demopolis, Peachtree Creek and Ezra Church in GA), CSA General Hood's Tennessee & Carolina Campaigns (i.e. Franklin, KY and Bentonville, NC). Charles was captured by the Union Army in North Carolina in March of 1864 and patrolled a few months later. He returned to his home and law practice in New Orleans where he died in 1894.

**Captain William H. Sparks CSA** born Louisiana – 1<sup>st</sup> LA Infantry [KIA] Bill was born in Louisiana in 1828. He entered Harvard College as a junior and then studied chemistry at the Harvard Lawrence School of Science. After working in public works for his LA parish, he joined the CSA as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in May 1861. His first combat engagement was at Shiloh where he was seriously wounded and required a month of recuperation. Bill was ***killed in action*** in July 1864 at Ezra Church after which his brigade commander reported: "*In the thickest of the fight, fell Capt. W. H. Sparks.*". His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), the Battle of Stones River (aka the 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of Murfreesboro in TN), Chickamauga (GA) and finally Ezra Church (GA) in the Atlanta area.

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

1852

1<sup>st</sup> LT. Josiah Collins IV CSA Born in New Jersey – 10<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Artillery

Josiah was born in Newark (NJ) in 1830 as the son of a large plantation owner in North Carolina and a mother from New Jersey. His great-grandfather emigrated from England to the Carolinas in 1773 & served in the American Revolution. In May 1861, Josiah enlisted in the CSA & was appointed 1<sup>st</sup> LT as an ordinance officer in the NC militia where he served in the Adjutant General Office for the duration of the war. He died in Hillsborough (NC) in 1890.

[Died from Disease]

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Frederick P. Leverett CSA Born in Massachusetts– 9<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry

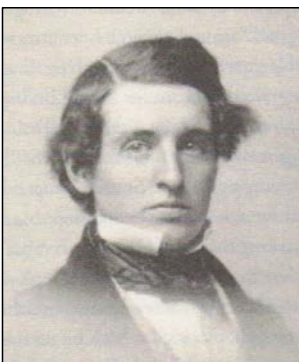


Dr. Leverett was born in Jamaica Plains (MA) as the son of Harvard alumnus (class of 1821) and eminent teacher and principle of Boston Latin School. Both of Fred's parents died before he was 5 years old so he was adopted by his father's brother who was an Episcopal clergyman, planter and the head of Beaufort College in South Carolina. Prior to entering Harvard, Fred was schooled by his uncle. After graduating from college, he received an MD degree from the University of Pennsylvania and practiced medicine serving the poor in Philadelphia for a year prior to traveling to Europe. He further studied medicine for 2 years both in Paris and Germany and also visited Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. As result of his

travel, Fred became fluent in French and German as well as English. Prior to the Civil War, Fred had joined the Beaufort Volunteer as an assistant surgeon and was activated at the start of hostilities with the North. After the Union victory at Fort Beauregard in November 1861, the Union Forces captured Beaufort (SC) which resulted in the loss of Fred's family home. He participated in the following combat engagements: Fort Beauregard (VA), Thoroughfare Gap (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), South Mountain (MD) and Boonsboro MD) where he was captured by Federal Troops but later paroled due to his poor health. He returned to Richmond (VA) for recovery but a month later was recalled to active duty and sent to Mississippi to examine conscripts. He eventually returned to a line unit (i.e. the *Palmetto Sharpshooters*) and served in the Knoxville Campaign under General Longstreet CSA. In March 1864 while still ill, Dr. Leverett was transferred to serve as the surgeon of the 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry where he participated in the following battles: The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), North Anna and Cold Harbor (VA). During July 1864, Surgeon Leverett finally died from his long term disease in Richmond (VA).

Major William Duncan McKim CSA Born in Maryland – 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry

[KIA]



Bill was born in Baltimore (MD) in 1832 as the son of very wealthy banker who was a strong supporter of the Union. At Harvard, Bill was president of the Hasty Pudding Club and taught school "Out West" for a few years before returning to Baltimore. He enlisted into a CSA company in May 1861 with 6 other Harvard alumni from prominent wealthy Maryland families of who nearly all were later commissioned as officers. His combat engagements included: Cross Keys (VA), Cedar Run (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Seven Days Battle before Richmond (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Cedar Mountain (aka Slaughter Mountain in VA), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), where he was severely wounded in both thighs & Chancellorsville (VA). However, Bill

disregarded his medical officer's advice to recuperate & went mounted into battle next day where he was **killed in action** during May 1863 at Chancellorsville. His division commander & fellow Marylander reported: "*The chivalrous Duncan McKim, fell while riding with conspicuous gallantry along the front of the line while conducting reinforcements to repel the enemy. There was no nobler man from our state*".

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1852 (continued)**

#### **Captain Edwin H. Fay CSA** Born in Alabama – Minden Rangers (LA Calvary Company)

Edwin was born in 1832 as the son of a lawyer, teacher and farmer and the great nephew of the professor of logic at Harvard College (i.e. Levi Hedge HC-1792). After his early education in New York, he returned to Alabama in 1841 and transferred to Harvard where graduated with an AB degree as well as an MA degree in 1855. Edwin then became principle of a school for boys in Louisiana where his fellow classmate, Almon Spenser, was a teacher. He was strong supporter of secession and enlisted into a state cavalry company. However in June 1862 after being sick and extremely disillusioned, Ed applied for a substitute or teacher discharge under Confederate Law which was refused. As a result, he was promoted to orderly sergeant & Provost Marshal but became an “unwilling member of the Confederate Army with little enthusiasm for soldering”. In March 1864 after many applications for transfer, Edwin was promoted to sergeant with the Engineering Bureau of the CSA Tennessee – Mississippi Department to carry out reconnaissance, surveying military roads and mapmaking. His combat engagements included: Corinth (MS), Iuka (MS) and Vicksburg (MS). At the end of 1864, he was promoted to captain in the Tax office of the 4<sup>th</sup> LA district. In June 1865, Edwin returned home to teach and 3 years later was appointed as the president of a Silliman Female Collegiate Institute in Louisiana and was also elected as the LA Superintendent of Public Education where he was a strong supporter of woman’s education as at New England’s women’s colleges. Edwin died in Baton Rouge (LA) in 1898.

#### **Corporal Almon Spenser CSA** Born in Ohio – Alabama Light Artillery

Almon was born in Aurora (OH) in 1828. After graduating from college, he continued at Harvard for a Master degree which he received in 1855. He then accepted a position teaching at a school for boys in Louisiana and later at a Presbyterian Female Collegiate Institute in Alabama. He enlisted as private in the AL Light Artillery in March 1862. A few months later, he was supposed to be released from active duty by the Confederate Secretary of War as a “teacher of schools” but General Forney CSA objected. Almon was promoted to corporal in March 1863 and 2 months later his wife wrote to him that their only child had died from a painful disease. In July 1863, he was hospitalized in Georgia and again applied to be released from active duty as a school teacher in poor health. Once his request was approved at a lower level but overturned by General Braxton Bragg CSA. Almon’s combat engagement included: the Battle of Stones River (aka the 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of Murfreesboro in TN), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY) and the Atlanta Campaign. After the War, Almon moved to South Carolina where he died in 1885.

### **1854**

#### **Lt. Colonel Thomas Pinkney Alston CSA** Born in South Carolina – 1<sup>st</sup> SC Infantry **[KIA]**



Tom was born in Georgetown (SC) in 1832. Due to a “food rebellion”, he transferred to Harvard as a junior from South Carolina College (i.e. later the University of SC) along with the following 5 other SCC classmates: John Gaillard, Martin Gary, Edward McLure, Beverly Means and Edmund Rhett. Tom enlisted into a SC volunteer Infantry unit in August 1861. His combat engagements included: Seven Days Battle (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), Manassas Junction (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA) and Gettysburg (PA) and The Wilderness (VA). Tom was mentioned twice for gallantry at 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas, Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding his division at Fredericksburg, reported: “*Captain Alston of the 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Volunteers deserves special mention. He having been severely*

*wounded and dressed at the hospital, he returned to the field in spite of the remonstrance of the surgeon*”. During the War, Tom was wounded three times and died in in Richmond (VA) in June 1864 from the wounds he received at the battle of The Wilderness.

# **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

## **1854 (continued)**

### **2<sup>nd</sup> LT. John G. Gaillard CSA** Born in South Carolina – 10<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry

John was born in 1833 in Pineville (SC). Due to a “food rebellion”, he transferred to Harvard as a junior from South Carolina College (i.e. later the University of SC) along with the following 5 other SCC classmates: Thomas Pinkney Alston, Martin Gary, Edward McLure, Beverly Means and Edmund Rhett. After graduation from Harvard College, he studied civil engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. In 1855, John returned to South Carolina to become a planter. Tom enlisted into a SC volunteer Infantry unit in the summer of 1861. His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Corinth (MS), Tupelo (MS) and CSA General Braxton Bragg’s Kentucky Campaign. John became sick in Kentucky and returned home to serve in a civilian capacity with the CSA Chief Quartermaster’s office. After the war, he was twice elected to the SC House of Representatives. He died in South Carolina in 1898.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant Elliott Henderson CSA** Born in Mississippi –Jeff Davis Legion (cavalry unit)

Elliott was born in 1833 in Wilkinson County (MS) as the son of General John Henderson USA from New Jersey and a mother from New York. After his father retired from the Army, he moved to Mississippi to practice law and eventually becoming a US Senator. Elliot studied chemistry and geology at the Harvard Lawrence Scientific School. In April 1861, Elliott enlisted in the MS Volunteers which was later absorbed into the Jeff Davis Legion. He participated in the following combat engagements: Seven Days Battle (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Brandy Station (VA), Upperville (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Petersburg, (VA), Richmond (VA) and Bentonville (NC). After the war, Elliott returned to Mississippi where he studied law and practiced after being admitted to the bar in 1868. He was later elected to be the mayor of his town, the MS state senate and commander of a local United Confederate Veteran’s camp. He died in Pass Christian (MS) in 1913.

### **Brigadier General Martin W. Gary CSA** Born in South Carolina – NC 2<sup>nd</sup> Calvary Regiment



Martin was born in 1831 in Abbeville (SC) as the son of a wealthy physician and planter. Due to a “food rebellion”, he transferred to Harvard as a junior from South Carolina College (i.e. later the University of SC) along with the following 5 other SCC classmates: Thomas Pinkney Alston, John Gaillard, Edward McLure, Beverly Means and Edmund Rhett. After graduating with distinction from Harvard College, he studied law at SCC and practiced criminal law after being admitted to the bar in 1855. He was elected to the SC legislature in 1860 and urged that his state to secede from the Union. Martin joined the SC militia as a colonel in 1859 and was promoted to brigadier general in June 1864 when he assumed a division chief of the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. His combat engagements included:

1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA) Seven Days Battle (VA), Freeman’s Ford (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Boonsboro (aka South Mountain in MD), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chattanooga Campaign (TN), Samaria Church (aka St. Mary’s in VA), Richmond (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Deep Bottom Battles (VA), Darbytown (VA) and Appomattox (VA). After General Robert E. Lee’s CSA surrender to General U.S. Grant USA, General Gary refused to surrender and escaped through the Union line with 200 of his men to accompany Confederate President Jefferson Davis on his escape to South Carolina. After the War, Martin returned to South Carolina to practice law and become a successful planter. Although reared as a Methodist, he converted to become an Episcopalian prior to his death in South Carolina during 1881.

### **Sergeant Major Beverly William Means CSA** Born in South Carolina –6<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry [KIA]

He was born in 1833 in Columbia (SC) in a family which originally came to SC from Boston (MA). He severely wounded in a skirmish at Dranesville (SC) and later fought at Williamsburg (VA) and a 7 Pines (aka Fair Oaks in VA) where he was mortally wounded after facing heavy fire from the Union Army.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1854 (continued)**

#### **Major General John S. Marmaduke CSA** Born in Missouri – 3<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Infantry Regiment



John was born in 1833 near Arrow Rock (MO) as the son of the 1844 governor of Missouri and his mother's father was a doctor. His great grandfather had served as the governor of Kentucky in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. After local schooling, John entered Yale in 1851 but "saw the light" as a sophomore and transferred to Harvard College. In his senior year, he accepted an appointment to the US Military Academy at West Point and after graduation was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the 1<sup>st</sup> US Infantry. He took part in the Indiana War in Utah and later in the territory of New Mexico. In April 1861, he resigned his commission in the US Army and returned to Missouri. Although his father was a strict Union supporter, John supported his uncle who was the current governor of Missouri who favored secession. At the same time,

John's younger brother resigned from the US Naval Academy and entered the Confederate Navy. In May 1861, John was elected captain of a mounted rifle unit called the Jackson Saline Guards (i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry) which was enrolled in the Missouri State militia. In June 1861, his units of raw untrained recruits were badly defeated in Boonville (MO). Due to local politics, John resigned from the MO militia in disgust and rode to Richmond (VA) to join the CSA as a Lt. Colonel in charge of an infantry battalion. In late January 1862, he was promoted to colonel in charge of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment and made a Brigadier General in Nov 1862. John was challenged to a duel in September 1863 by another West Point grad, General L. M. Walker CSA, since John implied the latter was a coward in a battle. General Walker was mortally wounded so John was arrested and then almost immediately released.

John's division was major factor in the crucial battle of Westport (MO) which has been called the "Gettysburg" of the West during the Civil War. In addition, he participated in the last all cavalry battle of the Civil War which took place in Mine Creek (KA) during October 1864 when John was wounded and captured. After initially being taken to St. Louis (MO), John was sent as POW to the officers' prison at Fort Warren in Boston harbor (MA) where he remained for over 9 months. During this period of incarceration, he was promoted to major general in March 1865. He was paroled in July 1865 and traveled to Europe for his health. After later returning to St. Louis, John was in the insurance business for a few years but quit since these activities did not meet his code of honesty. He then founded and edited an Agricultural Journal and was appointed as a railroad commissioner until his successfully was elected as the governor of Missouri which followed the steps of his father and uncle. During his 3 years in office, he was responsible for the passage of some major legislation. However, John died in office from pneumonia in Jefferson City (MO) during December 1887

John participated in the following combat engagements: Pittsburgh Landing (MS), Shiloh (TN), multiple skirmishes in MS, Cane Hill (AR), Prairie Grove (aka Illinois Creek in AR), Springfield (MO), Hartville (MO), Cape Girardeau (MO), Helena (AR), Taylors' Creek (aka Crowley's Ridge in AR). Little Rock Campaign (AR), Reed's Bridge (AR), Pine Bluff (AR), Elkins Ferry (AR), Prairie D'Ane (AR), Camden Campaign (AR), Poison Springs (AR), Jenkins Ferry (AR), Ditch Bayou (AR), Vicksburg (MS), Fort Davidson (MO), Glasgow (MO), Little Blue (MO), Westport (MO) and Mine Creek (aka Turkey Creek in KA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1854 (continued)**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant-Major Beverly W. Means CSA** Born in South Carolina – 6<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry  
Bev was born in Columbia (SC) in 1833. His father was a doctor who was a planter & legislator whose ancestors came from Boston (MA). Due to a “food rebellion”, he transferred to Harvard as a junior from South Carolina College (i.e. later the University of SC) along with the following 5 other SCC classmates: Thomas Pinkney Alston, John Gaillard, Martin Gary, Edward McLure and Edmund Rhett. Bev simultaneously studied at both Harvard College and Law School and later returned to Columbia to practice law. In May 1862, Bev enlisted as a CSA private in the same unit as his older brother who was a SC Volunteer captain. Under the leadership of General J. E. B. Stuart CSA, Bev participated in the battle of Dranesville (VA) where he was severely wounded in the thigh. After a 30 day medical leave, he rejoined his unit and was promoted to sergeant major. He subsequently took part in the battles of Williamsburg (VA) as well as at Seven Pines (aka Fair Oaks in VA) where he was wounded at end of May 1862. With the Union Army in Bev’s final combat was his Harvard Law classmate Col. Francis Winthrop Palfrey of the 20<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry (i.e. aka as the “*Harvard Regiment*”) which also included many other Harvard alumni such as: Major Oliver Wendell Holmes (HC-1861), the future US Supreme Court Chief Justice, the 2 grandsons of revolutionary War patriot Paul Revere (i.e. Surgeon Edward Revere HC- 1847 & his brother Colonel Paul Revere HC- 1852), 1<sup>st</sup> Lt James J. Lowell (HC-1850) & 2<sup>nd</sup> LT William Lowell Putnam (HC-1861). Bev died in his home town of Pass Christian (MS) in 1913.

### **Major Edward C. McLure CSA** Born in New Jersey – 6<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry

Ed was born in 1834 in Newark (NJ) as the son of a NC planter and merchant. Due to a “food rebellion”, he transferred to Harvard as a junior from South Carolina College (i.e. later the University of SC) along with the following 5 other SCC classmates: Thomas Pinkney Alston, John Gaillard, Martin Gary, Beverly Means and Edmund Rhett. Tom enlisted into a SC volunteer Infantry unit in August 1861 and reported to duty in Virginia with his unit. In camp during April 1862, he came down with chronic bronchitis but nevertheless was promoted to major, In October 1862, he was hospitalized with typhoid fever and then placed on a sick furlough for the next 8 months. After his recovery, he was assigned as a recruiting officer for a year until he was elected to the SC legislature. Ed’s combat engagements included: Seven Pines (aka Fair Oaks in VA) but may have been on sick leave when his regiment fought at the Seven Days battle (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA) and the Maryland campaign. After the War, he owned and published 2 local newspapers in SC for the next 20 years until he moved to Dallas (TX). He later relocated to Washington (DC) where he worked as a clerk in the Post Office department until his death in 1889.

### **Captain Robert H. Renshaw CSA** Born in Pennsylvania – Army of Northern Virginia

Robert was born in 1834 in Bristol (PA) as the son of a British diplomat. After graduating from Harvard where he was a member of the Porcellian Club, He studied and the practiced law in Baltimore (MD). After the start of the war, Robert volunteered as a private hospital steward in Virginia. In March 1864, he was appointed a captain and Assistant Quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia. During this period, he married the niece of General Robert E. Lee CSA. After the Confederate surrender at Appomattox, Robert was paroled and took refuge in Tenerife in the Spanish Canary Islands reportedly for “his modification”. In 1885, he returned to the US and lived initially in Altoona (PA) and later Charlottesville (VA) where he farmed and died in 1910.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1854 (continued)**

#### **Captain Edmund Rhett CSA** Born in South Carolina – SC Sharp Shooters

Edmund was born in 1833 in Charleston (SC) as the son of a legislator and editor of the Charlestown *Mercury* newspaper. He transferred to Harvard as a junior from South Carolina College (i.e. later the University of SC) along with the following 4 other SCC classmates: Thomas Pinkney Alston, John Gaillard Martin Gary and Edward McLure. At Harvard, Edmund was a strong defender of states' rights. However after his college graduation, he returned to South Carolina where a contemporary dairy noted the Edmund was strongly against Jefferson Davis who he considered "conceited, wrongheaded, wrangle-some and a traitor". However, he joined the SC militia as a captain in July 1862. After his unit was disbanded later that year, he served on court martials and as a CSA judge advocate until he was granted long term medical leave due to a chronic inflammation of his left lung. He died in South Carolina in 1871.

### **1855**

#### **Captain David K. Tuttle CSA** Born in New Jersey – CSA Nitre Bureau

David was born in Whippany (NJ) in 1835. After graduating summa cum laude from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, he studied at the University of Göttingen (Germany) where he received his PhD in 1857. He then accepted a position as a professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia where among other topics he taught quantitative analysis, metallurgy and fertilizers. In March 1862, the Confederate Congress established the Nitre Bureau to procure and manufacture the elements necessary for explosives and appointed Professor Tuttle as the superintendent as well as a CSA captain. David held this position for the duration of the war and was a key factor in the providing armaments for the CSA Ordinance Department. After the war, he worked as an industrial chemist until he joined the US Mint as a melter and refiner initially in Nevada and later at the Philadelphia Mint (PA). Professor Tuttle was honored by a 2<sup>nd</sup> PhD by the University of Göttingen in 1907 and died in Philadelphia in 1915.

### **1856**

#### **Colonel Charles LeDoux Elgee CSA** Born in Louisiana – 9<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry [Died from fever]



Charles was born in 1836 near Alexandria (LA) as the son an Irish immigrant who practiced law and eventually became a judge. His father's sister, Lady Wilde, was the mother of the Irish playwright and poet Oscar Wilde. After prepping with Samuel Eliot in Brookline (MA), he entered Harvard College where he was a member of Psi Upsilon. A friend and fraternity brother of Charles was Benjamin W. Crownshield (H-1858) who later was a major in the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry of the Union Army. After college, Charles received his law degree from Harvard in 1857 and then practiced law in Baltimore until he became the private secretary and later charge d'affaires for the US ambassador to Mexico. In 1861, In July 1861, he joined the CSA as a Lt. Colonel on the staff of the governor of Louisiana & was later

promoted to Colonel and appointed as paymaster of the LA Militia. Six months later, he became aide de camp to General Richard Taylor (HC-1845) who was the Confederate commander of the Tennessee – Mississippi Department and son of a former president of the United States. He was captured by Union Forces in the Red River Campaign (LA) during March 1863 and taken to a military prison in New Orleans (LA). Two months later, General Richard Taylor CSA (HC-1845) arranged for Charles to be exchanged for a Union POW. However before returning to the staff of General Taylor, Charles came down with a fever and died in May 1864 in Rapides Parish (LA). His combat engagements included: Vicksburg (MS) and the Red River Campaign (LA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1856 (continued)**

**Lt. Colonel John M. Robinson CSA** Born in Pennsylvania – CSA Corps of Engineers (Railroad Bureau) John was born in Philadelphia (PA) in 1835 to a businessman father who was considered to be a “blue blood” that was quite active in Richmond (VA) society. John graduated from the University of Virginia and then received an engineering degree from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. In 1861, he was the Superintendent of the Seaboard –Roanoke Railroad which seemed to have great prospects for his future. In March 1862, he applied for a commission as an engineer in a CSA artillery battery. However given his civilian background, he was assigned to transport railroad iron from Norfolk (VA) to North Carolina. In May of 1862, John was transferred as a captain to the Corps of Engineers of the Army of Northern Virginia to construct a salt works facility in Virginia as well as assessing and managing the repairs of both railroads and bridges. He was cited for performing miracles in obtaining and inventing supplies for the Confederate rail systems. The Confederate War Secretary sent John to England for 7 months in 1863 to select and purchase essential supplies for CSS Bureau of Engineers as well as for various Virginia railroads. In the first half of 1865, he was directing several railroads between North Carolina and Virginia, including the NC Central.

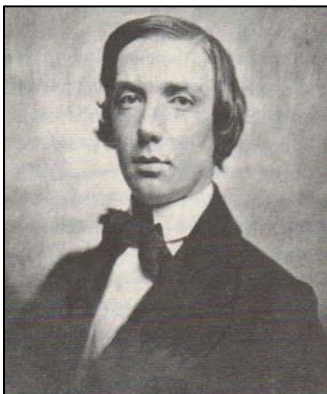
John was the Chief of Engineers of the CSA Army of Tennessee which surrendered to Union forces in April 1865. John was paroled the next day and returned to North Carolina where he became president of the Seaboard –Roanoke Railroad. He died in Baltimore (MD) in 1892. John’s combat engagements included: the Kanawha Campaign (WV), Richmond (VA) and Petersburg (VA).

### **Lt. Colonel George Weissinger CSA** Born in Kentucky – 2<sup>nd</sup> Missouri Brigade

George was born in Louisville in 1836. After Harvard College, he received his law degree from the University of Louisville in 1858. He then moved several times from KY to St. Louis (MO), Indiana, back to Louisville and finally to Owensboro (KY) to practice law. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guard to support the Confederacy. George was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and lost his arm. In October 1863, George was transferred at his request as the inspector general for the Indian Territory which had 2 Indian CSA brigades from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. He was released from active duty in 1865 with the surrender of the CSA in the Tennessee and Mississippi district. After the war, George returned to Louisville (KY) where he converted to Catholicism and died in 1903. His combat engagements included: Pea Ridge (aka Elkhorn Tavern in AR), Boonville (MO), Carthage (MO), Wilson’s Creek (aka Springfield in MO), siege of Lexington (KY) and Sugar Creek (AR).

### **1857**

### **1<sup>st</sup> Lt. John Julius Pringle Alston CSA** Born in South Carolina – 1<sup>st</sup> SC Artillery [**Died from Disease**]



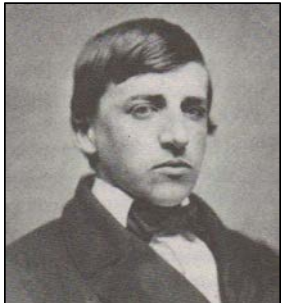
John was born in Charleston (SC) in 1836 as the son of a lawyer and a rice planter. At Harvard, he was member of the Porcellian Club where he was friends with Benjamin Crowninshield (HC-1858) who was later a Union Army Colonel, Charles Francis Adams (HC-1856) later a Union Army General and Henry Brooks Adams (HC-1858) a future US ambassador to the UK. John had intended to study law but raised an artillery company at his own expense in which he was appointed a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. He was wounded at Fort Sumter (SC) while battling multiple attacks by the Union fleet and later honorably mentioned for heroic actions thwarting the Union fleet attacks on Fort Wagner (SC). He died at Greenville (SC) on 20 September 1863 from typhoid, which was complicated by his exposure and exhaustion.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1857 (continued)**

**Captain Henry Longer DeSaulles CSA** Born in Louisiana – 32<sup>nd</sup> LA Infantry [KIA]

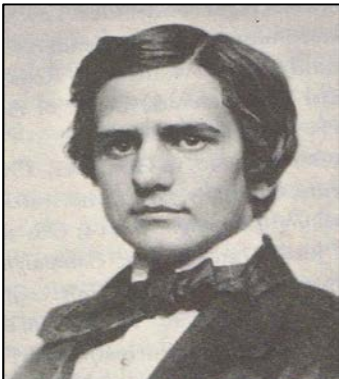


Henry was born in 1838 in New Orleans (LA). After graduating from Harvard, he lived briefly in New York City before returning to New Orleans. In May 1862, he was appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the Miles Legion which was later renamed the 32<sup>nd</sup> LA. In addition to numerous skirmishes against the Union cavalry raiders in LA, he also participated in the battle of Plains Store near Port Hudson (LA) in June 1863 where he was mortally wounded and died the following day. His commanding officer noted: "*A truer gentlemen never lived: a braver soldier never died.*"

**Private James Hartwell Hart CSA** Born in South Carolina – 2<sup>nd</sup> SC Cavalry [KIA]

James studied engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. He was **killed in action** at the Seven Days Battle near (VA) in the summer of 1862.

**Major Samuel B. Parkman CSA** Born in Georgia – 10<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry [KIA]



Sam was born near Augusta (GA) to a mother from Westborough (MA). However when Sam was 1½ years old, both of his parents and 4 siblings died in a fire at sea so Sam was then by raised his aunt. After attending military school in Ossining (NY) and a private school in MA, he entered Harvard at age 16 where he became a member of the Porcellian Club and the varsity crew. Among his friends in college were: Robert Shaw Gould (later colonel of the Union 54<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry of colored troops) and Benjamin W. Crowinshield (later major of the Union MA Cavalry). After college, Sam read and then practiced law in Savannah (GA) and traveled to Europe in 1860. In June 1861, he joined the CSA and was assigned to an artillery battery. His combat engagements included: Defense of Fort Walker, siege of

Yorktown (VA) and Antietam (aka Sharpsburg in MD) where Sam was **killed in action** in September 1862 while in action against a Massachusetts regiment largely officered by Harvard men of whom many were classmates and his friends. Brigade commander reports: "*Read's battery performed the most important service in a position of great danger. Major Samuel B. Parker was killed on the field gallantly discharging his duty.*"

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1858**

**Major William Elliott CSA** Born in South Carolina – 2<sup>nd</sup> SC Infantry

Bill was born in Beaufort (NC) in 1838 as the son of an Episcopal minister and brother of General Stephen Elliott CSA (HC-1845) as well as Captain Ralph Elliott CSA (MD) of the 2<sup>nd</sup> SC infantry who was **Killed in Action** at Cold Harbor (VA). Bill entered Harvard at age 16 where he participated in the “eating table” organized by Rooney Lee which was almost like a student senate which discussed and argued all the important topics of the day. After Harvard, Bill studied law at the University of VA and was admitted to the SC bar in May of 1861.

In April 1861, Bill joined the military staff of the SC governor as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and worked on coastal fortifications and participated in the attack and capture of Fort Sumter. He was elected as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the 2<sup>nd</sup> SC infantry in May 1861 and later transferred to an artillery battalion. Bill’s commanding officer, Brigadier General S.D Lee CSA praised Bill for his: “*conspicuous gallantry*” and commended him as follows in the after action reports of the Vicksburg campaign: “*Captain Elliott had a good collegiate education and excellent judgement and was always at the post of danger, inspiring confidence by his example*”. George was again severely wounded with a gunshot to his hip at the battle of Bentonville (NC) in March 1865 and hospitalized until the end of the war when he returned to Beaufort (SC) to practice law.

During the war, his property had been confiscated by the Federal forces and sold which left Bill and his family in desperate financial problems for the necessities of life at the cessation of hostilities. Bill was offered a position as a military law enforcement officer by the occupying Union officers at Hilton Head. In 1866, Bill was elected to the SC House of Representatives and served from 1887 to 1903 was a US congressman representing SC as a Democrat. President Theodore Roosevelt named Bill as the US Commissioner to mark the graves of Confederate dead in the North. During this time, he directed the construction of the CSA monument at Point Lookout (MD), which unfortunately is now probably in the process of being toppled by left wing radicals. Bill died in December of 1907 and was buried in St. Helena’s Episcopal Churchyard in Beaufort (SC).

Bill’s’ combat engagements included: 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Williamsburg (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka as 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chickasaw Bayou (MS), Champion Hill (aka Baker’s Creek in MS), the siege of Vicksburg (MS), Harrisburg (aka Tupelo in MS), Atlanta (aka Bald Hill in GA), Jonesboro (GA), Florence (AL), Franklin (TN), Nashville (TN), Kinston (aka Wise Forks in NC) and finally Bentonville (NC).

**1858**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Charles W. Babbitt CSA** Born in Mississippi – 4<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry & CSA Corps of Engineers  
Charles was born in Natchez (MS) in 1834. He graduated magna cum laude as an engineer from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. Prior to the Civil War, Charles was assistant levee engineer in Louisiana for the US Army Corps of Engineers. In August 1861, he enlisted as a private in the “Natchez Rifles” Company (aka the 4<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry) which initially was assigned to guard Confederate President Jefferson Davis and later as a guard at infamous Libby Prison for Union POW’s in Richmond (VA). After recovering from the measles in a hospital, Charles participated in numerous skirmishes with Union troops in the Kanawha Valley (VA). For most of 1862, he was then detached to the CSA Engineering Corps as an engineer to construct and build various fortifications around Charleston (SC) while still serving as a private. In August 1863, Charles was finally promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the Corps of Engineers and served for the rest of the war in the Richmond and Petersburg areas of VA. On April 9, 1865 with at least 11 other Harvard alumni, he surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox (VA). Charles died in Natchez (TN) in 1903.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1858 (continued)**

#### **Major General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee CSA** Born in Virginia – Confederate Calvary Corps



William H. Lee (also known as Rooney Lee) was born in Arlington (VA) in 1837. He was the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of General Robert E. Lee CSA and also the step-great-great-grandson of President George Washington. Rooney's grandfather was the controversial Revolutionary War Colonel "Light Horse" Henry Lee who was later the governor of Virginia. Rooney lived at West Point and went to school in New York City when his father was superintendent of the US Military Academy. Rooney entered Harvard College in 1854 since he was not able enter West Point where his older brother was senior (note: the rule was that more than one son from the same family could not attend West Point that the same time). At Harvard, Rooney quickly was one of the most popular undergraduates and elected as the president of his class.

He became a member of the Anonyma Society which was not officially sanctioned by Harvard but at the time was considered quite an honor for a student to be chosen. Rooney was also selected to be a member of the Hasty Pudding, Psi Upsilon and Porcellian clubs as well as Harvard varsity crew team. Among his friends at Harvard were: Nick Anderson (later a Union major general), Ben Crowinshield (later a Union Calvary colonel), Sam Parkman (later a Confederate major noted above), Bill Elliott (later a confederate major in Rooney's regiment) and many more.

After his junior year at Harvard, he was legally able to transfer to West Point where he was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. upon his graduation in 1857. In the 6<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry, he participated in the Utah War against the Mormons but resigned from the U.S. Army in 1859 to operate the family plantation that he inherited in Virginia which had had been neglected and was deteriorating. In early 1861, Rooney suffered a deep depreciation and noted: "*How jubilant the people were (i.e. regarding secession) and had no conception of what a terrible mistake they were making*". Nevertheless with the outbreak of the Civil War, Rooney became a captain in the Confederate Army Cavalry and was soon promoted to major. He initially served in Western Virginia until again promoted to lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the 9<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry under the command of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart CSA. After the Battle of South Mountain, Lee was promoted to brigadier general. He fought at Antietam under the command of his cousin, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and later was the commander of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade of Stuart's Cavalry at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. During combat at Brandy Station at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign, Lee was wounded and two weeks later while recuperating was captured by Union forces at Hickory Hill (VA). He was a prisoner of war in New York State until he was exchanged for Union Brig. Gen. Neal S. Dow USA who had been held in captivity by the Confederacy. After returning home and rejoining the CSA, he was promoted to major general and commanded a division in the Cavalry Corps during the breakout from Petersburg and the retreat of his father's army in the Appomattox Campaign. By the war's end, he had risen to second-in-command of the Confederate cavalry. He surrendered along with his father at Appomattox Court House. Lee returned to his plantation and planting after the war. In 1875, Rooney was elected to the Virginia Senate and served for 3 years until he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1887 where he served in the House until his death in 1891.

His combat engagements included: Utah Expedition (UT) as part of the US Army in 1857, Cheat Mountain Campaign (VA), Falmouth (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), many VA skirmishes in the "Ride around McClellan", Garrick's Landing (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA), Mechanicsville (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka as 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA), Hamburg (TN), Barnesville (MD), Boonsboro (MD), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Brandy Station (VA), Hickory Hill (VA), Petersburg (VA), Coggins Point (VA) & Appomattox (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1858**

**Captain Elijah G. Morrow CSA** Born in North Carolina – 28<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry **[KIA]**

Elijah was born in 1834 and graduated from UNC – Chapel Hill in 1856. He then entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard where he received an engineering degree and subsequently returned to UNC as a tutor. He enlisted in the state militia as private in September 1861 and 2 weeks later was promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. Elijah was captured during the battle of Fredericksburg but he was immediately paroled and returned to the front lines in December of 1862 and was promoted to captain in the following month. Elijah's commanding general noted in his dispatches of Gettysburg: "*Captain Morrow fell among the wounded while gallantry leading his company to the charge*". Elijah's combat engagements included: the Wilmington-Cape Fear retreat, Hanover Court House (VA), Taliaferro's Mill (VA), Seven Days' Battles (VA), Richmond (VA), Mechanicsville (aka Beaver Dam Creek in VA), Gaines Mill (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Cold Harbor in VA), Boatswain's Swamp (VA), Glendale (aka Frayser's Farm in VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Groveton (VA), Ox Hill (aka Chantilly in VA), Harper's Ferry (MD), Shepherdstown (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD) and Gettysburg (PA) where he was severely wounded and captured by Union Forces at Cemetery Ridge on 3 July 1863. He was placed in a Union hospital where his leg had to be amputated at the thigh but then died from his wounds on 18 July 1863.

**Sergeant Samuel Pasco CSA** Born in England – 3<sup>rd</sup> Florida Infantry

Sam was born in London (UK) in 1834. As a child, he emigrated with his parents initially to Prince Edward Island and later to Massachusetts. After graduating from Harvard College, he was the principle of a private school in Florida until 1861 when he enlisted into the "Jefferson Rifles" and then transferred as private to the 3<sup>rd</sup> FL Infantry. At Missionary Ridge (TN) in November 1863, Sam was wounded and left on the battlefield with a shattered leg from a "minie ball" and captured by Union troops. After 2 months in a Union hospital in Chattanooga (TN), he was initially sent to a hospital in Nashville (TN) and then to military prisons in Louisville (KY) and later in Indiana. After 10 months as POW, Sam was paroled in February 1865 and returned to Virginia.

After the War, Sam returned to Florida and practiced law as well as serving as clerk in a local district court. He returned to Harvard College in 1872 and earned a Master's Degree. He then entered politics as a Democrat and served in the Florida House of Representative as well as a US Senator from Florida. Sam died in Tampa (FL) in 1917. His combat engagements included: attack on Union gunboats in Smyrna (FL), Jacksonville (FL), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Jackson (MS), Chickamauga (TN) and Missionary Ridge (TN).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

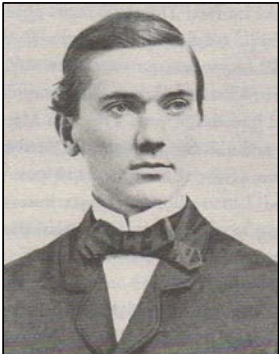
### **1859 (continued)**

**Lt. Colonel William Walter Sillers CSA** Born in North Carolina - 30<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry. **[KIA]**

Bill was born in 1838 in NC. After graduating from USC in 1859 and then the Lawrence Scientific School,

### **1860**

**Captain Lane W. Brandon CSA** Born in Mississippi – 21<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry



Lane was born in 1838 as the eldest son of a father who was a Princeton graduate, MS legislator and eventually was a brigadier general in the 21<sup>st</sup> MS in which all 4 of his sons served. Lane attended Yale for 2 years before he “saw the light” and transferred to Harvard College where he was on the crew team. Among his close friends in Cambridge were the Abbott brothers (Ned & Henry) who respectively were later a captain in the 2<sup>nd</sup> MA Infantry and a major in the 20<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry (i.e. the “Harvard Regiment”). When Lane had a bout of scarlet fever at Harvard, Ned took care of him. After graduating from college, Lane studied and then practiced law in Mississippi until joining the Jeff Davis Guards as a 4<sup>th</sup> sergeant in early 1861.

After his promotion to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in May 1861, he was wounded at Malvern Hill which required 3 months of recuperation. During this period, his friend Ned Abbott was killed at Cedar Mountain (VA). At the battle of Fredericksburg, Lane learned from a Union POW that Henry Abbott was in the opposite line of battle which Lane furiously attacked. In the Wilderness battle, Lane was again wounded and thus missed the battle of Gettysburg with his unit but was promoted to captain in August 1863. After rejoining his outfit, Lane participated in the battle of Chickamauga (TN) where he was wounded for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time which put him out commission for 7 months. In April 1865, Lane was captured at Sailor’s Creek (VA) and as POW saw his Harvard classmate Union Army Colonel Stephen Minot Weld. Lane was sent to the Old Capital Prison in Washington (DC) and later transferred to a Union prison camp on Johnson Island (OH). He was released from prison and paroled during June 1865 and returned to Louisiana. After the war, Lane managed a plantation in Louisiana and organized the Harvard Club in Louisiana where he died in 1912. His combat engagements included: Savage Station (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Chickamauga (TN), and Sailors Creek (VA).

**Captain Thomas Devereux Jones CSA** Born in North Carolina – 27<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry

**[KIA]**



Tom was born in 1838 as the son of a lawyer who was also a legislator and farmer. He took a leave of absence from Harvard to join a NC infantry regiment as a private in June 1861 but 2 months later was promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. At Antietam, 18 out of 21 officers in Tom’s regiment were killed in action. Tom was captured and taken prisoner near Newbern, N. C. in 1862 by Unionist sympathizing irregular guerrillas called “*Buffaloes*” in the East (aka “*Jayhawkers*” in the Midwest). While in captivity, Tom was recognized by a Harvard classmate (Union Captain Lewis W. Tappan of the 45<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry) who facilitated his parole. He then returned to his CSA regiment and was promoted to captain in 1863. He was mortally wounded at Bristoe Station (VA) in October 1863 and died 2 weeks later in the hospital.

His combat engagements included: 7 Days Battle (VA), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD) & Bristoe Station (VA).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1860 (continued)

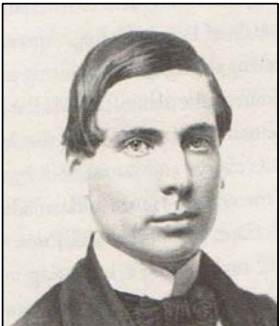
Captain William Macrea Magenis CSA Born in Missouri –2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry [KIA]



Bill was born in St. Louis (MO) in 1839 as the son of a US Army colonel. His prime sponsor to enter Harvard as a sophomore was Montgomery Blair who later became the US postmaster general under President Lincoln. As a Harvard senior, he was admonished by the Harvard president for “galloping around the Yard” along with his classmate Ben Skinner noted below and their friend Steven Minot Weld (as in Weld Hall), who was later a colonel in the 56<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry. After college, Bill studied in Dresden (Germany) until the start of the War Between the States. In May 1861, Bill enlisted in the Missouri State Militia supporting the Confederacy which soon after was captured by the Union Army. However, Bill was able to escape and cross the Mississippi & enlisted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> TN Infantry with mostly of Irish immigrant enlisted men

who lived in Memphis (TN). After his first combat in early 1862, Bill was promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and a year later to captain. While participating in General Morgan’s raids, he was shot and instantly **killed in action** in Ohio on 4 July 1863 by a fellow rebel officer who Bill had accused of stealing a watch from a civilian. His commander writes: “*Captain Magenis had behaved with the greatest gallantry and had won the encomiums of his chiefs*”. His battle engagements included: Belmont (MO), Shiloh (TN), Farmington (MS), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN) and General Morgan’s raids into KY, IN & OH.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Charles Alston Pringle CSA Born in South Carolina –1<sup>st</sup> SC Infantry [Died from disease]



Charles was born in Charleston (SC). After his sophomore year at Harvard, he studied in Berlin but returned in 1861 to join the CSA as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in an infantry unit that was later re-designated as a heavy artillery regiment. He served at Sullivan’s Island, Fort Moultrie, Church Flats and all the forts in Charleston harbor (SC). Charles died from a fever in July 1862.

Captain Benjamin Smith Skinner CSA Born in North Carolina – 27<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry [KIA]

Ben was born in 1839 and his sister married his Harvard classmate Captain Tom Jones CSA (noted above). At Harvard, he was member of the Porcellian Club and was admonished by the Harvard president for “galloping around the Yard” in his senior year along with his classmate Bill Magenis noted above and their friend Steven Minot Weld (as in Weld Hall), who was later a colonel in the 56<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry. After his college graduation, he returned home and joined the 27<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry as a 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant in May 1861 but was promoted to 3<sup>rd</sup> sergeant 4 months later. In April 1862, Ben was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. With his classmate Tom Jones (noted above), Ben was captured and taken prisoner near New Bern (N C) in 1862 by Unionist sympathizing irregular guerrillas called “*Buffaloes*” in the East (aka “*Jayhawkers*” in the Midwest). While in captivity, Ben & Tom were recognized by a Harvard classmate (Union Captain Lewis W. Tappan of the 45<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry) who facilitated their parole. At Sharpsburg, Ben was wounded and 63% of his regiment was killed in action. He was instantly **killed in action** at Reams' Station (VA) in Aug. 1864. His combat engagements included: New Bern (NC), The Seven Days Battle (VA), Monocacy (MD), Harper’s Ferry (WV), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Gum Swamp (NC), Bristoe Station (VA), Mine Run campaign (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), North Anna (VA), Petersburg (VA), Weldon Railroad (VA), Cold Harbor (VA) and finally Reams' Station (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

**1861**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Horatio Eustis CSA** Born in Mississippi – 1<sup>st</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry

**[KIA]**



Horatio was born in Natchez (MS) as the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of a Harvard alumnus from the class of 1830. He was a descendent of Dr. William Eustis (HC-1772) who had been governor of Massachusetts, the US War Secretary and US minister to the Netherlands. His grandfather, Abraham Eustis (HC-1804), was a Boston (MA) lawyer and a US officer in the War of 1812. After prepping at the Bradford school in Boston (MA), he entered Harvard after being sponsored by his uncle Henry Lewis (HC-1838) who was the Professor of Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. In his senior year, Horatio took a leave of a briefly worked as planter before enlisting as private in the 1<sup>st</sup> LA Infantry in April 1861 and was transferred to an artillery company 3 months later. After recovering from a subsequent a 4 month

illness, he was elected as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the 10<sup>th</sup> LA infantry. In a night assault at Gettysburg, Horatio was wounded by a gunshot to his knee and was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT while hospitalized. He was wounded again at Newtown and suffered a 3<sup>rd</sup> wound at the 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Winchester on 19 September 1864 which proved fatal after his left leg below the knee was blown away by hostile fire. He was captured and died the same day in a Union field hospital. His combat engagements included: 7 Days Battle (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), the 2<sup>nd</sup> Winchester (VA), Gettysburg (PA), The Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), Maryland Heights (MD), Monocacy (MO), Snicker's Gap (VA), Newtown (VA), Shenandoah Valley Campaign (VA), Kernswood (VA), Leetown (VA), Smithfield (VA) and finally the 3<sup>rd</sup> Winchester (VA).

**1862**

**Major John W. Labouisse CSA** Born in Louisiana – 13<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry

John was born in 1841 in New Orleans (LA) into one of the "best" families in Louisiana. At Harvard, he was member of the Porcellian Club. He took a leave of absence from Harvard in September 1861 to join the 13<sup>th</sup> LA as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. All of the officers in his unit were French Creole "gentlemen" with a diverse mix of immigrants among the enlisted troops including: Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans, Germans, Italians, Chinese and Irishmen. However, the unit was drilled in French and initially wore a colorful Zouave uniform. After the war, John returned to New Orleans where he died in 1896. John's combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY), Chickamauga (TN), Atlanta Campaign (GA) and numerous skirmishes against General Sherman USA in GA.

**1863**

**Captain Cartwright Eustis CSA** Born in Mississippi – 10<sup>th</sup> MS Infantry

Cartwright was born in Natchez (MS) as the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of a Harvard alumnus from the class of 1830. He was a descendent of Dr. William Eustis (HC-1772) was the governor of Massachusetts, the US War Secretary and US minister to the Netherlands. His grandfather, Abraham Eustis (HC-1804), was a Boston (MA) lawyer and a US officer in the War of 1812. He entered Harvard after being sponsored by his uncle Henry Lewis (HC-1838) who was the Professor of Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and later a brigadier general in the 10<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry. In March 1862, Cart enlisted in the MS infantry as private and was promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in October 1863 and to captain in January 1865. He was severely wounded by canister shot in his left thigh at Mickey's Ridge (TN) in April 1862 & 6 months later was hit again at Murfreesboro.

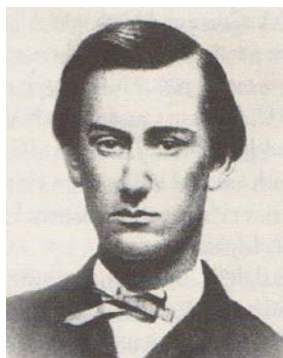
After the war, he returned to New Orleans (LA) & became a partner of a gun manufacture company. He died in Milwaukee (WI) in 1900. His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Mickey's Ridge (TN), Corinth (MS), Murfreesboro (ala Stones River in MS), Chickamauga (TN), Atlanta campaign (GA) & Spanish Fort (AL).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)

### 1863 (continued)

**Captain John F. S. Van Bokkelen CSA** Born in North Carolina – 3<sup>rd</sup> NC Troops [KIA]

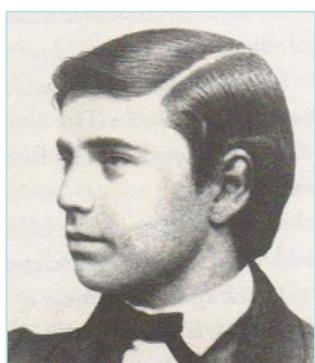


John was born in New Berne (NC) in 1842. He took a leave of absence from Harvard in May 1861 to enlist in the CSA and was appointed as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT and was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in April 1862 and then again to captain 5 months later. In the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1863, John was mortally wounded and died in the hospital in the following month due to added complications from typhoid fever. While suffering from his wounds, he spoke kindly of Harvard and his classmates. One of his contemporary warriors writes: "*Captain Van Bokkelen was universally popular and almost idolized by his own men. Only twenty-one years of age, he was full of youthful ardor, intelligent, with a conception of his duties and an indomitable energy in pursuing the line of conduct which a discriminating judgment dictated,*

*possibly more than to any other officer of the company which he commanded, was due the high morale to which that company attained".* John's combat engagements included: Goldsborough (NC), The Seven Days Battle (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Cold Harbor (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Ox Hill (aka Chantilly in MD), South Mountain (MD), Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD), Port Royal (SC), Fredericksburg (VA) and finally the Battle of the Wilderness (VA).

### 1864

**Corporal Richard Eustis CSA** Born in Mississippi – Jeff Davis Legion/ 2<sup>nd</sup> MS Cavalry [KIA]



Dick was born in 1844 in Natchez (MS) as the son of a Harvard alumnus from the class of 1830 and a brother of 2<sup>nd</sup> LT Horatio Eustis CSA (HC- 1860) and Captain Cartwright Eustis (HC-1863) noted above. He was a descendent of Dr. William Eustis (HC-1772) was the governor of Massachusetts, the US War Secretary and US minister to the Netherlands. His grandfather, Abraham Eustis (HC-1804), was a Boston (MA) lawyer and a US officer in the War of 1812. He entered Harvard after being sponsored by his uncle Henry Lewis (HC-1838) who was the Professor of Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and later a brigadier general in the 10<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry. After the end of his freshman year, Dick took his leave of absence to enlist as private in the Jeff Davis Legion Cavalry. He was added to

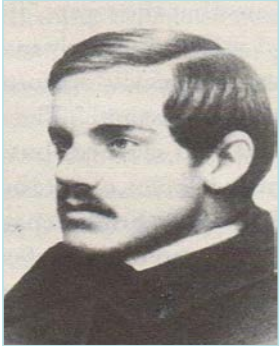
CSA Roll of Honor for meritorious conduct in 1864. Dick was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Raleigh (NC) and died in April 1865. His combat engagements included: The 7 Days Battle (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Upperville (VA), Petersburg (VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Chancellorsville (VA), Brandy Station (VA), Orange & Alexandria Rail Road and Fleetwood Hill (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1864 (continued)**

#### **Lt. Colonel Anderson Watkins CSA** Born in Arkansas – 8<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry (Adjutant) [**KIA**]



Andy was born in Little Rock (AR) in 1842 as the son of a lawyer who was the Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court with 3 sons who served in the CSA. He took a leave of absence from Harvard in his freshman year to enlist in the Arkansas militia in late 1861. He was **killed in action** near Atlanta (GA) on 22 July 1864. His brigade commander reported: "*Lt. Col. Anderson Watkins, 8<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Regiment was stricken down, sword in hand, very near the enemy's works. Also quite young, he was a brave soldier, a gifted and valuable officer, possessed of great courage, and having a high sense of duty*".

His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Chickamauga (TN), Corinth (MS), Munfordville (TN), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Tullahoma (TN), Ball Hill (GA), Missionary Ridge (TN), Pickett's Mill (aka New Hope Church in GA) and Kennesaw Mountain (GA).

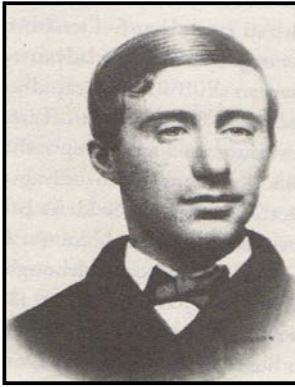
**Captain William R. Lyman CSA** Born in New York – 31<sup>st</sup> VA Infantry & Stuart's Horse Artillery  
Bill was born in 1838 in Lyons (upstate NY, near Rochester and Lake Ontario). He moved with his family to Chicago when he was 13 and 5 years later to New Orleans (LA). After his freshman year at Harvard, he took a leave of absence in early 1861 and joined the Southern Guard from the University of Virginia. Bill was appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in mid-1861 in 31<sup>st</sup> VA Infantry and was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT in April 1862 after a 6 month recovery from typhoid fever. At Port Republic (VA) in June 1862, he was given a battle field promotion to captain. In September 1863, Bill disagreed with his superior officer and resigned from the 31<sup>st</sup> VA Infantry. He immediately enlisted as a private in an artillery battery under the command of General J.E. B. Stuart CSA. After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, Bill rode for 6 weeks to his home in New Orleans where he was paroled by the Union forces in June 1865. After the war, Bill was involved in banking and finance and organized the New Orleans Stock Exchange of which he was reelected 3 times as president. In 1879, he became president of an insurance company and remained active in Confederate veterans' activities, including chairing a committee to erect a statue of General Stonewall Jackson CSA in New Orleans which may or may have been recently toppled due to so called political correctness. Bill died in 1927 in Bayou St. Louis (MS). His combat engagements included: 1<sup>st</sup> Harpers Ferry (WV), Laurel Hill (WV), Cheat Mountain Gap (WV), Carrick's Ford (WV), McDowell (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Winchester (VA), Cross Keyes (VA), Port Republic (VA), Ox Hill (aka Chantilly in MD), 1<sup>st</sup> Harpers Ferry (WV), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka Bull Run in VA), Fredericksburg, (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Winchester (VA), Gettysburg (PA), the Wilderness (VA), Petersburg (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), Trevilian Station (VA) and Lynchburg (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **1. HARVARD COLLEGE BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1864 (continued)**

**Sergeant George Washington CSA** Born in Virginia – 2<sup>nd</sup> VA infantry & 12<sup>th</sup> VA Calvary [**KIA**]



George was born in Jefferson County in western Virginia in 1842 as the great-great grandson of John Washington, the younger brother of President George Washington and Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Continental Congress and later a US Senator from Virginia. Prior to Harvard, George graduated from St. Timothy's Hall, a military school in Maryland. At Harvard, he was tall and square shouldered but very shy and diffident. As a freshman, he was asked by Harvard to meet and welcome the visiting Prince of Wales, who was later King Edward VII. One of his best friends at Harvard was Frank Crowninshield who was from a distinguished old New England family and later a 2nd LT. in the 2nd Mass Infantry. During his sophomore year, he returned to Virginia and taught school for a brief period with the intention of returning to

Cambridge for his degree and later becoming an Episcopal priest. However, the start of the War Between the States interfered with his return to Harvard. He enlisted a private in the 2<sup>nd</sup> VA Infantry on April 1861 with his brother Bushrod. During June 1861, he was promoted to sergeant and took part in a skirmish at Falling Waters (aka Hoke's Run in West Virginia) under the command of Brigadier General Stonewall Jackson CSA. In his 2<sup>nd</sup> major combat was at Kernstown (VA) in March 1862, the Confederates were outnumbered by two to one. In this battle, his brother was wounded at the back of the head and George ran to his side. They both continued fighting for over an hour until George was hit in his side by a bullet. The brothers were then captured by the Union cavalry and taken to a Union hospital. His capture was noted in a letter home by Col. Robert Shaw USA of the 2<sup>nd</sup> MA Infantry who related a meeting of George with one of his junior officer 2<sup>nd</sup> LT Frank Crowninshield, who was a close friend of George at Harvard. Walking through a Union hospital, Frank heard George feebly called out to him since George had been shot thought the lungs. Frank's family in Boston was then instrumental in getting George sent home on parole to his widowed mother for recuperation. After his recovery, George served briefly with the Quartermaster Department in Richmond (VA) before he returned to active service with the 12<sup>th</sup> VA Calvary led by General JEB Stuart CSA, where his brother was then serving. Following the battle of Brady Station (VA), George became ill on the battlefield which was compounded by the wounds he received at Kernstown (VA) and died on 30 June 1863 in Port Royal (VA). George's combat engagements included: Falling Waters (aka Hoke's Run in WV), 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Kernstown (VA) and finally Brandy Station (VA).

### **1867**

**5<sup>th</sup> Sgt. John Smilus Parker CSA** Born in South Carolina – Holcombe SC Legion [**KIA**]

John was born in Charlestown (SC) and studied engineering as an undergraduate at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. After 12 months on active duty, he died of a wound that he accidentally received while at his base camp in Dunfries (VA) in December 1861.

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS

1822

**Captain Thomas Jefferson Martin CSA** Born in Virginia – 57<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry [KIA]

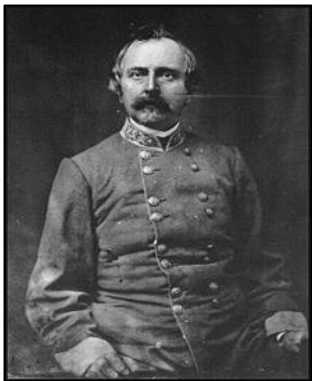
Tom was born in Henry County (VA) and graduated from UVA prior to entering from HLS. His combat engagements included: Drewry's Bluff (VA), Fair Oaks (aka Seven Pines in VA), The Seven Days Battle (VA) and finally Malvern Hill (VA) where he was killed instantly in charge on the Union forces.

1838

**Captain Charles Franklin Hamer CSA** Born in Mississippi– 18<sup>th</sup> MS Infantry [Died of wounds]

Charles was born in 1815 at Castlewood Plantation (MS). After UVA, he graduated from HLS and became a lawyer in MS. . His combat engagements included: 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Balls Bluff (aka Leesburg in VA) against the "Harvard Regiment/ 20<sup>th</sup> MA. He died in January 1865 as result of war related wounds.

**Brigadier General William Preston CSA** Born in Kentucky – TN-MS 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade Commander



Bill was born in 1816 as the son of a major in the Continental Army under General "Mad" Anthony Wayne and his maternal grandfather was a colonel in the American Revolution. Bill's brother-in law was General Albert Johnson CSA and he was a cousin of the Confederate Secretary of War, General John Breckinridge CSA. After graduating from Yale in 1835, he received his LLB from Harvard Law School and then returned to Kentucky to practice law. In 1843, he was elected captain of the Lexington Legion and personally raised \$50,000 to transport Kentucky troops to Mexico during the Mexican War in 1846. Right after General Scott had captured Mexico City, Bill arrived as LTC in Mexico where he served for 5 months. After his return to Kentucky, he was elected to the US congress for 2 terms as a Whig.

However in 1854, he joined the Democrat Party since he strongly opposed the anti-Catholic posture of the "Know-Nothing" wing of the Whigs. After the election of President Buchanan with Bill's cousin John Breckinridge as the VP, Bill was appointed as the ambassador to Spain for 2 years until June 1861 when he had to resign and joined the CSA as a colonel and aide de camp to General Albert Johnson CSA.

After the battlefield death of General Jonson, Bill was promoted to Brigadier General in April 1862. During the Vicksburg campaign, he contracted malaria which put him out of action for 2 months. After Chickamauga, Bill signed a letter to CSA President Jefferson Davis along with several other CSA flag officers that was critical of General Bragg's lack of follow up after the hard fought Confederate victory. As a result, Bill was relieved of his field command but then appointed as the CSA ambassador to Mexico by President Davis in January 1864. He was unsuccessful in getting Mexico to formally recognize the CSA so he returned to Texas until the end of the war. He did not formally surrender with his former TN-MS forces, so he went to Mexico and then to the West Indies and to London (UK) with Judah Benjamin who was the 1<sup>st</sup> Jewish US Senator and later was Confederate Secretary War and State. Through family connections, he was allows to returned to the USA and swear allegiance in October 1866.

After returning to Kentucky, Bill was elected to 2 terms in the Kentucky legislature and founded the Harvard Club of Louisville in 1866. He died from "rheumatic gout" in 1887 in Lexington (KY). His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Vicksburg (MS), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Tullahoma (TN), Chattanooga (TN) and Chickamauga (TN).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

**1843**

**Brigadier General Alexander Lawton CSA** Born in South Carolina – CSA Quartermaster General



Alex was born in 1818 in Beaufort (SC) as the grandson of a Continental Army officer. He graduated from West Point and was appointed a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT of artillery in 1839 but resigned his commission 2 years later to attend Harvard Law School. After graduation from HLS, he practiced law in Savannah (GA) and married the sister of the future artillery chief of the Army of Northern Virginia, General E.P Alexander CSA. Alex served in the Georgia House of Representative and later the GA Senate until 1860. In January 1861, he was appointed as a colonel and commanding officer of the Georgia Militia. Two months later, he was promoted to Brigadier General commanding the Georgia Military District. Alex disapproved of electing officers by vote and was blamed by for thinking more liked a West Pointer than a politician.

At Antietam, Alex lost 5 of his 6 regimental commanders and he was wounded by a shot through the leg after his horse was killed. Confederate President Davis appointed Alex as the CSA Quartermaster General. After the war, he resumed in law practice in Savannah and was later elected President of the American Bar Association. In 1885, Alex was appointed as ambassador to Austria-Hungary by President Cleveland. He died in 1896 while visiting upstate New York.

His combat engagements included: Fort Pulaski (GA), The Seven Days Battle (VA), Gaines' Mills (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), Crooked Run Church (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA), Sulphur Springs (aka Warrenton Springs in WV), Bristoe Station (VA), Kettle Run (VA), Grovetown (aka Brawner's Farm in GA), Chantilly (aka Ox Hill in VA), Harpers Ferry (VA) and Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD).

**Captain George Moody CSA** Born in Vermont – “Madison Artillery” LA Light Artillery

After graduating from HLS, George practiced law in Port Gibson (MS). In April 1851, he organized a company of LA and MS Infantry volunteers which had significant number enlisted men from Ireland. After arriving in Virginia, George's command was re-designated as a CSA light artillery unit. After the battle of Knoxville (TN), George was left behind due to sickness and was captured by Union Forces in December 1863. After 3 months in a POW camp in Ohio, he was escorted to the Union Fort in Monroe (VA) to be exchanged for a captured Union Captain. However, this deal fell through so George was sent to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor (MA). After being a Yankee prisoner for 11 months, he was paroled in March 1865 and returned to Richmond (VA) in time for the Confederate evacuation. He escorted Confederate President Davis in their escape south from the Union Army as far as the state of Georgia when they were captured. George was again sent to the prison at Fort Monroe (VA) and then to Fort Mc Henry (MD) until he was released by a presidential pardon in July 1865. George then returned to Georgia to resume his law practice until his death in 1886.

His combat engagements included: The Battle Seven Days (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Sharpsburg (ala as Antietam in MD), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA), The Wilderness (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Chattanooga (TN) and Knoxville (TN).

## HARVARD CONFEDERATES

### 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

#### 1843 (continued)

#### Brigadier General John Echols CSA Born in Virginia – 27<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry & CSA 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade



John was born in Lynchburg (VA) in 1823. He graduated from Washington College (i.e. now known as Washington & Lee University) as well as VMI prior to attending Harvard Law School. He practiced law in Staunton (VA) and served as VA Commonwealth attorney and as well as a delegate to the secession convention of 1861. In May 1861, John personally raised a volunteer company in the Staunton area and assumed command as a Lt. Colonel. He was promoted to colonel in October 1861 and subsequently wounded at Sandy Ridge when a minie ball passed through his shoulder and shattered a bone in his arm. After his recuperation, John was given command of a brigade in the Army of Western Virginia. Since John was sick from November 1862 to April 1863, the command of his brigade was temporarily turned

over to Colonel George S. Patton CSA who was a VMI graduate and grandfather of General of George S. Patton USA who served in both World Wars I and II. Upon his return to active duty, John offered to resign his commission but instead he was briefly put on court martial duty in Virginia until he returned to his brigade in late 1863.

His combat engagements included: Sandy Ridge (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Kernstown (VA), Kanawha Campaign (WV), Cotton Hill (WV), Droop Mountain (WV), New Market (VA), Rude's Hill (VA) and Saltville (VA).

#### Colonel Stuart Wilkins Fisk CSA Born in Mississippi – 1<sup>st</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> LA Louisiana Infantry [**KIA**]

Stuart was born in Natchez (MS) as the son of a lawyers, planter, merchant and philanthropist who originally was from Massachusetts. Stuart received his AB and MA from Yale in 1840 before attending and graduating from Harvard Law School. In the spring of 1861, he was enrolled as captain in the 1<sup>st</sup> LA infantry. While stationed in Florida, he wrote to Confederate President Jefferson Davis as a “planting neighbor” and requested that his unit be sent to Virginia since his men were: “*Of the best LA families, well educated, trained and read to fight*”. His request was granted and took part in his 1<sup>st</sup> skirmish in July 1861. At the end of 1861, he wrote to the War Secretary (i.e. Judah Benjamin) for authority to recruit a regiment of 1,000+ men which he would personally pay to equip and feed. After spending over \$20,000, Stuart had accomplished the amazing feat by March 1862 and was commissioned as the colonel and commanding officer of his unit.

Bill was **killed in action** in Murfreesboro (TN) on 31 December 1862. His brigade commander reported: “*Among the killed I have to report and to regret the death of Col. S.W. Fisk, who fell gallantly leading his battalion in the charge. He was a worthy, brave and gallant officer*”.

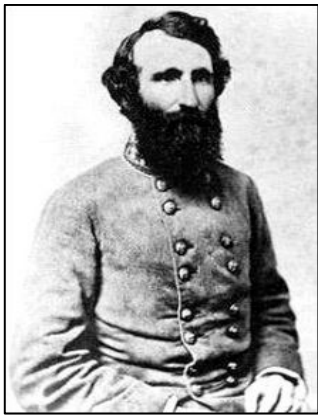
His combat engagements included: Young's Mills (VA), Farmington (MS), Perryville (KY) and finally Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

### 1843 (continued)

#### Major General William B. Taliaferro CSA Born in Virginia–11<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> US Inf. + 27<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> VA Infantry



Bill was born in 1822 at his parent's plantation "Belleville" (VA). Both his brother and uncle served in VA Infantry units during the Civil War. He graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1843 prior to attending Harvard Law School. Bill volunteered to serve in the Mexican War and was commissioned as an Infantry captain and 6 months later was promoted to major while in Mexico. After his release from active duty, he was elected to the VA legislature and also worked on the presidential campaign of James Buchanan. In 1859 during the raid on Harpers Ferry and John Brown's execution, Bill was the commander of the VA militia.

In April 1861, he was promoted to major general in the VA Militia and assigned to the Norfolk area. In May, he was appointed by General Robert E. Lee CSA to assume command of the 27<sup>th</sup> VA of the Army of the Northwest. In March of 1862,

he was promoted to brigadier general. He was severely wounded in foot, neck and arm at the battle of Groveton and was then in recovery for 2 months. After being passed over for major general, Bill transferred out of General "Stonewall" Jackson's command to become commander of the Georgia and South Carolina campaigns. In July 1863, Bill's brigade turned back the bitter attack by Union Colonel Robert Gold Shaw (HC-1860) and his Negro troops of the 54<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry at Fort Wagner (SC). During the siege of Charleston (SC), his house in VA was burned by Union Troops to which Bill noted had also happened to his family house by the British during both the American Revolution and the War of 1812 .

After the war, Bill was re-elected to the VA legislature and became a VA county judge as well an overseer at both VMI and the College of William & Mary. He died in his home estate in 1889. His combat engagements included: Seizure of the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (VA), Laurel Hill (VA), Greenbrier (WV), Hancock (MD), McDowell (aka Bull Mountain Pasture in VA), Cross Keys (VA), Port Republic (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA), Groveton (aka Brawner's Farm in VA), Fredericksburg (VA), Defense of Charleston (SC), Fort Wagner (SC), James Island (SC), Hilton Head (SC), Port Royal (SC) and Averasboro (NC).

#### Sergeant Thomas Harris Towner CS Born in Virginia – 2<sup>nd</sup> VA Infantry

[KIA]

Tom as born in Shepherdstown (VA) in 1822 as the son of a "wealthy gentleman" as he reported in his CSA induction papers. During the Mexican War, he enlisted a private and was later promoted to corporal in the 1<sup>st</sup> VA volunteers in which he served on active duty for almost 2 years. In Mexico, he was with the Army of Occupation under the leadership of General Zachary Taylor USA. Except for minor skirmishes with guerillas, his unit took part in no major battles in Mexico but suffered huge losses as a result of various diseases. At this time, Tom applied for a commission in the US Army which was denied despite supporting recommendations from his commanding officer and 9 US congressmen. In April 1861, Tom enlisted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> VA Infantry. After 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (VA), he again applied for a commission this time in the CSA but he requested was again turned down despite endorsements from several senior officers. Tom was **killed in action** at Kernstown (VA) in March 1862. His combat engagements included: Hokes Run (aka Falling Water in VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA) and finally Kernstown (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

**1844**

**Lt. Colonel Jeremiah M. Clough CSA** Born in New Hampshire – 7<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry. **[KIA]**  
Jeremiah was born in 1819 in Canterbury (NH). After graduating from Harvard Law School, he moved to Marshall Texas in 1845 to practice law and later married the sister of his law partner. At the start of the Mexican War in 1848, he volunteered for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Mounted Infantry and marched into Mexico with General Zachary Taylor USA. Jeremiah was involved in many skirmishes and was promoted to major for gallantry in the battle of Monterrey (Mexico). After this war, he returned to Texas where he was a successful criminal defense lawyer as well as a district attorney who was elected 3 times to the Texas legislature.

In October 1861, he enlisted into the 7<sup>th</sup> TX infantry and was soon promoted to Lt. Colonel based on his prior war record and education. Shortly thereafter, his unit embarked on a long and sickness-plagued march to Tennessee and Jeremiah was promoted to regimental provost marshal. In February 1862, the 7<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry and were ordered into their first battle to defend Fort Donelson (TN) with other regiments. This combat engagement turned out to be a 4 day intensive siege by the Union Army under the leadership of Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant USA. On the day before the Confederate surrender of this strategic fort on the Cumberland River, Jeremiah was **killed in action** in his first and only battle at Fort Donelson (TN) while leading his men to capture the crest of a hill. The regimental commander wrote in the after action report: “*the enemy, drawn up behind the hill, delivered a most galling fire in which the daring LTC Clough was shot down*” and the Confederate commanding general further wrote: “*LTC Clough, and his lieutenant fell nearly together, nobly performing their duties on the field*”. Of the 360 Texas in the battle of Fort Donelson, 20 were killed and 34 wounded. His only combat engagement was Fort Donelson (TN).

**Captain Joel Joseph Jones CSA** Born in Tennessee – 44<sup>th</sup> TN Infantry **[KIA]**  
Joel was probably born in Tennessee about 1820. He joined his regiment in December 1861. He was **killed in action** at Perryville (KY) on 8 Oct. 1862. His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Munfordville (KY), and finally Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY).

**Colonel John Smith Minor CSA** Born in Tennessee–2<sup>nd</sup> Division LA State Troops **[Died from disease]**  
John was born in 1826 in Nashville (TN). After graduating from Nashville University in 1841, he attended and graduated from Harvard Law School. He died from disease in service in Ascension Parish (LA) on April 1863.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. William Means Bratton CSA** Born in South Carolina – Co. B, 11<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry **[KIA]**  
Bill was born in South Carolina. He enlisted in the 11<sup>th</sup> LA regiment in May 1861 and was immediately appointed as 1<sup>st</sup> LT and initially served as a recruiting officer. He was **killed in action** at Glendale (VA) on 30 June 1862. His combat engagements included: The Seven Days Battle (VA) and finally Glendale (aka White Oak Swamp in VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

**1845**

**1<sup>st</sup> LT. Thomas J. Semmes CSA** Born in Georgetown (DC) – Confederate Guards of the LA Militia  
Tom was born in 1824 in Georgetown (DC) to a prominent merchant from a wealthy Maryland Catholic landowning family. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Jenkins was a captain and commanding officer of a South Carolina militia company during the American Revolution. Tom was also the cousin and foster brother of Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes CSN who was the commanding officer of the famous Confederate raider *CSS Alabama*. He was also the cousin of General Paul J. Semmes CSA who was killed in action at Gettysburg (PA). After graduating with honors at the top of his class from Georgetown College, Tom attended Harvard Law School and later practiced law in Washington (DC). In 1850, he moved to New Orleans where studied the Napoleonic Code used in Louisiana and was admitted to the bar. 3 years later, Tom was appointed as the US attorney in New Orleans by President Buchanan. He was then elected as the LA attorney general and as a delegate to the secession convention. In 1861, he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. in the LA Militia. He served as military district judge and also provided legal advice directly to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. He was elected as a Senator from Louisiana to both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Confederate Senate. During this time after the Union forces occupied New Orleans, his house and all of his belongings were confiscated and he lost all of his money. During the siege of Richmond, he manned the picket lines along with other rebel politicians.

After the war, Tom was given his amnesty after a personal 5 minute interview with President Andrew Johnson and he returned to New Orleans to practice law. He taught at Tulane Law School from 1873 to 1879 until he was elected to the LA constitutional convention. In 1898, Tom was elected president of the American Bar Association and was active in Roman Catholic activities until his death in New Orleans in 1899 due to heart failure. He was buried in Metairie (LA).

**Major Henry Semple CSA** Born in Virginia – AL Volunteer Artillery.

Henry was born in South Carolina in 1822 as the son of judge of the VA general court who was also a professor at the College of William & Mary (W&M). Henry was the nephew of US President John Tyler. With an undergraduate and LLB from W&M as well as an LLB from Harvard law School, Henry practiced law in Montgomery (AL). Among his HLS classmates was the future Union general and US President Rutherford B. Hayes. After joining the CSA in 1861, Henry initially served as an Aide on the staff of General Braxton Bragg CSA in Alabama. As a captain, he then raised a light artillery company in Montgomery (AL) in which he was the commanding officer. After being battle tested on numerous occasions, Henry was promoted to major in February 1864. After the war, he practiced law in Alabama and served as a director at several banks and railroads. His combat engagements included: Blue Mountain (AL), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Chickamauga (TN), Tullahoma (TN), Missionary Ridge (TN), Spanish Fort (AL) and the Defense of Mobile (AL).

**Lt. Colonel William Simpson CSA** Born in South Carolina – 14<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry.

Bill was born at the family plantation in Belfast (SC). He graduated with distinction from SC College in 1843 and entered Harvard law School and later joined the SC bar. He was elected as a Democrat to the SC legislature in 1854 and later to the SC senate. In early 1863, he was nominated and elected without his knowledge to the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Congress so he resigned his CSA commission to take his seat along with as 10 other Harvard alumni. Bill was reelected to the Confederate Congress in 1864 where he served until the end of the war when he returned to his law practice. He became the chief justice of the SC Supreme Court in 1886 and died in 1890. His combat engagements included: Port Royal Ferry (SC), Fredericksburg (VA), The Seven Days Battle (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA), Cedar Mountain (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA) and Ox Hill (aka Chantilly in MD).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

**1846**

**2<sup>nd</sup> LT James Carter Bolling CSA** Born in Virginia – 23<sup>rd</sup> AR Infantry **[Died of disease]**

James was born in 1827 in Petersburg (VA). His combat engagements included: Shiloh (TN), Farmington (TN), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY) and Port Hudson (LA).

**Colonel Thomas White CSA** Born in Georgia – 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade MS & 9<sup>th</sup> MS Volunteers

Tom was born in 1824 and graduated from the University of Georgia. After Harvard Law School, he practiced law in Mississippi and served in the Mississippi legislature. In February 1861, he was appointed a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the MS State Troopers. Tom was captured in the battle of Selma in April 1865 and sent to Memphis as POW but was paroled a few weeks later. After the war, he practiced law in Mississippi and became an extensive stock breeder and served as a railroad attorney. He died in Mississippi in 1889. His combat engagements included: 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Shiloh (TN), Munfordville (aka Woodsonville in KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN) and Selma (AL).

**1847**

**Major Henry Macon Dunwoody CSA** Born in Georgia – 51<sup>st</sup> GA Infantry. **[KIA]**

Henry was born in 1826 as the son of a planter. After graduating from the University of Georgia and then Harvard Law School, he was attorney and planter in Roswell (GA). In March 1862, he was appointed a captain in the 51<sup>st</sup> GA. He was promoted to major in May 1862. His combat engagements included: Pocatalico (SC), Secessionville (SC), Fredericksburg (VA), Chancellorsville (VA) and Gettysburg (PA) where he was **KIA**

**1848**

**Captain Roscoe Briggs Heath CSA** Born in Virginia – Army of Northern VA **[Died of disease]**

Roscoe was born in 1827 in Petersburg (VA) as the younger brother of Surgeon (i.e. major equivalent) John Heath CSA (HC-1840). After graduating from the University of Virginia, he attended and then graduated from Harvard Law School where he was a member of the Porcellian Club. He then returned to Petersburg (VA) where he practiced law. In April 1861, he was commissioned a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in an artillery battery and 3 months later was promoted again to captain. During the Peninsula campaign, he served as the regimental chief of staff despite severe illness. In the late summer of 1862, Roscoe then took a 4 month sick leave due to chronic stomach irritation and offered to resign his commission in October 1862. Instead of his resignation, he was recommended for the position of Assistant Secretary of War for the Confederacy in December 1862. However, Roscoe's health never improved so his nomination was not confirmed and he died of his internal bowel disease in Virginia during August 1863. His brigade commander reported: *"But it is due to Captain Roscoe B. Heath, my able assistant adjutant-general, that I acknowledge the obligation I am under to him for his valuable assistance not only on these occasions, but throughout his service as the chief of my staff. Notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering from severe illness, he insisted on accompanying me on this march against my earnest advice."* His combat engagements included: New Berne (NC), Peninsula Campaign (VA), the Seven Days Battles (VA), Mechanicsville (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA) and finally Frayser's Farm (aka Glendale in VA).

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. John Litton Bostick CSA** Born in Tennessee – 2<sup>nd</sup> Arkansas Volunteer Infantry **[KIA]**

John was born in 1826 in Nashville (TN). After graduating from Nashville University in 1841, he attended and graduated from Harvard Law School. John was mortally wounded near Atlanta (GA) and died in Griffin (GA) on 29 Aug. 1864. John was aide de camp to the brigade commander who wrote: *"During two years service with his command, he [Lt. Bostick] has ever been at his post, a most efficient, gallant, and reliable officer, and worthy of greater trust than has been imposed upon him. In this engagement, as well as in all others in which he was, he behaved with cool and intelligent gallantry, and was of great assistance to me."* His combat engagements included: Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in KY) and Chickamauga (TN).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

1849

Captain Hugh Emmett Cassidy CSA Born in Georgia – 47<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry

Hugh was born in Savannah (GA) in 1826 as the son of an Irish immigrant who came to Georgia after the War of 1812. After graduating from the University of Georgia & then Harvard Law School, he then practiced law in Savannah before becoming a Baptist minister. In June 1862, was appointed as a chaplain with the rank of captain in the 47<sup>th</sup> GA for the pay of \$80/ month. After 10 months, he was medically discharged due to chronic asthma and neuralgia in February 1863. Hugh was elected to the GA legislature but died of consumption at home in Savannah (GA) in 1879. His combat engagements: James Island (SC), Secessionville (SC), Fort Johnson (SC), James Island (SC), Gaston (SC) and Pocatigo (aka Frampton's Plantation in SC).

Colonel Randal W. McGavock CSA Born in Tennessee – 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> & 41<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry [KIA]

Randal was born in Nashville (TN) in 1826 of Northern Irish-Scottish ancestry. His great-grandfather was a militia captain in the American Revolution and his father had served in the Creek War. Prior to Harvard Law School, Randall attended the University of Nashville. Randall was a Presbyterian but attended many Cambridge churches while at HLS and commented on the quality of their sermons. In addition, he formed an eating club with students from both Northern and Southern states. During this time, he kept an extensive journal which among other things refutes the following “myth” started by Ralph Waldo Emerson (HC-1841): “Southern students were “indolent, dissipate, quarrelsome and sometimes extremely ignorant”. Randall responded that: “Emerson’s attitude arose from misunderstanding, sectional egotism and smugness”. While at Harvard Law, Randall reportedly visited with Boston’s “best” families, including that of Amos Lawrence who was one of the leading abolitionists at the time. After graduating from HLS, Randall returned to Nashville where he opened his law practice after his admittance to the bar. In 1851, he travelled to Europe, Asia and Africa for almost 2 years before returning to Nashville and entering politics. He was elected mayor of Nashville by especially cultivating the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Irish in the city. As a staunch Unionist, he attended the Democrat National Convention in Charleston (SC) where he campaigned for John Breckinridge.

In April 1861, Randall joined the Tennessee Home Guards which the secessionist governor refused to support the call of President Lincoln to provide troops for the Union. Randall was elected captain of the “Sons of Erin” company of the Home guards that soon became part of the TN state militia which supported the Confederacy. In May, Randall was elected as Lt. Colonel of the TN Infantry Volunteers which was incorporated into the CSA. After the fall of Fort Donelson (KY) in February 1862, LT. General S. B. Buckner CSA surprisingly surrendered his brigade including Randal’s regiment. Randal had a chance to escape capture but then choose to stay with his men. As a POW, he was sent to St. Louis (MO) where he saw an old friend & HLS classmate in the Union Army, Manning Ferguson Force (HC-1845 & HLS -1849) from Ohio who was then a LTC and later Major General as well as Medal of Honor recipient. Randal was then sent to Ohio and later Fort Warren in Boston harbor (MA). After 5 months in prison, Randal was exchanged for three Union 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenants and returned to Richmond (VA) by August 1862. He then went to Vicksburg (MS) to consolidate the 10<sup>th</sup> (i.e. the TN Irish regiment) with the 14<sup>th</sup> and was promoted to colonel when his own colonel died of disease. In May 1863, Randall was killed in action at the battle of Raymond (MS) when a Yankee minie ball hit him in the heart. Gen. J. E. Johnston CSA wrote: “*The loss of Col. Randal McGavock who fell gallantly on this occasion, was much regretted.*” His executive officer who then took command of Randal’s “Irish regiment” reported: “*The service has lost a brave and meritorious officer and society has lost an educated and talented gentleman*”. His combat engagements included: Fort Henry (KY), Fort Donelson (KY), Fort Donelson (TN), Erin Hollow (TN), Chickasaw Bluffs (i.e. aka Chickasaw Bayou or Walnut Hills in TN), Snyder’s Bluff (MS), Port Hudson (LA), Port Gibson (MS) and finally Raymond (aka Edwards Station in MS).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

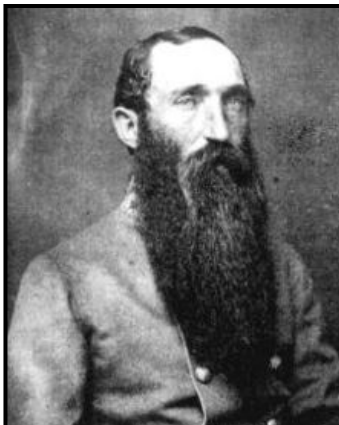
## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

1850

**Captain Edward John Bostic CSA** Born in Virginia – 26<sup>th</sup> SC Infantry **[KIA]**

James was born in Beaufort (SC). After what is now USC, he graduated from HLS and became a planter. His combat engagements included: Beaufort Ferry (SC), Port Royal Ferry (SC), Defense of Vicksburg (MS), Petersburg (VA) and finally Five Forks (VA) where he was killed in action by union troops under the command of General Philip Sheridan USA.

**Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins CSA** Born in Virginia – 8<sup>th</sup> VA Cavalry **[Died from war wounds]**



Al was born in Cabell County (VA) in 1830 as the son of a shipping merchant who had served as a captain in the US Army during the War of 1812. After graduating from Washington and Jefferson University (PA) and HLS, Al passed the VA Bar in 1850 and then traveled to South America where his father traded. After returning to VA, he practiced law and successfully ran for 2 terms a representative in a US Congress where he was a strong Unionist and an expert on South America.

After the attack of Fort Sumter in April 1861, Al resigned from Congress and returned to Virginia where he organized a VA militia unit of which he was the captain. In August 1861, his unit was re-designated as the 8<sup>th</sup> VA Cavalry with Al as the commanding officer of Company E as a LT. Colonel. In August 1861, Al's company was ambushed at Piggott's Mill where he was injured when he fell off of

his horse and was nearly captured. In early 1862, he was elected to the Confederate House of Representatives in Richmond but resigned in August 1862 to return to the Confederate army as a brigadier general.

Subsequently, his wife became blind so he requested to resign from the CSA which was denied by General Robert E. Lee CSA since there were no qualified replacements available. He led raids into Ohio where he was the first to unfurl the rebel flag. He was later wounded at Gettysburg.

During his last combat engagement at Cloyd's' Mountain (VA) in May 1864, Al was severely wounded when a musket ball shattered his left arm near the shoulder. At that time, the Union Forces were being led by the Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes (HLS-1845) who was later promoted to Major General and elected as the 19<sup>th</sup> US President. Al was captured and his gangrenous arm had to be amputated by a Union surgeon. When the Confederate forces took the union hospital, Al sent a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, James Seddon requesting paroles for Union surgeons to pass through the lines to treat the wounded patients but this plea was denied. As a result, Al developed pneumonia and secondary hemorrhaging due to loose artery ligaments and died on 21 May 1865 in Newbern (VA). General Loring CSA reported: "*Brigadier Jenkins was a brilliant and enterprising general*".

His combat engagements included: Point Pleasant (VA), Scary Creek (VA), Piggot's Mill (VA), numerous skirmishes in Western VA & KY, Trans-Allegheny raid, French Creek (WV), Spencer (WV), Ripley (WV), Scarey Creek (WV), Winchester (VA), Bunker Hill (VA), Martinsburg (VA) Various raids into Ohio, Berryville (VA), Bunker Hill (MD), Gettysburg (PA), Baltimore (MD) and Cloyd's' Mountain (VA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1850 (continued)**

**Captain Jose Angel Navaro CSA** Born in Texas (i.e. Mexico at the time) – 8<sup>th</sup> TX Calvary  
Jose was born in San Antonio de Béxar, Mexico (i.e. now San Antonio, Texas) in 1828 and was Harvard's only Tex-Mex (i.e. Tejano) Confederate. His father was a merchant, rancher and land investor who was elected as a senator in the Texas Republic and was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Jose graduated from St. Vincent's College in Missouri in 1847 and then entered Harvard law School. After his HLS graduation, he practiced law in San Antonio and was elected 3 times to the Texas senate. In January 1860, Texas governor, Sam Houston, asked Jose to organize the Texas Rangers to peruse the bandit Juan Cortina in a joint effort with the US Calvary under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee USA.

In early 1861, Jose organized an independent cavalry company of which he was the captain and commanding officer and later re-designated the 8<sup>th</sup> TX which included Jose's 2 brothers. In November of 1862, reportedly false charges were levied against Jose by his commanding officer. As a result, he traveled to Mexico and sought refuge since he claimed to be a victim of prejudice against Catholic Tejanos. He returned to his large ranch near San Antonio (TX) in 1869 but 5 years later he moved to Laredo (TX) next to the Mexican border. In this location, Jose became actively involved in Democrat politics and was shot and killed by an assassin in 1876. His combat engagements included: San Antonio (TX), Corpus Christi (TX) & St. Joseph's Island (TX).

### **1851**

**Lt. Colonel Thomas Brown CSA** Born in Alabama – 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama Cavalry. **[KIA]**  
Tom was born in Montgomery (AL) and attended the University of Virginia for 2 years before transferring to Harvard Law School. In November 1861, he was appointed as a captain in the 1<sup>st</sup> AL Cavalry and was double promoted in the following year to LT Colonel.

He was ***killed in action*** near Woodsonville (KY) on 21 September 1862 in a large Confederate cavalry clash with Union Infantry under the command of General D.C. Buell USA. Tom's corps commander, General Joseph Wheeler CSA, noted: "*The noble Thomas Brown was short while attacking the Union infantry and checked the enemy advance long enough to allow his command to cross Green River in good order and escape capture*". His combat engagements included: Pittsburg Landing (AL), Shiloh (TN), multiple cavalry skirmishes in AL, TN & KY, Munfordville (KY), and finally Woodsonville (KY).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

1852

Brigadier General Bradley Johnson CSA Born in Maryland – 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry



Brad was born in Fredrick (MD) in 1829 as the grandson of a Continental Army veteran of the American Revolution. In 1849, he graduated from Princeton and entered HLS. He subsequently practiced law in Maryland and became the state's attorney general. Brad later became as the chairman of the MD Democrat Committee and his father in law was appointed as the US ambassador to Spain. In April 1861 after President Lincoln's call for federal troops, Bradley wrote: "*It was no longer union or disunion, secession or State rights. It was a question of invasion or self-defense*".

Later that month, he personally recruited an infantry company for the Confederacy of which he was appointed as a captain. He was offered refused a command in the Army of Northern Virginia since he wanted to continue to support MD-only

Confederate commands. In June 1863, Brad was promoted to Brigadier General in command of a cavalry brigade. In June 1861, he was promoted to major in the 1<sup>st</sup> MD Infantry battalion which lacked uniforms, rifles, bullets and most other supplies. To help, Brad's wife went to North Carolina and convinced the NC governor and legislature to send and equip the 1<sup>st</sup> MD with 500 rifles, 10,000 bullets, tents and cash. Brad was gain promoted to Lt. Colonel in September 1861 and then to Colonel in March 1862. Two months later at the battle of Port Royal (VA), the Confederate 1<sup>st</sup> MD faced their arch rivals in the Union 1<sup>st</sup> MD in which literally brothers, fathers & sons, cousins faced each other from either side of the battle line.

In June 1862 while facing the Union 13<sup>th</sup> PA Infantry (i.e. the "Bucktails"), his horse was killed in a charge and Brad earned the following praise from General Stonewall Jackson CSA: "*Colonel Johnson charged gallantly into the enemy flank and drove them with heavy losses from the field*". In August 1862, Brad had to disband the 1<sup>st</sup> MD Infantry regiment since he was not able to recruit enough replacements from Maryland to replace their losses over the last year. He then voluntarily offered his service to General Stonewall Jackson who gave Brad command of a brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia under General Taliaferro CSA (HLS-1843). In February 1863, Brad was appointed as colonel in a newly configured Maryland infantry battalion which was decimated at the disastrous charge on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg. In August 1864 at Moorefield (VA) after a disastrous defeat, Brad was briefly captured but then escaped. In December 1864, he was then appointed as the commandant of the infamous Salisbury Prison (NC).

After the war, Brad practiced law in VA where he was elected to the VA senate and later returned as lawyer to MD. Brad died from a kidney disease in Rock Creek (VA) in 1903.

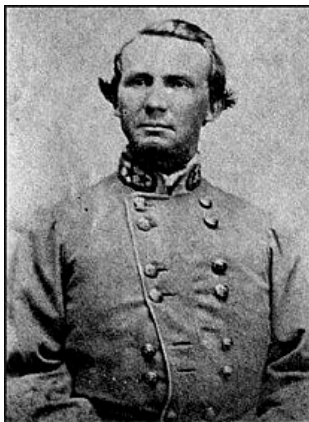
His combat engagements included: Falling Waters (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Fort Royal (VA), Harrisonberg (VA), Cross Keyes (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA), Gaine's Mill (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas (aka 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run in VA), Groveton (aka Brawner's Farm in VA), Gettysburg (PA), Richmond (VA), Taylorsville (VA), Ashland (VA), Dabney's Ferry (aka Pollard's Farm in VA), Trevilian Station (VA), Leetown (VA), numerous raiding skirmishes across MD in 1864, Moorefield (VA) and 3<sup>rd</sup> Winchester (aka Opequon Creek in VA).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

1852

**Brigadier General States Rights Gist CSA** Born in South Carolina- 9<sup>th</sup> SC Brigade [KIA]



States was born in Union County (SC) in 1831 as the grandson of a Loyalist during the American Revolution. On the other hand, his grandfather's cousin was general in the Continental Army who named his sons "Independence" and "States". However, States owes his unusual first name due to his father's strong views on the SC nullification crisis in 1831. After prepping at Mount Zion institute in NC, he entered South Carolina College (i.e. now the University of SC) from where he graduated in 1850 with honors. He then entered Harvard law School where he was active in the debate society and his professor noted that he was "exemplary in his conduct and demeanor". In 1853, States passed the SC Bar and then practiced law in Columbia (SC). Based on a strong military interest, States joined the SC militia in 1853 and was elected captain of a Rifle company. A friend of his noted: "*He advocated*

*secession and was ready to sustain it*". In the following year, States was appointed to the staff of the SC governor as a Lt. Colonel and the governor's aide de camp and 2 years later was promoted to Brigadier General in the SC militia.

States Rights was ***Killed in action*** at Franklin (TN) in November 1864. His brigade commander, reports: "*His horse was shot. After dismounting, he was leading the right of the brigade when he fell pierced through the heart. General Gist, a noble and brave cavalier from South Carolina who was lying with his sword reaching across the breastworks still grasped in his hand. He was lying there dead. Thus died Gen. S. R. Gist, a gallant son of South Carolina, who had nobly defended on many a field the cause for which he now so heroically yielded up his life.*"

His combat engagements included: Bombardment of Fort Sumter (SC), 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Jackson (MS), Chickamauga (TN), Missionary Ridge, Atlanta campaign (GA) & finally Franklin (TN).

**Captain Thomas Jefferson Martin CSA** Born in Virginia – Co. F, 57<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry. [KIA]  
Tom was born in Henry County (VA) in 1831 and graduated from the University of VA in 1850 prior to entering and graduating from Harvard Law School. In July 1861, he was a tobacconist when elected as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the 57<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry and made captain of company K by the end of the year.

His combat engagements included: Richmond (VA), Brightwell's Farm (VA), and finally Malvern Hill (VA) where he was ***killed in action*** on 1 July 1862.

**Major Alexander Yates CSA** Born in Mississippi – 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry. [KIA]  
Alex was born in 1829 as the son of a planter and graduated from Indiana University in 1850 prior to entering and graduating from Harvard Law School. In March 1862, he was a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the 36<sup>th</sup> MS Infantry and a few weeks later promoted to captain and then major. In the fall of 1862, he was severely wounded at Iuka (MS) where his brigade commander reported that he behaved "*heroically and nobly*". After 2 months of recuperation, Alex returned to his regiment in January 1863. He was killed during the siege of Vicksburg (MS) on 2 July 1863.

His combat engagements included: Farmington (MS), Siege of Corinth (MS), Iuka (MS) and finally Vicksburg.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

**1853**

**Sergeant William Anderson Beene CSA** Born in Alabama – (5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry) **[KIA]**

Bill graduated from the University of Alabama in 1844 prior to entering and graduating from Harvard Law School. After the secession, Bill moved back to AL from Arkansas to enlist in the 5<sup>th</sup> AL Infantry, After his first 2 combat battles where his bravery was noted, Bill applied for a commission as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT but the paper work had not been finalized before he was **killed in action** during the Seven Days Battle near Richmond (VA) in 1862.

His combat engagements included: Williamsburg (VA), Gaines Mill (VA), Seven Pines (VA) and finally the Seven Days Battle (VA).

**Major Edward George Washington Butler CSA** Born in Kentucky – 11<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry **[KIA]**

Ed was born in 1829 in Clark County (VA) as the son of West Pont graduate of the class of 1820 who served in the Mexican War and had previously been a planter in LA. His mother was the daughter of Major Lawrence Lewis USA who was a nephew of General George Washington and was also related to the wife of General Robert E. Lee CSA. Ed graduated with honors from the University of VA prior to Harvard law School. After HLS, he served as a diplomat at the US embassy in Berlin from 1855 to 1861.

At the start of the civil War, he returned home to Virginia and sought an appointment in the Confederate diplomatic service along with a letter of recommendation from General Robert E. Lee CSA. However, he was instead appointed as a major in the LA infantry due to the lack of available diplomatic billets. Ed's first & last battle was at Columbus (KY) where he was mortally wounded and died on 9 Nov. 1861. He was ordered to reconnoiter the area and then came under heavy fire and fell severely wounded. Ed was found dying on a fence by a Union major who was General Grant's chief medical officer who examined and treated him. During this time, the union doctor discovered that Ed mother was close friend of his aunt who in turn was the mother of Union General George McClellan USA. The Union doctor also promised to take the following message to Ed's father: "*I died as behooved me, at the head of my men. I did not recklessly go in advance of my men till it became necessary; and my only regret is that I cannot live to be of some service to my country*".

**Private James Albert Meader CSA** Born in Lowell, Massachusetts-(3<sup>rd</sup> Btn.TN Infantry) **[KIA]**

The date and place of his death is not known. He is possibly related to Private George H. Meader of the 20<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry (i.e. the "Harvard" Regiment) who was killed at Ball's Ridge (VA) in 1861.

**Private William James Stuart CSA** Born in Maryland –1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry **[KIA]**

Bill was born in 1832 in Baltimore (MD) and was the younger brother of Brigadier General George H. Stuart CSA. After enlisting as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> MD and serving for a few years, Bill was appointed as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT & Aide de Camp to his brother in March 1864

His combat engagements included: The Wilderness (VA) and finally Spotsylvania Court House (VA) where he was mortally wounded and died the next day in May 1864.

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

1854

Brigadier General John Clark Jr. CSA Born in Missouri – 6<sup>th</sup> MO Infantry



John was born in Fayette (MO) in 1831 to a father who served as a MO representative in US Congress before the Civil War and the Confederate Congress during the War as well as a major general in the MO State Guard. After graduating from the University of Missouri in 1851, John spent 2 years in California before attending Harvard Law School. After graduating from HLS, he practiced law in MO until the start of the Civil War.

In May 1861, John was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in the MO State guard and shortly thereafter promoted to captain and then major. He was wounded but quickly recovered at the battle of Wilson Creek where he distinguished himself in combat and was promoted to colonel and then later to brigadier general. After March 1864, John fought in the Trans-Mississippi Theater under General John S. Marmaduke CSA (HC- 1854).

After the war, he resumed his law practice in Fayette and was elected as a Democrat representative to the 43<sup>rd</sup> US Congress where he served four succeeding terms from 1873 until 1883. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (Forty-fourth Congress). John lost the re-nomination for his congressional seat in 1882, but stayed in Washington as the Clerk of the House of Representatives from 1883 until 1889. After retiring from politics, John practiced law in Washington until 1903 when he died in that city and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery. As an aside factoid, the city of Clark (MO) is named after BG John Clark CSA

His combat engagements included: Carthage (MO), Wilson Creek (aka Springfield Oak Hill in MO), Pea Ridge (aka Elkhorn Tavern in AR), Springfield (MO), Pleasant Hill (LA) & Price's Raids (MO & KS).

Captain Henry Lord Page King CSA Born in Georgia – 10<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry [KIA]

Henry King known as Lordy was born in St. Simons Island (GA) in 1831. He was the 3<sup>rd</sup> of 10 children whose father was a Massachusetts native with a grandfather who had fought in the American Revolution. Lordy's father had been elected to the US Congress for 2 terms as a Whig to represent Georgia. In the late 1840's, Lordy's father was appointed by President Zachary Taylor to serve as the first collector of the port of San Francisco and was a delegate to the Democrat convention in 1860 where he opposed secession. Lordy graduated from Yale in 1852 and then entered Harvard Law School. After graduating from HLS, he practiced law in New York City for a year before returning home to manage the family estate.

Lordy was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in March 1861 and 5 months later was promoted to captain. He was a member of the divisional staff and **killed in action** at Fredericksburg (VA) on 13 Dec. 1862. His division commander reported: "*He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and had already distinguished himself during the operations in front of Fredericksburg, as he had done in all the other engagements when on duty.*" His combat engagements included: Peninsular Campaign (VA), Williamsburg (VA), Gaines Mill (VA), Savage Station (aka Allen's Farm or Peach Orchard in VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Elk Ridge (MD), Harpers Ferry (VA) and Fredericksburg (VA).

# HARVARD CONFEDERATES

## 2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)

1854

Brigadier General Ben Hardin Helm CSA born in Kentucky – 1<sup>st</sup> KY Cavalry [KIA]



Benjamin Helm was born in Bardstown (KY) in June 1831. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1851 as the 9<sup>th</sup> in his class of 42 cadets. He was appointed a brevet 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Dragoons after serving at a cavalry school at Carlisle (PA) and at Fort Lincoln (TX). Ben resigned his commission in the following year to study law at Harvard. After graduating from HLS, he was later elected as a Kentucky state legislator for one term, and became the state's attorney for the 3<sup>rd</sup> district of Kentucky. In 1856, Ben married Emilie Todd, the half-sister of Mary Todd Lincoln who was the cousin of U.S. General and Congressman John Blair Smith Todd. Since Kentucky's status in the American Civil War was neutral in 1861, Ben was offered the job of Union Army paymaster by his brother-in-law, President Abraham Lincoln. However, he declined the job and returned to Kentucky to raise the 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry for the Confederate States of America. Ben was commissioned as a colonel in

October 1861, and served under Brig. General Simon B. Buckner CSA in Bowling Green (KY). After Ben's group was then ordered south, he was promoted to brigadier general in March 1862, and was given command of the 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky "Orphan" Brigade several months later. On his staff were his 2 brothers as well as the brother of his sister-in-law, Mary Todd Lincoln. He maintained command of the Orphan Brigade through the Battle of Baton Rouge after which his brigade joined the Army of Tennessee, where he was with Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge CSA throughout the Tullahoma and Chickamauga Campaigns and was **mortally wounded** at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863.

He died on the battlefield the following day, with his last word being "Victory." Following his death, Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln went into private mourning at the White House. Her niece recalled: "She knew that a single tear shed for a dead enemy would bring torrents of scorn and bitter abuse on both her husband and herself". However, Bens' wife, Emilie Todd Helm, was granted safe passage to the White House in December 1863. In the official records concerning General Helm is the following order of President Lincoln: "War Department, Washington, August 8, 1864 to Major General Burbridge, Lexington (KY). Last December Mrs. Emily T. Helm, half-sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and widow of the rebel General Ben Hardin Helm, stopped here on her way from Georgia to Kentucky, and I gave her a paper, as I remember, to protect her against the mere fact of her being General Helm's widow. I hear a rumor today that you recently sought to arrest her, but was prevented by her presenting the paper from me. I do not intend to protect her against the consequences of disloyal words or acts, spoken or done by her since her return to Kentucky, and if the paper given her by me can be construed to give her protection for such words or acts, it is hereby revoked pro tanto. Deal with her for current conduct just as you would with any other. - A. LINCOLN".

Ben's division commander reported: "Here General Helm, ever ready for action, and endeared to his command by many virtues, received a mortal wound while in the heroic discharge of his duties." His combat engagements included: Baton Rouge (LA), Corinth (MS), Pittsburg Landing (aka Shiloh in TN), Vicksburg (MS), (Tullahoma (TN) and finally Chickamauga (GA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1856**

**Captain Robert Hitt CSA** Born in Illinois – Arkansas Infantry Regiment [KIA]

After HLS, Robert served in the Illinois House of Representatives. However at the start of the Civil War, he elected to join the Confederacy and was commissioned into the Arkansas Militia. He was **killed in action** as the commander of his regiment at Prairie Grove (aka Illinoi Creek in AR) in December 1862. Fighting on the Union side of this same battle was Robert's brother, Captain Samuel Hitt USA of the 10<sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. James Wentworth Martin CSA** Born in Alabama – 11<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry [KIA]

Jim was born in 1833 and graduated from St. James College (MD) in 1855. In May 1861, he was a farmer and enlisted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> sergeant in the 11<sup>th</sup> VA. In April 1862, Jim was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> LT but was **killed at in action** under heavy musket fire at Williamsburg in the following month.

His combat engagements included: 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA), Dranesville (VA), Yorktown (VA) and finally Williamsburg (VA).

### **1857**

**Private Wright Smith Hackett CSA** Born in Tennessee. – Co. C, 16<sup>th</sup> TN Infantry [KIA]

Wright was born in Rhea County (TN) in 1843. He graduated from Washington College (TN) in 1855 and practiced law in TN after graduating from HLS. He enlisted as a private in the 16<sup>th</sup> TN in May 1861 and subsequently twice declined being commissioned initially to LT and later to captain. He was wounded at Chickamauga (TN) on August 1864 and died 17 days later in Chattanooga (TN). His commanding officer reported: "*While others deserve nobly, I feel that I ought not to fail to notice the courage and good conduct of Private Hackett, whom I placed in command of the company after the fall of the commanding officer*"

His combat engagements included: Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in TN), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Tullahoma (TN), Snodgrass Hill (TN), Missionary Ridge (TN) and finally Chickamauga (TN).

### **1858**

**Lt. Colonel Andrew Jackson Williams CSA** born in Georgia – Co. D 25<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry [KIA]

Andrew was born in Screven County (GA) in 1844 and joined the 25<sup>th</sup> GA as a captain in August 1861 and 10 months later was promoted to Lt. Colonel. In the after action dispatches for Chattanooga, Andrew's brigade commander wrote in September 1863: "*Among the casualties was Lt Col. Andrew J. Williams, commanding the 25<sup>th</sup> GA, a brave ad gallant officer, to whom much praise is due for his conduct on the field. He fell at his post in the most efficient discharge of his duties*".

His combat engagements included: Vicksburg (MS), Chickamauga (TN) and finally Chattanooga (TN).

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Andrew Jackson Calhoun CSA** Born in Georgia – 2<sup>nd</sup> Arkansas Infantry [KIA]

Andrew was born in Jones County (GA) in 1836. He attended the University of Georgia and then the University of Virginia prior to HLS after which he was admitted to the GA bar but then moved to Arkansas. In June 1861, he enlisted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> AR and over the next year was promoted to 3<sup>rd</sup> LT and then 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. Andrew was mortally wounded in the left lung at Chickamauga (GA) and died in Oct. 1863.

His combat engagements included: Pittsburg Landing (aka Shiloh in TN), Corinth (MS), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in TN), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN) and finally Chickamauga (GA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1858 (continued)**

**Captain James Davis Hunt CSA** Born in Tennessee – 14<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry & 24<sup>th</sup> AR Vol. **[KIA]**  
James was born in Williamson County (TN) in 1839. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1858 and then went to HLS. In October 1861, he enlisted as a 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant in the 14<sup>th</sup> AR and 8 months later was made a captain in the 24<sup>th</sup> AR Volunteers. He was **killed in action** in his first battle at Corinth (MS) in October 1862.

### **1859**

**Lt. Colonel Joseph B. Cumming CSA** Born in Georgia – 5<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry  
Joe was born in Augusta (GA) in 1836 as the younger brother of General Alfred Cummings CSA. After graduating cum laude from the University of Georgia in 1854, he traveled in Europe for 3 years and lived mostly in Paris. After subsequently attending Harvard Law School, he then practiced law in Augusta with his brother Julien and married a woman from Bridgeport (CT) in 1860.

At the start of the War, he was private in the Richmond Hussars but then shifted to the Clinch Rifles from FL since the cavalry in GA was slow to be activated. He was appointed as a sergeant major when his unit was re-designated as the 5<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry and 4 months later was elected to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. Joe was promoted to captain in February 1862 when he was appointed as the Assistant Adjutant General to Brigadier General John Jackson CSA. He was wounded 3 times in the battle of Murfreesboro (TN) at the end of 1862 and was promoted to major in May 1863. A few days before the surrender of General J. E. Johnson CSA, Joe was again promoted to LT. Colonel in April 1865. After the war, Joe practiced law and was elected to the GA legislature as well as president of the GA Bar Association. He died in Augusta in 1922.

His combat engagements included: Santa Rosa Island (FL), Shiloh (TN), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Chickamauga (TN), Jackson (MS), Dalton (GA), Atlanta (GA), Peach Tree Creek (GA), Bald Hill (GA), Chattanooga (TN), Franklin (TN) & Nashville (TN).

**Major John Morris Jackson CSA** Born in Georgia – 34<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry. **[KIA]**  
John was born in Franklin County (GA) in 1827. After HLS, he practiced law and was elected as a senator to the GA legislature. He was bitterly opposed to secession at the GA Secession convention but later joined the Confederate forces to serve his state. Late in 1861, he raised a volunteer company of 64 men which he commanded as captain to serve on active duty initially only for 6 months. Morris then re-upped for 3 years as a captain in the 34<sup>th</sup> GA. At the end of 1863, he was on sick leave but at that time also attended the GA Senate sessions. Despite his poor health, John was recalled to active duty and sent to Vicksburg with his old regiment where he was captured by Union Forces but patrolled a month later. He was then promoted to major and fought at both Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain in the Chattanooga campaign. When his commanding officer was wounded in Chattanooga, John was given command of his regiment for over a year. In August 1864, he was wounded for a second time in the battle for Jonesborough and went to seek for medical aid. Later that day, John was searching for a relative in the 39<sup>th</sup> GA when he was shot through the heart by a Union sniper.

His combat engagements included: Vicksburg Siege (MS), Chattanooga (TN), Kennesaw Mountain (GA), Peach Tree Creek (GA), Atlanta (aka Bald Hill in GA) and finally Jonesborough (GA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1859 (continued)**

**Private Joshua Johnson CSA** Born in Virginia (now West VA) –13<sup>th</sup> VA Infantry [**Died of disease**] Joshua was born in near Frankfort (WV) in 1833. After HLS, he practiced law before enlisting as a private in the 13<sup>th</sup> VA during May 1861. After 3 months of training, he was sent to guard Manassas Station but as result missed the 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (aka 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run in VA). After 4 months in the field in VA where he participate in various skirmishes with Union troops, Joshua caught typhoid fever in January 1862 and died 6 months later in hospital at Luray (VA).

**Captain George Williamson CSA** Born in Maryland – 1<sup>st</sup> MD Infantry [**KIA**] George was born in Baltimore (MD) in 1835. After attending prep schools in both New Jersey and Massachusetts, George studied for 7 years in both Germany and Scotland. As a result, he was fluent in English, French and Germany and accomplished in Italian and Spanish. After HLS, he practiced law in Baltimore and during this time joined the MD Militia initially as a sergeant and later as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. When Union Forces occupied Baltimore, he went to VA to enlist as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> MD Infantry to support the Confederacy. He quickly was promoted to sergeant and trained for 6 months until his regiment was moved to the Shenandoah Valley (VA) under the command of General Stonewall Jackson CSA. In George's first battle, the CSA 1<sup>st</sup> MD fiercely fought and was victorious over the Union 1<sup>st</sup> MD. When the 1<sup>st</sup> MD was disbanded due to excessive casualties, George was appointed captain and served on the staff of fellow Marylander General Steuart CSA. George was severely wounded at North Anna River in May 1864 and hospitalized until returning to active duty that September as AIG to General J. B. Gordon CSA. At Fisher Hill, he was ordered to "*regulate the picket line*" and while doing so on horseback, he was instantly **killed in action** when a bullet pierced his heart. His combat engagements included: Front Royal (VA), 1<sup>st</sup> Winchester (VA), Harrisonburg (VA), Cross Keys (VA), Gettysburg (PA), 1<sup>st</sup> Winchester (VA), the Wilderness (VA), Spotsylvania Court House (VA), North Anna River (VA), Shenandoah Valley campaign and finally Fishers' Hill (VA).

### **1860**

**Major William Henry Lilly CSA** Born in Louisiana – 12<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry [**Died in an accident**] Bill was born in New Orleans (LA) in 1835. After graduating from HLS, Bill moved to Natchez (MS) and admitted was admitted to the bar and practices law. In April 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 12<sup>th</sup> MS but was commissioned as a major in in May 1862. Bill was wounded at Gaines' Mill (VA) in June 1861. His brigade commander reported: "*Major W. H. Lilly, who was in command of the 12<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Regiment, was wounded while gallantly and coolly discharging his duties at the head of the regiment . . .*" While returning to his regiment after taking leave in February 1863, Bill but was killed in a railroad accident near Meridian (MS).

His combat engagements included: Peninsula campaign (VA), Seven Pines (aka Fair Oaks in VA), Seven Day Battles (VA), Gaines' Mill (VA) and Fredericksburg (VA).

**2<sup>nd</sup> LT Western Berkeley Thomas CSA** Born in Georgia – 4<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry [**Died from disease**] West was born in 1836 in Georgia. He served on the Peninsula (VA) for over a year before he was medically discharged due to a bladder condition and died a year later.

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1860 (continued)**

**Private Thomas Neale Ranney CSA** Born in Missouri – 2<sup>nd</sup> MO Infantry. [KIA]

He was born in 1837 in Jackson (MO) and after HLS became a farmer. After participating in various skirmishes with the Confederate Army, he was captured by Union force. Just after the surrender of the Confederates in 1865, he was shot by the Union 8<sup>th</sup> KA regiment just as he was about to be paroled.

**Private Jesse Reed CSA** Born in Georgia – 6<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry [KIA]

After HLS, he enlisted in the 6<sup>th</sup> GA as a private in May 1861 but 8 month later was promoted to 3<sup>rd</sup> sergeant and then to sergeant major. In April 1862, he was elected to 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. Jesse was **killed in action** at the battle of Antietam and died near Sharpsburg (MD) in Sept. 1862.

His combat engagements included: Yorktown (VA), Williamsburg (VA), Seven Pines (VA), Malvern Hill (VA), Seven Days Battle (VA) and finally Sharpsburg (aka Antietam in MD).

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Henry Reynolds Storrs CSA** Born in Vermont – 3<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry [KIA]

Henry was born in 1838 in Vermont but his family later moved to Alabama. His grandfather was a Yale graduate and Colonel in the Vermont militia during the Revolutionary War as well as the founder of Middlebury College. One of Henry's younger brothers was a graduate of the US Naval Academy who later served as an artillery major in the Confederate Army & another younger brother was a captain in the 7<sup>th</sup> AL Cavalry. After graduating from the University of Vermont, he entered HLS. Henry took a leave of absence to accept a commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the 3<sup>rd</sup> AL during April 1861. Less than a month later, he was killed by a sentinel in the Norfolk (VA) & was the 1<sup>st</sup> Confederate Harvard alumnus to die in the Civil War.

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. George Louis Taylor CSA** Born in the District of Columbia – 19<sup>th</sup> Alabama [KIA]

George was born in 1838. After entering HLS, he took a leave of absence in November 1862 to accept an appointment as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT as aide de camp to General Joseph Wheeler CSA. Over the next month, his regiment was involved in various skirmishes with Union troops in the middle of Tennessee. At the end of December 1861, George was **killed in action** at Murfreesboro (TN) in his first major combat engagement.

**Colonel Francis Zacharie CSA** Born in Louisiana – Zouave Battalion & 1<sup>st</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> LA Infantry  
Frank was born in New Orleans (LA) in 1839. After attending prep school in Mt. Pleasant Military Academy in Ossining (NY), he graduated from Princeton in 1858. While subsequently at HLS, he took a leave of absence to enlist as a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> LA Zouave and was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT in June 1861. After initially serving in the Peninsula Campaign, he returned to Baton Rouge was promoted to major on the staff of General Lovell CSA and to Lt. Colonel after his command officer was killed in Murfreesboro. In September 1864, Frank was promoted to Colonel again after his immediate superior was killed in action. Frank's regiment surrendered to Union forces in May 1865 and he was paroled a month later. After the war, he practiced law in New Orleans (LA) until his death in January 1910.

His combat engagements included : Newport News (VA), Peninsula Campaign (VA), Corinth (MS), Perryville (aka Chaplin Hills in TN), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Jackson (MS), Chickamauga (GA), Missionary Ridge (GA), Atlanta (aka Bald Hill in GA), Ezra Church (GA), Mills Creek Gap (GA), Resaca (GA), New Hope church (GA) and Mobile (AL).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1861**

**Lt. Colonel John Bellenfant Johnson CSA** Born in Tennessee – 29<sup>th</sup> TN Infantry [KIA]  
John took a leave of absence from HLS in May 1861 to join the 29<sup>th</sup> TN as 1<sup>st</sup> LT. In May 1862, he was promoted to major and 5 months later again promoted to Lt. Colonel. He was **killed in action** in the battle for Atlanta.

His combat engagements included: Mills Springs (aka Fishing Creek or Logan's Cross Roads in KY), Murfreesboro (aka Stones River in TN), Chickamauga (GA), Chattanooga (TN) and finally Atlanta (aka Bald Hill in GA).

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. George McLeod Turner CSA** Born in Georgia – 18<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry [KIA]  
George was born in Savannah (GA) in 1835 and attended the Georgia Military Institute. After graduating from HLS, he briefly practiced law until March 1862 when he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT the Savannah Guard Militia which later became the 18<sup>th</sup> GA which was trained and served both as infantry as well as heavy artillery. In August 1863, George was granted a 30 day medical leave due to a severe attack of diarrhea. After defending Charleston harbor for over 2 years, George's regiment was then sent to Virginia to support the Army of Northern Virginia. He was **killed in action** at Sailor's Creek in April 1865. His immediate commander, Major Basinger CSA, wrote in the dispatches regarding the bayonet charge of the 6<sup>th</sup> GA at Sailor's Creek: *“Through the extraordinary gallantry of the men, the charge was entirely successful, many of the enemy were killed with the bayonet and the rest were driven off in disorder after a desperate struggle, , distinguished by many acts of individual heroism. Among these was LT. George M. Turner who though previously wounded on the skirmish line, joined in the charge and was shot in saving the life of a comrade.”*

His combat engagements included: Defense of Charlestown (SC), Fort Wagner (SC), Morris Island (SC), James Island (SC), Sullivan's Island, Richmond (VA), Appomattox (VA) and finally Sailor's Creek (VA).

### **1861**

**Captain Thomas Watson Cooper CSA** Born in North Carolina – 1<sup>st</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry [KIA]  
Tom was born in 1841 and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1860. He took a leave of absence HLS in the spring of 1861 to enlist as a corporal in the 1<sup>st</sup> NC. On January 1863, he was appointed as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT. On 3 July 1863, Tom was **killed in action** in the charge of McPherson's Ridge at Gettysburg.

His combat engagements included: Blackwater River (VA), White Hall (NC), Blout's Creek Bridge (NC), Richmond (VA) and finally Gettysburg (PA).

# **HARVARD CONFEDERATES**

## **2. HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BY CLASS (continued)**

### **1861 (continued)**

**Captain Walter Macrae CSA** Born in North Carolina – 5<sup>th</sup> NC Calvary & 7<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry  
Walter was born in 1841 in Washington (NC). He graduated from Boston English School (MA) prior to HLS where he took a leave of absence in May 1861 to enlist as a private in the 5<sup>th</sup> NC Calvary. Walter served in Eastern NC until March 1863 when he was transferred to the 7<sup>th</sup> NC as a 1<sup>st</sup> LT and ordered to Virginia. At Gettysburg, he participated in Picket's charge where he was severely wounded in the left thigh in July of 1863. He was subsequently hospitalized for a month in Richmond (VA) for both his wound and typhoid fever. After his recovery, Walter was promoted to captain in September 1863. In the bloody 4 hour battle of the Wilderness in the May 1864, he was captured by Union forces along with his commanding officer and 34 others in the 7<sup>th</sup> NC and sent to a Union prison of war camp for 3 month at Fort Delaware (MD).

In 20 August 1864, he was shipped with 599 other Confederate officers to a POW stockade on Morris Island in Charleston (SC) harbor to be purposely placed under constant fire from local Confederate artillery for 5 weeks in retaliation for alleged cruelties by Union soldiers confined in the South. Thus, Walter became a member of the "*Immortal 600*" by becoming heroes in the South for their loyalty under maximum pressure while prisoners. All 600 of these "*Immortals*" had been placed in the unbearable & crowded hold of a steamer for 2 weeks before disembarking on Morris Island in Charleston Harbor (SC). Among the guards at this new stockade were members of the 54<sup>th</sup> MA Infantry which was the all black unit under the command of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw USA (HC-1860) which had previously attacked Fort Wagner in July 1863. During this time, the POW's rations steadily diminished in both quality and quantity until finally Walter and his fellow prisoners were again shipped to Fort Pulaski (GA) where treatment greatly improved. However, the "*Immortal 600*" remained on a starvation diet until March 1865 when they were again sent back to Fort Delaware (MD). Walter was finally released from a year of captivity when he was the absolute last of the "*Immortal 600*" to take the oath of allegiance to the USA.

After the Civil War, he worked as a railroad freight agent and later as the superintendent of the 1<sup>st</sup> cotton print mill in the South as well as a civil engineer. Walter was elected at the mayor of Wilmington (NC) in 1903 and died in 1928 in North Carolina at age 87.

His combat engagements included: Chancellorsville (VA), Gettysburg (PA), Bristoe Station (VA) and finally the Wilderness (VA).

Veritas,

Paul E. Mawn (H-63)

Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

**Source:** Harvard Graduate Magazine, volume XX, 1911-1912, pages 423 to 432 by Henry N. Blake from Milton, Massachusetts and Harvard Law School class of 1858; "Crimson Confederates" by Helen Trimpi

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