

Captain C. H. SLOCUM had command of the other batteries on the left. His quarters were at the redoubt No. 3, where was also his company--the fifth of the Washington artillery--ninety effective, composed of the best class of young men of New Orleans. During the war SLOCUM's battery had marched six thousand miles. This redoubt (No. 3) was armed with eight pieces; one VIII-inch columbiad, two Napoleons, one III-inch rifle, and four cohorn mortars.

At Redoubt No. 4 was PHILLIPS' Tennessee battery, sixty effective, with two Napoleons, one twelve-pounder howitzer, and two cohorn mortars. Next, on the left of Redoubt No. 5, was LUMSDEN's Tuscaloosa (Alabama) battery, with four six-pounders, and three cohorn mortars.

The whole number of guns, including mortars, in all the works, the first days of the siege, was fifty-seven.

Operations along the Lines.--The firing on both sides this day seems to have increased in severity. It made Gen. A. J. SMITH move his headquarters a little to the rear. The garrison expended not less than thirty-six thousand rounds of musket ammunition, and its own loss was reported to be thirty killed, and one hundred and nineteen wounded. It now commenced the use of steel screens in the embrasures.

On the left of the besiegers BERTRAM's brigade had advanced some distance farther than the division on the right, leaving its right flank exposed. At seven in the afternoon, seven companies of the Twenty-ninth Illinois (third brigade of VEATCH's division), under Maj. E. P. CURTIS, went out to the front to open a line of works connecting with BERTRAM's right. They had but fairly begun digging when a superior number of the garrison made a sally on them, under cover of the darkness, rushing boldly and impetuously up to the trenches as if sure of success. A similar attack was made at the same time in BERTRAM's advance, but the working parties repulsed the attack, and resumed their work. About the same time the Eighth Illinois, DENNIS' brigade, had one man killed and three wounded while working on a battery.

Adventure on the Skirmish Line.--In DAY's brigade, BENTON's division, Capt. L. K. MYERS, Twenty-ninth Iowa, had the preceding evening been detailed as brigade officer of the day in the trenches. He had four companies, and was required to advance and dig rifle-pits within one hundred yards of the Confederate works--the occupied by GIBSON's Louisiana brigade, Col. CAMPBELL commanding; the men having one day's rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition each. Soon after nightfall, with Lieut. STOCKER and six or seven men, he went forward to ascertain how close he was to the Confederate works, and was fired on by one of their sentinels when within five or six steps from him. Capt. MYERS and party dropped down, and quite a number of shots were fired over them. He whispered orders for each man to crawl back singly, and then crawled back himself. Each one was heard and fired at while thus retreating but none hit.

Capt. MYERS' detail was at work through the night digging their line of rifle-pits, only fifty yards distant from the advance rifle-pits of the Confederates and were being fired on by the latter, continually. The captain had repeatedly passed along the line of his four companies during the night, and toward morning, thinking they were safely intrenched, had started back to the main line of the brigade to report his situation, when he met a lieutenant of his own regiment with seven men bringing out ammunition for a company (C), that had come with less than the required supply. The men bringing it had carelessly been sent without arms. He turned back to conduct them to the line and came to a pit--for the pits were detached--next to the one where the ammunition was to go, and

a "sentinel" pointed him the way. In passing along the line at night he had been guided by a lone tree standing where Company C was stationed; but approaching from the front it was hid, being between him and the high ground in front, and there being another tree more to the right, he followed that and came out unexpectedly on the Confederate lines. His adventure was told as follows:

"I had ordered the lieutenant and seven men to keep in single file, behind me, and make but little noise in passing through the brush and fallen timber. As I approached I said: 'Boys, I am coming back again.' A voice answered, 'Come on.' A few steps more brought me face to face with a reb, in gray, with sword at his side, and at his left about twelve men (butternut clothing) with arms at ready. As I halted, my men closed up to my right, placing us all within three or four steps of the rebs. We all saw at once where we were. I was wearing a red sash, belt, and revolver; and my men all unarmed. The rebel officer looked me close in the face, and said: 'Do you know where you are--do you belong to us?' I answered 'Of course we belong to you, ain't you Confederate soldiers?' He answered 'Yes.'

"I asked, 'What regiment?'

"He answered, 'Forty-second.'

"I said, 'We are bringing out ammunition, and wish to pass down the line with it, if you will direct us the way to the next post.'

"He asked, 'What regiment?' but I began to ask several other questions and each time set in before he finished, by making remarks such as, 'We heard so much firing during the night, thought you might be scarce of ammunition--were sent out with a supply, wish to pass down the line if you will direct us to the next post.' He said, 'We will show you the way, it is not far,' and turning to his men, said, 'Boys, all of you, come along.' I said, 'Very well,' and turning to my men said, 'Come on, boys.'

"I had feared that some of my boys would run and the rest of us be fired on, but they all stood quiet, trusting me to manage affairs. I knew the reb knew what we were, and was afraid to order us to surrender; perhaps wanted to first double his force at the next post. I wanted to get on the move, and give the word to my men to run. We had only gone a few steps when one of the rebs next the officer said, 'Hold on, these are not our men!' I said, 'You are certainly mistaken;' and while trying to satisfy him, the officer became too much alarmed to stand it any longer. He sang out, 'Retreat,' turned and ran, and his men broke and ran; most of them discharging their guns at me before running. The balls passed close on both sides of me. I called out, 'Fire on them, boys, fire on them!' Did this to hurry them in their retreat. I also drew my revolver and fired four shots. By this time my men had got started back. I turned to follow them, and was about to run on to their (Confederate) advance sentinel, who was squatting down in the brush, and raised and fired, when I was within two or three feet of the muzzle of his gun, hit me in the right hip, the ball hitting the bone, glancing round, and coming out about five inches from where it went in. I fell beside him, and as he turned to run, I gave him the two remaining shots from my revolver; he fell within a few steps of me and lay quiet. I lay there a few minutes, and the rebs from their breastworks some fifty yards distant, poured a heavy fire into the brush. I could see day breaking fast, and knew they could soon see me. So I began to crawl off. Could not stand on my wounded leg. Soon came to one of my boys, who had been with me and was lost in the brush. While he and I were cautiously making ourselves known to each other, two of our Company C boys, in their rifle-pits, raised their guns to fire at me, but their lieutenant (STOCKER, one of my messmates) knew my voice, and told them not to fire. They then called me by name, 'Capt. MYERS,' and the rebs following up behind me, called, 'Come this way, Capt. MYERS, come right this way.' Lieut.

STOCKER ordered a few shots fired at them, which stopped their hallooing, and I came into the rifle-pits with Lieut. STOCKER, related my adventure, examined my wound, and was assisted back to my regiment.

"The man of my squad who carried the box of one thousand cartridges, threw it down before retreating, and the rebs, next day, were afraid to touch it, and would call out to our men in the rifle-pits to come and get that infernal machine. When the fort was taken, my colonel sent and got the box. The rebs would also call out, 'How is Capt. MYERS?' Our men would reply, 'he is not dangerous,' and then inquire about the officer who ran from unarmed men."

Sixteenth Corps.--In McARTHUR's division, MARSHALL's brigade continued to furnish large details on a battery for the Third Indiana light guns, and that brigade and HUBBARD's had begun an approach from their main line. The casualties were light, not exceeding one or two in each regiment.

In CARR's division approaches were being dug, to connect MOORE's first and second line--the Ninety-fifth Illinois, Col. BLANDING, being at work on the left, and the Thirty-third Wisconsin upon the one on the right. All the works were progressing fast. The sharpshooters were able to silence the guns in their front, and the casualties of the division were light.

CHAPTER X SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--FOURTH DAY

March 30.--The fourth day was devoted chiefly to work in the trenches on the part of the besiegers. The pits had been dug hastily, and were narrow; in many places the sides were not well sloped but abrupt, so that a heavy storm would crumble them in. Orders were given to have them rectified, and widened to six feet. This was undertaken, but retarded for want of tools. The heavy siege guns were now on their way up the bay, and several batteries were also commenced for them. FOUST's light battery of steel guns, on the extreme left, had done excellent service; and his ammunition being exhausted--but not his zeal--he withdrew, and gave place to four III-inch rifle-guns, of STORER's Seventh Massachusetts, which were moved from the right of VEATCH's division--the section of twelve-pounders of the latter battery, under Lieut. BENSON, remaining in their original position.

Four light guns, of TRULL's Fourth Massachusetts battery, were on VEATCH's left, and only four hundred and fifty yards from Fort McDermott--so near, indeed, that the men could hear the music of a brass band inside that fort. These guns were doing some good service. The other section of the battery, under Lieut. BRIGGS had been sent to the extreme left, to fire on the garrison's transports coming to the wharf.

Up to this time the besiegers had in use nine light batteries.

During this day a shell from Fort McDermott exploded in the camp of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, killing four men and wounding nine others, all of Company A.

At three in the afternoon VEATCH's division was withdrawn in order to proceed with a supply train to meet Gen. STEELE; and his front was occupied by MARSHALL's brigade of the Sixteenth corps. The whole loss in VEATCH's division had been nine killed and forty-one wounded.

In DAY's brigade, BENTON's division, the Twenty-ninth Iowa was detached to the rear on picket duty.

Those who jest with good taste are called witty.--Aristotle.

In CARR's division a part of MOORE's brigade front was severely enfiladed by guns off to his right, and which he could not reach; probably LUMSDEN's Tuscaloosa battery. The part of MOORE's front which was most exposed to this fire was occupied by two companies of the Thirty-third Wisconsin; Company C, Capt. William WERE, Company K, Capt. A. H. FITCH. These officers, with their companies, without flinching, held their position under a raking fire. The regiment had eleven wounded. But the guns that inflicted this injury were afterward silenced by a Rodman gun of the First Indiana light battery which, at night, was placed in a masked position in front of the first parallel of MOORE's brigade. The casualties in the two divisions during the day were five killed and twenty-six wounded.

On the extreme left the Louisianians, at about one in the morning, made another attack on BERTRAM's brigade front then occupied by the Ninety-fourth Illinois, Col. McNULTA. The Nineteenth Iowa came up promptly to the assistance of the Ninety-fourth, and the sally party was driven back before approaching nearer than fifty yards, leaving nine dead which were buried by the Ninety-fourth. The loss of the Nineteenth and Ninety-fourth was three wounded.

The Navy.--During the afternoon the Octorara opened with effect with her one hundred-pounder Parrott on Spanish Fort, at a distance of five thousand seven hundred yards.

The garrison.--The commanding officer of the district, Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, visited the garrison, examined the (area) and concluded to relieve THOMAS' reserves with HOLTZCLAW's Alabama brigade. In the evening LIDELL sent two regiments of COCKRELL's division to O. SIBLEY's to relieve HOLTZCLAW. The latter called in his pickets, and about midnight his brigade was wending its way over Saluda hill and down the Pensacola road to Blakely landing, where it embarked on the steamers Mary and Red Gauntlet for Spanish Fort.

The casualties at Spanish Fort, on the 30th, were reported to be six killed and forth wounded. But it is probable the lists of casualties could not always be accurate. Once the Nineteenth Iowa on the extreme left of the besiegers, in extending their approach dug into a Confederate rifle pit where they found two or three Confederates who had fallen at their posts some time previously and been left unburied by their comrades. The garrison during the day advanced the work on the treadingway over the marsh to Fort Huger.

CHAPTER XI SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--FIFTH DAY

March 31.--Details from CARR's division had constructed a sunken battery on the shore of Bay Minette near the Whitworth and the steel gun already in position. Eight thirty-pounder Parrotts, of Battery H, First Indiana heavy artillery, Capt. W. P. WIMMER, and Battery K, Capt. COX, had been placed there the night before, and in the morning opened on some ironclads and transports which were lying with steam up near Forts Huger and Tracy. Two side-wheelers and a transport were in a few minutes compelled to move up stream; but the fourth vessel was of the turtle-back description, and though repeatedly hit by solid shot remained under fire until evening. About one, p.m., a transport attempted to pass down to the fort, but was driven back. The forts were continually signalling, and twice in the following night a transport attempted to run down to them, but was driven back each time. Fort Huger answered the fire of these thirty-pounders briskly, but they sustained no injury.

Capt. W. H. BLANKENSHIP, of the First Indiana heavy artillery, with his battery (B), eight VIII-inch mortars, had arrived at STARK's wharf the night of the 28th,

and, by working all night in the heavy rain, got his battery on the top of the hill. The 29th, he moved out near Gen. A. J. SMITH's headquarters. The 30th, the battery was divided, forty men and four mortars, under Lieut. RAPER, being sent to the extreme left; with fifty men and the other four mortars he proceeded to CARR's division; and at three, a.m., of the 31st, had the mortars in position on a knoll in rear of the left of GEDDES' brigade (Battery No. 18), nine hundred yards from Red Fort, but only six hundred from the main works of the garrison in his immediate front. He commenced firing at eight o'clock, and fired thirty-eight rounds.

In GRANGER's front, Capt. BOUGH (Battery C, First Indiana) got his VIII-inch howitzers in position on the brow of a hill eight hundred yards from McDermett, and delivered an accurate fire. There was a brisk engagement of the batteries on both sides all along the line.

MORSE's Fourteenth Indiana light battery, at CARR's left, though its works had been strengthened, was much annoyed by SLOCUM's columbiad, from which shells (weighing over fifty pounds) had been coming with their dismal flutter and with disagreeable precision. About ten, a.m., one of these shells struck a limber of the Fourteenth battery, and, igniting the contents (eighty pounds of powder), blew it in pieces, killing one man, seriously wounding two, and slightly wounding several others. During the day, another man of the battery was wounded by a Minie-ball. The First and Third Indiana and Second Iowa light batteries were also actively engaged in the Sixteenth corps' front, and suffering but little.

In the Thirteenth corps, the chief engineer, Col. PALFREY--son of the historian--designated the siege guns to be put in position, with orders that twelve large rifle guns should be placed to give reverse and enfilade fire on the left of the garrison's line, in front of the Sixteenth corps. Capt. Van Lieu and Capt. MORTON, of the Ninety-seventh United States colored infantry, were assigned to duty with the corps as assistant-engineers. The Seventh Vermont veteran infantry and the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin infantry, of BENTON's division, were assigned to special duty on siege-works, were divided into four reliefs, to work eight hours each in succession; and the two officers named above, with Capt. H.G. PALFREY, Ninety-eighth United States colored infantry, with the assistant-engineer of the division, in whose front the work lay, formed a roster, one being on duty with each detail in succession.

On the right of the Thirteenth corps, the Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth New York light batteries maintained the battle against large projectiles well, and were the theme of praise among the infantry regiments around them. In the Twenty-first, Privates John WILSON and John DALEY had been killed, and Private George A. WHITE wounded--the first casualty on the 27th, the two last on the 29th. On GRANGER's left, the four light guns of TRULL's Fourth Massachusetts battery were withdrawn, to give place to MACK's (Black-horse battery) eighteen-pounders. In BERTRAM's front, two of the VIII-inch (sixty-four-pounders) mortars of Battery B, First Indiana heavy artillery, opened on Fort McDermett.

A Gallant Exploit.--The hulk of a steamboat, used as quarters at Fort Huger, having been cut loose to give range to guns, floated down and lodged diagonally opposite McDermett, and about five hundred yards distant. In a few minutes Lieut. RIDNOUR, acting aide-de-camp, with Sergeant Charles ASHBY, Company G, and Privates Wm. H. MORGAN and A. C. SPREADAN, of Company A, Louis ROY, Company B, and Robert PRATT, Company C, of the Ninety-fourth Illinois, paddled out in a small skiff to examine it. Some of the squadron, at first suspecting them to be from the garrison, commenced shelling them, but, by signals, were soon made to cease. The garrison then opened fire on them from all the guns bearing in

that direction, and with musketry. But they made their way through the shower of shot and shells to the object of their trip, coolly boarded and examined it, returned to their skiff and paddled themselves back, but now under cover of the fire from the squadron. None of them was harmed, though their skiff was hit a number of times. And as they came back they were greeted by the loud cheers of thousands of their comrades, who stood watching them from the bluff. The garrison also beheld and admired their gallantry.

Sortie and Capture of Skirmishers.--On the night of the 30th, Capt. R. B. STEARNS, Company K, Seventh Vermont, with a part of his company, had relieved Capt. PARKER's company on the skirmish line in front of the Confederate Battery No. 3. There was little firing during the night, and Capt. STEARNS advanced his line about twenty-five yards, and dug new pits--though there was only one spade found by the detail--which brought him in advance of the brigade line of skirmishers. He was within one hundred and fifty yards of the works of the garrison, and the musket fire by his men was exceedingly troublesome to their gunners. Soon after noon a shot from that vicinity had instantly killed Col. Wm. E. BURNETT, of Texas, a Confederate chief of artillery, and a valuable officer. He had for a moment taken a rifle in his hand, and was in the act of aiming it from behind the breastworks through a wooden embrasure. Capt. BARNES in Battery McDermott had been giving considerable attention to these skirmishers, and they were also subject to a fire from Red Fort. Beginning early in the morning BARNES shelled the line with a six-pounder and a twenty-four-pounder howitzer for three or four hours, and made some of the men on STEARNS' left fall back into the ravine. There was now a lull, and the skirmishers popped out their heads and did some firing themselves, for they were fair marksmen, and had plenty of pluck. BARNES then brought out two six-pounders from McDermott, placed them on the hill-top, and again fiercely shelled Capt. STEARNS' position. The latter concluded it would be best to fall back a short distance as soon as it became dark, and sent Corporal CROTHERS to regimental headquarters for instructions. He also sent word that he expected to be assaulted before dark, asked that the guns over at McDermott be silenced, and the works of the garrison in his front be shelled, so that he could fall back under cover of the fire. The severe fire which Capt. STEARNS was exposed to had already attracted the attention of Col. HOLBROOK, the commanding officer of his regiment.

Arrangements were made in the garrison for a sortie. Capt. Clement WATSON of Gen. GIBSON's staff volunteered to lead it. The rest of the party was to consist of Lieut. A. C. NEWTON, Company E, Fourth Louisiana battalion, and thirty men, fifteen of whom were picked.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, preparatory to the sortie, the garrison caused the slashings and brush on the right of Capt. STEARNS to be fired, and the smoke blew over and in front of him.

Having stood the terrific shelling, he was now most apprehensive of being burned or smoked out, for there were several trees near him, and the wind was sending the fire in his direction. He gave the order for his men to fall back singly. But a hundred bullets came flying at the first man who started, and Capt. STEARNS immediately countermanded the order. During the severe shelling a few of his men had retreated from their rifle-pits, one of whom, Private STOORS, was wounded. Just before sunset the fire had extended along his rear and on his left, making so dense a smoke as to entirely seclude him. But the guns of the garrison were still bearing on him and now opened in a terrific manner. In less than ten minutes fifteen shells were exploded inside, and directly over the single pit in which Capt. STEARNS and ten of his men were stationed. Still expecting an assault he ordered his men to fix bayonets.

It was now sunset. The cannonading ceased. The same instant Capt. WATSON and party were over the garrison works, and, concealed by the smoke, vigorously rushed upon their expected prisoners. Capt. STEARNS gave the command to fire, which was obeyed by a majority of his men. The next moment every man had a musket at his head, with a summons to surrender, which they did. Capt. STEARNS and twenty of his men were captured. Without parley and without delay, their captors received their arms and hurried them away into the garrison. None of the sortie party stopped to occupy the pits. The prisoners were rapidly taken a roundabout way to a position near the water, which appeared to be sheltered from the fire of the besiegers by artificial ravines. But no curiosity now inspired them to notice the interior of the garrison. They were confident their gallant comrades left behind would, before many days, have full possession of everything around them; and the regret that they could not be present to participate in the enthusiasm of victory, increased that distress of mind which is ever experienced by the patriotic prisoner. The prospect before them was dreary.

Capt. STEARNS was soon notified that he was to have an interview with the general commanding the garrison; and was accordingly conducted down into a ravine some sixty or seventy feet deep, and about thirty yards wide at the opening. The ravine was triangular, with its base facing north. In the apex were two wall tents, into one of which he was taken and introduced to Gen. GIBSON. There were present Capt. WATSON and the lieutenant who accompanied him. The general invited Capt. STEARNS to partake of his supper--a frugal repast, consisting of cold fowl, cold water, with tin table furniture. This invitation was accepted. It was a compliment which would have been paid only to a gallant officer. The garrison had the best opportunity to judge of the courage and fortitude of their prisoners and the general was generous in acknowledging the tenacity and courage with which, under a most severe fire, they held to their position; and the intelligence and address of both the captors and prisoners seems to have excited mutual respect.

After Capt. STEARNS' interview with the general, and he had withdrawn from his tent, he had some conversation with persons of lower rank, from whom he learned that they had "lost heart" in the success of the Confederacy. The casualties of the garrison on the 31st were reported to be six killed and twenty-six wounded. (Capt. Clement S. WATSON of Gen. GIBSON's staff and A. C. NEWTON, Co. E, 4th Louisiana battalion, led the sortie that drove the enemy from his advance on battery 3, killed a large number, and captured one captain and 21 enlisted men.)

CHAPTER XII SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--SIXTH DAY

There was a feeling of despondency in Mobile, but it was not much shown. Some meetings were held to create a martial feeling among the citizens; the few able-bodied men who remained in the city were armed, did occasional duty as patrols or guards, and were expected if a crisis required to go into the trenches. Orders were published for the removal of the slaves out of the city. The people cooked and sent over provisions to the garrison, bestowed every attention upon the wounded, and manifested a devotion well calculated to keep up the resolution of their defenders. The daily newspapers were prohibited from publishing details of the operations and casualties, and confined what they published to general statements. "The enemy," they confessed "is strong, reliant, and ingenious."

Owing to restrictions on the press only a few of the many letters written from the garrison were published. One correspondent said that his shoulder was lame from shooting, that he shot under a log which the boys called "skull crackers." Another, in not so good humor, wrote that there was an immense fleet in the bay; that the vessels contained the families of the Yankee

officers impatient to occupy the fine houses in Mobile, and appropriate to themselves the furniture and costly wares.

The Garrison (April 1, 1865).--In compliance with special orders coffee and sugar were issued for the benefit of the wounded. It appears that the ordinary army rations issued to the garrison were meal and a poor article of bacon.

The brigade of Brig. Gen. J. T. HOLTZCLAW, having relieved the Alabama reserves, was now in position on the left centre of the garrison. This brigade had seen much hard fighting during the war; and its last important battle had been Nashville. It was composed of the following organizations, all of Alabama troops: Fifty-eighth and Thirty-second, consolidated; the Thirty-sixth, Col. T. H. HERNDEN; the Eighteenth, Col. P. F. HUNLEY--HOLTZCLAW's old regiment, which had helped to capture the Eighth Iowa at Shiloh; the Twenty-first, Col. J. WILLIAMS, which had been badly cut up at Shiloh, then sent to Mobile, where it afterward remained; and the Thirty-eighth, commanded by Capt. BOSSY, the colonel and major being prisoners.

The brigade was so posted that its right, consisting of the Thirty-eighth, came opposite the (garrison) battery No. 3, bringing it opposite the right of BENTON's division. Next, on the left, were the Twenty-first and Eighteenth, reaching to Battery No. 4 (Red Fort), then the Fifty-eighth and Thirty-sixth extending to the sand-bag battery; the four last being opposite McARTHUR's division. Next came ECTOR's Texas brigade. But ECTOR had lost a leg at Atlanta and had not yet resumed command. Its right was a North Carolina regiment, Col. COLEMAN; and next were posted the consolidated regiments, about four, fronting GARR's division. They had been captured as cavalry at Arkansas post, and for eighteen months had served as infantry. Col. ANDREWS of Texas now commanding the brigade; Col. Bush JONES of the Fifty-eighth Alabama commanded HOLTZCLAW's brigade, and HOLTZCLAW commanded both brigades, comprising the left wing of the garrison.

The garrison did not as yet feel much pressed, but was obliged to work industriously. Orders were now issued to economize ammunition, and immediate leave of absence for twenty-four hours was promised each man who would procure twenty-five pounds of lead. This caused many hundred pounds of the besiegers bullets to be picked up.

On the right, in McDermott, Capt. BARNES received from Mobile, two twenty-pounder Parrotts, and one VIII-inch mortar. The latter was put in position one hundred yards inside the fort, on the interior slope of the hill. These increased the whole number of his pieces to eighteen.

To reinforce the garrison at Blakely, it was proposed to withdraw ECTOR's brigade from Spanish Fort. But, on the urgent recommendation of GIBSON and HOLTZCLAW, it was allowed to remain. The casualties of the garrison for this day were reported to be four killed and seventeen wounded.

Operations of the Besiegers.--The captain of the steamer Mary had reported to Gen. LIDELL, at Blakely, the effectiveness of the thirty-pounders (First Indiana) on the shore of Bay Minette; whereupon that indefatigable officer went out and selected a good position, on the north bank of the Minette bayou, for a light battery, which would give WIMMER and COX a reverse and raking fire. In the night, two ten-pounder rifles, of GRAYSON's battery, moved out from Blakely and occupied the position, which was only about one thousand yards from the battery on Bay Minette shore. Scarcely any work was done, for it was unnecessary, as the position was masked by the woods; and, as STERLE was approaching from the north, it was evident the guns could not remain there long. GRAYSON opened at daylight with the two rifled guns, and with decided effect. His firing was not

wholly unexpected to Capt. WIMMER, for he had heard the noise of work in that direction the preceding night. GRAYSON kept up a constant and accurate fire, raking the Bay Minette battery from right to left. WIMMER had no protection on his right, and his magazine was exposed. Nor was he able to return GRAYSON's fire. He immediately commenced throwing up works to protect his magazine, his subordinate officers and men working with great intrepidity and zeal. All this while a heavy fire was going on between his guns and Fort Huger and the gunboat Morgan. At half-past four, p.m., he had constructed works to effectively secure his magazine, and also got one gun in position to answer GRAYSON. But the latter had, by this hour, been called back with his guns inside the works at Blakely. It had been a furious day for WIMMER and COX's batteries, yet they had but three men injured.

Capt. BLANKENSHIP commenced work with his VIII-inch and X-inch mortars (left of GEDDES' brigade, CARR's division), at half-past seven o'clock, a.m.--fired fifteen rounds, and received orders to cease firing. At noon he opened again, and threw forty-seven shells into Red Fort, out of fifty-one fired, dismounting a gun and killing two men. Late in the evening, he threw twenty-nine more shells inside the garrison works.

HENDRICK's Battery L, First Indiana, having arrived the previous evening, two of his thirty-pounder Parrotts, under immediate command of Lieut. PARKER, opened a direct fire, early in the morning, from McARTHUR's right, and were immediately answered by a concentrated fire from six guns, including one VIII-inch columbiad. Gun No. 3, Corporal James BUSBY, gunner, dismounted one of the garrison guns during the first day's firing. Some brilliant shots were made by the III-inch rifles of the Seventh Massachusetts--they having struck the Brooks rifle, in Fort McDermett, five times while it was being fired twice. Along the line, generally, there was not so much artillery firing as on the preceding day.

In the Thirteenth corps work was progressing on three heavy batteries--Nos. 1, 2, and 5. After dark Capt. Mack had his eighteen-pounders hauled into position with ropes, by hand, and got ready to open fire the following morning.

BERTRAM's brigade, on the left, was pushing its advance line up to McDermett rapidly, day and night. But it had some natural advantage in approaching under cover of the west slope of the bluff on which the extreme left of their line rested. This afforded at least one approach; yet the side of the bluff was steep, and considerable work had been done to excavate from its side a terrace-walk. Starting from the rear line, where the view of the bay and islands was extensive, the skirmishers went down a few steps to the terrace-walk, or covered way, and passing along that some hundreds of yards, they turned to the right into an approach, and then, going another hundred yards, came into their present advance line of continuous rifle-pits, which was now less than two hundred yards from the guns of McDermett. This day the Ninety-fourth Illinois was on duty at the front, and one of its men (Thomas WILSON, of Company A) was killed.

Next, on the right of BERTRAM, was MARSHALL's brigade of the Sixteenth corps, occupying and advancing the works commenced by VEATCH's division; its right resting in the deep ravine which was in range of the guns of Old Spanish Fort. Next, on the right, was GRIER's brigade of BENTON's division, in which Capt. G. G. STEARNS, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, and CAMPBELL, of the Ninety-sixth Ohio, had been detailed to take charge of work in the trenches. The Twenty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Illinois were in front, and at night a sortie was made on their skirmish line, which was handsomely repulsed.

Next, on the right, DAY's brigade (BENTON's division) was reduced to two regiments, the Fiftieth Indiana and Ninety-first Illinois; and on the right of that was the

brigade of Col. KREZ, whose skirmishers were holding an exposed position, and meeting with some loss.

The left of the Sixteenth corps was now HUBBARD's brigade (McARTHUR's division), in whose front an approach had been extended to within two hundred yards of the main works of the garrison, and his second parallel there constructed. This was manned with two hundred and fifty of the best sharpshooters of the brigade, under charge of Capt. A. P. FRENCH, Fifth Minnesota; the detail being permanent. The operations in that brigade were conducted with equal vigor and system. The loss in the brigade, during the day, was, in the Thirty-third Missouri, three killed and wounded, including Capt. W. IRWIN; in the Fifty Minnesota, one wounded. In McMILLEN's brigade, there was one killed in the Twenty-sixth Indiana, and one wounded in the Thirty-third Illinois.

In CARR's division, the works were also progressing with vigor. MOORE's brigade, in the centre, at night, commenced work on a third parallel, thirty yards in advance of the second. The casualties in the division were two killed and eight wounded, two of the latter mortally.

The Navy.--On this day another vessel was sunk by a torpedo. At one, p.m., the tinclad steamer Rodolph, Acting Master N. M. DYER, in obedience to signal from flagship weighed anchor, passed within hail, and, receiving orders to take a barge alongside containing apparatus for raising the Milwaukie, proceeded with it inside the Blakely bar. The Rodolph had crossed the bar, and was standing up toward the wreck of the Milwaukie, when, at 2:40 p.m. being directly between the Chickasaw and Winnebago, she exploded a torpedo under her starboard bow, and rapidly sank in twelve feet of water. It appeared that a hole had been made in her ten feet in diameter. By this casualty four of her crew were killed and seven wounded, of whom five were colored men.

--To be concluded.

RICHMOND CO. (N. C.) RECORDS

Deeds Book I, p.105, 25 July 1812. Matthew RALFORD, Sr. of Baldwin County, Mississippi Territory, power of attorney to son Matthew RALFORD, Jr., of Baldwin County, to transact all my business in N.C. Wit: Pleasant MASK, James POWELL. Prov. by James POWELL before Daniel JOHNSTON, J.P., Baldwin Co., recorded Bk A, p.37. Prov. in Richmond Co. Dec. 1814 by Pleasant MASK.

Deeds Book I, p.121, 8 November 1814. Mathew RALFORD of Baldwin County, Mississippi Territory, to Thos. STEHL for \$120.00, 52½ acres in Richmond Co. at foot of Cheek's Mountain ... Mathew RALFORD, Sr.'s 3rd line. Wit: Robt I. STREET (STEHL?) and James RALFORD. Ack. in Court Dec. 1814.

AT DAY'S END: Is anybody happier because you passed his way? Does anyone remember that you spoke to him today? The day is almost over, and its toiling time is through; Is there anyone to utter now a kindly word of you? Can you say tonight, in parting with the day that's slipping fast, That you helped a single brother of the many that you passed?

Is a single heart rejoicing over what you did or said; Does the man whose hopes were fading, now with courage look ahead? Did you waste the day, or lose it? Was it well or sorely spent? Did you leave a trail of kindness or a scar of discontent? As you close your eyes in slumber, do you think that God will say, "You have earned one more tomorrow by the work you did today?" --John Hall.

WILSON CEMETERY

Cemetery Road, Spanish Fort, Ala. 36527

About a mile north from Spanish Fort on Highway 31, and at the end of Cemetery Road. Copied Oct. 12, 1974, by Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens and Winona Stephens. Additional genealogical information, noted by asterisk (*) furnished by Mrs. B. Forest ADAMS, daughter of Walter Robert and Helga (SORENSEN) WILSON.

Addie A. PHILLIPS
1895 - 1968

Carl F. WALZ
June 30, 1900
Aug. 21, 1973

Verdie L. TRACY
Feb. 20, 1907
April 27, 1971

Albert C. SEARS
Texas Cpl, 146 Admin.
Labor Co. ASC, WWI
Oct. 29, 1890
Oct. 12, 1962

WARD
Oscar M. "Pete" - Ruth B.
1906 - 1915 -

Mae W. ROBINSON
Jan. 11, 1900
March 13, 1973

REED PLOT

Pete COMETTI
Feb. 26, 1899
Aug. 16, 1962
A loving husband and
father.

Calvin Durant WIKLUND
July 11, 1957
Dec. 27, 1967

Douglas Dwight WIKLUND
April 2, 1955
Dec. 27, 1967

Unmarked - adult.

("REED" is in the marble
between these two markers.)
(*Related to Reed's somehow.)

Frances L. GRAY
June 12, 1914
Aug. 24, 1972
She was the sunshine
of our home.

Unmarked - baby.

Freddie Lee VOILES, son of
Dannie VOILES

Levin Gray TERRELL
Aug. 14, 1903
March 21, 1964

Jan 3, 1966
Oct 23, 1971

Father: Marion O. UNDERHILL
1881 - 1963

James Benjamin PARISH
Jan. 4, 1882
Jan. 1, 1965

As safe as in God's pocket.

Husband: Lafayette Z. CURRIER
1918 - 1964

Mamie Wright PARISH
April 10, 1883
March 23, 1969

Christ is my hope.

Unmarked - baby.

Unmarked - adult

Unmarked - 2 slabs, adults

Broken: _____ una
_____ ugle
(only these letters
discernable)

Alvin Pat LANDRETH
April 16, 1921
Dec. 14, 1958

Unmarked - adult
Unmarked - adult

Child - (W.C.S. at foot on
small square stones--W.C.S.
on several other small sq.
stones - graves apparently
not yet used.)

Arrie QUINLEY
d. Sept. 19, _____
(sunken marker)
(*colored person,
pronounced QUINNEY)

WILSON
Randolph S. 1889 - 1951
Edna B. 1891 - 1955

Clayton Young WILSON
May 31, 1925
Jan. 3, 1945
You had to know him to
love him. (*Car wreck. Son
of Randolph S. & Edna WILSON.)

Unmarked - baby
Unmarked - adult, fresh grave.
Unmarked - 3 slabs, adults.
Unmarked - baby

Mother: _____ BLACKMAN
Asleep

Cyrus S. WILSON
March 29, 1865
April 16, 1940

Life's work well done, he
rests in peace.

(*Beulah (HANKS) WILSON
Aug. 29, 1889 - Jan. 18, 1935,
2nd wife of Cyrus S. WILSON,
m in 1921. Her marker was of
soft material & washed away.)
(*His 1st wife: Adelia Amanda
CALLOWAY WILSON is not buried
in this cemetery.)

Jesse C. WILSON
July 8, 1891
May 21, 1918
They are not lost, but gone
before. (*son of Cyrus S.
WILSON.)

Elener Elizabeth WILSON Dec. 20, 1896 Dec. 3, 1899 (*Dau of Cyrus S. WILSON)	Belton C. STANFORD Nov. 15, 1938 Nov. 19, 1956 Gone but not forgotten. (*Car wreck)	Randy Lee BLACK Aug. 3, 1950 April 16, 1951 Budded on earth to bloom in heaven. (*Car wreck.)
Unmarked grave. Unmarked - fresh grave, adult. Unmarked - slab, adult.	2 Unmarked - adults 1 Unmarked - adult 1 Unmarked - child	James DAUGHTRY (written into cement slab) 2 adults - unable to read.
Helga WILSON** Oct. 8, 1893 May 14, 1918 Walter Robert WILSON March 3, 1894 July 4, 1954 Gone but not forgotten.	GOLSON Lamont Preston--Willie M. McGOY April 18, 1888 Oct. 16, 1890 Sept. 28, 1958 March 7, 1963 Gone home. Gone home.	Harry M. SHIVER Aug. 8, 1946 Dec. 28, 1964
Alice WILSON - (*dau. of Walter April 21, 1897 <i>WILSON on p. 82</i> Nov. 3, 1939 We will meet again. (*W.R. was son of Cyrus S. Alice was 2nd wife of W.R. His 1st wife was Helga** SORENSEN of Chicago. Her parents came from Denmark.)	HARRISON William A. -- Leona Feb. 17, 1918 Apr. 2, 1920 Apr. 11, 1970 -- Herman B. EDGE 1910 - 1951 Husband-Gone but not forgotten. (*Son of H.H. & Elizabeth EDGE.)	Frances M. SHIVER. May 22, 1890 Jan. 26, 1963 Emmett LASBON Feb. 4, 1911 Jan. 31, 1963 S. H. GRAY Essie Rae DIGMAN Oct. 2, 1915 April 18, 1974
Mattie WILSON March 3, 1890 May 12, 1890 Willie WILSON Dec. 10, 1899 April 1, 1901 (These two are listed on one marker together.) (*Son and dau of Elijah WILSON, Jr. Elijah, Jr. is not bu in this cem.)	EDGE Mother Father Elizabeth E. Henry H. 1883 - 1967 1879 - 1948 Haward James THOMPSON June 20, 1930 Aug. 21, 1956 Edward Auther THOMPSON Dec. 15, 1926 April 20, 1953 Inf. dau of H. W. CLARK Oct. 9, 1953 CLARK Father Mother Alvin W. Minnie (*DAVIS) Mar. 28, 1893 July 26, 1905 July 7, 1970 Jeffry Floyd GODWIN Sept. 13, 1951 Sept. 18, 195(1?) 2 Unmarked - adult slabs	Howard J. WILSON June 23, 1930 Aug. 10, 1970 Tullia NELSON Feb. 25, 1909 March 26, 1967 Marion Frank ALLEN Dec. 18, 1878 Feb. 16, 1967 Maybelle WESCOTT May 25, 1889 Nov. 1, 1968 Joseph B. WILSON 1929 - 1966 (*Son of Bryant WILSON) Charles F. POLLARD April 15, 1906 Aug. 12, 1963 Samuel Bascomb PATE. Aug. 27, 1887 March 28, 1966
Unmarked - adult (*Mamie, wife of A. Delbert GARLOCK.)		
A. Delbert W. GARLOCK Feb. 26, 1882 Dec. 9, 1956		
2 Unmarked - babies (*GARLOCK babies)		
James H. MARSHALL April 12, 1926 July 13, 1950 Resting in hope of glorious resurrection.		
Unmarked - adult slab		

J. C. ALLEN 1909 - 1969	Elizabeth WILSON March 24, 1856 Feb. 16, 1929 (*Dau of Elijah WILSON)	Charles Franklin DANIELS Dec. 1, 1879 Sept. 12, 1970
Joseph W. WHITED Nov. 24, 1879 (1874?) Dec. 29, 1961	Alice (dau of Elizabeth WILSON) 1882 - 1884	James E. KENNEDY April 15, 1903 July 18, 1963
Lina L. WHITED Feb. 21, 1883 Jan. 23, 1968	Willie BLACKMAN June 13, 1887 Jan. 1897? (*Son of "Dicey" BLACKMAN)	Linnie L. KENNEDY Dec. 17, 1908 Jan. 10, 1958
Elizabeth Wilson DANIELS March 28, 1902 May 9, 1960 (*Dau of Walter WILSON below.)	Dickie BLACKMAN Dec. 28, 1849 Oct. 13, 1927 (*Dicey)	Robert L. RICHMOND Dec. 2, 1954 Dec. 16, 1962
Fred WILSON Nov. 11, 1903 June 20, 1957 (*Son of Walter WILSON below.)	Minnie DANIELS Nov. 10, 1879 Feb. 22, 1902 (*Dau of Elizabeth WILSON)	John R. POOLE Sept. 21, 1958 Oct. 28, 1958
Walter WILSON May 3, 1869 Oct. 11, 1932	Amanda Jane STANTON April 1, 1902 May 10, 1904	John W. POOLE May 31, 1877 Sept. 30, 1959
Dorothy C. WILSON Nov. 11, 1870 Nov. 11, 1911 (*wife of Walter above)	1 Adult - Unmarked 1 Child - not readable.	Anna M. POOLE Aug. 10, 1893 Feb. 17, 1973
Elsie W. DAWSON March 6, 1909 Sept. 25, 1963 (*Dau of Walter above)	Josephine STANTON April 18, 1869 June 6, 1949 (*nee DAUGHTRY and wife of J. Samuel STANTON)	Roy WILSON March 24, 1908 April 28, 1964
Robert E. WILSON 1870 - 1942 (*Son of Elijah WILSON)	J. Samuel STANTON Aug. 28, 1878 March 27, 1937	James Carl Leo BLACK April 23, 1902 Dec. 25, 1958
Janie WILSON May 11, 1859 July 5, 1926 (*Dau of Elijah WILSON)	Infant daughter of Auburn BUZBEE Oct. 10, 1925	----- NOTE: Perhaps these records will assist Mrs. Mary LENTO, 3304 Jacaranda Street, Burbank, California 91505, who indicated an interest in the WILSON family - see her query on p.25, Vol. K1, No.1.
Elizabeth WILSON Nov. 13, 1829 March 6, 1902 (*Wife of Elijah WILSON)	Auburn BUZBEE Feb. 6, 1892 March 15, 1950	-----
Elijah WILSON Jan. 19, 1825 July 14, 1883	James F. WOOTEN 1891 - 1970	Wit's an unruly engine, wildly striking Sometimes a friend, some- times an engineer. --George Herbert.
	Cora L. WOOTEN 1892 - 1948	

BALDWIN COUNTY RECORDS

Submitted by: Claude L. LEWIS, St. Louis, Mo.

Baldwin County was formed from lower half of Washington County in 1809. County Seats: 1. McIntosh Bluff, 2. Blakely - 1820, 3. Daphne - 1868, 4. Bay Minette - 1901 to date.

1. Wills: Volumes A through F and 1 through 10 (Jan. 30, 1811 to date)
2. Administrations: Same as wills.
3. Marriages: 1810-1836; (1836-1856 missing); 1856 to date.
White: 21 Aug 1845 to date. 5 unnumbered volumes.
Negro: 4 June 1856 to date (Vols. 1 - 11).
Dept. of Archives & History Library has 1845-1889; 1920-1935.
4. Births: two volumes, 1902-1908.
Births and deaths: three volumes, 1886-1917.
5. Inventories of Estates: -
6. Orphan's Court: Vols. 1-3; March 19, 1831 to Oct. 12, 1861.
7. Tax Lists: 1890 to present; tax lists prior to 1890 located in Deed Records.
8. Census Reports: 1880 (1830, etc. in Dept. of Archives & History, Montgomery)
9. Military: Discharge Record, WWII to date, Vol. 1-18; 20 April 1944 to date.
10. Brand Marks: One volume, 14 July 1919 to date.
11. Newspapers: The Baldwin Times, Bay Minette, Ala.
Fairhope Courier, Fairhope, Ala.
Foley Onlooker, Foley, Ala.
12. Deeds: 1 Sept. 1909 to date, Book A - Z.
13. Mortgages: July 11, 1893.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, c/o Mr. John M. SNOOK, President, Baldwin County Historical Society, Foley, Alabama 36535. \$3.00.

QUERIES

TATEMVILLE, Baldwin County, Ala. - Does anyone know where this is, or was? The great, great grandparents of Mrs. ETHEREDGE lived there at the time of the 1850 Census (page 39, family #263), Division 3, G. B. HALL, enumerator.
Mrs. Frances ETHEREDGE, Apt. 8-B, West Lakeshore Dr., Birmingham, Ala. 35209.

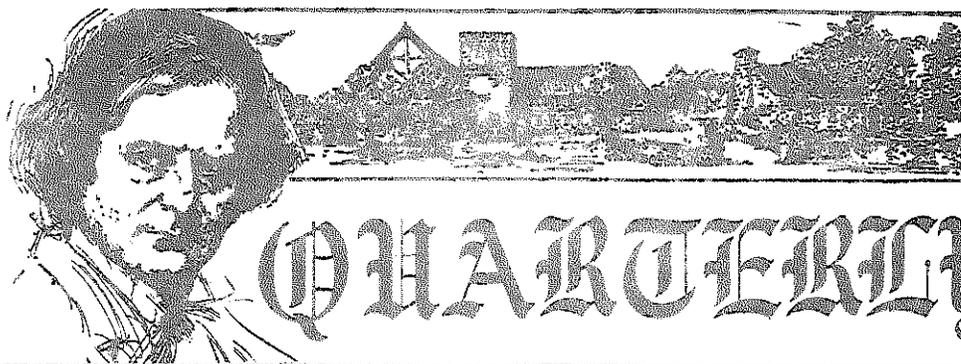
BOYETT(E)--ROGERS (RODGERS): James BOYETT b 1784 NC d Ala m Elizabeth ROGERS b 1795 NC d Ala. Had 12 children: one was Thomas James BOYETT, Jr., m Mary JOHNSON; another was Gipson BOYETT b 1815 NC m 1836 Elizabeth BATEMAN and 2nd in 1868 Josephine AMOS b 1843 d 1888. He was a Primitive Baptist minister. Had: Denson & Amarintha b 1843; Josephine Gertrude b 1869 m Wm. W. JOHNSTON; Frances b 1871 m Jasper HESTER; Clairey; Carrie b 1873 m 1st Mr. MAY and 2nd Mr. TIDWELL; Mary L Mary b 1876 m Isaac EDGAR; Thomas b 1877; Sarah Elizabeth b 1880 m Wm. E. ELLIS and Andrew NALL; and David. Need parents of James BOYETT and of Elizabeth ROGERS and descendants of their children. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

Baldwin County
Historical
Society

VOLUME II

JULY 1975

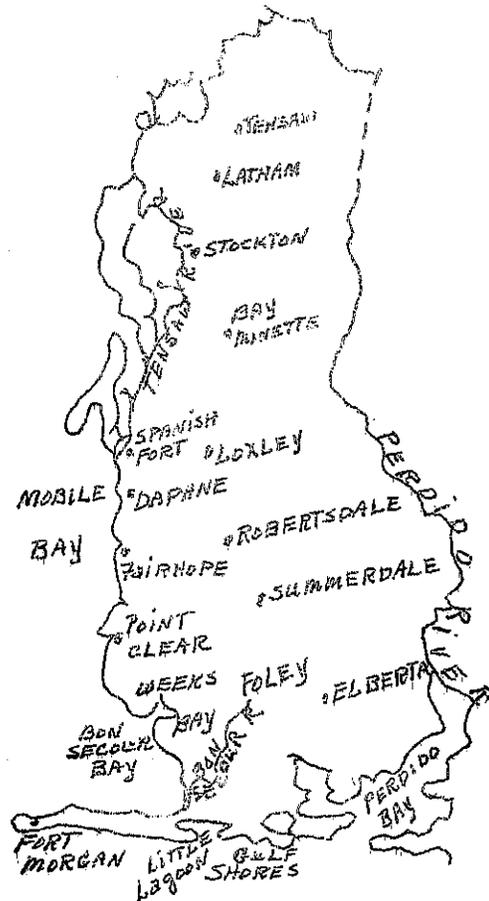
NUMBER 4



QUARTERLY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. John M. Snook, President

Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME II

NUMBER 4

JULY 1975

The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to the Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn H. Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed directly to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

Correspondence relating to information, projects and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. John M. Snook, Foley, Alabama 36535, or such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor the Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to
preserve entire those rights,
which they have delivered to
our care. We owe it to our
posterity, not to suffer their
dearest inheritance to be
destroyed.

Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1974-1975

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Bottle Creek Mound:

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COAT OF ARMS

The coat of arms was originally a coat of silk or linen used to protect a knight's armor from the heat of the sun or from rust and dirt. It was colorfully embroidered with the distinguishing emblem of the wearer. -Copied.

We invite your queries for the Quarterly. Please type or print clearly, specifying the data you are seeking and send directly to your editor.

SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT (ALABAMA)

March 27 - April 8, 1865

(History of the Campaign of Mobile, Brevet Major-General C. C. ANDREWS; D. Van Nostrand, 1867.)

-Concluded-

From Vol. II, No. 3, p. 79

Contributed by: W. Frank LARAWAY

CHAPTER XVI SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DAYS

April 2.--Sunday morning opened clear and mild, yet gave no pause to the roar of artillery and the screeching of shells. Before the sun rose, some shots were distinguished in the direction of Blakely, which very soon increased to a full volume of continued musketry and booming of field guns.

The usual Sunday morning inspection was observed at eight o'clock by those of the besiegers not on duty; the drum-beat all along the line, gave the signals; and afterward were heard the cheering strains of the brass bands. When the garrison artillerists could do so, they were disposed to blend with this agreeable music the explosion of a shell.

The two left sections of MACK's Eighteenth New York battery--four twenty-pounder rifles--opened in the morning, in GRANGER's front, four hundred and fifty yards from McDermott. Capt. MACK noticed that it was the eighth Sunday his battery had been in action. The sections were under the immediate command of Lieuts. WILLIAMS and McCONNEL. The firing was exceedingly lively and accurate; and was ably answered by the guns under Captain BARNES. Solid shot and shells literally hailed around MACK's battery, and many of his command escaped narrowly. But they all stood up to their work without the quiver of a lip. About eleven, SLOCUM's Washington artillery came to the assistance of Fort McDermott, for the latter was receiving some heavy blows also from the First Indiana eight-inch mortars, and the Massachusetts light guns on MACK's left and rear. The Washington artillery almost enfiladed MACK's position, and hurled their hideous projectiles at him from eleven o'clock till one in the afternoon. Having no guns to bear on them--they being too far to his right he could only increase the intensity of his fire on the guns in his immediate front. He dismounted their twenty-four-pounder howitzer, and before noon their guns were all silent. But at four p.m., they opened on him again, save the twenty-four-pounder. He returned the fire. The Washington artillery again set on him, and the combat continued till dark. His works had been struck thirty-eight times, during the day;--but none of his command were killed or wounded. Most of the ensuing night was spent by his men, repairing the injury to his works.

Fort McDermott had suffered the most. Its parapet had been defaced, and an VIII-inch mortar shell from Lieut. RAPER's section of the first Indiana, had dropped on the carriage of its Brooks' rifle, and completely disabled it.

On the extreme right of the Sixteenth corps, Capt. S. F. CRAIG's battery, A, Sixth Michigan heavy artillery, had four X-inch mortars in position, behind a ridge two hundred yards from the garrison works; from which he had a fair enfilading range. Farther to the right WIMMER's and COX's thirty-pounders, and the other guns commanding Huger and Tracy maintained a steady fire. BLANKENSHIP's four VIII-inch mortars of the First Indiana, began to fire at six o'clock in the morning, threw one hundred shells at Red Fort, and then, his ammunition being a little short, he ceased till night.

In GRANGER's front batteries, No. 2 and No. 5, for heavy guns, were finished, and No. 6 commenced. In the evening, the Eighty-first Illinois, Lieut.-Col. ROGERS, was relieved from duty at Minette bayou, and took position on CARR's extreme right, and extended rifle-pits toward the bay, on a line with the advance works of the rest of its brigade, now less than two hundred yards from the garrison breastworks.

In the Third division, Sixteenth corps, the casualties were only eight killed and wounded, including Capt. C. G. STETSON, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, who was instantly killed by a Confederate sharpshooter, while superintending the construction of the advance line of works. In the First division, Sixteenth corps, the casualties were only four.

The Navy.--The Octorara had, on the 31st, taken her two IX-inch guns aboard, but in the afternoon grounded on the west bank of the channel. About noon on the 2d, she opened fire on the Confederate transport Jeff. Davis, then standing down the river for the landing at Spanish Fort, and succeeded in striking her once, when she turned and steamed up the river, out of range. After this, transports did not venture to Spanish Fort in the daytime.

The Eighth Day, April 3, The Navy.--The service devolving on the squadron was equally difficult and dangerous. Three vessels had now been destroyed, and a number of lives lost, in consequence of the thickly-strewn torpedoes. To remove these hidden perils, and open a passage for the squadron up the channel, details of officers and seamen kept steadily and fearlessly at work. In these duties the Metacomet, Commander Pierce CROSBY, appears to have taken the lead.

The process of sweeping for torpedoes was performed in boats, by pairs, each one taking the end of a line, to the centre of which were attached light weights, and small ropes in loops, so they might attach themselves to anything brought in contact with them upon the bottom. The boats separated a short distance, and then pulled in parallel lines up or down the channel, dragging the line with its centre upon the bottom. Many torpedoes were thus taken up. When one was taken, it was dragged upon the marsh and pierced with a rifle-ball or auger, to admit water to drown the charge.

Admiral THATCHER concluded to adopt additional means to clear the channel, in the nature of nets to intercept floating torpedoes; and on the night of the 3d, the boats of the Octorara, with a small boat from the ironclad Chickasaw, got the first net across the river, from the wreck of the Milwaukie to the flat on the east side of the channel.

Operations of the Army.--The four X-inch mortars of Company K, Sixth Michigan heavy artillery, Lieut. Edward C. BEARDSLEY in temporary command of the company, came up on the night of the 1st of April, and the mortars were set in the rifle-pits till suitable works could be constructed. Their position was close to the edge of the bluff, four hundred and fifty yards from McDermett, and about the same distance to the left of MACK's twenty-pounder battery. But between the first and second sections of the Sixth Michigan mortars, was a battery of four VIII-inch howitzers of the First Indiana which took position there this day. Lieut. BEARDSLEY's first section opened in the afternoon in a satisfactory manner in presence of Gen. GRANGER and several other officers, the first two shells being dropped directly on the top of the parapet of McDermett.

MACK's twenty-pounders worried the garrison at different times during the day, but the guns of the latter in his front continued silent; their mortars, however, shelled him considerably. At three p.m., the Washington artillery on his right

again commenced on him throwing shells incessantly to a quarter to five p.m. His works were struck nine times, but no serious damage was done.

In the front of Gen. A. J. SMITH's corps two of the light guns of the Fourteenth Indiana battery were taken out of position, and two thirty-pounder Parrotts of HENDRICK's battery (L, First Indiana heavy artillery), under Lieuts. CLARY and BENSON, were put in their place. But the construction of platforms was retarded by the garrison's sharpshooters.

BLANKENSHIP's battery (B, First Indiana) had been engaged through the night in throwing shells into the garrison to disturb its slumbers. These were thrown at half-hour intervals, and during the night and day his men fired one hundred and twenty-seven rounds. While a number of these Indiana men were standing round their camp-fire, a shell from the garrison came over and fell in the fire. The men escaped injury by quickly dropping upon the ground and rolling down the hill.

The thirty-pounders (Batteries H and K, First Indiana) on Bay Minette shore were still engaged actively in drawing the attention of Fort Huger from the besiegers' flank, and fired day and night. During the day three men of Battery H were wounded--J. S. HOLT by a piece of shell seriously, and GRAY and NEWMAN by splinter slight.

The Thirteenth corps front Battery No. 6 was finished and occupied by two thirty-pounders of the First Indiana Battery (M). Near the extreme left Capt. BOUGH advanced his VIII-inch howitzer two hundred yards nearer McDermott. Four cohorn mortars were put in position under direction of Lieut. SIBERT, First Indiana.

An incident occurred in the front of MARSHALL's brigade which well illustrates both the soldier's daring and magnanimity. While the Seventh Minnesota was on duty in the advance trench in the daytime, a bird came and lit some yards in front and between their line and the Confederates. Many shots were fired at the bird and it soon dropped to the ground. At this Private Wm. ROWE of Capt. BUCK's Company D, jumped up over the works and ran out in plain sight of the Confederates, picked up the bird and returned unmolested to his place in the trench.

The toil of the besiegers was incessant and severe. They now had only three divisions and one brigade engaged in the siege. The second parallel had been opened; in some places the third; approaches or saps dug and heavy batteries from day to day being constructed. It was by no means smooth work; for in some places the ground was rocky, in others it was filled with stumps and roots, and covered with large logs. The details had become so wearing on the men that the officers sometimes took the musket and went on duty themselves as sharpshooters while the men rested and slept. Besides the works already referred to, the besiegers had in rear of their first or outer line constructed bomb-proof quarters. For the most part these were regular and sunk in the earth. The pits would hold from three to eight men, and so arranged, of course, that the occupants could lie down. They were covered over with layers of logs, sometimes three thicknesses, over which were from one to four feet of earth, varying according to the exposure of their situation and the industry of the occupants.

Among the besiegers the estimate of the strength of the garrison varied from three thousand to ten thousand. The garrison at first under-estimated the number of the besiegers, thinking they did not exceed ten thousand. The casualties in the garrison were this day reported to be eight killed and sixteen wounded. In CARR's division they were three killed and nine wounded.

CHAPTER XVII
SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--NINTH DAY

April 4.--MARSHALL returned with his brigade to his old position on the left of the Sixteenth corps. While in the Thirteenth corps front he had advanced the trenches two hundred yards. His labor had been severe. The details were heavy; each regiment furnishing one half its men daily for duty. Three companies were on fatigue and two on skirmish duty one day and two on fatigue and three on skirmish the next.

Returning to his former position MARSHALL opened a trench from HUBBARD's advance parallel toward the left, connecting with the works of the Thirteenth corps, and commenced saps to it from the rear line. This advanced line was only a hundred yards from the salient of the garrison, Battery No. 3. To fill the gap made by the withdrawal of MARSHALL, Col. KREZ moved his brigade around to its proper position on BENTON's left. The ground vacated by KREZ was occupied by the Sixteenth corps extending its left.

The brigade of Col. KREZ had met with some loss since the 28th in holding its exposed skirmish line. In the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin two had been killed and six wounded; in the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin one had been killed and six wounded; in the Thirty-third Iowa one had been killed and four wounded.

At this time the advance parallels of the besiegers were within a hundred yards of the different salients of the garrison fortifications. The garrison had also extended counter approaches and rifle-pits so that the sharpshooters on both sides were within talking distance. Forts Huger and Tracy were strengthened by placing bags of sand on the parapets between the embrasures, the filled sand-bags having been sent down the river in the night on flats. (From "Diary of a Confederate Officer: Mortar firing going on steadily all day at Spanish Fort. The enemy's batteries are largely increased. The enemy's line now up to within one hundred yards of all of our salients. Tremendous cannonading from four p.m. till seven, from about thirty to forty guns and a dozen mortars on the part of the enemy. We reply from nearly the same number. But few casualties on our side, not exceeding six or eight all told'")

In GRANGER's front, Battery No. 1, on the extreme left, was finished for eight heavy pieces.

In anticipation of the general bombardment that was to commence at five p.m., the besiegers' artillery fired but little before that hour. The X-inch mortars of the Sixth Michigan, on the left, did not however, entirely neglect McDermott; and their fire was answered. A twenty-four-pounder shell exploded at the entrance of Lieut. BEARDSLEY's magazine, but did no harm. Another shell struck among the men while they were at dinner down under the bluff, wounding Corporal PERRIN, and arousing an Irishman's apprehensions for the safety of the coffee.

Capt. BLANKENSHIP's battery (B, First Indiana) fired twenty rounds per hour from each mortar from five a.m. till five p.m. This battery was also disturbed at the dinner-hour. A shell came through the captain's tent and exploded, causing, in the excitement, the dinner to be upset, and "all the queen's-ware to be broken--which, however, was but one cup and saucer."

The two twelve-pounders of MORSE's Fourteenth Indiana, which had been withdrawn to give place to thirty-pounders, were put in position on the extreme right. Lieut. James (Battery I, First Indiana) arrived with detachment, and relieved Lieut. SIBERT, acting adjutant, in charge of the cohorn mortars.

The guns of Bay Minette battery were engaged throughout the day. Capt. FOUST having procured a fresh supply of ammunition, his battery of steel guns resumed its original position. During the day the garrison were quite annoying with their cohorn mortars, and troubled the infantry in their advanced pits exceedingly. The fire from small mortars were troublesome on both sides. The Sixteenth corps had made a number of wooden mortars, which were also quite effective. Each mortar was made of a log about a foot in diameter, sixteen inches in length, and of calibre for a four-inch shell.

Up to and including the 4th of April the loss in the Thirteenth corps was twenty-six killed and one hundred and seventy-seven wounded.

The Navy.--In the afternoon, the Octorara got afloat and resumed fire on Spanish Fort with her one-hundred-pounder Parrott.

The Garrison.--PHILLIPS' Tennessee battery, in Red Fort (No. 4), had suffered so much from the mortar shells, it was relieved by Capt. James GARRITY's Mobile battery. The effective strength of the latter was sixty-seven. It was composed of northern-born men, and had participated in the prominent battles of the Southwest, from Shiloh to Nashville.

The Bombardment.--At this date, the besiegers had in position against Spanish Fort, thirty-eight siege-guns (including six twenty-pounder rifles, and sixteen mortars), and thirty-seven field guns, all of which (seventy-five), with the Minette Bay battery, against Huger and Tracy, opened fire at five p.m. and continued till seven p.m. The orders were for each gun to fire every three minutes. There was not much response, except from the guns of Old Spanish Fort. It was well sustained and grand bombardment. The garrison sought shelter in their bombproofs. Clouds of dust rose from their parapets. "The earth," says a correspondent, "actually trembled from the effect of this mighty fire." Meanwhile, the sharpshooters in the skirmish trenches or pits kept up their accustomed firing.

The signal had been given by MACK's battery, the Eighteenth New York. That battery fired three hundred and sixty rounds, and its works were hit seventeen times during the day. In the bombardment there was a premature explosion of one of its guns, which mortally wounded Aaron VOSBERG, a most excellent and gallant young soldier.

Two thirty-pounder Parrotts, of Capt. S. E. ARMSTRONG's battery (M, First Indiana heavy artillery), had taken position, eight hundred and fifty yards from McDermott, the preceding night, and opened fire at the signal for the bombardment. Their fire was answered with great vehemence by the guns of Old Spanish Fort; and the shells of the latter dropped thick and fast over the battery of Capt. ARMSTRONG. Once there was a pause of ten or fifteen minutes in their fire, and the gunners of Battery M were congratulating themselves on the happy prospect that they had quit for the day, when they again opened with greater fury, nor ceased till after dark.

The No. 1 X-inch mortar, of Company K, Sixth Michigan, exploded a caisson in McDermott, which produced a loud cheer among the besiegers. The first section of HENDRICK's Battery (L, First Indiana), Lieuts. CLARY and BENSON, opened on Old Spanish Fort and Red Fort, from GARR's left; and the second section, Lieut. PARKER, near McARTHUR's right, dismounted the columbiad in Red Fort; but, not knowing this at the time, the guns continued in the same range and destroyed the embrasure.

During the bombardment, BLANKENSHIP's battery threw one hundred and sixty shells inside the garrison works. Capt. WIMMER observed a transport, loaded with troops, approaching from above, but she did not come within range.

When the bombardment was over, the men received a ration of whiskey; the bands struck up patriotic airs; and cheers echoed and re-echoed from one end of the line to the other.

There was no enthusiasm, of course, in the garrison; yet, a feeling of relief and satisfaction. Owing to the art of bombproofs, they had been hurt less than could have been expected; and they had been spared an assault. Gen. LIDELL congratulated the garrison commander on his slight loss.

CHAPTER XVIII SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--TENTH, ELEVENTH, AND TWELFTH DAYS

April 5--At this stage of the siege, mortar shells were thrown into the garrison throughout the night at regular intervals. A ten-inch mortar shell is a fraction under ten inches in diameter, and weighs very nearly ninety pounds. An eight-inch shell is nearly eight inches in diameter, and weighs about fifty pounds. Some idea can be formed of the noise they produce in exploding. But although that was calculated to break the slumber of the garrison, what was most to be dreaded was their fatal effect when they chanced to strike near troops; for this had been experienced in distressing examples. On this day, a ten-inch shell, fired from Captain CRAIG's Company A, Sixth Michigan, struck inside the garrison's battery (No. 5, sand-bag battery), and went through six feet of earth and three layers of pine-logs, literally burying twenty-six men, of whom one was killed and five wounded. During the previous night, BLANKENSHIP's battery had thrown fifty-four eight-inch shells inside the garrison works. In course of the day, he fired only six rounds. There was a moderate amount of firing by the besiegers' artillery, but very little from the garrison. The twenty-pounders of the Eighteenth New York were engaged nearly all day but were not replied to. ARMSTRONG's battery was not annoyed, and he, having been directed not to bring on an engagement without orders from the corps commander, his thirty-pounders only fired occasional shots. The X-inch mortars of the Sixth Michigan, in front of McDermott, were actively engaged, and disabled a twenty-four-pounder howitzer in that fort.

The enterprise of the besiegers on the left was marked, and Gen. GIBSON was apprehensive an effort would be made to turn his right, (right flank along the marsh, between Blakely river and his extreme right).

Capt. BARNES (Company C, Twenty-second Louisiana), while signalling to his VIII-inch mortar, in rear of McDermott, the effect of his fire, was struck by a musket-ball and severely wounded. Up to this time the casualties in his company had been three killed and twenty-three wounded; more than half its effective strength.

This day, Gen. GIBSON telegraphed MAURY that the garrison flanks were swept by heavy batteries, that his men were worked all the time, and that their lines were thinner than when they had fought under JOHNSTON and HOOD. He also asked for a force of negroes and said he could make good soldiers of them.

From the beginning of the siege, the garrison had been looking for a diversion in their favor by FORREST. But the blow struck at his forces by WILSON, and the fall of Selma, were now well known, and produced a dispiriting effect on the garrison.

April 6, Eleventh Day.--A footway was now finished from Fort Tracy over the marsh to Conway's bayou, affording a new, but limited communication for the garrison with Mobile. Affairs appeared to be growing critical, on account of the uncertainty and danger of their communications. The artillerists were cautioned to be prudent of ammunition, to fire only when they saw the enemy, and not to answer his artillery. They had to report how their ammunition was expended, and make requisition every night for what they would need the ensuing twenty-four hours.

The planting of torpedoes in front of the garrison works, and where there appeared most danger of close approach, was renewed. The previous night Gen. HOLTZCLAW had staked out a new line running off from Red Fort, intending to withdraw his left, and thus materially shorten the garrison line; but, in course of the forenoon, MACK's twenty-pounder rifles swept down the stakes with their fire; HOLTZCLAW told GIBSON that the besiegers had already got the range of his proposed new line, and the purpose of occupying it was abandoned. LUMSDEN's battery on the garrison's left was relieved by PERRY's Chattanooga battery, with one hundred and twenty effective men.

The Besiegers.--In GRANGER's front, Battery No. 8, and the right branch of No. 4, had been finished the previous day. The right branch of Battery No. 8, was finished the 6th.

There was but little artillery firing during the day. GRANGER ordered the two thirty-pounders of Capt. ARMSTRONG's battery (First Indiana) to be brought to bear in an enfilading fire upon the garrison's rifle-pits in front of Red Fort. The embrasures not admitting of this, ARMSTRONG proposed to move one of his guns out on open ground some yards to the left, whence there would be good range. After some hesitation, permission was given him to do this. Fifteen rounds of case shot and shell were fired on the pits, causing the Confederate sharpshooters to scamper out of them before night, and several shots were fired during the night. When the gun was taken out a continued fire on the gunners was kept up by sharpshooters in front of McDermott, but they were about eight hundred yards off, and inflicted no injury. Meantime, a rope was attached to the trail of the gun, and men placed in readiness to haul it into the works in case the garrison guns opened upon it.

BLANKENSHIP's mortars (Company B, First Indiana) fired only five rounds during the day. Capt. Richard CAMPBELL (Battery I, First Indiana) assumed command of three twenty-pounders in McARTHUR's front. WIMMER withdrew his four guns from Minette Bay battery, and moved to works in front of Blakely. While withdrawing, there was a heavy fire on the battery from the Confederate gunboats.

There was no interruption, of course, of work in the trenches. On the left, the Twenty-third Iowa and Ninety-fourth Illinois were, in the front, and established a new line, taking some rifle-pits, in which were found three Confederates dead.

The casualties were light. In A. J. SMITH's corps there was one killed (in Eleventh Missouri), and eight wounded.

In HUBBARD's brigade, McARTHUR's division, suspicion was excited during the afternoon that the garrison was evacuating. Whereupon Lieut. Jules CAPON, of the Ninth Minnesota, a brave and enterprising officer, with a detail of a dozen picked men from his regiment, was directed to reconnoitre the garrison works as soon as it should become dark. He succeeded in getting his men through the abatis and to the ditch of Red Fort, without arousing attention, and remained there long enough to become satisfied the works were still occupied in force. In withdrawing, he was fired upon, but none of the party were hit.

April 7--Twelfth Day.--The Navy.--On the night of the 5th, the channel had been swept with chains by a couple of tugs. At five a.m. of the 6th, the gunboats steamed up and anchored close to the torpedo net, five thousand one hundred and seventy yards from Spanish Fort; did not open fire, however, on account of the presumed exposed condition of the land forces in their advanced rifle-pits. But on the morning of the 7th, the flagship signalled the Octorara to fire, which she did. The fire continued at intervals during the day, the supply of ammunition not admitting of constant firing.

In Fort Huger, a twelve-pound howitzer was dismantled; and the elevating screw of a X-inch columbiad on bombproof was shot away, disabling it, by a ten-pounder rifle of the Bay Minette battery.

At Tracy the sand-bag additions to the parapet progressed, and a telegraph was started direct to Mobile. In Spanish Fort Capt. SLOCUM (Washington artillery) had got his disabled columbiad repaired and in position. The garrison experienced increasing danger from the besiegers' enfilading batteries, and constructed additional traverses and bombproofs for cover. Cheveaux-de-friese were also prepared, and at night placed in front of the more damaged and exposed parts of their works.

The strength of the garrison on the morning of April 7, (1865), was as follows:

Gibson's brigade (aggregate present)	674	Ector's brigade (aggregate Pres.)	659
Holtzclaw's " " "	988	Artillery " "	506
Total			2,827
Number of small arms			2,047.

The Besiegers.--The infantry were busy still in advancing their approaches; and the sharpshooting on both sides from the advance rifle-pits rendered it unsafe for a man's head to be exposed there for a moment. In the morning there was a sharp struggle on the left to hold the position which had been gained. The besiegers now used embrasures made of heavy split plank which were set into the parapets, and under the angle of which they fired. The Confederates also used wooden embrasures; but they were made of boards and covered over with the earth of the parapet. The men called them "Beauregard screens."

Among the batteries already finished in the Sixteenth corps, was one for two thirty-pounders taken from the Milwaukie, and manned by some of her crew. A one hundred-pounder Parrott under Lieut. COMPTON, Battery K (First Indiana), with detail of twenty men, was put in Minette Bay battery.

In the Thirteenth corps two more batteries for siege guns, were finished, and the guns put in position. Lieut. STAMPER, Battery B, moved his two VIII-inch mortars, with success, a thousand yards to the right, to obtain better range of Red Fort. During the day the artillery firing was very light. In the afternoon there was a heavy fall of rain. The besiegers were getting ready for another grand bombardment; and the garrison, since their arsenal at Selma had been destroyed, felt the need of economizing ammunition. An artillery officer put down in his diary the following: "The siege progresses splendidly. How different from ---. There it was charge! charge! charge! Here a little more good sense is shown, and a regard had for human life; and the end approaches much more rapidly."

The Hospital.--Each corps had its hospital situated two miles to the rear. They were amply supplied and well administered. As fast as was practicable, the patients were sent in steamers to the general hospital in New Orleans. For instance, on the evening of March 31, one hundred of the Federal wounded, including three officers, arrived at New Orleans, on the steamer N. W. Thomas, under charge of Surgeon HUMESTON, assisted by Surgeon HAGY.

CHAPTER XIX
SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--THIRTEENTH AND LAST DAY

Saturday, April 8.--Thirteenth Day.--On the morning of the 8th, Generals GIBSON and HOLTZCLAW were of the opinion it was time to evacuate. But Lieut.-Col. WILLIAMS, who had been chief of artillery in STEWART's corps, expected to finish a battery for four twelve-pounders, on HOLTZCLAW's left, to enfilade the besiegers' left, and expected to have the guns in position the ensuing night. It was, therefore, concluded to hold on another day, to give WILLIAMS an opportunity to try his battery. Meantime, orders were given for all the garrison artillery to open vigorously at four p.m. In view of the close approach of the besiegers, steps were also taken to have additional torpedoes planted.

The Navy.--In the afternoon the guns of Old Spanish Fort opened on the boats of the squadron that were sweeping the channel for torpedoes. The Octorara then resumed her effective fire with the one-hundred-pounder Parrott.

The Besiegers.--In the Thirteenth corps, Battery No. 12, for three siege guns, was completed. There had now been constructed in this corps, besides the batteries, ten thousand five hundred yards of parallel and sap. In BERTRAM's front the works were carried to within one hundred yards of McDermett.

McARTHUR's division of the Sixteenth corps had constructed three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five yards of parallel, and two thousand and thirty-five yards of sap besides two batteries for heavy guns. HUBBARD's brigade of that division had approached nearest to the garrison works, the head of the sap from his second parallel being only sixty yards from Red Fort.

CARR's division, in addition to work on parallels and saps, had done most of the work of batteries for about fifty guns, including mortars. In his front the siege had been pushed, as everywhere else, with unceasing vigor and industry. There were two well-defined parallels, and some work done on the third; four approaches or saps, two of which admitted of artillery passing under cover; and in front of MOORE's brigade there were two approaches extending within a hundred yards of the main works of the garrison. On CARR's right flank; across the swamp, a gabion work had been extended by carrying earth from the high ground, affording cover to sharpshooters, a hundred yards from the garrison's left.

There were now in position in the Minette Bay battery four thirty-pounder and two one-hundred-pounder rifles; against Spanish Fort, fifty-three siege guns (including nine twenty-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars) and thirty-seven field guns (the Seventh Massachusetts was withdrawn and moved to Blakely): total ninety-six guns. Four siege rifles and five siege howitzers on the left centre enfiladed the garrison's centre and left; and four siege howitzers close in on the extreme right enfiladed their centre.

A bombardment, which proved to be the final one, opened from all these guns at half past five p.m. and continued till half past seven p.m. The twenty-pounders of the Eighteenth New York, Capt. MACK, again fired the signal.

Gen. CANBY was intending to assault the garrison's works the following morning at eight o'clock. But the corps commanders had received instructions, when the investment commenced, to push forward the works as fast as consistent with due care of the men, and to take advantage of every opportunity that promised successful and decisive results, but not to attempt an assault without that assurance. Before the bombardment commenced the besiegers took the precaution to double the force of their sharpshooters and the reserves.

The garrison having arranged for a general artillery fire, opened before the bombardment was commenced by the besiegers.

MACK, having given the signal, directed his fire principally against McDermett. The shot and shell from the latter came against his battery thick and fast. His works were struck at least fifty times, but not one of his men received even a scratch. Eight guns were being fired from McDermett. Earlier in the day, one of Capt. MACK's guns had done splendid execution on Red Fort, in knocking away two of its embrasures, and a solid shot struck down an officer at a distance of three fifths of a mile.

The four thirty-pounders of Capt. ARMSTRONG's battery (M, First Indiana), each fired every half-minute. The section of his battery near the right of the Thirteenth corps, had been much annoyed by the garrison's sharpshooters, and one of the cannoniers, Private Wm. H. SPARKS, was badly wounded in the forehead.

Up to five o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. BLANKENSHIP's mortars had fired forty rounds. During the bombardment they fired one hundred and twenty rounds.

The batteries of BOUGH, COX, and HENDRICKS were doing good service. The latter had one man wounded. In COX's battery four were wounded. It has been seen that the greater part of the First Indiana heavy artillery was engaged in the siege. The regiment was under the command of Col. B. F. HAYS, who was assisted during the siege by Maj. James M. CONNELLY, in front of the Sixteenth corps, and Maj. J. W. DAY, in front of the Thirteenth corps. During the siege, Battery B expended five hundred and seventy rounds of ten-inch shell, and six hundred and thirty-nine of eight-inch shell; C, two hundred and eighty-six rounds; H, seven hundred and one rounds; I, four hundred and eleven rounds; K, seven hundred and twenty rounds; L, six hundred and forty-three rounds; M, four hundred rounds.

The fire of so many large guns, and the loud explosion of shells, produced one of those sublime scenes which seldom occur, even in the grandest operations of war. There is scarcely anything in the phenomena of nature to which it could be compared; certainly not the distant murmur of the thunder, nor its near and startling crash. Yet, in mountain storms may have been witnessed a scene to which this grand commingling of many thunders forms some comparison. It is when a storm having risen, the dark clouds seem to linger on the mountain tops, and from all quarters of the heavens the awful bolts burst forth simultaneously.

ASSAULT

Gen. CARR having pushed his works on the right about as close to the garrison works as practicable, concluded to take advantage of the cannonading, and carry, by assault on their flank, some two hundred yards of the Confederate left, and gain a crest covered with a grove of pines. The possession of that point he rightly judged would give him a commanding position for a battery, and afford an effective fire in reverse on their works by infantry.

ECHEVERRIA's brigade, in his front, comprised the Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Thirty-second Texas regiments, and the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth North Carolina regiments.

After the bombardment had commenced, and at about six o'clock, Col. GEDDES, commanding the brigade, went to Lieut.-Col. BELL, then commanding the Eighth Iowa infantry volunteers, informed him that Gen. CARR and himself had concluded to advance two companies on the crest of the hill, well up to the Confederate works, as a picket guard, and that they could intrench themselves during the

night. He instructed Col. BELL to accomplish this in any manner he chose, but to be particular to keep his regiment behind the gabion work, which was on the right, across the swamp. Col. GEDDES inquired how long it would take him to get ready and commence the advance of the two companies, so that he could return to the rifle-pits and direct the fire of the brigade, and attract the attention of the garrison forces in his front. Col. BELL replied, "Fifteen minutes;" yet he had nearly a quarter of a mile to go, the companies to select, and arrangements to make. At ten minutes past six, his regiment was in position behind the gabion work. Company A, Capt. Henry MUHS commanding, and Company G, Lieut. Henry VINEYARD commanding, were selected for the advance, and both companies promptly moved around the right of the gabion work, and gallantly deployed forward on the centre, Capt. MUHS commanding the line of skirmishers. They had nearly one hundred yards of ground to pass over before reaching their objective point, the most of which was wet and soft, and covered thickly with fallen trees. Col. BELL accompanied them till he was satisfied they would gain the desired position, when he returned to the balance of the regiment behind the work. But his little assaulting party encountered obstacles at every step. Even if they did not pause to fire, their progress would not be rapid, and the Texas troops, from behind their works, were on the alert, and resisted them with a sharp musketry-fire. About the time the movement commenced, a cheer was given by the rest of the division to give the impression that a general assault was intended, and to draw attention from the real point of attack.

This made the Texas troops only the more emulous to hold their ground, and their fire grew more intense and deadly. They could also perceive too well its effect, for a number of gallant young men of the Eighth had already fallen. The remainder of the party had about come to a pause, and were sharply engaging the Texans, yet with disadvantage. Col. BELL then took the responsibility of sending forward Company H, Lieut. BALL commanding, to their support. And feeling anxious about the fate of those in front, and his regiment, on account of the low position, they occupied, not being able to cover them at all with their fire, he sent Lieut. CLARK, of Company E, to Col. GEDDES, for permission to advance with the balance of his command. The latter, behind the gabion-works, could see the contest their comrades were engaged in, and were eager to rush forward to their assistance. Col. BELL feared that the assaulting party, if unsupported, would finally be driven back, in which case they would be almost annihilated. In a few moments, therefore, after Lieut. CLARK had started off, he ordered the remainder of the regiment forward over the gabion-work, crossing himself in the centre, and each wing closing in and following him over, a few at a time. Arriving on the ground held by the advance companies, it was found to be too hot a place to stop at with safety, and so, with his gallant command, he charged over the Confederate works without halting.

The resistance was so vehement that his men had to engage the Texans sharply before forming, and they were, of course, in much disorder; but there was no hesitating and no flinching. Col. BELL now noticed that a mortar-battery in his rear was bursting shells just over him, not knowing who he was. Some one happily suggested to him to plant the regimental colors on the captured parapet, which was done, and he also waved his hat for the battery to throw its shells farther up the line. A number of the Eighth had fallen before reaching the garrison works. Early in the assault, Henry VINEYARD, first lieutenant, Company G, was struck in the left arm by a musket-ball; but hardly noticed as he pushed on. Near the crest of the hill his left thigh was fractured, and it proved to be a mortal wound. Some of his comrades gathered around him, but he said: "Pay no attention to me, boys - move on."

Col. BELL sent information to Col. GEDDES of his success, and requested support. But it was dark and his regiment had been engaged an hour before assistance came.

Meantime, the musketry fire was intense. For the rest of CARR's division was maintaining a constant fire from their front, partly as a diversion to the assault. At a distance the sound was terrible. It seemed as if the contestants were grappling in a close death struggle. And they were.

On entering the works the Eighth Iowa became furiously engaged with the Texas and North Carolina troops, and many fell on both sides. But the Eighth kept forming as they fought; and rushing closer and closer upon their adversaries finally made them yield. Those who could not escape they captured. Such was the clamor of the firing on all parts of the line, that this combat, sharp as it had been, was hardly discernible by those not engaged in it. Hence those of the Texans next on the right, being in detached pits, were surprised when the Eighth Iowa advanced upon them. There were from four to a dozen of them in a pit. The pits were deep and a few yards apart. Detachments of the Eighth rushed eagerly upon them demanding their surrender. Some of the complied. But there were many who refused, even when the bayonet was at their breast, and the muzzle of the musket at their head. They fought to the last moment, and then, with the words, "I never will surrender" on their lips, met death in a fearless manner. Some were taken prisoners who were less noble and brave, for, after being ordered to surrender by the men of the Eighth, they would first fire on them, and then throw up both hands and surrender.

Lieut.-Col. BELL, with his command, captured about three hundred yards of the Confederate works, three stand of colors and three hundred and fifty prisoners.

The loss of the regiment was five enlisted men killed, three commissioned officers and seventeen enlisted men wounded, some mortally. The officers wounded were Capt. F. P. KETLENRING, Company B; Lieut. Henry VINEYARD (mortally), and Lieut. Spencer SMITH, Company A,

Entering the garrison works alone, maintaining there a severe struggle, and, finally, in a victorious manner, sweeping along the rear, capturing works and prisoners, was a daring and romantic exploit, and justly entitles the Eighth Iowa to brilliant distinction. It was an achievement which called forth and well illustrated the best elements of soldiership.

It was some time after dark before any regiment came to Col. BELL's support. The first troops that entered the works after him was the Eighty-first Illinois, Lieut.-Col. ROGERS commanding. It had three men wounded in the engagement that evening. Next followed the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois, Col. TURNER, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Col. HOWE. Each of these regiments, and their commanders, did all that was required of them in the action, in a gallant manner. Col. GEDDES, the brigade commander, also came up, and apprehending an attempt on the part of the garrison to recover the works which had been captured, placed Lieut.-Col. BELL with the Eighth Iowa outside of the garrison works, fronting toward them. About the same time he placed Col. TURNER, of the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois, in temporary command of all the troops of his brigade present.

As soon as Gen. CARR had learned the success of the Eighth Iowa, he gave orders for a line of rifle-pits to be thrown up at the extent of the ground taken, and perpendicular to the garrison works. And the work was commenced. CARR then hastened to the naval battery, where were Gens. CANBY and A. J. SMITH, and informed the commanding general what had been done; and he was ordered to follow up the advantage gained as far as possible.

In the meantime, the firing had been very sharp on the other flank in front of McDermott. The Nineteenth Iowa were in the advance rifle-pits, and their fire

and that of the batteries had about silenced the guns in that work. The garrison was then so much pressed that Col. BRUCE was apprehensive of an attack to drive him back, and he had ordered bayonets to be fixed. Pretty soon the Twenty-third Iowa, Col. GLASGOW, came up to the front on the double quick, and BRUCE then expected an assault was to be made.

As soon as Gen. GIBSON learned that the line had been broken on his left, he directed Gen. HOLTZCLAW to have it restored; but he was informed by the latter that the Texas brigade was doubled up, and in confusion, and that the attacking force was too strong to be driven back. These officers then had a hurried consultation and determined it was best to evacuate. But to render this safe, it was necessary, of course, that they should hold CARR's division in check; and reinforcements were sent as soon as possible for that purpose.

The Eighth Iowa was first brought to a stand by COLEMAN's North Carolina regiment and a detachment of garrison (or provost) guards, commanded by Lieut. A. G. CLARK, of Gen. GIBSON's staff, and Lieut. HOLTZCLAW, aide to Gen. HOLTZCLAW. This force formed perpendicular to their main works. Its strength was between two hundred and three hundred, and must have felt it was confronting superior numbers. Nevertheless they realized that the safety of the garrison depended upon their valor, and also that it was perilous to remain there on the defensive. A charge was ordered and attempted. But CARR's advance remained steadfast, except that a few skirmishers were driven back, and the charge repulsed with loss. The two aides, rallying their men, led them forward with a dauntless spirit. Lieut. CLARK was killed; Lieut. HOLTZCLAW severely wounded. It was this bold front that enabled the garrison safely to escape.

Col. ZACHARIE, commanding Twenty-fifth Louisiana infantry, had now come up with some sixty men of his regiment. He had left his position near McDermett and had double-quickened to GIBSON's headquarters, and thence out to the left, with instructions to do what he could to restore the line. He first formed, with his left covering the treadway, and his right thrown forward, and soon afterward advanced. In a short time he sent forward a few men as scouts to reconnoitre, but they returned saying they could see nothing of the Federal line. He sent others but with no better success. In about an hour and a half he sent forward a captain, one sergeant, and two men from the Twenty-second Louisiana, telling them to go till they discovered the Federal lines. They went but were captured. The ground in front of the Federals was thickly covered with timber and underbrush, and cut by deep ravines. It being also dark, it was natural that they should be cautious and make sure of the advantage already gained.

GIBSON was withdrawing his forces on the treadway across the swamp. This treadway extended out to the river at Fort Huger, where the garrison crossed over in boats and embarked as fast as possible on transports. But the treadway was only two feet wide, and the passage over it was slow. Moreover, to prevent noise, the troops took off their shoes and stockings and walked barefooted.

The purpose of evacuating was cautiously imparted and went round to the officers in a whisper, for it was apprehended some of the troops would loudly object. The first movements, therefore, were in the nature of a feint. When the right wing left their quarters, many of the men thought they were going to reinforce the left.

At about nine o'clock, Capt. GARRITY sent in a requisition for ammunition. The lieutenant brought back a handful of spikes to spike the guns. He and his command left an hour afterward. Between ten and eleven, Gen. HOLTZCLAW informed Col. ZACHARIE that he was evacuating, and to exercise his discretion

as to when he would withdraw. In a short time after ZACHARIE withdrew as rear-guard, with the Sixteenth Louisiana, Lieut. Col. LINDSAY, who had made the charge the morning of 27th March, as rear-guard proper.

Before their final departure, however, a party of these troops had gone up to within fifty yards of CARR's advance, and on receiving a volley fell back and were seen no more. During the evening one of the Confederate parties that charged CARR's advance, came up within thirty yards calling out "we surrender," and then fired. The Eighth Iowa fired on them and fixed bayonets, at which they faced about and ran rapidly back.

Soon after the Eighth Iowa made a lodgment, CARR had ordered Col. MOORE to leave three hundred men in the trenches and with the balance of his brigade move round to the right to reinforce GEDDES' brigade. After having made this movement, MOORE set the Ninety-fifth Illinois, Col. BLANDING, to opening a road through the abatis and works for troops and artillery to pass; it being the general impression that the garrison's left was withdrawn merely to an interior line. He also posted the Thirty-third Wisconsin so as to flank the Confederates should they attempt to change their supposed front.

At nine o'clock, perceiving that GEDDES' brigade had not developed this supposed new line of the Confederates, on his own responsibility he moved back to his old front. Then, by his directions, Major JAMES, Seventy-second Illinois, with the three hundred men who had been left in the trenches charged the garrison skirmishers remaining in the advance pits, unconscious of the evacuation, and captured them easily. MOORE then moved the balance of his brigade over the main works. About the same time WARD's brigade captured the garrison skirmishers in its front. Some of the latter called out, "Don't shoot, Yanks, we are coming in." And they were as good as their word.

MOORE soon wheeled to the left, charged along the garrison works in reverse and flank, and captured a number of prisoners, and kept on till he got to Old Spanish Fort where a few more prisoners were captured. Learning there from a prisoner how the garrison had escaped, he, with the Thirty-third Wisconsin, hastened down to the foot-bridge but was too late to accomplish anything. GEDDES with his brigade reached Old Spanish Fort between eleven and twelve, and the men being tired after so much watching and fighting, arms were stacked and they were allowed to rest. There was now a scramble for the hams and cornmeal left by the garrison; and especially was there a scramble for possession of the captured guns.

At midnight, the Octorara aimed a hundred-pounder shell at Old Spanish Fort, and although it went some distance beyond, the troops thought it prudent to change their position for the present. After leaving proper guards over the captured property, CARR's division returned to their quarters, having in their possession between four hundred and five hundred prisoners. It had done a splendid day's work.

As soon as Gen. CANBY was informed of the lodgment made by the Eighth Iowa, he sent notice of the fact to GRANGER, who at once communicated the agreeable intelligence to his corps. It produced much enthusiasm. The men cheered all along the line.

The divisions on CARR's left it appears took the Confederate pickets in their respective fronts. But this was not done till after midnight. In McARTHUR's division, Capt. FRENCH, Fifth Minnesota, of HUBBARD's brigade, having charge of the sharpshooters, captured those in front of that brigade, and was

followed over the works by the Forty-seventh Illinois, Maj. BONHAM commanding. McARTHUR's division captured one commissioned officer and forty-nine enlisted men.

The ground in front of the Confederate main works was considerably mined with torpedoes--or as they were called, subterra shells. MARSHALL's entire brigade, of McARTHUR's division, moved into the fort before daylight. There were some Confederate dead, then, to be seen in their front lying upon the ground. Of these one appeared to have been killed by a musket-ball while planting a torpedo. Close by him was a spade; also a torpedo planted about two feet in the ground, but not yet covered. They buried him there with it.

In front of DAY's brigade, BENTON's division, Capt. SHEPHERD, Company F, Ninety-first Illinois, had charge of the skirmish line, and hearing the shouts of CARR's division entered the works in his front unopposed, with a detachment of the Ninety-first and the Fiftieth Indiana. In the brigade front of Col. KREZ a detachment of his brigade first entered under Maj. BOYDSTON, of the Thirty-third Iowa, and on the extreme left, at about midnight, Col. McNULTA with the Forty-ninth Illinois entered McDermott capturing the picket in front, and soon after had the colors raised over that heavy work amid the loud cheers of the men.

The siege of Spanish Fort was at an end. About five hundred prisoners and all the artillery, nearly fifty pieces, captured. BERTRAM's brigade was ordered to remain, and garrison Spanish Fort, with instructions to collect and take charge of the ordnance and other property. All the rest of the infantry, and most of the artillery, were ordered to move immediately to Blakely.

In the Thirteenth corps the loss had been: in BENTON's division, sixteen killed, one hundred and sixteen wounded, twenty-seven captured, and one missing in action--total 160; in BERTRAM's brigade, about eighty, killed and wounded. In McARTHUR's and CARR's divisions of the Sixteenth corps, the entire loss, in the siege, was twenty-six killed, three hundred and nineteen wounded and captured.

As soon as Gen. CANBY knew of CARR's assault, he telegraphed to Gen. STEELE, at Blakely, to send down a brigade, to reinforce that part of the line. SLACK's brigade moved down promptly, and reported to Gen. SMITH, but the latter sent them back, saying he wanted no assistance. While this brigade was resting, near the shore of Bay Minette, and the men were talking and laughing, a part of the garrison, in their retreat, were passing along on the marsh, not many yards from them, and within hearing.

Retreat of the Garrison.--As the rear-guard of the garrison were stepping upon the treadway, they heard tremendous cheering up at McDermott, which must have been soon after the Ninety-fourth Illinois had entered. Shortly after, they heard cheering on the road leading to Blakely, and conjectured their victors were already on the march for that place; but the troops they heard must have been SLACK's brigade, which started back to Blakely soon after midnight.

There was no little excitement among the Confederates as they thronged the marshy bank at the end of the treadway. Some shells had passed closely over them from the the right of the Sixteenth corps, as they had come over the treadway, and the place they occupied was commanded by several of the besiegers' batteries. Wind and tide were against them, and they thought it unsafe to use any other vessels than the light-draught blockade-runners. Their passage over to Huger was, therefore, slow, and they were still huddled on the marshy bank, with a prospect of daylight finding hundreds of them still there. At this juncture, it being midnight, Col. LOCKETT, chief engineer, proposed to Gen. GIBSON that a

portion of the troops endeavor to make their way up to Blakely through the marsh. Being acquainted with the locality, he offered to guide the column himself. The suggestion was adopted, and about a thousand of the garrison took up the march for Blakely. The distance was five miles. The march was difficult, but not so difficult as might have been apprehended; for there are few things the soldier's resolution cannot overcome. The route lay through mud and water, through marsh grass, canebrakes, or thick underbrush, and over bayous. The men often sank down in the swamps, and sometimes had to be pulled out by their comrades. It was reported that some were lost, but the better opinion is they all arrived safely at Blakely. They reached that place at dawn, thoroughly exhausted and presenting a singular appearance. In course of the day, they proceeded on steamers to Mobile.

CHAPTER XX

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT

Gen. BEAUREGARD considered it a mistake for the Confederates to garrison any part of the Eastern shore of Mobile Bay. His opinion was that Huger and Tracy should have been made self-sustaining forts, and that the main garrison should be in Mobile. That appears to be the better opinion.

The object of holding Spanish Fort was to protect Huger by preventing the establishment of batteries to bombard the latter. But it really could not effect much in that respect, because some distance north of Spanish Fort, on the shore of Bay Minette, the site of batteries actually established, guns could be placed which in two weeks time would have crushed Huger and Tracy.

Nevertheless, there was an advantage to the Confederates in having Spanish Fort. It was a cover whence parties could have been sent out to obstruct the communications of the Federals, and operating as the former could on interior lines they could have concentrated a sufficient force there to cause much annoyance.

This suggests the answer to the opinion expressed by some Confederate engineers, that it was a mistake in the Federal commander to have noticed Spanish Fort at all, they holding, that it would have been better for his purpose to have passed those works and attempted the destruction of Huger and Tracy, with batteries on Bay Minette or shore; or passing all the eastern-shore garrisons to have gone round to the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, the occupation of Mobile by the Confederates being then a question of supplies. Undoubtedly the evacuation of Spanish Fort could have been compelled by indirect operations, yet before the accomplishment of that, was there not too much danger to be apprehended to the communications; if an enterprising enemy should be left in a strong position on the very line necessary to use? On the 12th April, Gen. MAURY left Mobile, with four thousand five hundred infantry. About five hundred had been captured at Spanish Fort, three thousand at Blakely, and the killed and wounded must have numbered at both places five hundred; so, that at the beginning of the siege his effective force must have been about nine thousand. If an opportunity had warranted, this force could, with but little trouble, have concentrated at Spanish Fort. But it would have been dangerous to have had half that force sallying out from that garrison.

The garrison fully expected to be assaulted on the 27th of March. That was one reason why it was not best to assault. The character of the works were not then fully known to the Federals. Furthermore, there was no pressing necessity nor special object to be gained by an immediate assault. On the contrary not much would have been gained in time as the army would still have been waiting for supplies. As has been seen, some portions of the fortifications around Spanish

Fort were quite elaborate, as also the obstructions in front; and they had been made by skilful engineers. The troops behind them were veterans. Ordinary prudence would dictate that the besiegers should at least have one line of works behind which they could fall back in security in case of an unexpected accident or reverse. Nevertheless if a general assault had been ordered on the first day or on any subsequent day, there is no doubt it would have been successful. And this is the opinion of the garrison officers. But it would have been stubbornly resisted, and success would have cost many valuable lives.

The best place for the assault was where it occurred; for it was the weakest part of the garrison's line. The fact that it was unexpected and the darkness probably are the reasons for its not being followed up rapidly enough to capture all the garrison. Gen. CANBY had already determined to carry the works by a general assault the next morning at eight o'clock, which no doubt would have been a lucky hour; for the garrison commander had cautioned his troops to "be prepared for an assault every morning before daylight, every day at twelve, midnight, and every evening before dark." An assault would not have been expected at eight.

The besiegers and garrison alike are entitled to praise for constant industry and for energy. The besiegers had the most work to do; and the works constructed will long remain as evidence of their willing toil.

The garrison commander, Gen. GIBSON, was competent and active, and inspired his troops with enthusiasm. He was highly complimented by his superior officers for his conduct during the siege. Second to him in command was Gen. HOLTZCLAW, also an accomplished and earnest officer. In fact the officers and troops comprising the garrison were remnants of many historic campaigns, and possessed no small share of culture and spirit.

The only neglect which can be cited against the garrison was their failure to construct strong and connected works on their left down across the swamp. This is where they were assaulted. Their works there were disconnected and their occupants were captured in detail. More industry and care there would have enabled them to repulse the attack, or would have prevented the attack that was made.

The garrison displayed uncommon resolution and courage in the frequency of its sorties. About a dozen must have been made in all. One was attended with brilliant success. HOLTZCLAW had arranged for two more sorties on the night of the 8th. They were intended against the right and left of McARTHUR.

It appears that a formal siege of Spanish Fort, with heavy artillery, was not decided upon till after the investment. Siege batteries were then sent for and brought on transports from the forts at the mouth of the bay. During the siege the ammunition was brought up from Fort Morgan, and the labor of landing it there was performed by the Sixth Michigan.

Some experienced Confederate artillerists at Spanish Fort expressed the opinion that the firing of the besiegers' land batteries was not generally good. While the results of the latter's fire must be their justification, it is proper to remark that there was some complaint about the ammunition. Col. HAYS, commanding First Indiana heavy artillery, states in his report that the Hotchkiss pattern of solid shot would end-over when fired, and that the shells would burst prematurely. The shells, he says, were made more effective by emptying out the powder with which they were charged and refilling them with sand, and then using them as solid shot.

Always seek an Enfilading Fire.--The engineer operations of the besiegers were directed by Gen. COMSTOCK and Col. McALISTER, and were conducted with skill and energy. Positions were soon selected and batteries started whence damaging enfilading fire could be delivered; an object ever to be kept in view in the use of all arms.

Have the Trenches continuous, and Approaches secure.--The stumps and fallen trees afforded so much cover to the besiegers' skirmishers that even the first or second day they got out some hundreds of yards beyond any continuous line of rifle-pits. They continued to occupy such advanced positions before approaches to them were started; and were consequently in a very exposed situation. The result of this was the loss of a captain and twenty men in BENTON's front. If, as should have been done, an approach had been started and followed close up to the line occupied by the skirmishers, they could then have retreated when so severely shelled, or reinforcements could have been sent to them. As it was, they were at the mercy of the garrison. In a siege, the skirmishers or picket should be but a short distance from the advance line of works, unless they have a safe approach from that line to their posts. The loss of twenty men in a siege, out of rifle-pits, has much more moral effect than the loss of the same number on an open battlefield. Scipio is said to have been overjoyed when he inflicted on Caesar a loss of only twenty-seven men, and that on open ground.

(Strength of Gen. CANBY's army in the field: 45,400 total.)

CHAPTER XXVI ADVENTURES AND INCIDENTS

The wheel of fortune does not always withhold its honors from those who, at obscure posts, are constant and faithful.

During the siege of Spanish Fort, the base of supplies for the army was at STARK's landing. The commanding officer at a base, every one will admit, should be energetic, vigilant, and prudent. Wharves are to be built--labor day and night to be performed--ordnance and ammunition are to be received--vessels laden with provisions and forage are to arrive and be promptly discharged--sick and wounded soldiers are to be put aboard vessels and sent off. Industry, good order, humanity, should prevail. The quartermaster and commissary have much responsibility, but the military commander present is also responsible that everything goes right.

The officer in command at STARK's landing, also in command of the engineers, was Gen. BAILEY, well known for distinguished service in building a dam on Red River. While the inspiring scenes of battle had been occurring some distance off, yet in his hearing, he had been performing the duties of a more secluded position.

On the 9th of April, Gen. CANBY being at Blakely, and anxious to get transports up to Spanish Fort, inquired, through Gen. OSTERHAUS, chief of staff, by telegraph, of BAILEY, if he could find some courageous captain, who would move up and try the channel? Gen. BAILY replied, that he would try to find a captain of a vessel who would go; but, that failing to find one, he would go himself. Not long afterward he telegraphed again to Gen. CANBY's headquarters, that the Mustang had come in, and that he would go up on her as soon as her freight was discharged, which was being rapidly done; and inquired whether it would be better to go that evening or wait till morning. An answer promptly came, to wait till morning; and that the commanding general felt much regret that he had determined to go himself on so perilous an adventure.

On the morning of the 10th, Gen. BAILEY, with his staff, Maj. G. PIEN, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, Capt. J. H. MEREDITH, Lieuts. NOLAN, HILL, MARTIN, and BURDICK, embarked on the Mustang. She was a steamer which had formerly ran on the Rio Grande, but was now about worn out.

Having got into the channel, she soon passed the admiral's flagship, then, farther on, the monitors, and near them the three sunken ironclads, their hulls now just above the water. Some hundred yards more brought her to the first torpedo net. Her wheels stopped, and she glided over it. Half a mile farther they reached the Octorara, the advance gunboat, and there anchored. Gen. BAILEY, with some of his staff, and the captain of the Mustang, went aboard the Octorara, and procured information concerning the channel. He also learned the progress that had been made in taking up torpedoes; and that there was scarcely any danger in a light-draft boat, like the Mustang (drawing only two and half feet) going to Spanish Fort landing; as boats and tugs of the squadron, drawing about as much, had been above there. He also learned that he would, in all probability draw the fire of Fort Huger. The Mustang then steamed on up the river, and soon passed over the second net, from which several torpedoes had been taken the night before. After passing this, they had some cause to apprehend danger from floating torpedoes. But their boats were ready to launch in case of accident. Finally, they reached the landing at Spanish Fort in safety.

On going ashore, Gen. BAILEY proceeded to the quarters of Col. BERTRAM; and had been there but a few minutes, when a signal officer came in and informed him that the commander at Tracy had ordered every gun of Huger to be "brought to bear on that steamer, and for G-d's sake, to sink her." At this announcement, Gen. BAILEY and staff hastened on board to put back to STARK's landing. But the Mustang was slow in turning, and getting into the channel, and shot and shell were all the while coming from Huger. Forty-one were fired at the Mustang, a few striking her, but they caused no serious injury, though an explosion of one of the shells disagreeably besprinkled some of the party with earth and sand.

She got back safely to STARK's landing, having been gone four hours, and BAILEY reported the result of his trip. The commanding general telegraphed the following reply: "Your interesting report of the expedition to Spanish Fort is received; and the promptness and signal bravery displayed by you are highly appreciated."

Incidents of the Siege: Reckless exposure of life in a siege commands no part of that applause which is earned by daring in its true sense. Yet, light censure will be cast on such examples, considering the tendency for men to grow timid by long continued service in trenches. The daily history of every regiment in the siege would doubtless exhibit individual acts of gallantry, and even of rashness, on the part of the enlisted men.

On the second day of the siege Company D, Seventh Minnesota, was on the skirmish line in McARTHUR's front, and had approached, under cover of logs and stumps, to within about three hundred and fifty yards of the garrison's main line of works. Sergeants VIDITO and CANFIELD, and Private LEIGHTON were farthest advanced, and in short musket range of the Confederates. They were each six foot high, and when they fired, would rise from behind a log, stand deliberately and aim, discharge their muskets and watch to see the effect. It was only after repeated commands from their captain that they became more cautious.

The consequence of unnecessary exposure was more apt to be like what occurred in the following case: On the 5th of April, a man of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin persisted in standing on the bank in rear of the sunken battery of the Sixth Michigan. On being told by one of the men that he would be hit, replied: "The

ball isn't moulded yet that would hit me." Scarcely had the words been uttered when he received a ball through his right elbow; a wound that lost the poor fellow his arm.

When the annals of war are truly written, painful blunders are often disclosed, which repress the exultation of victory.

The night Spanish Fort was being evacuated, two Federal soldiers, who had been held prisoners at Fort Tracy managed, amid the darkness and confusion, to make their escape in a skiff. Reaching the mainland, they moved cautiously along the shore; but some of the Federals having followed down after the retreating garrison, heard the rustling of the bushes and thinking it was some straggling Confederates, challenged them to surrender. Presuming the demand came from Confederates, the fugitives made no answer, whereupon they were fired on and one of them instantly killed. The other cried for quarter and soon found himself among friends. The body of his dead comrade was secured and buried with honors. So, during the siege, each side lost a few killed by the accidents or mistakes of its own firing.

The night before the final bombardment, Capt. GARRITY and a man of his battery made their way up to where the Federals in McARTHUR's front were digging an approach, and so close that some of the dirt was thrown upon them. GARRITY listened to the talk of the men, and heard them say, "We'll give the rebels ---- tomorrow."

One night, in the same division front, some Confederates came out to relieve the sharpshooters, and the Federals gave them a volley that quite disconcerted them, and drove the most of them back into the main works. In the excitement, one of their number, a son of Erin, ran up to one of the Federal pits and stooping down anxiously inquired, "Is this No. 3?" "Yes; jump down quick!" was the answer. Down he jumped, a prisoner.

One night, the Eighth Wisconsin skirmishers captured a small Confederate post of three men, one of whom was an Irishman. He was asked if the Confederates had any torpedoes in their front and replied, "I trod light when I came out." Sometimes the firing between the Federal and Confederate sharpshooters would cease, and there would be some conversation between them. It was, however, specially prohibited, on the part of the latter, by the garrison commander; yet the men were instructed by every means practicable to exaggerate the numbers of the garrison.

Conversation, when it occurred, was generally jocular and sarcastic in its character, and often partook of criticism of the artillery. When a Federal addressed a Confederate, he called out, "Holloa, Johnny." The Confederate answered, "Holloa Yank." One day in front of McDermott, a Federal soldier had called out to the Confederates several times but got no answer. Finally in good earnest he asked why they refused to answer. The Confederate replied, "Because you all insult us so when we talk with you."

Soldiers are proverbial for their wit and good humor and the Confederates were no exception. They used to say, "Jeff Davis will have to rent a piece of land to fight the war out on." They often declared, "We are fighting for our rights in the territories under the Dred Scott decision."

In Spanish Fort the artillerists named their heavy guns in honor of the ladies of their officers, with the name in large capitals placarded on the gun as "The Lady Gibson," "The Lady Slocum," "The Lady Maury," etc. The gunners spoke of them by these names instead of No. 1, 2 etc. and were always exceedingly polite and complimentary to them. They also had named the Federal guns, but

called them "Anna Maria," "Sarah Jane," "Elizabeth Ann," etc. And when a Federal gun fired, the sentinel would say, "Look out boys, Anna Maria is going to speak." It would pass down the line, and all knew in advance the direction the shot would come, and get shelter. Then when one of their guns was to be fired, they would say, "Ah, my lads! Look out now for the Lady Slocum; when she speaks the Yanks must hush up and hide."

end of Spanis Fort Siege.

Note: Watch for movements on Fish River - including seige of Fort Morgan - in next issue.

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA, 1855 CENSUS
T. C. BARLOW, SHERIFF AND CENSUS TAKER

Compiled and copied from the original Baldwin County, Alabama, 1855 County Census sheets, which are located at the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, by John Thomas Odom, Jr., Fordyce, Arkansas, 1975.

Introduction
to the
1855 State Census of Baldwin County, Ala.

This introduction sheet is not a part of the official 1855 State Census of Baldwin County; it is to give a brief biography about the census taker and to clarify the 1855 State Census compiled herein.

Thaddius C. BARLOW was the son of Aaron and Sarah BARLOW, who were prominent pioneer settlers of Baldwin County. On June 14, 1846, he was married to Elizabeth S. McDAVIS (DAVIS). He served as sheriff of Baldwin County during the period 1853-1858, and one of his duties as sheriff was to take the 1855 Census. Since he was active in the political and social life and also a member of a pioneer county family, he was personally acquainted with most of the heads of families who lived in the county for at least ten years. During the Conflict between the States, he was a Captain in the Confederate Army.

In order to make it easier to locate the name of an individual or head of a family, if the name was different on Court Records especially for the period of 1840-1860, the Court Record spelling of the specific name is used on the Census Record for better clarification; in addition, more than one spelling is given for a specific surname. It is hereby understood that only a few of the names in the Court Records were checked and the compiler does not guarantee that all names are in exact legal form as found in the Court Records. If the legal form was not known by the compiler, he used the name exactly as spelled on the Census Forms. Abbreviations of given names are spelled in full; for example, Wm. is changed to William.

In reference to the copier and compiler, he has a Master of Library Science Degree from the University of Oklahoma and has done a considerable amount of research of public records and Census Forms.

No numbers have been changed in reference to sex, age, and race except for one total for white and two for total inhabitants in the following cases:

John Cook: one white male over 21; the census taker forgot to enter in Total White column; therefore I entered (1) in parenthesis for total white column.

Louis D'Olive: total whites 8 and slaves 6 equal 14 total inhabitants; I therefore entered (14) in parenthesis for total inhabitants instead of 13 he stated for total inhabitants.

Reuben D'Olive: total whites 11 and slaves 10 equal 21 total inhabitants; I, therefore entered (21) in parenthesis for total inhabitants instead of 17 he stated for total inhabitants. T. C. BARLOW found there were one additional slave owned by Louis D'Olive and four additional slaves owned by Reuben D'Olive, but he apparently forgot to change his total inhabitant figures for the two.

Since these three cases were for total figures, it did not affect the sex, age or racial status of anyone. No other modifications were made.

Except to the modifications as stated above I, John Thomas ODOM, Jr., do hereby certify that the census information contained on the following pages is correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ John Thomas ODOM, Jr. -----

An Enumeration of the inhabitants of the County of Baldwin taken under an Act "To take the Census of the State of Alabama for the year 1855". Approved February 17th, 1854. By: /s/ T. C. BARLOW, Census Taker.

Names of individuals or heads of families	White	White	White	White	Total	Negro	Free	Total
	Males	Males	Females	Females				
	U/21	O/21	U/21	O/21	White	Slaves	Persons	Inhab-
							ofColor	itants
Thomas ATKINSON	3	2	6	2	13	82		95
James (G) ALLEN	4	1	5	1	11			11
John N. ANDREWS	1	1	2	1	5			5
Thomas ANDERSON	2	1	3	1	7			7
Samuel ARMOR	1	1	1	2	5	1		6
Mrs. Henrietta ADAMS	1		2	1	4	5		9
Volantine ALLIZAS		1		1	2			2
Sarah AVIS		1		1	2			2
John G. AIKIN (AIKEN)		3	4	1	8			8
W. C. AIKIN (AIKEN)		1	3	3	7			7
Thompson ANDERSON	1	1	3	1	6			6
Irvin ALLEN	2	1	7	1	11			11
Nic. (Nicholas) AUGUSTINE							3	3
	15	14	36	16	81	88	3	172
Elisha BOON (BOONE)		2	1	1	4			4
R. B. (Red Berry) BRYARS	3	1	3	2	9			9
Jos. (Joseph) BECKAM		1			1	6		7
Wm. (William) BOON (BOONE)	2	1	4	1	8			8
John BOON (BOONE) Snr.	2	1		1	4			4
John BOON (BOONE) Jnr.	2	1		1	4			4
Wm. (William) BARDIN	5	1		1	7			7
Green Z. BRYARS	4	1	5	1	11			11
Wm. (William) L. BRYARS	1	1		1	3			3
James M. BOYLES	3	2	2	1	8	16		24
Jno. (John) W. BOWMAN	1	2	1	1	4			4
Geo. (George) BARNET (BARNETT)		1		1	2			2
Jos. (Joseph) BAROSSSI		1		1				1(sic)
John BURNS	2	2	1	1	6			6
H. BIRMINGHAM		1		1	1	1		2
James BARNETT	1	1	2	1	5			5

Name of individuals or heads of families	White	White	White	White	Total	Negro	Free	Total
	Males	Males	Females	Females				
	U/21	O/21	U/21	O/21			ofColor	itants
Jackson BELNAKP (sic)	1	1	2	2	6			6
T. (Thomas) W. BELT	3	1	6	1	11	45		56
James BURGESS		2		1	3			3
Jos. (Joseph) BONIFAY	4	2	4	6	16			16
Ethelbert BRANTLEY		1	1	1	3			3
Geo. (George) M. BONNER	1	5	4	2	12	28		40
Wm. (William) BENTON		1		1	2			2
Letan BODEN							7	7
John BLAKE	3	1	1	1	6	8		14
	38	33	37	29	137	104	7	248
William BRANTLEY		1	1	1	3			3
Thomas BYRNE	4	3		3	10	5		15
William BELL	3	2	1	2	8			8
Mrs. David BELL	5		3	2	10			10
Gerald Byrne	3	2	5	2	12	7		19
M. BONIFAY	1	1	1	1	4			4
Patrick H. BYRNE		2			2	3		5
Patrick BYRNE		5		2	7	17		24
William BOWEN	2	1	1	1	5	1		6
Stephen BRYARS	5	1	1	1	8	1		9
Martin BUCK	1	2	2	1	6			6
Joseph BRUTON	1	1	3	1	6			6
Martin BILLARD	3	1	7	1	12			12
Robert BISHOP		3			3			3
Charles BURNES	2	1	1	1	5			5
William A. BELL	1	1		1	3			3
Anthony BURNES		1		1	2			2
Louis BENTON	2	1	2	1	6			6
Bridget BODEN (BODAIN) (BAUDEN) (BODAN)							4	4
John BELL	1	1		1	3			3
Irene BERTRAND							6	6
R. A. BAKER		2			2	25		27
Mrs. Sarah BARLOW	4		1	2	7	5		12
T. C. BARLOW	6	1	3	3	13	41		54
R. Z. BARLOW	2	5	1	1	9	6		15
	46	38	33	29	146	111	10	267
Thomas BYRNE, Snr.		1		2	3	21		24
James BURRIS	2	1	1	1	5			5
Patrick C. BYRNE	4	2	3	2	11	12		23
John BUTTS	2	1	2	1	6			6
Mrs. Sarah BISHOP		2	3	1	6			6
Mrs. Sarah BRYARS	8	1		1	10	2		12
George BROOM		1	2	1	4			4
Joseph BOOTH Snr.		3			3	79		82
Alfred BURKETT	1	1		2	4			4
Willis BAILEY	1	3	3	3	10			10
Joseph BATES	1	1		1	3			3
William BOOTH	1	1	3	2	7	15		22
	20	18	17	17	72	129		201

There are so many men who can figure costs, But so few who can measure values.

Copied.

Names of individuals or heads of families	White	White	White	White	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons ofColor	Total Inhab- itants
	Males	Males	Females	Females				
	U/21	O/21	U/21	O/21				
Gilbert M. CRUIT	2	1	3	1	7	2		9
Jack COON	2	1	4	1	8			8
R. R. COON		1		1	2			2
John M. CALVERT		1			1			1
James R. CAMPBELL		1		1	2			2
Samuel CRANE		2		1	3			3
M. CAMP	2	1		2	5			5
Francis CYPRIE (CYPRET)	2	1	2	1	6	2		8
William COSSACK		1	1	1	3			3
John CARSON		2		1	3			3
Francis COSTE (COSTER)	3	1	2	1	7			7
C. S. CHRISTOPHER	2	1	2	1	6			6
John A. CHAPMAN	2	1	2	1	6	2		8
Aurelia M. CARPENTER		2	1	2	5	12		17
John A. COTTRITH	2	3	2	1	8	2		10
Merideth COLLINS	1	1		1	3	6		9
James S. CALLOWAY (CALLAWAY)	2	2	1	1	6			6
W. CHILDERS (CHILDRESS)	1	1	1	1	4			4
Barton CHILDERS (CHILDRESS)	2	1	1	2	6			6
Louis COLLINS							6	6
William CHILDERS (CHILDRESS)		1		1	2			2
Clement CALLOWAY (CALLAWAY)	3	3	4	1	11	1		12
William CHILDERS (CHILDRESS)		4	2		6			6
	26	33	28	23	110	27	6	143
Joel CAMBEE	1	1	5	1	8			8
Bitha CORKINS	3	1	1	1	6			6
Fred CHAMBERS	2	1	2	1	6			6
J. T. CAMP		1	1		2			2
Frederick COUDY	1	1	1	1	4			4
John COOK		1			(1)	8	8	17
Alexander COOK							5	5
David CUMMINS	1	2	1	1	5	2		7
Durand COX	2	1	1	2	6	7		13
William CARVER	1	1		1	3			3
Lu Cutia CAIN		1		2	3			3
William W. CAIN		1	2		3	4		7
Joseph CHAMBERS	2	1	2	1	6			6
Patrick CONWAY	2	1		1	4			(4)
John F. CROW		1	1	1	3			3
	15	15	17	13	60	21	13	94
Allen DEASE (DEAS)	1	1	3	1	6			6
George DEASE (DEAS)	1	1	1	1	4			4
Martin M. DURANT	6	1		1	8	6		14
Charles DANIELS		1	3	1	5	7		12
Philip DAVIS	2	1	4	1	8			8
Vincent DeSILVA							2	2
Tan DENTON							7	7
Joseph W. DAVIS	2	2	4	1	9	12		21
R. G. DAVIS	1	1	1	2	5	35		40
Louis D'OLIVE	3	2	2	1	8	6		(14)
Reuben D'OLIVE	3	2	5	1	11	10		(21)
Levi DREW	1	1		1	3			3
Amos DUBOSE	1	2	2	1	6			6

Names of individuals or heads of families	White Males U/21	White Males O/21	White Females U/21	White Females O/21	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons ofColor	Total inhab- itants
J. DINSMA		3	1	4	8			8
Caleb DANA	2	1	2	1	6			6
T. D. DELASSE		1			1	1		2
James DEASE (DEAS)	1	1	1	1	4	5		9
Willie DEASE (DEAS)		1	1	1	3			3
Sally DENTON							2	2
George DAVIS	1	2	1	1	5	2		7
Jessie DARLING	2	2	3	1	8			8
John DENTON							5	5
Thomas R. DEAR (DEAS)	1	1	2	1	5			5
J. D. DRIESBACH	3	1	4	2	10	19		29
Jesse DENTON							4	4
Benjamin N. DAVIS	1				1			1
Henry J. DAVIS	1				1			1
	33	28	40	24	125	103	20	248
Loughry ELLIS		1		1	2			2
Francis EARLE	1	1		1	3	43		46
John D. EMMETT	1	1		1	3			3
John M. EARLE		2	2	1	5	23		28
Mrs. M. James EARLE	2		4	1	7	31		38
John ENGLISH	1	2			3			3
P. EGGLESSON		4		3	7	1		8
Joakin ESLAVA		1			1	3		4
Calebson EDMUNDSON		3	3	1	7			7
	5	15	9	9	38	101	0	139
Thomas Jefferson FRANKLIN	3	1	4	1	9			9
James FORBES	1	1	5	1	8			8
Bozwell FREEMAN	2	1	1	1	5			5
Hezekiah FORBES		1	1	1	3			3
Albert FERGUSON	2	1	4	1	8			8
George FICKLIN (FICKLING)		1	1	1	3			3
Robert FRENCH		1	1		2			2
W. FREEMAN	2	3		3	8	9		17
Robert T. FANCET		1			1			1
Pheibee FERGUSON	2		1	1	4			4
Joseph W. FROST	1	1		2	4			4
Levi FOSTER		1	2		3			3
Robert FELL	5	1		1	7			7
Samuel FOSTER		1		1	2			2
..... FRANK		1		1	2			2
Joseph W. FROST		1	1	1	3	1		4
Joseph FAMINEARS (FARMING)	2	2		2	6			6
	20	19	21	18	78	10	0	88
William GIBSON		1	3	1	5			5
Mary I. GENTRY	4		1	1	6			6
John H. GINDRAT		1	1	1	3	72		75
H. GOODWIN		1	2		3			3
Elias GABRIEL (GABEL)	4	1	2	1	8	7		15
John GRAHAM	1	1		1	3			3
Joseph GIRARD (GERARD)	1	1	2	1	5	1		6
John GREENWOOD	4	5	2	1	12	13		25
John GILCHRIST		1	1	1	3			3
William GABRIEL (GABEL)	3	1		1	5			5

Names of individuals or heads of families	White Males U/21	White Males O/21	White Females U/21	White Females O/21	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons OfColor	Total inhab- itants
John GUNN	3	1	4	1	9			9
Cornelius GELLISPE (GELLISPIE)		2		2	4			4
Levi GELFIN	1	1		1	3			3
Isaac G. GRIFFITH		1			1			1
	21	18	18	13	70	93	0	163
John HADLEY	2	2	2	1	7	3		10
Simon HADLEY	2	1	1	1	5	2		7
Jefferson HOLLINGER	4	1	1	1	7			7
James HADLEY	1	1	3	1	6			6
Alexander HOLLINGER	1	1	1	1	4	2		6
William HINSON	1	2	4	1	8			8
Thomas HAITHCOCK	1	1	2	1	5			5
Charles W. HUBBARD	4	1	3	1	9			9
E. R. HAYS				1	1	2		3
Rev. Joseph HARDWICK			3	1	4			4
Charles HAYDEN	3	1	2	1	7			7
William S. HOWARD		2		1	3	7		10
James HARRIS	2	1		1	4			4
William HAWES		1		1	2			2
Roseline (Rosalie) HANIE							4	4
O. P. HALL		1		2	3	23		26
Joseph HALL	3	4	5	1	13	38		51
Charles HALL		1	6	1	8			8
Stephen HAMMOCK		1	2	1	4			4
Nathaniel HALL	4	3	2	1	10			10
Elias L. HAMMOND (HAMMONS)	1	2	4	3	10	1		11
Howard HALL	4	1	2	1	8	6		14
John A. HAMMACK	1	1	2	1	5	3		8
D. HARRIS		1	1		2			2
Thomas G. M. HENDRY (HENRY)		1			1			1
	34	31	46	25	136	87	4	227
Edward K. HARRIS	5	1		1	7	7		14
Reace HUDSON	2	2	5	1	10			10
Aaron HUDSON	1	3	2	2	8			8
Green HARVEY		1	1	1	3	2	1	6
Silas HALL	2			1	3			3
Henry HALL	1		1	1	3			3
James N. HILL	2	1	1		4	3		7
Gerald B. HALL	3	2	4	2	11	33		44
Joseph HAMMERWELL	2	2		1	5	14		19
Young Charles HALL	1	1		1	3	23		26
A. L. Louis HOLMAN	5	2	4	1	12			12
John Hamilton HASTIE	2	1	2	2	7			7
	26	16	20	14	76	82	1	159
Amos JOHNSTON (JOHNSON)	2	2	5	2	11	1		12
Wright JENKINS		1	1	1	3			3
M. JAMES	1	1	2		4			4
Mrs. T. JEWETT				1	1	5		6
Henry JONES	1	1			2			2
J. D. JOHNSTON (JOHNSON)	6	1	2	1	10	15		25
A. H. JOHNSTON (JOHNSON)		2			2	7	2	11
Isaiah H. JOHNSON (JOHNSON)		2			2			2
	10	10	10	5	35	28	2	65

Names of individuals or heads of families	White	White	White	White	Total	Negro	Free	Total
	Males	Males	Females	Females				
	U/21	O/21	U/21	O/21	White	Slaves	Persons	inhab-
							ofColor	itants
D. R. CLINE (KLINE)		1		1	2			2
William KELLY	2	1	1	1	5			5
Ellison H. KENNEDY		3			3	56		59
William KEY	3	1		1	5			5
C. M. KNIGHT			1	1	2			2
John KILCREAS	5	4	4	1	14	21		35
James L. KILCREAS	1	1	3	1	6			6
William KITCHEN	3	1	2	1	7			7
Mrs. Sarah KIRKLEY				1	1			1
*Charles S. KNOX		1			1			1
	14	13	11	8	46	77	0	123

*Charles S. KNOX on original record is between J. L. KILCREAS & W. KITCHEN.

Sidney LOMAX		1	3	1	5			5
William H. LEATHERWOOD	2	1	1	1	5			5
Thomas LOFTUS		1	1	1	3			3
Mrs. Jane LEDYARD	1		1	1	3	4		7
Joseph LOUIS	1	1	2	1	5			5
M. LOWELL	4	2		1	7			7
F. B. LONG		1	3	1	5			5
Peter LEROND	1	1	1	1	4			4
Isiah LEVENS 1st	1	1		1	3			3
Elly LEVENS 1st	2	1	2	1	6			6
Richard LEVENS 1st	2	1	3	1	7			7
Seabern LEWIS	6	1	3	1	11			11
Richard LEVENS 2nd	3	1	2	1	7			7
Richard LEVENS 3rd	2	1	4	1	8			8
Isiah LEVENS 2nd		1		1	2			2
James LEWIS	2	2		1	5			5
Jacob LEVENS	1	2	1	2	6			6
Elly LEVENS 2nd	5	1	1		7			7
Joseph W. LESSENSE		1	4	1	6	6		12
Mrs. Mary LEE				1	1	2		3
L. C. LANE	3	1	1	1	6	1		7
Edward LANCASTER	2	3	2	3	10			10
C. L. LeBARON	1	2	2	2	7	2		9
	39	27	37	26	129	15	0	144

Nancy MAGEE (McGHEE)							13	13
George W. MOYE	1	1	1		3			3
Benjamin McCONNELL	7	1	1	1	10	2		12
Jack MAGEE (McGHEE)							13	13
Samuel MONIAC	5	1	4	1	11			11
Joseph McGILL		1	1	1	3			3
Ranson MATHEWS	1	1	2	1	5	2		7
Alex. McDavid SAUNDERS	1	1	2	1	5	4		9
Joseph MYLES (MILES)	1	1	2	1	5	9		14
A. J. McDONALD	1	3	2	1	7	25		32
James MYLES (MILES)	3	2	3	1	9			9
Bargess MYLES (MILES)	2	1	1	1	5			5
Alex. McWEATHERFORD (WEATHERFORD)	2	1	3	1	7	24		31
James MACAHA		1			1			1
Daniel G. McKENZIE (McKENZY)	1	1	2	1	5			5
William McGILL	1				1			1

Names of individuals or heads of families	White Males U/21	White Males O/21	White Females U/21	White Females O/21	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons ofColor	Total inhab- itants
H. C. McCILL		1		1	2			2
Hiram McCILL	1	1		1	3			3
Moses MURPHY	1	1	1	1	4			4
James MORRISON		1	1	1	3			3
William McMILLAN		1		1	2	12		14
Sterling McINTYRE (also: 1 insane)		2			2	1		4
	28	23	26	16	93	79	26	199
Murdock Murphy McMILLAN	3	1	2	1	7	8		15
David McCAMME		1			1			1
F. J. McCOY		3			3	12		15
James METCALF	1	1	1		3			3
McMAMMIS (McINNIS)	1	2	2	1	6			6
John MYLES (MILES)		1	3		4	8		12
Mrs. Eveline MYLES (MILES)	1		1	1	3	21		24
Antoine MAGLEY (MAGBY)		3			3			3
John D. McDOWELL	4	2	2	1	9	2		11
Robert McCONNELL	2	2	1	1	6	2		8
John P. KYLES (MILES)		1	1		2			2
A. MARSH	5	3	1	1	10			10
Louis MERCHANT	3	1		1	5			5
John MILSTEAD		1		1	2			2
John MILLER		1		1	2			2
..... McMANN	1	1	2	1	5			5
Abe. MILSTEAD	2	1	1		4	32		36
Ogese MARSHAL	3	2	2	1	8			8
Joseph MILSTEAD	2	1	4	1	8	7		15
Reuben McDONALD		1		1	2	73		75
C. B. MOYE		1	1		2			2
Hector McMILLAN		3	3	1	7			7
Alexander MILLER	1	1	3		5			5
Robert McCONNELL	2	2	1	1	6			6
N. MITCHELL	2	1		1	4			4
	33	37	31	16	117	165	0	282
L. R. NIMS (MIMS?)	1	1		1	3			3
Wesley NOLLEY	2	1	5	1	9	1		10
Washington NELSON		1	2		3			3
Joseph NELSON, Jr.	4	1	4	1	10	2		12
Wallace NELSON	2	2	2	1	7			7
Margaret NELSON	3		1	1	5			5
Thomas NELSON	3	2	3	1	9			9
Edward NELSON	1	1	5	1	8			8
Elisha NELSON	5	2	1	1	9	4		13
Bisha NELSON	5	2	1	1	9	4		13
Josephus NELSON	1	2	5	1	9			9
James R. NELSON	1	1	3	1	6			6
Mrs. Arabelle NYE	1			1	2			2
H. A. NAMES		1		1	2			2
Lim NICHOLS	1	2	3	1	7			7
J. H. NICHOLS	3	1	4	1	9			9
Henry NEWMAN	2	1	1	1	5			5
Joseph NELSON Snr		1		1	2	10		12
	35	22	40	17	114	21	0	135

Names of individuals or heads of families	White	White	White	White	Total	Negro	Free	Total
	Male U/21	Male O/21	Females U/21	Females O/21	White	Slaves	Persons ofColor	inhab- itants
James Oneal	1	1	1	1	4	3		7
John G. ODOM	1	1	1	1	4			4
Samuel OWEN	2	1	4	1	8			8
George OVERTON		1	1	1	3			3
Thomas OVERTON		1	1		2			2
	4	5	8	4	21	3	0	24
John PAINE	1	1	5	1	8			8
Abraham PAUL	3	1	2	1	7			7
A. A. PRINGLE	1	1	1	2	5			5
Thomas PASSOS		1		1	2		1	3
John PEARCE (PIERCE)	5	1	1	1	8			8
G. PHILLIPS	4	1	5	1	11			11
Thomas PUFFER		1			1			1
Mrs. M. A. PEEDEN	2		1	1	4	5		9
C. PAYTON		1			1			1
Joel PATE	1	2	2	1	6			6
W. H. PHILLIPS	1	1	2	1	5			5
Thomas S. PRINGLE	1	2	1	1	5			5
John PEAS		1			1	1		2
P. H. PUGH	1	1	4	2	8	2		10
John PEOBLES		1		1	2			2
	20	16	24	14	74	8	1	83
R. H. RAFORD		1		1	2	7		9
James RIGGS		1			1			1
Joseph ROWELL	1	1		1	3	1		4
G. Z. ROBINS		1		1	2	5		7
Razies							6	6
William ROTON	1	1			2			2
Joseph REED (READ)		1		1	2			2
John RICKARD		1	1		2			2
John RICHARDSON (RICHERSON)	2	1	1	1	5			5
Seabern ROSE	2	1	2	1	6			6
John RILEY	1	1	1	1	4			4
Joseph REED (READ)		1	1	1	3			3
Benjamin RIDGEWAY		1		1	2			2
John REISMONDO, Jr.	3	2	4	1	10	1	1	12
John REISMONDO, Sr.		1	1		2	2		4
Lewis REISMONDO		2	1	1	4			4
Francisco RONOVO		1			1	4		5
Richard RIGGS		1			1		3	4
W. M. RICHARDSON (RICHERSON)	3	2	1	1	7			7
Red RICHARDSON (RICHERSON)		1		1	2			2
Thos. RICHARDSON (RICHERSON)		1	2	1	4			4
Jesse RAY		1	4	3	8			8
Elias RICHARDSON (RICHERSON)	1	1	2	1	5			5
Edward ROBINSON	1	1	2	1	5	7		12
	15	26	23	19	83	27	10	120
John P. STEWART (STUART)	4	1	1	1	7			7
Z. P. SCOTT		1	1	1	3	5		8
Sarah STEWART (STUART)	2		2	1	5			5
George STEPHENS (STEVENS)	2	1	1	1	5			5
Jesse STEADHAM, Sr.	2	4	4	2	12	12		24
J. B. SMITH		1			1			1
D. W. STARKE (STARK)		1	1	1	3	5		8

Names of individuals or heads of families	White Males U/21	White Males O/21	White Females U/21	White Females O/21	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons of Color	Total inhab- itants
Estate of Peter SWARRIS, dec.						7		7
J. C. SISCOUM	2	1	1	2	6			6
Mrs. Mary SIZEMORE			1	1	2	6		8
Aurelia STIGGINS				1	1	5		6
Easter STYRON		1		1	2			2
J. W. STEWART (STUART)		1		1	2	2		4
W. C. STEEL		1	2		3	1		4
Jacob SHULTZ		1			1		5	6
S. B. SIBONG	4	3	2	1	10			10
Cyrus SIBLEY	3	3	2	1	9	60		69
Henry Morris STAPLETON	5	3	2	2	12	4		16
Joseph SANDS		3		2	5			5
Thomas SHORT		1		1	2	2		4
Elisha (Abisha) STYRON		3	3	1	7	4		11
Samuel SUNMYRES		1	1	1	3			3
Lady St. CYRE							12	12
Jesse D. SMITH	2	4		3	9	14		23
Jacob SCHNEIDER		1		1	2			2
	26	36	24	26	112	127	17	256
Joseph SUMMERLYN	1	2	3	1	7			7
Lewis STARKE (STARK)		3	2	2	7	25		32
Samuel STOKES		1		1	2			2
D. SUMMERLYN	1	1	1	1	4			4
William STRICKLAND	1	1		1	3			3
Joseph SWARRIS, Snr.	2	1	3	1	7	8		15
Joseph SWARRIS, Jr.	3	2	4	1	10	1	1	12
F. SHIPPAND		1	1	1	3			3
J. R. SPENCE	2	1	3	1	7			7
William STACK	2	1	2	1	6			6
George SEARS		1		1	2			2
Crigen SIBLEY	5	2	4	2	13	99		112
Joseph SILVER	2	1	1	1	5	59		64
J. H. SMITH		1			1			1
William SMITH		1		1	2			2
Henry SAMPSON	1	1	3	1	6	5		11
John F. SHACKLEFORD		1	2		3			3
Edward STEADHAM, Snr.	2	3	1	1	7	62		69
Lucritia SIZEMORE	4	1	4	1	10	65		75
A. J. STEADHAM	2	4		1	7	4		11
Edward STEADHAM	1	1	1	1	4	1		5
Turner STARKE (STARK)	1		2	1	4	1		5
William H. SLAUGHTER			1		1	2		3
Solomon STAPLETON	4	1	5	1	11			11
	34	32	43	23	132	332	1	465
Richard H. TREAT		1			1			1
C. W. TIGNA	1	1		1	3	3		6
Joseph TYNE		1	4	1	6			6
Lucretia TYNE	1	1	1	1	4			4
P. R. TUNSTALL	2	1	1	4	8	7		15
Saméon TAYLOR	2	1	2	1	6			6
Elisha TARVIN	4	1	1	1	7	50		57
Elouise (LOUISA) TUNSTALL	4	1	3	1	9	18		27
Eli (Ely) THOMPSON		1	2		3			3

Names of individuals or heads of families	White Males U/21	White Males O/21	White Females U/21	White Females O/21	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons ofColor	Total inhab- itants
Christopher THOMPSON	1	1		1	3	5		8
Peyton TAYLOR	3	1	3	1	8			8
Noel THOMPSON	3	1		1	5			5
W. C. THREADGILL	1	1	1	1	4			4
Mitchael (sic) TAYLOR		1		1	2			2
Berry THOMPSON		2	2	1	5			5
Mrs. Sarah TERRIER	3			1	4	3		7
Thomas TAYLOR		1	2	1	4			4
Henry TAYLOR	2	2	3	1	8			8
Hiram TAYLOR		1	1	1	3			3
Aaron TAYLOR	1	1	1	1	4			4
Jacob THOMPSON	3	2	4	1	10			10
Robert THOMPSON	1	1	1	1	4			4
	32	24	32	23	111	86	0	197
Joseph Z. VAUGHN	2	1		1	4			4
William C. VAUGHN	2	1	4	1	8	4		12
A. VECELLIO	1	1	3	3	8			8
Frank VAUGHN		1	2		3			3
James M. VAUGHN		2	2	1	5	12		17
Mrs. Ann VAUGHN				1	1	18		19
Joseph UMPHREY		1			1			1
	5	7	11	7	30	34	0	64
Ranson WEEKLEY	2	2		1	5			5
Perry WOOLF (WOLF) (WOLFE)	3	1		1	5			5
Thomas WATTS		1	1		2			2
G. W. WINDEN	1	1			2			2
Benjamin WHIDBEE (WHIDBY)	2	1	3	1	7			7
J. Z. WALKER	2	1		1	4	3		7
John WILSON		1		1	2			2
John WALDER (WALDRON)		1			1			1
A. S. WOODCOCK	3	1	3	1	8	20		28
Lemuel WALKER	2	1	3	1	7			7
C. W. WILKINS	1	1	1	1	4	2		6
William WEEKS		1			1	10	7	18
Hamilton WINN	3		4	1	8			8
Harry WHITE		1	1	1	3			3
James WADE		4		3	7			7
J. F. WALLACE		1			1			1
Volantine WALLACE		1	2		3			3
Benjamin WALLACE	1	2	1	1	5			5
Robert WALLACE	2	2	3	1	8			8
William B. WEEKLEY		1	1	1	3			3
Mrs. Nancy WOOLF (WOLF) (WOLFE)	2		2	2	6	1		7
William WILKINS	2	2	1		5	21		26
John B. WATSON		1		1	2	17		19
John WRIGHT	1	1	2	1	5			5
Henry WRIGHT		1	2		3			3
Eleanor WILKINS				1	1	4		5
	27	30	30	21	108	78	7	193

There is a Moral and Philosophical respect for our Ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. --Webster.

Names of individuals or heads of families	white	White	White	white	Total White	Negro Slaves	Free Persons ofColor	Total inhab- itants
	Males	Males	Females	Females				
	U/21	O/21	U/21	O/21				
Asa WHITE	1	1	1	1	4			4
Joseph WHITE	2	1	1	2	6			6
Samuel WHITE	2	1	5	1	9			9
William R. YANCY		1	2	1	4	1	3	8
	5	4	9	5	23	1	3	27

THE STATE OF ALABAMA; BALDWIN COUNTY: I, T. C. BARLOW, census taker for Baldwin State aforesaid certify that the foregoing is a correct enumeration of the inhabitants of said county.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October A.D. 1855. Attest: /s/ T. C. BARLOW, Census Taker.

NOTE: Mr. ODOM, who copied this census and has contributed it for use in our Quarterly, also copied the recapitulation of totals on each sheet, which is always included in census takers' reports. This recapitulation is not included here, as the totals are given above for each sheet. Editor.

BYRNE FAMILY

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE

Copy of an old newspaper clipping in BOOTH Bible in possession of Mrs. J. Hamilton FORTIS (Aunt Annie) - L. FRYXELL.

"First Settlers of Baldwin County"

Gerald BYRNE, Sr., the Great Grandfather of the Editor came to Alabama from South Carolina in 1795, a few years after settled within two miles of Bay Minette, then a Spanish country, and turned his attention to raising horses and cattle, and also had a large piney-woods farm. He subsequently obtained a donation from the Spanish Government of 12,000 acres of land on the Tansas River, 4 miles north of Blakely. At this place he established a large farm, which he cultivated with his slaves. He had three sons: Thomas, Patrick and Gerald whom he kept engaged with his stock. About the year 1800 three families moved in and settled in the same neighborhood to wit: Cornelius DUNN, Reuben DURBIN and Charles CONWAY.

The range was very fine in that early day and cattle increased rapidly. In the spring of 1810 Mr. BYRNE marked and branded 600 calves. In the summer of that year the Indians were found to be on the war path. Mr. BYRNE hearing of their approach determined to move his family to Mobile for safety. To save his stock he drove 80 head of horses to the neighborhood of Stockton for the purpose of secreting them there. After remaining in Mobile about one week he returned to his farm, and on the third day after, while eating his breakfast in his log cabin, he was attacked by a large body of Indians. He had six white men on the place, who, with himself made a desperate and spirited resistance, but were overcome, and the whole seven were massacred. The negroes, who were some distance on the farm hearing the report of guns, carefully approached near enough to see the end of the tragedy. One of the negroes then took a canoe, went to Mobile to inform the family, and citizens of the sad end of Mr. BYRNE. Twenty-five well armed men came from Mobile, landed at a point where Blakely was afterwards built, marched out to the scene of horror where they found Mr. BYRNE and the other six men dying in the yard, stripped of their clothing and their scalps taken off.

The Indians had capsized the bee gums, emptied the feather beds to get the ticks. The seven dead men were buried in rude boxes on the plantation. This occurred a short time before the massacre at Fort Mims.

The BYRNE family returned to their home in the fall of 1814, and gathered up the remnant of their vast estate. Some of their descendants still live in this county.

JAMES M. VAUGHN

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE

Born January 17, 1816; died at Montgomery, Ala., November 17, 1884, aged 67 years, 10 months.

As we assemble upon the checkered floor to meditate upon the elevating principles of our order, why is it that the sombre symbols of death are seen on every hand, and why look we in vain for a form familiar at our communications, and to whose matured judgment all vexed questions were wont to be referred? Why trembles the lip with emotion? Why does sorrow like a heavy pall hang upon each heart? Since our last regular communication Death, with "solemn step and slow," has invaded our ranks, and removed to the lodge celestial one of the brightest ornaments of the fraternity.

Bro. James M. VAUGHN, for 26 years Master of Baldwin Lodge, was on the 17th day of November, called from labor below to refreshment above, and all that remained of his mortality was consigned to the dust from which it sprang with the affecting burial ceremonies of the order which he so devoutly loved, and to whose interests he gave his best energies.

Bro. VAUGHN was in many respects an exceptional man. Endowed by nature with a large modicum of common sense, he was thereby enabled to form correct judgments of every question presented to him, and rarely did he have cause to regret following its inspirations. Firm in his convictions of right, after he had once decided upon a course of action, he followed it to the end, deviating to neither side, relying upon the honesty of his purposes to develop the correctness of his views. In the community where he had resided from early boyhood, he was looked upon as the very embodiment of honor and integrity. The soundness of his judgment was so well known that he was frequently consulted by neighbors when misunderstandings occurred, and many are the threatened alienations of friends that he adjusted by timely words of counsel and wisdom.

Bro. VAUGHN was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in June 1852, and from that day until his death he took a lively interest in everything connected with the order. As Master of Baldwin Lodge he had the love and cooperation of his brethren, and they loved to sit at his feet and drink in the Masonic wisdom that fell from his lips. As the brilliant star, whose bright light guides the storm tossed mariner into the quiet haven where the fierce fury of the contending elements is apparent only in the distance, so with our dead brother, his life pure in every part, exemplifying in his daily walk the professions he made, was a guiding star to many who were fast nearing the rocks upon which would have been wrecked all life's hopes, took heart, and by emulating his example were enabled to rise to a higher and truer ideal of manhood.

As a Mason, Bro. VAUGHN exemplified its every lesson in his daily life. For him Masonry was no idle ceremonial, no high sounding system of ritualism, but a divine code of morals calculated to incite to better, purer lives--lives characterized by strict integrity and virtue. While we mingle our tears with his people, we pray that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" may reconcile to his dear ones to this mysterious dispensation of His providence.

Your committee, appointed to draft a suitable memorial to Bro. VAUGHN, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That in the death of Bro. James M. VAUGHN Baldwin Lodge has lost its most useful member, our people a pure and honest citizen and the fraternity one of

its brightest ornaments.

2d. That this memorial be published in The Mobile Register, a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that a page of our minutes be appropriated upon which to record this memorial. D.C.BYRNE, G.W.ROBINSON, A.W.BRYANT, Committee.

QUERIES

HAMMOND-CALLOWAY: Does anyone have proof that Martha HAMMOND was a daughter of Rev Joshua CALLOWAY by his first wife? Rev. Joshua CALLOWAY b 1772 lived a few years in Maryland bet. 1800-1810. Martha HAMMOND b 1804 in Md. Best information indicates that Elias L. HAMMOND married Martha in Conecuh Co. Ala. but Courthouse records destroyed by fire prior to 1860's. Possibly John Thomas HAMMOND and Serrand CALLOWAY were cousins. Can you help? John ODOM, Box 839, Fordyce, Arkansas 71742.

PIERCE-JONES: Need records of PIERCE's who were at Point Clear, Ala. in 1800's. Would appreciate names and births. Does anyone have information about earliest school records of Point Clear; how far back do they go; and are copies of these records available? Mrs. Angelina THOMPSON.

(Sorry, I did not have Mrs. THOMPSON's address in her query. Could it be: Mrs. WALTER E. Thompson, 4804 Terrace R., Birmingham, Ala. 35208? - Editor.)

STAPLETON-TOWNSEND: William M. STAPLETON b Marlboro Co, S.C. Nov. 3, 1802, m Mary TOWNSEND. Who was his father? Does anyone know for whom the town of Stapleton, Ala. was named? Mrs. Lucille S. TRAYLOR, Box 523, Marble Falls, Texas 78654.

BULL-BUSSEY: Jacob BULL d 1756 Baltimore, Md. m Rachel (WARDEN?) and had: Catherine WARDEN m Mr. DENMIT; John; Sarah m Mr. MARSHALL; Abraham m Martha WYLE; Samuel; Isaac; Edmund m Susanah LYON; Jacob b 1731 d 1793 Harford Co. Md m 1752 Rennis BUSSEY 1732/1798 and their daughter, Rachel BULL m Mauldon AMOSS; William b 1734; and Rachel b 1736. Need ancestry of Jacob BULL, Sr. and Rachel (WARDEN?) and of Rennis BUSSEY. Would also like any contact on the AMOS family. Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

HALL-WHITE: Need ancestry of Barron Decalme HALL b ca 1843 and Sarah Elizabeth WHITE b Aug 4, 1854 d May 3, 1923 Robertsdales, Ala. Father of Barron was Nathan K.? HALL d 1860. Can you help? Mrs. Bessie HENDERSON, Rt. 1 Box 38A, Loxley, Al 36551.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Ala.) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin Co. (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, Foley, Alabama 36535. \$3.00.

RESEARCH

Will do a limited amount of research, if you will advise who, where, what and in what years. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Ala. 36527.

"Business Recession: The time when people get their clothes out of mothballs instead of department stores." -Dan BENNETT.

The original Coney Island is on Lake Neagh, in Maghera, Ireland. Immigrants from Maghera named the famous seaside resort in New York after their native isle.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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Compiled by: Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

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Published by:

GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John Snook, Foley, Ala.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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CIVIL WAR TROUPS

Note: No attempt has been made to sort these or list pages - simply a list is made of those mentioned in the battle; the Rebels held out against great odds.

11th Wisconsin	52nd Indiana
27th Wisconsin	3rd Indiana
28th Wisconsin	50th Indiana
29th Wisconsin	14th Indiana
35th Wisconsin	15th Indiana
33rd Wisconsin	1st Indiana
14th Wisconsin	69th Indiana
8th Wisconsin	26th Indiana
4th Wisconsin	47th Indiana
24th Indiana	
89th Indiana	20th Wisconsin

119th Illinois	2nd Connecticut
47th "	
91st "	15th Massachusetts
94th "	2nd "
72nd "	7th "
29th "	4th "
99th "	
97th "	17th Ohio
76th "	77th "
37th "	96th "
8th "	38th "
77th "	83rd "
28th "	114th "
58th "	72nd "
122nd "	
81st "	10th Kansas
124th "	
101st "	9th Minnesota
95th "	5th "
108th "	7th "
33rd "	50th "
	10th "
33rd Missouri	
1st "	35th Iowa
40th "	12th "
21st "	2nd "
44th "	33rd "
49th "	29th "
11th "	19th "
	23rd "
26th New York	21st "
21st "	34th "
18th "	80th "
178th "	8th "
161st "	20th "
7th Vermont	
	6th Michigan
34th New Jersey	
Washington Artillery	97th U.S. Colored
6th Inf Rgt	98th " "
Creek Regiment of Volunteers, Aug. 1836- p.15	

58th Alabama	48th Regt.
32nd "	68th "
36th "	50th "
8th "	51st "
21st "	2nd Division
38th "	
18th "	4th Louisiana
Alabama Reserves	22nd "
Ala. (Tusc) Batt.	25th "
Ala Brigade	16th "

Arkansas Battery	Georgia Light
Tennessee "	Artillery
Louisiana brigade	Texas brigade
North Carolina	Chattanooga Batt.
Regiment	Bay Minette "
Army of West Miss.	1st Mississippi

21 batteries of CSA.

GUNS and ARTILLERY

(Mentioned in these battles)

10 pounder rifle
 35 " " Parrotts
 12 " Napoleon
 12 " Howitzer
 30 " Parrott
 32 "
 24 " Howitzer
 6 "
 20 "
 100 " Parrott

VII-inch guns
 VIII " columbiad
 VII- " "
 X " "
 VI " guns
 IX " "
 VI 4/10 Brooks rifle
 X inch mortar
 Cohorn mortar
 Napoleons
 III inch rifle
 VIII " mortars
 Rodman guns
 Ead's turrets

The South had 57 guns in all - said the article.

NOTE: When indexing it occurred to me that it would be interesting to see how many troops were mentioned for both sides, so I began listing. Thought the membership might also be interested in both the troops and the guns and artillery; therefore these are listed here. There may be some of either that were missed.

Editor.

VESSELS

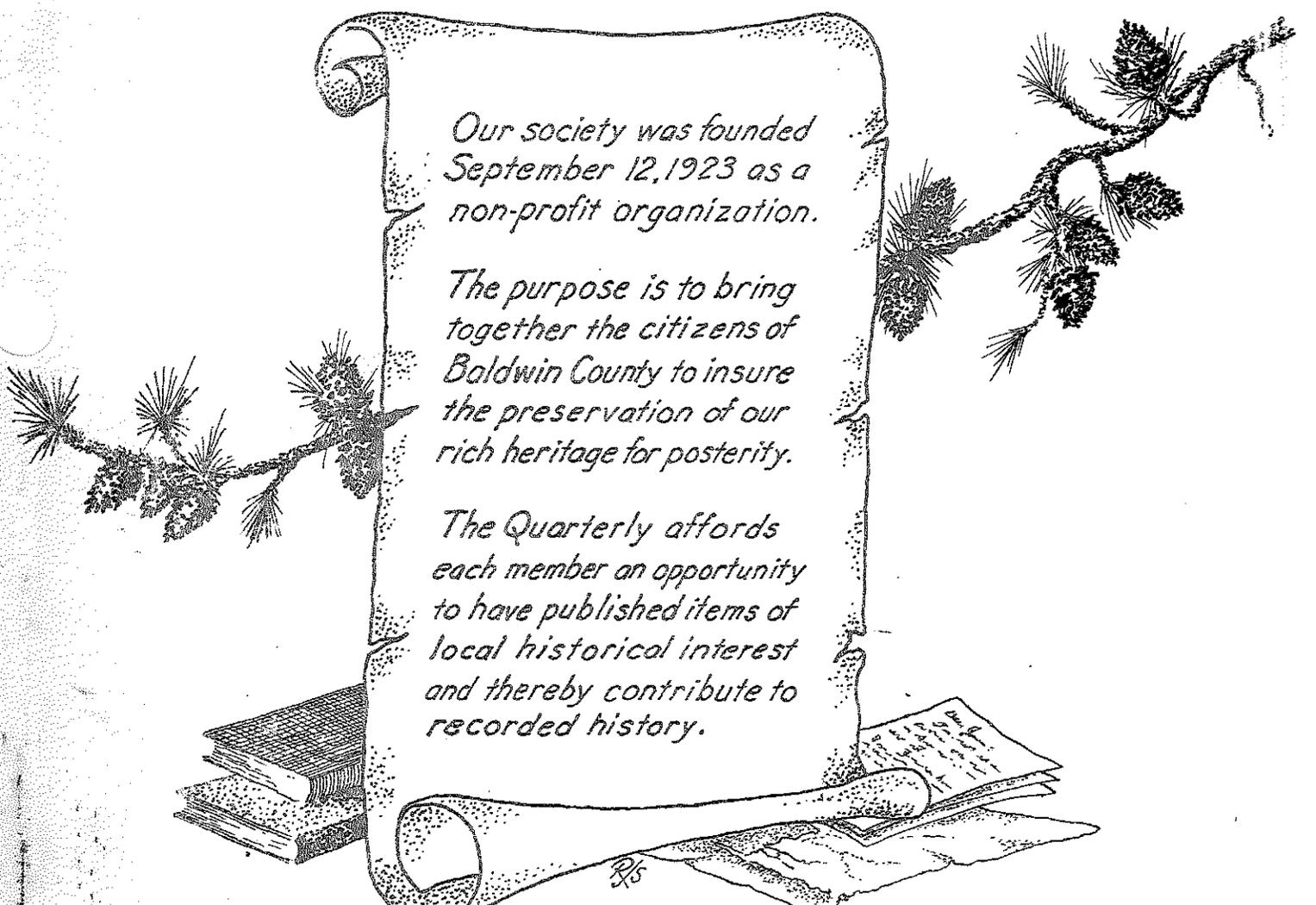
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The Quarterly

VOLUME III

No. 1

OCTOBER 1975



*Our society was founded
September 12, 1923 as a
non-profit organization.*

*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

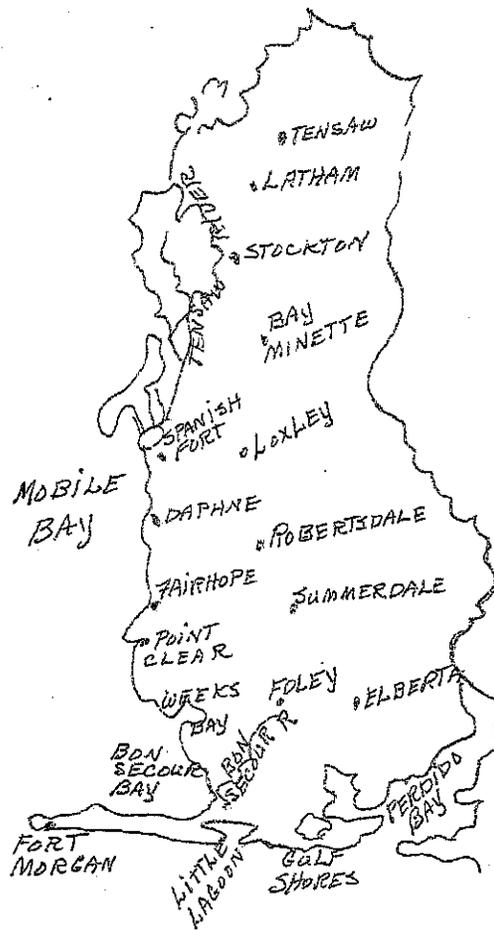
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. Snook, President
Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME III

NUMBER 1

October 1975

The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn H. Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. John M. Snook, Foley, Alabama 36535, or to such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor The Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.

-Author unknown.

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c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1975-1976

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CHRISTMAS LEGENDS

The Christmas Tree - On the night of the Nativity all of Nature gathered gifts for the Christ Child. Birds sang their sweetest notes. Squirrels brought their best nuts and even the rabbits offered Him the warmth of their fur.

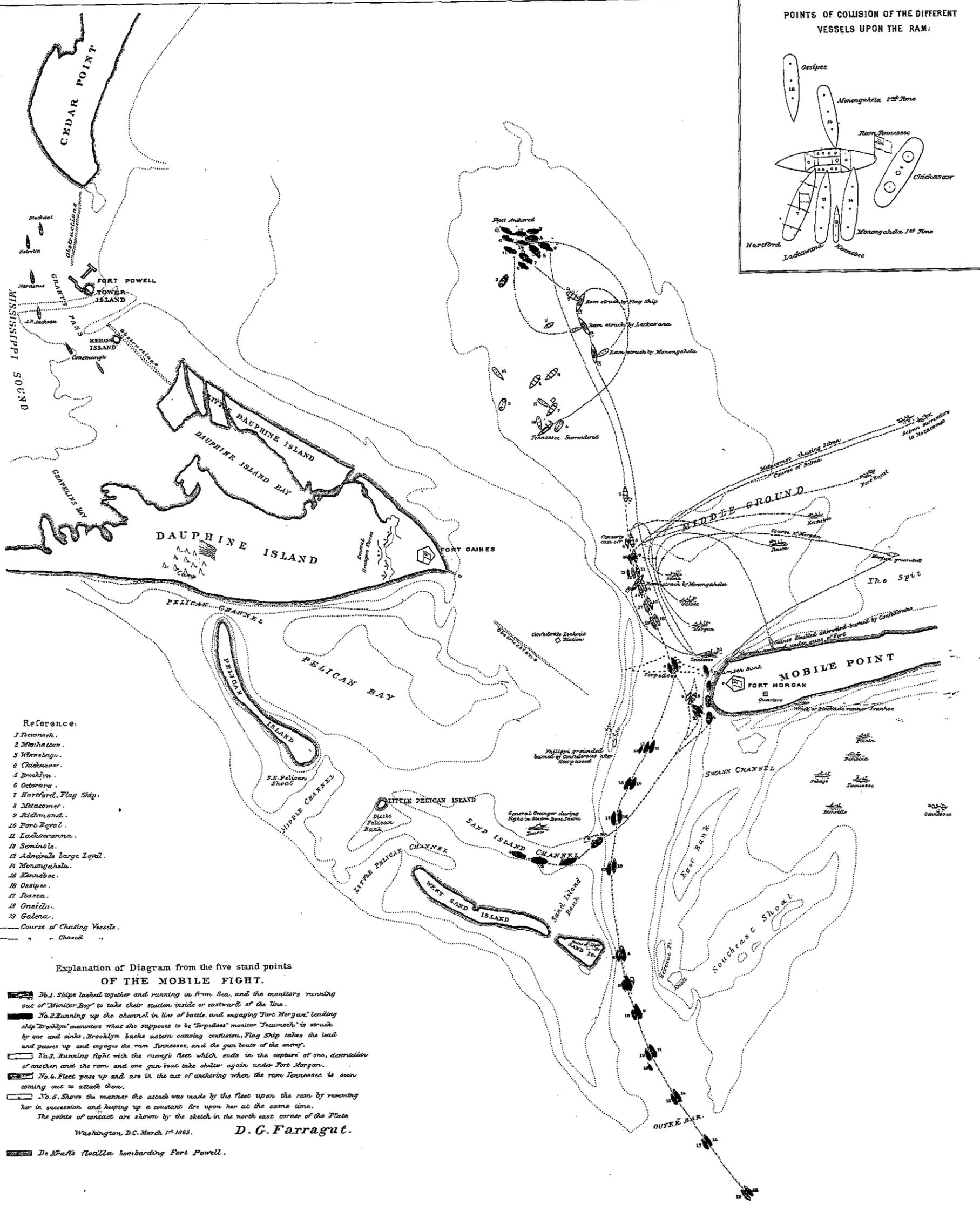
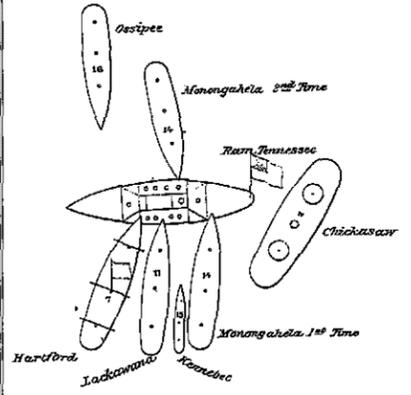
Plants offered their purest blossoms and perfume and trees held forth their delicious fruit. However, the pine had nothing to give.

The angels took note of the great sorrow of the pine tree and of its wish to give. To help this little tree, they brought down stars to light its branches, which gave such a warm and beautiful glow that the tradition is continued into our times in the decoration of evergreens at Christmas.

The Bay Tree -- Legend says the Bay Tree sheltered the Holy Family during a terrible storm and was especially blessed. The branches are brought into the home as a protection against misfortune in many lands.

Man passes away; generations are but shadows; there is nothing stable but truth. --Josiah Quincy, Jr.

POINTS OF COLLISION OF THE DIFFERENT VESSELS UPON THE RAM:



Reference:

- 1 Tennessee.
 - 2 Monitor Bay.
 - 3 Winnebago.
 - 4 Chickasaw.
 - 5 Brooklyn.
 - 6 Octavia.
 - 7 Hartford, Flag Ship.
 - 8 Metacomb.
 - 9 Richmond.
 - 10 Fort Royal.
 - 11 LaSalle.
 - 12 Seminole.
 - 13 Admiral large Levit.
 - 14 Monongahela.
 - 15 Kanawha.
 - 16 Osage.
 - 17 Teasca.
 - 18 Oneida.
 - 19 Galena.
- Course of Chasing Vessels.
— Channel.

Explanation of Diagram from the five stand points OF THE MOBILE FIGHT.

- No. 1. Ships lashed together and running in Arm Sea, and the monitors running out of Monitor Bay to take their station inside or eastward of the line.
- No. 2. Running up the channel in line of battle, and engaging Fort Morgan's leading ship Brooklyn, encounters what she supposes to be Torpedoes' monitor Tennessee is struck by one and sinks, Brooklyn backs astern causing confusion, Flag Ship takes the lead and passes up and engages the ram Tennessee, and the gun boats of the enemy.
- No. 3. Running right with the enemy's fleet which ends in the capture of one, destruction of another and the ram and one gun boat take shelter again under Fort Morgan.
- No. 4. Fleet pass up and are in the act of anchoring when the ram Tennessee is seen coming out to attack them.
- No. 5. Shows the manner the attack was made by the fleet upon the ram by ramming her in succession and keeping up a constant fire upon her at the same time. The points of contact are shown by the sketch in the north east corner of the Plate.

Washington, D.C. March 1st 1865. **D. G. Farragut.**

De A's's flotilla bombarding Fort Powell.

ENTRANCE OF
REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT
IN TO
MOBILE BAY.
AUGUST 5th 1864.

THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

August 1864

Comodore Foxhall A. Parker, USN, The Battle of Mobile Bay,
The Capture of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan (Boston:
Williams & Company, 1878)

Submitted by: W. Frank Laraway

Introduction

While this and other recent submittals on various battles in and around Mobile Bay are reprints and therefore available to readers in original form, it is thought that the account will be much more generally read and appreciated by occurring in The Quarterly. Also, these are many interesting cross references and descriptions that are valuable for other reasons. For example C.C. Andrews description of Blakeley for use in reconstruction and location of the court house there; then in this account, Parker's reference to the history of Mauvilla (Mobile) which was obviously taken from another written history. He matter-of-factly discusses the origin of ~~the name~~ Mobile as coming from Mauvilla. For those who are still searching for the location of the indian village of Mauvilla, the notes not included in this reprint may be of some interest. Even other readings indicate that this Union victory was instrumental in helping Lincoln get reelected at a time when morale was waning.

For quite some time "The Battle of Mobile Bay" had the distinction of being one of the most significant naval battles in U.S. History, though it has since been eclipsed by sea battles of World War II, it should still be of great interest to loyal Navy men. There are few of us who escaped the fantasy of childhood without many times in play repeated "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead". This account not only establishes the true wording but it illustrates the conditions and technology of the Civil War period regarding torpedoes. From time to time even now some of these torpedoes are drug up from the bottom of Mobile Bay to remind us that there was indeed a contest of great ferocity fought here.

For those interested in more detail, names, histories and descriptions, the appendix and notes not included here may be of some interest. They include very detailed list of ships, men, casualties and individual events involved in the battle. Fortunately, the Board of Advisors of this Historical Society has authorized an additional expenditure on reprinted maps for each Quarterly. Several are included of this event.

Appreciation and acknowledgement is again expressed to Mrs. Ruth Warren of the Mobile Public Library in making these materials available for reprint.

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

By Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N.

Fair broke the morn off Mobile Bay;
On Morgan's crest its first beams play;
O'er stately ships, and mirrored deep.
The blushes of the morning creep.

Fair broke the morn; on distant strand
The rippling waters kiss the land;
The spirit of repose rests there,
To greet the morn so bright, so fair.

O, Morn of Peace! no token thou
Of changing scene that greets us now.
Like phantom craft, at given sign,
The stately ships swing into line.

Stately and grand, in dark array,
Slow moves the Fleet for Mobile Bay;
With the first beam of morning sun
Booms o'er the sea the signal gun.

With the first beam of morning sun,
With the first flash of signal gun,
Fierce broke the battle's angry blast,
Through riven hull and shivered mast.

The red-lipped guns their missiles sent
From ships to forts and battlement;
and fiercer, angrier than before,
Like voice of storms, the battle's roar.

Still swells the storm; no line of fire
Stops the stout heart from its desire;
Resistless as the march of Fate,
Slow moves the Fleet to Mobile's Gate.

Slow moves the Fleet: what stops the way,
To bring disaster on the day?
Who dares to deeds of high emprise
Counts not the cost, nor sacrifice!

To these ~~high~~ praise and meed belong
From the celestial sons of song;
Who nobly dares, like Craven strives,
Shall live immortal as the skies.

Dark grew the day; beneath the wave
Bold Braven finds a warrior's grave;
Confused, defenceless, helpless, lay
The Union Fleet near Mobile Bay.

Quickly did foeman's eye discern
The changing tide of battle turn;
On iron ships, on ships of oak,
Anew the scathing tempest broke.

Great souls with the occasion rise,
Inspired by Him who rules the skies;
With faith unshaken, clear eyes see
The means and path to victory.

Lashed to the mast, our great chief saw
The coming crisis of the war;
Quick to divine, and firm as rock,
His great soul rose to meet the shock.

Then from aloft was heard the cry,
"Forward! Why linger here to die?"
We saw the Hartford lead the way--
The ships once more in firm array.

Forward and onward sweeps the Fleet,
By battered forts, fresh foes to meet;
O'er sunken mines, that strew the bay,
Through shot and shell, that round us play.

Like lions, crouching in their lair,
The foemen's ships in wait lie there,--
With raking cannon guard the way,
Where lay our course, up Mobile Bay.

Short, sharp, decisive was the stroke,
As through their serried line we broke;
Victorious, at noon of day,
Anchored our Fleet in Mobile Bay.

THE
BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY
AND
CAPTURE OF FORTS MORGAN, GAINES, AND POWELL

That arm of the Gulf of Mexico, which, extending for thirty-five miles into the state of Alabama, and varying in width from seven to fifteen miles, is known as Mobile Bay, will ever be regarded with interest by the student of history; for there is scarcely a rood of its shores but has served as the last resting-place of one of the early discoverers, while the bay itself derives its name from the Indian town of Mauvilla, whose governor, the gigantic Tascaluea, received Hernando de SOTO, seated, while all around him stood, and his standard bearer unfolded that banner which excited the astonishment of the Spaniards, and was so soon to be waved defiantly in their midst: for in Mauvila's blood-stained streets it was that, among other cavaliers of note, De SOTO's two nephews fell.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Mobile Bay fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards, alternately; in 1812, it was taken possession of by the United States troops and annexed to the Mississippi Territory, and, in 1819, it became included within the limits of the state of Alabama.

On the 15th of September, 1814, the stillness that usually hangs over its sluggish waters was for the first time broken by the roar of heavy artillery, (for it was on that day that the British squadron, under PERCY, was repulsed in its attack on the little redoubt called Fort Bowyer, with a loss of one vessel, the Hermes, and over two hundred men); and, on August 5, 1864, it was rudely awakened from its half-century slumber by the noise of the great battle which it has become my province to describe.

Alabama, having thrown her sword into the scale of the Southern Confederacy in January, 1861, turned her first thoughts toward the security of her only seaport, Mobile. To this end Governor MOORE seized upon the United States arsenal in the city, and garrisoned, with state troops, forts Morgan and Gaines. As those forts, being at the entrance of Mobile Bay, were the keys to Mobile from the gulf side, a brief description of their condition and armament must now be given. Fort Morgan, on the side of old Fort Bowyer, is a pentagonal, bastioned work, built of brick, whose full scarp wall is four feet, eight inches thick. It is located on the main land, at the west end of Mobile Point, and mounted, at the time of the passage of FARRAGUT's fleet, eighty-six guns of various calibres, consisting of rifled thirty-twos, ten-inch columbiads, and two seven and eight-inch Brooks rifles. In each of its bastion-flanks were two smooth-bore twenty-four pounders. Twenty-nine additional guns were placed in exterior batteries of which the most formidable, "the water battery," bore two rifled thirty-twos, four ten-inch columbiads, and one eight-inch Brook's rifle. Within the fort was a citadel,

containing quarters for soldiers, whose brick walls, loop-holed for musketry, were four feet in thickness. The garrison of the fort, including officers and men, numbered six hundred and forty.

Fort Gaines, erected on the ruins of Fort Tombigbee, stands at the eastern extremity of Dauphine Island, three nautical miles in a west-northwest direction from Fort Morgan. It is built of brick, in the form of a star, with semi-detached scarp five feet thick, and small works, at angles, for flank defence. When invested by General Granger, it had forty-four gun platforms laid, but upon only thirty of them were guns mounted, of which three were columbiads, and the rest thirty-two and twenty-four pounders. Its garrison consisted of forty-six officers and eight hundred and eighteen men.

On the flats, to the southward and eastward of Fort Gaines, innumerable piles were driven, to obstruct the passage of small vessels and from these, two lines of torpedoes extended toward Fort Morgan, whose eastern limit was marked by a large red buoy. The channel between this and the fort was left open for blockade-runners, and, being but a few hundred yards wide, forced every vessel using it to pass close to the fort.

Such were the works, and such the means employed for guarding the main ship-channel; but, about six nautical miles northwest of Fort Gaines, there is a narrow cut for light-draught vessels, called Grant's Pass, which it was also deemed necessary to prevent the blockading fleet from getting possession of. For this purpose, between Cedar Point and Little Dauphine Island, on an islet of mostly made-land, covering an area of about half an acre, the Confederates had begun the construction of a redoubt, which they called Fort Powell. The front face of the work was nearly completed, and in a defensible condition, mounting one eight-inch columbiad, and one six and four-tenths and two seven-inch Brook's rifles. The face looking toward Fort Gaines was about half finished, its parapets being nearly complete, while its galleries and traverses had only been framed. The rear face was without parapets, and the ten-inch columbiad and seven-inch Brook's rifle mounted there were exposed from the platform up. This part of the fort was encumbered with a large quantity of lumber, which was being used in the construction of galleries, magazines, &c.

Inside of these defences, to the northward of, and about five hundred yards distant from Fort Morgan, lay the iron-clad steamer Tennessee, two hundred and nine feet in length, and forty-eight feet broad, with an iron spur projecting beyond her bow, at a depth of two feet below the water-line, which made her, in public estimation, the most formidable ram of her time; yet, not trusting to ramming alone for victory, she carried in her casemate--whose sloping sides, covered with armor varying in thickness from five to six inches, were supposed to be impenetrable to shot--six Brook's rifled cannon. Of these, two were pivot and the others broadside guns, the former throwing solid projectiles of one hundred and ten pounds weight; the latter, solid projectiles of ninety-five pounds weight. The ports, of which there were ten, were so strong that the pivot guns could be fought in broadside, sharp on the bow quarter, and on a direct line with the keel. Her vital defect was her steering gear, which was badly arranged and much exposed. As but little is known, outside of the state of Alabama, of the history of this vessel, which bore the whole brunt of the battle on the Confederate side

After the Union fleet had fairly passed the forts, the following resume of it cannot fail to prove interesting, I am sure, to the majority of my hearers assembled here to-night. She was built at Selma, on the Alabama River, in the winter of 1863-64, and, so soon as her frame was put together, was towed to Mobile to receive her armor and armament, both of which, it is said, were made of iron taken from the ground early in 1863, at the very time that the timber was being cut in the forest, which, after passing through the hands of the shipwright, was used in the construction of her hull. About four months were consumed in putting on her plating, and this made her mean draught of water a little less than thirteen feet.

On her trial trip, in March, 1864, her speed was set down at eight knots; "but this was afterward reduced to six, by the increased draught caused by her heavy battery and ammunition, and the supply of fuel required to be placed on board, after she was taken down the bay."

And now, the ram being ready, the great problem to solve was, how to get her over Dog River Bar, on which, at high tide, the depth of water was but eight feet. To effect this, long wooden tanks, or caissons, called, in nautical language, camels, were prepared, so fashioned as to fit tightly to the Tennessee's bottom. These were to be placed on either side of the vessel, sunk by being filled with water, and then lashed securely in their places with heavy chains, after which, the water being pumped out, they would rise by their buoyancy, and of course lift the ship with them, if the lashings held.

The camels were just pronounced by their designer ready for service, when they were fired and destroyed; yet, not discouraged thereby, the Confederates set to work with a will to fell trees for the making of others, which being successfully accomplished, the Tennessee, in May, 1864, was raised some seven feet out of water, and carried across the bar into Mobile Bay.

Near the Tennessee were anchored three wooden gunboats, viz., the Morgan, the Gaines, and the Selma. The Morgan carried one sixty-three hundred weight eight -inch gun, and five fifty-seven hundred weight thirty-two pounders; the Selma, three eight-inch Paixhans, and one-old-fashioned heavy thirty-two pounder, converted to a rifle and banded at the breech, throwing a solid projectile weighing about sixty pounds.

During the time that the Alabamians were putting their forts into the condition described above, the assembling their vessels, they were almost unmolested. A small squadron, it is true, had been dispatched, early in May, 1861, to blockade Mobile Bay, which Fort Morgan "welcomed by displaying, under the Confederate flag, an United States ensign with its union down," and, after the capture of New Orleans, that squadron was augmented until it had reached the proportions of a fleet; but it was not until every stronghold on the Mississippi had fallen into our hands, and the Confederacy was thereby cut in twain, that the government seriously directed its attention to the reduction of Mobile.

Accordingly, on January 20, 1864, we find Farragut, who possessed all its confidence, making a reconnoissance of the defences of Mobile Bay, and thus writing of them to the Navy Department:

"I went in over the bar in the gunboat Octorora, Lieutenant-Commander LOWE, taking the Itasca in company as a precaution against accident. We passed up to Sand Island, and laid abreast of the lighthouse on it. The day was uncommonly fine and the air very clear. We were distant from the forts three and three and a half miles, and could see everything distinctly. I am satisfied that if I had one iron-clad at this time I could destroy their whole force in the bay, and reduce the forts at my leisure, by co-operation with our land forces, --say five thousand men. We must have about two thousand five hundred men in the rear of each fort, to make regular approaches by land, and to prevent the garrison's receiving supplies and reinforcements; the fleet to run the batteries, and fight the flotilla in the bay.

"But without iron-clads, we should not be able to fight the enemy's vessels of that class with much prospect of success, as the latter would lie on the flats, where our ships could not go to destroy them. Wooden vessels can do nothing with them, unless by getting within one hundred or two hundred yards, so as to ram them or pour in a broadside.

"The iron-clad Nashville, I am told by a refugee, will not be ready before March; and he says Buchanan made a speech to his men, saying that as soon as she is finished, he will raise the blockade, etc. It is depressing to see how easily false reports circulate, and in what a state of alarm the community is kept by the most absurd rumors. If the department could get one or two of the iron-clads here, it would put an end to this state of things, and restore confidence to the people of the ports now in our possession.

"I feel no apprehension about Buchanan's raising the blockade of Mobile; but with such a force as he has in the bay, it would be unwise to take in our wooden vessels, without the means of fighting the enemy on an equal footing.

"By reference to the chart, you will see how small a space there is for the ships to manoeuvre."

Early in May, the Tennessee, having been floated upon camels, as we have said, over Dog River Bar, steamed across the bay in full view of the blockading fleet; and Farragut seems to have been greatly impressed with her warlike appearance. "Unless she fails in some particular," he reports to the department, "I fear it will be much more difficult to take Mobile than it would have been one week ago."

Day by day now, however, the rear-admiral's spirits rose, as fresh vessels reported to him, and on the 12th of July he issued general order number ten, wherein, after prescribing the manner in which the ships shall be "stript for the conflict," he says:

"The vessels will run past the forts in couples, lashed side by side, as hereinafter designated. The flag-ship will lead, and steer from Sand Island north by east by compass, until abreast of Fort Morgan; then northwest half north until past the Middle Ground; then north by west; and the others, as designated in the drawing, will follow in due line, until ordered to anchor, but the bow and quarter line must be preserved, to give the chase-guns a fair range; and each vessel must be kept astern of the broadside of the next ahead. Each vessel

will keep a very little on the starboard quarter of her next ahead, and when abreast of the fort will keep directly astern, and, as we pass the fort, will take the same distance on the port quarter of the next ahead, to enable the stern-guns to fire clear of the next vessel astern.

"It will be the object of the admiral to get as close to the fort as possible before opening fire; the ships, however, will open fire with their chase and other guns, as fast as they can be brought to bear, the moment the enemy opens upon us. Use short fuses for the shell and shrapnel, and, as soon as within three or four hundred yards, give the grape. It is understood that heretofore we have fired too high; but with grape-shot it is necessary to elevate a little above the object, as grape will dribble from the muzzle of the gun.

"If one or more of the vessels be disabled, their partners must carry them through, if possible; but if they cannot, then the next astern must render the required assistance; but as the admiral contemplates moving with the flood-tide, it will only require sufficient power to keep the crippled vessels in the channel.

"Vessels that can must place guns upon the poop and topgallant fore-castle, and in the tops, on the starboard side. Should the enemy fire grape, they will remove the men from the topgallant fore-castle and poop to the guns below, until out of grape range.

"The howitzers must keep up a constant fire with shrapnel, from the time they can reach until out of range."

On July 29, general order number ten was supplemented by these, FARRAGUT's last written instructions to his commanders before engaging: "Should any vessel be disabled to such a degree that her consort is unable to keep her in her station, she will drop out of line to the westward, and not embarrass the vessels next astern by attempting to regain her station. Should she repair damages, so as to be able to re-enter the line of battle, she will take her station in the rear, as close to the last vessel as possible.

"So soon as the vessels have passed the fort and kept away northwest, they can cast off the gunboats, at the discretion of the senior officer of the two vessels, and allow them to proceed up the bay, to cut off any of the enemy's gunboats that may be attempting to escape to Mobile. There are certain black buoys placed by the enemy from the piles on the west side of the channel, across it towards Fort Morgan. It being understood that there are torpedoes and other obstructions of the eastermost buoy, which is clear of all obstructions."

While all this was happening afloat, the great general who, after he had taken Vicksburg in violation of every recognized military principle, and beaten Bragg at Missionary Ridge, was invested with supreme command ashore, failed not to recognize the importance of massing troops in Alabama, to co-operate with the fleet. "Assuming," says ANDREWS, "that the Red River expedition would be successful, GRANT, on the 31st of March, 1864, in a despatch to BANKS, expressed the opinion that, after reserving a force sufficient to guard the Mississippi River, he (BANKS) would have left, according to the last

returns, a force of over thirty thousand effective men, with which to move against Mobile; to which he expected to add five thousand men from Missouri. If, however, he continued, you think the force here state (sic) too small to hold the territory regarded as necessary to hold, I would say, concentrate at least twenty-five thousand men of your present command for operations against Mobile; with these, and such other additions as I can give you from elsewhere, lose no time in making a demonstration, to be followed by an attack."

The defeat of BANKS, however, inspired the Confederates west of the Mississippi to such a degree, that they at once assumed the offensive; so that General CANBY, BANKS's successor, finding ample employment for all his forces in Arkansas and Louisiana, was unable to carry out GRANT's instructions, especially as he had been compelled to send six thousand men of his command to Washington, then menaced by EARLY. GRANT thereupon postponed his contemplated movement upon Mobile to a more convenient season, contenting himself, meanwhile, with sending an order to CANBY to dispatch to FARRAGUT the troops necessary to invest forts Gaines and Morgan. Circumstances, however, making it impossible for CANBY to spare men enough to invest both forts at once, it was agreed, at FARRAGUT's suggestion, that Gaines should be first invested.

For this purpose, on the afternoon of August 3d, fifteen hundred men were landed on Dauphine Island by the boats, and under cover of the guns of a flotilla commanded by Lieutenant-Commander J.C.P. DeKRAFT.

The troops, which consisted of detachments from the Seventy-seventh Illinois, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Ninety-sixth Ohio, Third Maryland Dis-mounted Cavalry, and DOBB's Colored Regiment of Engineers, under the immediate orders of Brigadier-General McGLENNIS, and accompanied by General Gordon GRANGER as commander-in-chief, took up their march, the moment they reached the shore, for Fort Gaines, distant from them fifteen miles. Their progress through the heavy sand was slow and laborious, and when night shut in, with a drenching rain, so intense was the darkness that "three times the skirmish line got in rear of the main column." They pushed forward with spirit, however, until midnight, and then, at the word of command, threw themselves down on the wet ground without a murmur, and slept the sweet sleep of the weary, until awakened by the bugles of the morrow, when they resumed their march, and, before the day closed, were intrenched about the fort, their skirmish line being less than half a mile from it.

At sunrise, on the 5th Fort Gaines opened fiercely upon the besiegers; but, an hour later, the sharp crack of its rifles was hushed by the loud, continuous roar of artillery on the opposite side of the channel, where the magnificent spectacle presented itself of FARRAGUT's fleet, wreathed in smoke,--its leading vessels one sheet of fire from their starboard batteries,--forcing the passage of Fort Morgan.

From the day general order number ten was promulgated, up to the very moment of conflict, the greatest activity had prevailed in the Union fleet, all of whose vessels had, in turn, visited Pensacola, (but a few hours' sail from Mobile,) to get ready for the fray. In the ships carrying spars, nothing above the topmasts was left standing, and the Richmond had wisely struck and landed even her topmasts and topsail yards. On the outside of each vessel, in the wake of her engines and boilers, chain cables were ranged fore and aft, and, inside,

sand bags were placed, from stem to stern, and from the berth to the spar deck; and, in short, every contrivance that Yankee ingenuity could suggest was resorted to for the protection of the vessels and their crews from shot and shell, from splinters and falling spars.

FARRAGUT had fully intended to run into the bay on the day the troops were landed on Dauphine Island, but his design was frustrated by the non-arrival of the monitor Tecumseh, until the evening of August 4th, when she steamed in and took up her anchorage in the Sand Island channel, with her consorts, the Winnebago, Manhattan, and Chickasaw.

On the following morning, at four o'clock, the wooden vessels, which were anchored three miles and a half south southeast of the ironclads, commenced getting under way, and forming double column, or column of twos lashed together, the starboard vessels of which were the Brooklyn, Hartford, Richmond, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Ossipee, and Oneida; the port ones, the Octorora, Metacomet, Port Royal, Seminole, Kennebec, Itasca, and Galena.

The inboard and starboard waist and quarter boats of many of the vessels of the fleet had been left at Pensacola; the others were being carried (lowered to the water's edge), or towed, out of harms way, on the port side of the column, with the exception of the little Loyal, the admiral's steam barge, which, with its saucy howitzer in the bows, was making its way into rebeldom unaided.

As the Brooklyn had four chase-guns, and was provided with a torpedo-catcher, FARRAGUT, at the instance of his captains, had given her the lead. "They urged it upon me," he says in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, "because, in their judgement, the flag-ship ought not to be too much exposed. This I believe to be an error; for, apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flag-ship, and such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful."

The Hartford, a vessel already of historic fame from her having borne the flag of FARRAGUT at New Orleans, was destined to bear it again in triumph on this memorable occasion. She was a screw-ship of the second class, with full sail-power, and of nineteen hundred tons burden; her extreme length being two hundred and twenty-five feet, her greatest breadth of beam forty-four, and her mean draught of water with everything in, sixteen feet three inches. Her engines were direct-acting, developing a speed of eight knots, and her greatest speed, under sail and steam combined, was eleven knots. Her armament consisted of eighteen nine-inch Dahlgrens, two one hundred-pounder Parrotts, and one thirty-pounder Parrott; and the whole weight of solid projectiles thrown by her at a broadside was nine hundred and eighty pounds.

The Brooklyn and the Richmond were sister ships to the Hartford; the Lackawanna and Monongahela about five hundred tons smaller; and, from the Monongahela, the vessels of the fleet gradually decreased in size and armament, until we reach the little Itasca, of five hundred tons, with a battery of one eleven-inch gun, two thirty-two pounders, of fifty-seven hundred weight, two twenty-pounder Parrotts, and one twelve-pounder Dahlgren.

The Tecumseh and the Manhattan were single-turreted monitors of the burden of five hundred and fifty tons, whose extreme length was two hundred and twenty-five feet, and extreme beam forty-three feet. The diameter of their ten-inch turrets, in the clear, was twenty-one feet, and each turret carried two fifteen-inch guns. Their side-armor was five, their deck-armor two inches thick, and the height of their decks above water eighteen inches.

The Chickasaw and the Winnebago were not so heavily armored as their consorts, and differed from them in having two turrets each, and in their light draught of water, which was but six feet. In each of their turrets were mounted two eleven-inch guns.

The total weight of metal of the advancing fleet was fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-six pounds; that thrown by it at a broadside, nine thousand two hundred and eighty-eight pounds.

As soon as the vessels were in position, they hoisted an ensign at each mast-head, and steered for the Sand Island channel, the monitors joining them, as they crossed "the outer bar," and forming in column of vessels, on their starboard side, abreast of the Brooklyn, Hartford, and Richmond.

The morning was a beautiful one, the sea smooth, and the sky unclouded; and, as the fleet steamed steadily up the main ship-channel,--drum answering drum from van to rear, in hoarse summons to the officers and men of each ship to assemble at their quarters,--DeKRAFT, who was watching it from the mast-head of the Conemaugh, was struck with its "stately appearance and compact order." "I noticed also, with great satisfaction," he remarks, "that a light breeze was springing up from the westward, which must certainly blow the smoke from our guns, as soon as they opened, full upon the fort and batteries."

At six o'clock, the Confederate vessels, upon signal from their admiral, emerged from behind the fort, and took position, in single echelon, across the channel, with their port batteries bearing upon our fleet. The Selma, on the right, was in advance, and farthest to the northward; while the ram Tennessee, on the left, rested a little to the westward of the red buoy, and close to the inner line of torpedoes, upon which, as the tide was flood, there was no danger of her drifting.

About this time, too, the steamers Genessee, Pinola, Pembina, Sebago, Tennessee, and Bienville came to anchor to the southward and eastward of Fort Morgan, and opened fire upon it. The station assigned to them was to the northward of the Southeast Shoal, as close to Mobile Point as they could get, so that they might, in a measure, keep down the fire of the fort, while the fleet was passing it; but through some misunderstanding, perhaps on the part of their senior officer Lieutenant-Commander GRAFTON, they were anchored at such a respectful distance from the shore as to render their fire useless.

At forty-seven minutes past six, the Tecumseh, which was then in the lead, about three hundred yards from the Brooklyn and sharp on her starboard bow, fired her guns, merely for the purpose of sealing them, and then loaded each with sixty pounds of powder and a steel shot, in readiness to engage the ram.

At six minutes past seven, the fort opened, and was replied to by the Brooklyn, and, in a few minutes thereafter, the action became general on both sides.

The scene from the Conemaugh was now grand beyond all description: the forts, batteries, and monitors enveloped in smoke, made luminous by the flashes of their guns; the wooden vessels in plain view, vomiting fire from stem to stern; and the grand old admiral in the port main rigging of the Hartford, just below the futtock staff, reclining, as it were, in a sort of bridle or swing passed around his back and under his arms, whose ends were fastened to the futtock shrouds, --one hand grasped the rigging, and in the other he held a marine glass; and thus, without danger of losing his hold or footing, he could turn easily in every direction, and see all that was passing below him, on the water and on the land.

Beneath him, on the poop, was his fleet-captain, Percival DRAYTON, an officer noted for his professional ability and zeal for the service; and, in the top above his head, leaning against the rail, stood his trusty pilot, Martin FREEMAN, whose services should ever be remembered with gratitude by the republic. Communicating, through a speaking-tube with the deck of the Hartford, and signaling with his hands to the commanding officer of her consort, Lieutenant-Commander JOUETT, who stood on the starboard wheel-house of his vessel, he piloted the flag-ship, amid all the vicissitudes of battle, with a calmness and intrepidity truly heroic.

And indeed, throughout the whole fleet, a spirit of devotion to duty was manifested worthy of the descendants of the men who had blown up the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, followed PERRY and McDONOUGH on lakes Erie and Champlain, and burned a Mexican schooner moored to the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa.

The signal quartermaster, with his flags at hand, kept his glass steadily fixed upon the flag-ship. What cared he for shot or shell, if the signals of the admiral were but truly transmitted or replied to?

The helmsman, with his hands grasping the spokes of the wheel, had ears along for his captain and the pilot. "Starboard a little!" "Port a little!" he cried from time to time, echoing the orders of his superiors.

The leadsmen in the chains gave out their soundings as coolly and deliberately as if they were entering a friendly harbor, and, mingling with the cries of the helmsman, as the water shoaled, came their warning words, "By the mark, three!" or, "A quarter less four!" in the musical tones so dear to seamen.

The bronzed veteran and the old salt who had seen service in Mexico and China stood side by side, at the guns, with the young marine officer and the boy-graduate of the academy, and each had equal faith in the other; for all knew that to die for one's country, when need be, is not only "sweet and decorous," but strictly according to navy teaching, and "the usage of the sea-service."

And in this faith all went to their posts, prepared to obey the regulations and "fight courageously;" for, in a fleet where a single shell, exploding in the boiler of a vessel, might subject the engineers and firemen to the fate of Marsyas, or a torpedo or infernal, exploding under her bottom, send all hands journeying ad astra, no one could properly be considered a non-combatant.

The morale of the Union fleet, then, was what the French would call superb; all, from the highest to the lowest, placing implicit faith in FARRAGUT, and all prepared to take any risks when led by him. Thus, while the captain of the Winnebago was coolly walking back and forth on the bridge of his vessel, giving orders, first to the gunners of one turret, then to those of the other, how to direct their fire, a negro seaman, probably stationed at the life buoy was as coolly promenading the poop-deck of the Galena. Seemingly unconscious of all that was passing around him, this man, with his hands uplifted to heaven, was loudly singing a negro hymn. God knows what thoughts were passing through his mind on this his day of jubilee!

At a quarter past seven, the flag-ship signalled to the wooden vessels, closer order, when the column was closed as compactly as possible, the bows of each pair of vessels being within a few yards of the vessels next ahead, and a little on their starboard quarter.

The fleet was now heading a point to the left of Fort Morgan, its rear being past Sand Island, and the van within half a mile of the water battery, whose galling fire, as well as that of the Confederate squadron could only be replied to by the bow-chasers of its leading vessels.

By half past seven, the Tecumseh, which still maintained her position ahead of the Brooklyn, was well up with the fort, and drawing slowly by the Tennessee, leaving her on the port beam.

At this moment, when the eyes of all were riveted upon the ironclads, expecting to see them hotly engaged so soon as the Tecumseh should have passed the lines of torpedoes intervening between them, the Brooklyn and the Hartford poured a broadside into Fort Morgan, driving the enemy, helter-skelter, from their barbette and water batteries.

The sight was an inspiriting one, and, in the enthusiasm of the moment, the gallant CRAVEN, who thirsted for the honor of engaging the ram singly, give the fatal order, Hard a-starboard! and dashed straight at her, his course taking him to the westward of the large red buoy.

The bow gun of the Tennessee, loaded with a steel bolt weighing one hundred and forty pounds, was kept steadily trained upon the monitor as she advanced. "Do not fire, Mr. WHARTON," cried Captain JOHNSTON, of the Tennessee, to the lieutenant in charge of her first division, "until the vessels are in actual contact." "Aye, aye, sir" was the cool response of WHARTON, as he stepped to the breech of the bow gun, "in expectation of a deadly fight at close quarters." Scarce were the words uttered, when the Tecumseh, reeling to port as from an earthquake shock, foundered, head foremost, with almost every soul on board, destroyed by a torpedo. A few of her crew were observed to leap wildly from her turret; for an instant her screw was seen revolving in

air--and then there was nothing left to show that the Tecumseh had ever formed one of that proud Union fleet but a small boat washed from her deck, and a number of half-drowned men struggling fiercely for life in the seething waters which had closed over their vessel forever.

Such was the fate of the Tecumseh!

Short shrift had they who went down with her! Yet, short as the time of her foundering was, it has furnished us with one of those magnificent episodes of war which make famous the annals of nations.

CRAVEN and Mr. John COLLINS, the pilot of the Tecumseh, met, as their vessel was sinking beneath them, at the foot of the ladder leading to the top of the turret.

Great and good men often err; but they differ from ordinary mortals in this, that they are willing to atone for their errors, even with their lives, if necessary. It may be, then that CRAVEN, in the nobility of his soul, --for all know he was one of nature's noblemen, --it may be, I say, that in the nobility of his soul, the thought flashed across him that it was through no fault of his pilot that the Tecumseh was in this peril: he drew back. "After you, pilot," said he, grandly.

"There was nothing after me," relates Mr. COLLINS, who fortunately lived to tell this tale of heroism; "when I reached the upmost round of the ladder, the vessel seemed to drop from under me."

Yet CRAVEN's words, carried to Heaven by approving angels as evidence of men's humanity to man, will live forever in the book of life, with no tear on the page to efface the record.

Therefore the navy points with exultation--not regret--to the buoy off Fort Morgan, which watches over his iron tomb.

"His sword is rust,
His body dust,
His soul is with the saints, we trust."

Beholding the disaster to the Tecumseh, the Brooklyn stopped. "What is the matter with the Brooklyn?" asked the admiral, anxiously; "Freeman, she must have plenty of water there."

"Plenty of water, and to spare, admiral," replied the sturdy pilot; "but her screw is moving: I think she is going ahead again, sir."

Ahead again! If that were true, it were glorious news indeed! But no! By heaven, she backs! Backs full upon the flag-ship; thus arresting the advance of the whole fleet; so that the rear presses upon the van, the van upon the rear, and all is disorder and confusion.

The enemy, not slow to comprehend this condition of affairs, take advantage of their opportunity, and, manning all the guns from which they have so recently been driven, pour in a murderous fire upon our fleet, which meets with but a feeble fire in return.

"At this critical moment," writes an eye-witness, "the batteries of our ships were almost silent, while the whole of Mobile Point was a living line of flame." The slightest vacillation then on the part of the admiral, and the battle would have been lost, and the greater part of the fleet destroyed.

But FARRAGUT was equal to the emergency. His great qualities as a commander, which were apparent to all who were near him in times of extreme peril, were never more conspicuous than on this trying occasion. Danger there was, and disaster there might be ahead, he knew, but astern were sure defeat and dishonor; and for America's great admiral--the man who was born to be a hero--there could be but one course to steer, that leading straight into Mobile Bay, where the Confederate vessels were awaiting him.

But between him and the Confederates interposed the Brooklyn, and how to get by her was the question; for she lay right athwart the Hartford's hawse, bows on to Fort Morgan.

Then was made manifest the soundness of the admiral's judgement in lashing his vessels together by pairs; for the Hartford going ahead, while the Metacomet backed, the bows of the former were swung to the westward, until clear of the Brooklyn's stern, when both vessels gathered headway. As they were slowly passing the Brooklyn her captain reported "a heavy line of torpedoes across the channel."

"Damn the torpedoes!" was the emphatic reply of FARRAGUT. "JOUETT, full speed! Four bells, Captain DRAYTON." And the Hartford, as if eager to bear the admiral's flag to the front, bounded forward "like a thing of life," and, increasing her speed at each instant, crossed both lines of torpedoes, going over the ground at the rate of nine miles an hour; for so far had she drifted to the northward and westward while her engines were stopped, as to make it impossible for the admiral, without heading directly on to Fort Morgan, to obey his own instructions to "pass eastward of the eastermost buoy."

As soon as he could get his vessel's head to the northward, ALDEN, the captain of the Brooklyn, "pushed up the channel at full speed, in the Hartford's wake," and, during the fight which ensued with the Confederate ram, displayed his usual gallantry. A good seaman, a skillful officer, whose battle-record attests his bravery, his hesitancy at "Mobile's Gate" must needs be ascribed to an error of judgement, since all will admit that in many a stubborn fight elsewhere he served the Republic well.

While "the guardian of the fleet," as one of the officers who served under him appropriately styles FARRAGUT, was engaged in extricating it from its perilous position, he was not unmindful of the survivors of the Tecumseh, whom he beheld in the water near by, "Send a boat, JOUETT," said he, "and pick up the poor fellows." JOUETT, in expectation of the order, had already dispatched a boat on this humane mission, in charge of Acting Ensign (now Lieutenant-Commander) Henry C. NIELDS. Starting from the port quarter of the Metacomet, and steering the boat himself, this mere boy pulled directly under the battery of the Hartford, and around the Brooklyn, to within a few hundred yards of the fort, exposed to the fire of both friends and foes.

After he had gone a little distance from his vessel, he seemed suddenly to reflect that he had no flag flying, when he dropped the yoke-ropes, picked up a small ensign from the bottom of the boat, and, unfurling it from its staff, which he shipped in a socket made for it in the sternsheets, he threw it full to the breeze, amid the loud cheers of his men. "I can scarcely describe," says an officer of the Tennessee, "how I felt at witnessing this most gallant act. The muzzle of our gun was slowly raised, and the bolt intended for the Tecumseh flew harmlessly over the heads of that glorious boat's crew, far down in the line of our foes."

After saving Ensign ZETLICH, eight men, and the pilot, NIELDS, turned, and pulling for the fleet, succeeded in reaching the Oneida, where he remained until the close of the action.

The order of battle being restored, through FARRAGUT's indomitable pluck and decision of character, the Union fleet sped swiftly by Fort Morgan, each vessel, as she got fairly abreast of the fort, pouring into it such a shower of shell, shrapnel, grape, and canister as, for the time, completely silenced its batteries; and although many of the vessels were repeatedly hulled by the enemy's missiles, as they drew near to or receded from the fort, yet all escaped serious damage, with the exception of the Oneida, which, being the starboard rear vessel of the column, was exposed to the concentrated fire of every gun on Mobile Point not previously dismantled or disabled.

She was almost by the fort, however, when a rifled shell passed through her chain armor, and entering the starboard boiler exploded in it, causing sad havoc among the firemen and coal-heavers of the watch below, all of whom were either killed outright or fearfully scalded by the escaping steam. Another shell, exploding in the cabin, cut both wheel-ropes, while a third set fire to the deck above the forward magazine; yet, encouraged by the chivalric bearing of the commander, and the fine example set them by the executive officer and the chief engineer of the ship, the crew of the Oneida behaved splendidly. The relieving tackles were instantly manned, the fire put out, and connection between the starboard the port boiler cut off; and the Oneida, assisted by the Galena, went on as if nothing unusual had happened on board of her, her guns never for a moment ceasing to respond to the really terrific fire of the enemy.

When she got beyond the range of the fort, DeKRAFT signalled to his flotilla to get under way, and approaching Fort Powell as near as the depth of water would permit, anchored his vessels in the form of a crescent, and commenced a vigorous bombardment of the fort, which the Confederates spiritedly replied to.

As the Hartford entered Mobile Bay, the ram "dashed out" at her, and failing to overtake her, turned and made for the Brooklyn, Richmond, and Lackawanna in succession, but missed them all, saluting each, however, as she went by, with a broadside, which did great injury to the vessel, and laid many a brave fellow low, while their fire, in reply, made not the slightest impression on her iron shield.

Then STRONG, in the Monongahela, determined to resort to ramming, and, getting a good position on the Tennessee's beam, he attempted, at full speed, to run her down.

The Tennessee, to avoid being struck amidships, put her helm astarboard, and the two vessels collided at an acute angle, the ram swinging alongside of the Monongahela's consort, the Kennebec, whose sharp cutwater cut her barge in two.

As she lay close aboard to the Kennebec, she succeeded in exploding a shell on that vessel's berth-deck, which killed and wounded several of her officers and men, carried away all her ladders, and so filled the ship with smoke that she was supposed to be on fire, and the alarm sounded. This created some excitement among the crew; which was quickly allayed, however, by the calm, cool conduct of her commanding and other officers.

Passing the Ossipee without firing a gun at her, the ram next steered for the crippled Oneida, and shooting under her stern, fired two broadsides at her in rapid succession, which destroyed her boats and cabin furniture, cut away the greater part of her lower rigging, damaged her mainmast and one of the heavy gun-carriages, and dismounted the twelve-pound howitzer on the poop.

Fortunately the enemy fired high, or there would have been few left on board the Oneida to tell the story of her engagement with the dreaded ram. Among the wounded was the gallant MULLANY, who had volunteered for the fight, and throughout the whole of it given to his officers and crew "A noble example of unflinching courage and heroism."

It was now at an end, so far as the Oneida was concerned, which shortly afterward came to anchor well up the bay, while the Tennessee sought the shelter of Fort Morgan.

During the time that their flag-ship was engaged in her work of destruction, the Confederate gunboats were far from idle. From their position ahead of the Hartford they had been enabled to keep up a most destructive fire upon her, "a single shot from the Selma killing ten and wounding five men at numbers one and two guns." At a little past eight, however, the admiral, observing that all his vessels were clear of the fort, made signal,--Gunboats chase enemy's gunboats. The signal was hardly above the Hartford's deck, when JOUETT, cutting the fasts which bound him to that vessel, started in obedience to it, followed at some distance, by the Itasca, Kennebec, and Port Royal.

The Confederates had no course open to them but retreat, keeping up a heavy fire from their stern guns as they fled. A violent rain squall coming on just then, the Gaines was enabled to seek the cover of the fort, which she reached in a sinking condition, her commanding officer running her on shore, and setting fire to her, to prevent her falling into Union hands.

At nine o'clock, "the Morgan hauled off to starboard," and, at ten minutes past nine, the Selma struck her flag to the Metacomet. She had been well defended. Two of her officers and six of her men were killed and the number of her wounded amounted to ten, among whom was her captain, Lieutenant-Commander MURPHY.

And now, having witnessed with admiration and pride the heroism of the Union fleet in entering Mobile Bay, despite Fort Morgan, the Confederate squadron, and the torpedoes so thickly strewn in its way, we shall contemplate with hardly less pride, and with similar admiration, I am sure, the heroic daring of our brothers in arms on board the Tennessee, who, when the forts were passed, and the Confederate gunboats dispersed, resolved unaided to attempt the forlorn hope of wresting victory from three iron-clads and fourteen wooden vessels.

So soon as the Tennessee reached Fort Morgan, her armor was carefully examined and found intact, while not an officer or man on board of her was injured in the slightest degree, a few shot-holes in her smoke-stack alone telling of her conflict with the Union fleet; these were soon patched, and she steered once more for the Hartford, now lying quietly at anchor about three miles away.

The moment FARRAGUT saw her coming, he signalled to his monitors and largest wooden vessels "to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed; and then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record."

The Monongahela, not having anchored, was the first to make a rush at her, going through the water at full ten miles an hour; yet so bent was Admiral BUCHANAN on the Hartford's destruction that he entirely ignored every other vessel, not deigning to take the slightest notice of the Monongahela's approach until she was close aboard of him, on his port beam. Then he ordered the Tennessee's helm a-port which caused the Monongahela to strike her at a slightly oblique angle; nevertheless the shock of the collision was such that many of the crews of both vessels measured their lengths on their respective decks. "The Tennessee," writes Lieutenant WHARTON, "yielded to the impact, and spun swiftly round, as upon a pivot. I felt as if I were going through the air. What is the matter, Captain JOHNSTON? I asked. We've been rammed, sir, was the response from the pilot-house where he stood."

During the instant of actual contact, the ram fired two shots at her antagonist, piercing her through and through, while the Monongahela's whole broadside, discharged at the casemate of the ram, rolled harmlessly down its sloping sides.

"The Monongahela was hardly clear of us," says WHARTON again, "when a hideous-looking monster came creeping up on our port side, whose slowly revolving turret revealed the cavernous depths of a mammoth gun. Stand clear of the port side! I shouted. A moment after, a thundering report shook us all, while a blast of dense, sulphurous smoke covered our port-holes, and four hundred and forty pounds of iron, impelled by sixty pounds of powder, admitted daylight through our side, where, before it struck us, there had been over two feet of solid wood, covered with five inches of solid iron. This was the only fifteen-inch shot that hit us fair. It did not come through; the inside netting caught the splinters, and there were no casualties from it. I was glad to find myself alive after that shot."

The Lackawanna next bore down upon the Tennessee, and although her stern was stove in to the plank ends, "for the distance of three feet above the water line to five feet below it," no perceptible effect was produced on the ram, beyond giving her a slight list, from which she quickly righted, going on as before, and always heading for the Hartford. Nor did the Hartford shun the encounter; but, following closely in the Lackawanna's wake, she too struck the Tennessee a fearful blow, at the same time throwing her whole port broadside full upon the casemate of the ram, which, like the Monongahela's broadside, failed to injure it in the slightest degree.

Surrounded as she was by enemies, the ram had this advantage, that she could fire or run at every vessel in view, while the Unionists had to be careful not to fire at or come in collision with their own vessels. Indeed, it so happened that the Hartford, while making for the ram a second time, was run into by the Lackawanna, and cut down to within two feet of the water's edge.

Thus, for an hour or more, the Tennessee contended successfully against the whole Union fleet; but, at the expiration of that hour, it became evident, to all on board of her that victory was impossible and defeat certain, unless she could get a second time under the protection of Fort Morgan, for which Captain JOHNSTON, in obedience to Buchanan's orders, then steered.

But by this time, to use the language of FARRAGUT, "she was sore beset." The Manhattan was hanging on her starboard quarter, pounding her with fifteen-inch solid and cored shot; the Winnebago, not far off, saluting her with eleven-inch steel bolts; and the wooden vessels ramming her, one after the other, in quick succession, "with a reckless daring worthy of success." But the vessel that undoubtedly inflicted the most injury upon the ram was the monitor Chickasaw, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander George H. PERKINS, "which hung," said the pilot of the Tennessee, "close under our stern. Move as we would, she was always there, firing the two eleven-inch guns in her forward turret like pocket-pistols, so that she soon had the plates, flying in the air."

Thus, "stormed at by shot and shell," and rammed, every few minutes, by a heavy vessel going at great speed, with three of her wrought-iron port-shutters jammed while half closed, and her steering apparatus, relieving tackles, and smoke-stack shot away, the Tennessee lay, at last, like a log upon the water,--a mere target for her foes.

Then Captain JOHNSTON, repairing to the birth deck, where Admiral BUCHANAN was lying, under the surgeon's hands, with a fractured leg, sorrowfully reported to the admiral that resistance was no longer possible. "Do the best you can, JOHNSTON," was BUCHANAN's reply, "and when all is done, surrender."

When JOHNSTON returned to the pilot-house, he beheld the Ossipee approaching at full speed, while the fire of our vessels was each instant increasing in intensity. The Tennessee had already done her best, and there was no time for dilly-dallying; so, hastening to the top of "the shield," which was exposed to a perfect shower of solid projectiles, this truly brave man hauled down the Confederate ensign with his own hands. ---It has been raised in triumph, it was lowered without dishonor.

The captured officers and men were transferred to the Ossipee, and soon afterward sent to Pensacola; and it is pleasant to know that, to this day, they speak warmly of the hospitality extended to them by their captors.

It will be remembered that, while this fierce naval fight was taking place in Mobile Bay, De KRAFT's flotilla, anchored in Grant's Pass, was busily engaged shelling Fort Powell. During the morning, although the fort was hit several times, no particular damage was done to it; but about two in the afternoon, the Chickasaw, steaming up to within seven hundred yards of its eastern face, commenced a rapid fire with shell and grape, which the enemy was only able to reply to with a single Brook's rifle. A shell, entering one of the sally-ports, passed entirely through the bomb-proof, and buried itself, without exploding, in the opposite wall; another, and another following, burst in the face of the fort, displacing the sand so rapidly that Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAMS, its commandant, became convinced that it would soon be rendered untenable. He therefore telegraphed to Colonel ANDERSON, commanding Fort Gaines, "Unless I can evacuate, I will be compelled to surrender within forty-eight hours."

Anderson's reply was, "Save your garrison when your fort is no longer tenable." At the time this despatch was received, it was growing dark, and the Lieutenant-Colonel instantly decided that it would be better to save his command, and destroy the fort, than to allow both to fall into the enemy's hands. The fleet had not yet moved up to intercept his communications, the tide was low, and he could not expect to find another such favorable opportunity for escaping; so he silently withdrew leaving Lieutenants SAVAGE and JEFFERS to spike the guns, and blow up the fort so soon as he should make signal to them that its garrison had reached the main land. This signal was made about 10:30 p.m., just as De KRAFT and Lieutenant-Commander FRANKLIN, who had arrived during the day with a mail for the fleet, were returning to the Conemaugh in a small gig from a visit to the victorious admiral.

"Now, to find Grant's Pass at night," writes De KRAFT, "it was necessary to steer directly for Fort Powell, which loomed up boldly against the clear sky. When within half a mile of it, a bright port-fire was observed to burn for a few seconds; then a dark column rose suddenly to a great height, and a heavy report and vivid flash announced that Fort Powell had been blown up."

About daylight the next morning, Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAMS marched into Mobile with every officer and man of his command, consisting of two infantry companies of the Thirty-first Alabama, and a detachment of CULPEPER's Battery, in all about one hundred and forty souls.

At the same time, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant POMEROY, commanding the Estrella, hoisted the stars and stripes over the ruins of the fort, and a large force was set to work to remove the obstructions in Grant's Pass, which being soon effected, direct communication by water was once more established between Mobile Bay and New Orleans.

During the morning of the 6th of August, the fleet was occupied in repairing damages; but on the afternoon of that day it began to make preparations for a general bombardment of Fort Gaines on the morrow, the Chickasaw getting under way a little before sunset, and dropping several shells into it, as a forerunner of what was to follow.

The besieging army meanwhile had mounted two thirty-pounder Parrotts and four twelve-pounder rifles, and was hard at work laying down platforms for new guns.

But Admiral FARRAGUT, knowing full well the fort could not hold out long against such a fire as would be brought to bear upon it, and anxious to spare the further effusion of blood, sent a flag-of-truce boat to the fort, as soon as the Chickasaw withdrew from it, with a request that Colonel Anderson and his staff would come to see him on board the Hartford. Colonel ANDERSON accepted the invitation, and was accompanied by Major BROWN, and both were very kindly received by the admiral in his cabin.

There were present at this interview, beside the admiral and the two Confederate officers, Major-General Gordon GRANGER, Captain Perceval DRAYTON, and Major James B. MONTGOMERY, Assistant-Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the thirteenth army corps.

The admiral then said to Colonel ANDERSON that he had sent for him to advise the immediate surrender of the fort. "Surrounded on three sides by my vessels, and on the fourth by the army," said he, "you cannot possibly hold it. Submit, then, like a man to this hard necessity, and prevent further loss of life."

Anderson at once saw the force of the admiral's advice, and appreciated its humanity; but Major BROWN demurred, and wanted to, "fight it out," when FARRAGUT told him he could understand his feelings, and was the last man to advise a surrender as long as there was a hope of preventing it, adding, with much feeling, "Gentlemen, if hard fighting could save that fort, I would advise you to fight to the death; but by all the laws of war, you have not even a chance of saving it." The major admitted it was a forlorn hope, and finally agreed with his colonel that the surrender was necessary, and it was then and there agreed that it should take place on the following morning at nine o'clock.

The officers took a glass of wine together, and signed the surrender, and the meeting broke up, Captain DRAYTON and Major MONTGOMERY being appointed by their respective chiefs to take possession of the fort on the morrow, in the name of the army and navy of the United States.

Accordingly, at nine a.m. on the 7th, DRAYTON and MONTGOMERY were admitted into the fort, and, an hour or two later, the besieging army, conducted by Montgomery, appeared before its walls. Then the garrison marched out and stacked their arms, and the officers delivered up their swords, and Fort Gaines passed into Federal hands, striking its flag to the Navy.

The Confederates were now embarked in transports and sent to New Orleans, while the Union troops, finding in the fort a large quantity of supplies, "regaled themselves," according to ANDREWS, "with the best meal they had had since arriving on Dauphine Island,--corn dodgers, fried bacon and coffee."

Immediately after the surrender of Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan was formally summoned by the admiral and General GRANGER, the message from the former being delivered in person to General PAGE, who commanded it, by Lieutenant J. Crittenden WATSON, that of the latter by Major MONTGOMERY. But General PAGE expressed his determination to defend his post to the last extremity, and preparations were therefore at once made by the combined forces to reduce it.

"On the 9th, at daylight, General GRANGER's command, now re-enforced by the Twentieth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Iowa, and Ninety-fourth Illinois, embarked for Navy Cove, four miles from Fort Morgan, on the bay side." From this point they gradually advanced, until, by the 21st,--a siege train having previously arrived under Brigadier-General Richard ARNOLD, --the land forces had sixteen mortars and twenty-five cannon in position, within five hundred yards of the fort, the naval battery of four nine-inch Dahlgrens, manned by seamen taken from the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Lackawanna, and commanded by Lieutenant H. B. TYSON, being of the number.

At daylight on the 22d, the monitors and other vessels of the fleet took the stations assigned them north, south, and west of the fort,--the army being on the east,--so that it was completely invested. Then began one of the most furious bombardments that sailor or soldier has ever witnessed. It continued all day long without intermission, but after sunset began to slacken, until, by nine at night, it had become slow and irregular. Just then, however, a bright light shot up from the centre of the fort, and it was discovered that the citadel was on fire, when the besiegers sprung with renewed vigor to their guns, whose never-ceasing flashes fairly illumined the sky --six or eight mortar-shells could be seen in the air at once, while the thunder of the artillery was heard even in Mobile.

Yet amid all the horrors of this disastrous night, with their walls breached, almost every piece of ordnance disabled, and the magazines endangered by the conflagration, which raged fiercely for several hours, the garrison of Fort Morgan was not dismayed. Some of the soldiers applied themselves to throwing their powder into the cisterns, others to spiking or destroying dismantled guns, while others again contended successfully with the devouring flames. Among these, Privates MURPHY, BENBOUGH, and STEVENS, of the First Tennessee, were especially commended by their general "for great courage and daring displayed."

As day dawned, the citadel was again set on fire, and burned until it was consumed. To resist longer would have been madness, and at six a.m. a white flag was displayed upon the parapet of the fort, when the firing of the Unionists ceased.

At two in the afternoon the ceremony of surrender took place, and the brave garrison, whose loss had been between fifty and sixty in killed and wounded, was sent to New Orleans in the steamers Bienville and Tennessee.

Thus the Confederate banner disappeared from view, and the whole of Mobile Bay was ours.

Yet, remembering that of the actors in this strife all were Americans we glory not in our brothers' defeat, rejoice not in our victory, save as these have tended to the restoration of the Union.

God grant that when the next war comes, in every fight, whether by land or by sea, we may stand shoulder to shoulder and side by side, with the star-spangled banner--the emblem of equal rights to all--waving above our heads, and not one single sectional flag to be seen upon the battle-field.

God grant, too, that FARRAGUT's name may ever be revered by his countrymen, and that, in remembrance of his glorious services, his patriotism, and his valor, the old Hartford be preserved by us, as the great English nation preserves NELSON's flag-ship the Victory.

--end.

NOTE: Movements on Fish River hopefully will be included in next issue. See p. 107, Vol. II, No. 4.

HAMMOND

An Authentic Account of the Hammond Family from Benjamin HAMMOND of Early Colonial Massachusetts to the Children of Elias Leonard and Martha Ann HAMMOND of Baldwin County, Alabama.

By: John Thomas ODOM, Jr., Fordyce, Arkansas

Elias Leonard HAMMOND, who arrived in Baldwin County, Alabama, during the year 1820, was a descendant of Thomas HAMMOND, Lavenham County, Suffolk, England. Thomas HAMMOND married Rose TRIPPE on May 14, 1573; he was buried November 26, 1599.

William HAMMOND, eldest son of Thomas and Rose HAMMOND, was baptized October 30, 1575. He married Elizabeth PAYNE or PENN on June 9, 1605. According to an article titled "Descendants of Benjamin HAMMOND" in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXX, Elizabeth HAMMOND, widow of William HAMMOND who died in London, her son, Benjamin, and three daughters left London, and with several godly people came to New England in 1634, settling first in Boston.

Benjamin HAMMOND, son of William and Elizabeth HAMMOND, was born at London, England in 1621. Having left Boston, by 1643 he was at Yarmouth and was a member of the Yarmouth Company, Plymouth Colony Militia; according to official returns of August 1643. In 1650 he was at Sandwich; where he married Mary VINCENT, daughter of John VINCENT; she was born in England in 1633. Benjamin, with his wife Mary, returned to Yarmouth where he served as Constable during 1652; later he moved again to Sandwich where he was Constable in 1675. During the period 1680-84, Benjamin with his wife and children, removed to Rochester, County of Plymouth; it was the dawn of ancient civilization at Rochester when they arrived. The children of Benjamin and Mary (VINCENT) HAMMOND were: Samuel b 1655; John b November 30, 1663; Nathan b 1670; Benjamin b November 1673; and daughters, Rose and Mary. Benjamin, Sr. died at Rochester (Massachusetts) April 27, 1703 at 82; Mary, his widow, died at Rochester August 5, 1705, at 72.

Samuel, eldest son of Benjamin and Mary HAMMOND, married Mary HATHAWAY in 1680. In 1690 he (Samuel) was one of the three selectmen at Rochester. The children of Samuel and Mary (HATHAWAY) HAMMOND were: Benjamin b December 18, 1681; Seth b February 13, 1683; Rosmand b May 8, 1684; Samuel b March 8, 1685; Thomas

b September 16, 1687; Jedidah, daughter, b September 19, 1690; Josiah b September 15, 1692; Barnabas b January 30, 1694-5; Meriah b January 27, 1697-8; John b October 4, 1701; and Jedediah, son, b September 30, 1703. In the Will of Samuel HAMMOND dated July 20, 1728, the name of Jedidah refers to a daughter and the name of Jedediah refers to a son. Samuel HAMMOND died at Rochester (Massachusetts) in 1728 at age of 73.

Seth HAMMOND, son of Samuel and Mary (HATHAWAY) HAMMOND, married Mercy RANDALL, daughter of John and Patience (PARKER) RANDALL on March 4, 1706 at Rochester, County of Plymouth (Massachusetts). Mercy was born January 20, 1683. John RANDALL, her father, was probably the son of William and Elizabeth (BARSTOW) RANDALL. John was born April 1650 at Scituate, Massachusetts Bay; his wife, Patience, was born in 1648. William RANDALL probably lived at Rhode Island (Providence) in 1636 and in 1640 was at Scituate, Massachusetts. Children of Seth and Mercy (RANDALL) HAMMOND were: Jerusha, daughter, b May 7, 1706; Archelaus b December 15, 1709; Jedediah, son, b December 16, 1711; Seth; Jonathan; and Silvanus. Seth HAMMOND died at Rochester in 1737 and Archelaus HAMMOND was made Administrator of his father's estate on February 28, 1737.

Archelaus HAMMOND married Elizabeth WEEKS at Rochester, County of Plymouth in New England, on December 10, 1729. On August 16 and October 11, 1764, he purchased land on Queens Creek in Onslow County, North Carolina. Earlier, on November 11, 1743, Theophilus WEEKS, brother-in-law of Archelaus HAMMOND, was granted 100 acres in Onslow County, N.C. Theophilus WEEKS died in Onslow County, N.C. on October 12, 1772, and on October 14, 1772, Archelaus HAMMOND, a mariner, was appointed guardian of his nephew, Seth WEEKS, an orphan and only minor child of Theophilus WEEKS. In his will dated August 12, 1773, Archelaus bequeathed to his eldest son, Amaziath HAMMOND, who had married Lydea GUARDNER at Rochester on December 28, 1755, all his right and interest to said lands left to him (Archelaus HAMMOND) by the will of his grandfather John RANDALL of Rochester, County of Plymouth in New England, the said land lying in Providence (Rhode Island) in New England. Since William RANDALL lived in Providence about 1636, John RANDALL, son of William, may have acquired the land from his father. The will of John RANDALL was dated 1723 and was probated September 20, 1727; in which he bequeathed land lying in Providence to his daughter, Mercy HAMMOND, several of his grandchildren, and other children. In his will dated August 12, 1773, Archelaus HAMMOND of Onslow County, N.C., left his property to his wife, Elizabeth, and six of their children, viz: Amaziath, Charles, Judah, Hulda, Margaret wife of Stephen WEST, and Archelaus, Jr. Judah HAMMOND served in the American Revolution; he enlisted in the 6th N.C. Infantry Regt. and died August, 1777. Records of Onslow County indicate that James HAMMOND, Edward HAMMOND, Thomas HAMMOND, Benedick HAMMOND, and Martin HAMMOND were living in Onslow County during 1759-1772 and later; they were relatives of Archelaus HAMMOND, Sr. and perhaps one or more were his sons.

Charles HAMMOND, son of Archelaus and Elizabeth (WEEKS) HAMMOND, was baptized at Rochester, County of Plymouth, Massachusetts, on May 17, 1752, at about age 6-8. About the time that his parents moved to Onslow Co., N.C., on October 4, 1764, Charles married his cousin, Eliphal HAMMOND, who died within two years after their marriage. Later, on November 28, 1768, Charles HAMMOND married Anne STEWART at Rochester, Mass. Anna (STEWART) HAMMOND, daughter of James and Hannah (DEXTER) STEWART, was born at Rochester, Mass., on April 18, 1749. Her parents were married April 16, 1730.

The genealogy of Hannah (DEXTER) STEWART (mother of Anna (STEWART) HAMMOND) is as follows: Hannah was born November 6, 1705, the daughter of John and Sarah DEXTER. John DEXTER was born in Barnstable, Mass., August, 1668; John DEXTER

married Sarah _____ in 1702; he died July 31, 1744, according to his will. Sarah died January 21, 1755. The parents of John DEXTER were William and Sarah (VINCENT) DEXTER. William was the son of Thomas DEXTER. William was born in England and came with his father to America. In July 1653, William married Sarah VINCENT; he took the oath in Barnstable in 1657; removed to Rochester, Massachusetts, about 1679 and died there in 1694. Thomas DEXTER, father of William, was the immigrant ancestor who came to America either with Mr. ENDICOTT in 1629, or in the fleet with Governor WINTHROP in 1630. Thomas was born in England and brought with him three or more children when he came to America. The name of his wife is not known. By 1630 he was a prominent colonist in Lynn, Massachusetts.

According to the tax records of Onslow and Craven Counties, North Carolina, Charles and Anna (STEWART) HAMMOND did not remove from New England to North Carolina until the 1770's. It was probably during the mid-1770's, when Charles and Anna HAMMOND, with their children, moved to Onslow County, N.C. Shortly thereafter, he moved with his family to Craven (later Jones) County, N.C. According to the 1790 Census, Charles HAMMOND and his brother-in-law, Stephen WEST, were living in Craven Co., N.C. Charles and Anna HAMMOND had six children born 1769-1782; two of their three sons were Paul b ca 1769 - d.p. 1840 and Archelaus b ca 1774-75 - d.p. 1830 according to census records. Paul married Nancy _____ about 1791; she was b ca 1776 - d.p. 1850 census. Archelaus married Nancy _____ about 1797; she was b ca 1783 - d.p. 1850 census. According to the 1850 census, their wives were named, Nancy.

During the period 1791-93, Charles HAMMOND with his wife and children, left Craven Co., N.C., briefly settling in Brunswick Co., and removing shortly afterwards to Fair Bluff Township, Bladen (later 1809-11, Columbus) County, N.C. Charles and Anna and their descendants were the only HAMMONDs living in what is now Columbus County during the period 1791 - 1840. Their primary area of settlement was southwest of Cerro Gordo and East of Fair Bluff, north of the western edge of the Old Bladen-Brunswick County line. Archelaus WEEKS, cousin of Charles HAMMOND, died about 1788 in Bladen Co.; he was the son of Theophilus WEEKS, Onslow Co., N.C. According to the 1800 census, there were three HAMMOND families living in Bladen Co., N.C. -- Charles and his sons Paul and Archelaus (Archabald) HAMMOND.

Elias Leonard HAMMOND was the son of Paul HAMMOND (1769 - d.p. 1840) and Nancy HAMMOND (b ca 1776 - d.p. 1850); he was born in Brunswick (later Columbus) County, N.C., on May 2, 1794, and shortly thereafter his parents moved to nearby Bladen (later Columbus) County. Roland, eldest son of Paul HAMMOND, was born in 1792. Archelaus HAMMOND, Jr. born 1798 was the eldest son of Archelaus, Sr., the brother of Paul. According to the 1800 Census, Paul and Nancy had one son at that time.

Elias Leonard HAMMOND journeyed from Fair Bluff Township, Columbus County, to Fayetteville, N.C., during the autumn of 1817. On November 14, 1817, he enlisted in the United States Army at Fayetteville, N.C. for five years and was a member of Co. H "Clinches", Fourth Infantry Regiment. The personal description is as follows: height 5'10", hazel eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and age at enlistment was 23. The family record states he was born May 2, 1794. He was born in Brunswick (later Columbus) Co., N.C. and was by occupation a farmer. He enlisted as a private and was later promoted to Sergt.

The enlistment record of Elias L. HAMMOND contained the following data after his enlistment: Fernandina Beach, Florida Territory, December 31, 1818 and February 26, 1819, present; Traders Hill, formerly Camden Co., Ga., April 30 to December 31, 1819, present; Montpelier, Baldwin Co., Ala., February 29, 1820 and Camp Blakeley, Baldwin Co., Alabama, April 30, 1820, present; June 30, 1820 to April 30, 1821, U.S.A.R.; June 30, 1821, present at Camp Manuels, Escambia Co., Florida Territory. Camp Manuels was located about 15 miles southwest of Pensacola. During July, 1821, Elias L. HAMMOND participated in the occupation of Pensacola, Florida, after it was formally given to the United States by Spain.

Elias L. HAMMOND married Martha A. _____ during the period 1817 - 1822. She was born in Maryland about 1803. They removed about 1822-23 from Pensacola, Florida to Blakeley, Alabama by schooner (ship). Sometime before 1839, they removed from Blakeley to Stockton, Alabama. During the period 1839 - 1860, the HAMMOND family operated a stagecoach depot at Stockton. The large attic of the HAMMOND house was partitioned into sleeping quarters for the stage travellers. Elias L. HAMMOND was a farmer, soldier, stage depot operator, master carpenter and mechanic by occupation. According to the 1860 Census, his personal estate was valued at \$4,400 and his real estate was valued at \$600; he owned four negro slaves.

In 1852, Elias HAMMOND, Gerald BYRNE and M. M. McHILLIAN who was a distant cousin of U. S. Senator SUMPERS, were appointed appraisers of the estate of Samuel KITCHENS by Patrick BYRNE, Judge of Probate. The KITCHENS family was one of the most prominent families of Baldwin County, Ala., during ante-bellum days.

In 1849, Elias L. HAMMOND purchased about 49 acres of land at Stockton; part of present day Stockton is located on the old HAMMOND place. Children of Elias L. and Martha A. HAMMOND are as follows:

1. Serena Alvada HAMMOND b March 24, 1818 was perhaps a daughter and probably died when she was a child.
2. Sarah Ann HAMMOND b February 12, 1823 and d October 11, 1839.
3. Mary Jane (HAMMOND) LANCASTER b October 10, 1824 and d March 28, 1913 (1911).
4. Delilah HAMMOND b May 27, 1826 and d September 19, 1843. Delilah married a Mr. TOLAN (TOLAR) in early 1841. Josephine, their only child, was born 1841-42; she married Carrel MOORE on July 15, 1858. According to the 1850 Census, Josephine TOLAN was living with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. HAMMOND.
5. Caroline Elizabeth HAMMOND b April 13, 1828 at or near Blakeley, Baldwin Co., Ala. and died May 23, 1916 in Clarke Co., Alabama. She received a Confederate widow's pension. John G. (GRUBBS or GERALD) ODOM (1822 - 1884) married Caroline Elizabeth HAMMOND on January 4, 1846 at Stockton, Alabama. He was the son of John and Elizabeth G. ODOM and had removed with his family from Fairfield Co., S.C. to the forks of Sepulga River of north-eastern Conecuh County, Alabama, about 1825. John G. ODOM had a brother, Richard Allen ODOM who was an overseer of a salt mine in Clarke County, Ala., during the Civil War. A sister, Hilda Ann ODOM married Benjamin MEDCALF. Shortly after moving to Baldwin County from Conecuh County, his mother, Elizabeth G. ODOM, died July 7, 1840; her first husband was John ODOM (1800 - 1825). The children of John G. and Caroline Elizabeth

(HAMMOND) ODOM were: John Allen ODOM b December 7, 1847, d June 11, 1885 and Martha Ann ODOM b ca 1850-51.

6. Daniel Leonard HAMMOND b January 9, 1830 and d March 9, 1847.
7. John Thomas HAMMOND was born April 4, 1832 and died July 29, 1902. On October 1, 1856, he married Miss Serrend (Serena) CALLOWAY; she was born October 12, 1839 and died April 27, 1902 and was the daughter of Clement and Anne Elizabeth CALLOWAY. Her paternal grandparents were the Rev. Joshua (b ca 1772) and Laura CALLOWAY, his first wife. Rev. Joshua CALLOWAY and his family settled in Conecuh County, Alabama, living first in the forks of Sepulge River, northeastern Conecuh Co., Ala. He was a Methodist Minister and held services at Concord Methodist Church. The children of John Thomas and Serrend (CALLOWAY) HAMMOND were: George Washington b August 13, 1857; Thomas Joseph b July 28, 1859 and d February 28, 1913; Susan Augusta b June 23, 1862; Laura Angaline b September 2, 1865; Elias Clement b May 17, 1868 and d September 29, 1952; Martha Ann b April 6, 1871; Joshua Leonard b January 18, 1874; John Henry b November 13, 1876 and d February 9, 1959. Elias Clement HAMMOND was named for both his grandfathers. Clement CALLOWAY was born about 1800 and Anna Elizabeth CALLOWAY was born about 1804.
8. Margaret Louisa HAMMOND b June 21, 1834 and married George A. BROOM on July 29, 1852. Their only child, Ella BROOM, was born 1854 and is listed as age 25 on 1880 Census.
9. Julia Ann C. HAMMOND b June 24, 1836, d ca 1893-4, Escambia Co., Florida; married September 4, 1856, at home of her father, Elias L. HAMMOND, to Mr. Isaac George GRIFFITH, a merchant. In 1861-62, with his wife and children, Isaac George GRIFFITH moved to Pollard, Escambia Co., Ala.; later in 1874 they moved to Milton, Escambia Co., Florida (note: Milton is now county seat of Santa Rosa Co., Fla.). According to 1850 Census, Baldwin Co. (Ala.), his personal estate was \$11,800 and real estate was \$1,100. The children of Isaac G. and Julia Ann C. (HAMMOND) GRIFFITH were: Hugh Isaac b 1858; Martha Ann b 1860; Henry Leonard b ca 1862; Margaret Louisa b ca 1864; Julia C. Ann b ca 1866; John N. b 1869; Mary L. b ca 1871; and Ida S. C. b ca 1876.
10. Georgia Ann HAMMOND was born July 29, 1838 and died during 1860's. She married Ely (Eli) THOMPSON, a stage coach driver 1853-60, on February 2, 1854. Ella E. THOMPSON, their only child, was born about 1855.
11. Laura Ann HAMMOND was born July 29, 1842 and married Daniel S. GRAMM on August 10, 1865. He was a blacksmith by occupation. Their children were: Margaret b 1866; George Elias b 1868; James Henry b 1870; Marret (?) b 1872-3; Thomas b ca 1875; Lillie b 1877-8; and Daniel b about September 1879. No record of children after 1880 Census.
12. James Henry Clay HAMMOND was born on February 16, 1844. According to a family record book, he died on January 11, 1862. In 1860, he was a clerk for a railroad construction company. During September 1863, James H. HAMMOND enlisted in the Confederate Army at Pollard, where Isaac G. and Julia Ann C. (HAMMOND) GRIFFITH had lived since 1861-62.

Mrs. Martha A. HAMMOND, wife of Elias Leonard HAMMOND, died about 1870 at Stockton, Ala. at about 67 years of age. Elias died at Stockton, Alabama, September 3, 1881-82.

According to authoritative sources, the families of Joshua CALLOWAY and James GRACE removed from Capt. WOOD's District of Jackson County, Georgia, to Conecuh Co., Ala., during the period 1816-18. Joshua CALLOWAY's name is on the 1818 Tax List of Conecuh Co., Ala. According to the Georgia Pioneer's Genealogical Magazine dated August 1971, p. 161, he and James GRACE were listed as tax payers of Jackson Co., Georgia, in 1803 and are listed on the 1820 and 1830 Census of Conecuh Co., Ala. In 1830, Joshua CALLOWAY and his son, Clement, were listed as being next to each other. Clement CALLOWAY moved to Baldwin Co., Ala. during the 1840's.

The History of Conecuh County, Alabama, by B. F. RILEY, 1881, states that Rev. Joshua CALLOWAY was the first Methodist Minister to serve in Conecuh Co. and Escambia Co. areas of Alabama (Fort Sepulga area) about 1818-19 and was from Georgia.

The Dictionary of American Biography lists James Henry HAMMOND, who served as Governor of South Carolina 1842-44, as a descendant of Benjamin HAMMOND of Rochester, Massachusetts.

Found at Stockton, Alabama, by Mrs. Davida HASTIE, a record of: Serena Alvada HAMMOND b March 24, 1818.

NOTICE

For the price of \$2.00, a bibliography of the HAMMOND family source material will be mailed upon request. Allow ten (10) days for shipment. Address: Mr. John ODOM, Box 197, Thornton, Arkansas 71766.

DO YOU NEED?

A brief History of Baldwin County, (Ala.) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin Co. (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, Foley, Alabama 36535. \$3.00.

QUERIES

BRAGG-HAWKINS: Am tracing the bushwacking of my great, great grandfather Silas (Daniel) BRAGG and his wife, a Miss HAWKINS. The bushwacking occurred in Mobile about 1877 when my great grandfather, Johnnie Allen BRAGG, was 13. Would like to learn the given name of Miss HAWKINS and any information about this bushwacking. Mrs. Winona HANDEY, 108 Hasting Court, Cedar Hill, Texas 75104.

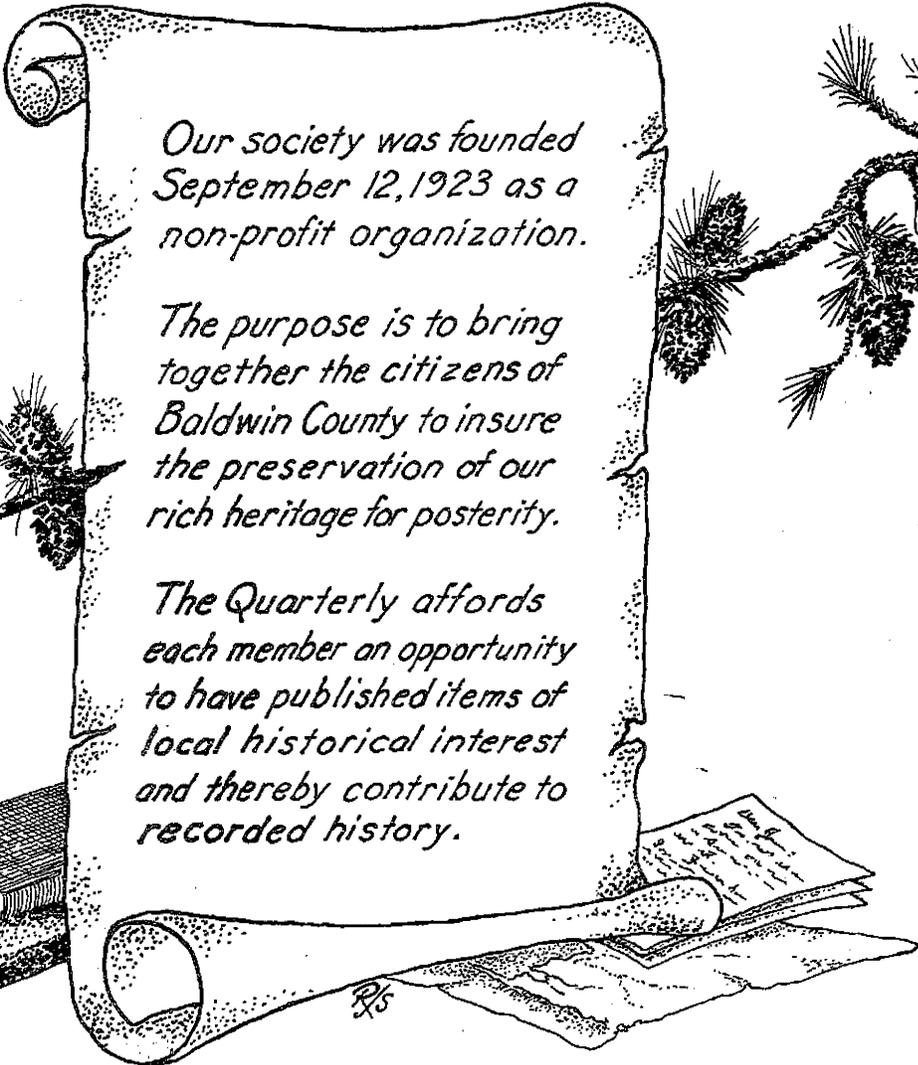
BEVERLY-BEVERLEY: John BEVERLY b 1788 NC d 1855 Ala m 1810 Mary ? b 1794 NC. Had: James b 1811 m Mary Ann WHATLEY; Martha b 1813 m Eleazar Mercer AMOS (son of Wm. Mauldon & Mary Patterson (LAZENBY) AMOS); Joseph C. b 1816 m Ellen (O'KELLEY?); Isabella b 1818; Frances b 1820 m Frederick BUSH; John Jackson b 1822 m Martha A. BAKER; Green b 1825 d 1847; Mary E. b 1824 m Henry McLEAN; William C. b 1830 m Mary F. FORD; Andrew W. b 1833; Laura A. b 1835 m Tilman HAYNE; and A. C. b 1835. (Isabella m Wm. TURNIPSEED.) Need parents of John and Mary (?) BEVERLY. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

The Quarterly

VOLUME III

No. 2

JANUARY 1976



*Our society was founded
September 12, 1923 as a
non-profit organization.*

*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED