

Collection: PETTIGREW PAPERS  
Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina  
1772 (1800-1865) 1912

P.C. 13.1 - 13.25

**Physical Description:** Letters, invitations, invoices, bills of lading, bills of sale, receipts, inventories, deeds, land plats, account books, agreements, memorandums, genealogies, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, poems, sermons, drafts, law reports; and military reports and orders.

**Acquisition:** Gift of the Misses Pettigrew -- Carolina, Alice Lockhart, and Mary Johnston, Tryon, North Carolina. September, 1911.

**Description:** The Pettigrew Papers (1772-1912) contain the papers of Reverend Charles Pettigrew (1772-1807), his son Ebenezer (1803-1850), and his grandson James Johnston (1850-1863). A few relate to Charles Pettigrew's wife, Mary Lockhart Pettigrew (1772-1833), and to Ebenezer's sons William Shephard (1850-1900) and Charles Lockhart (1850-1873), and his daughter Mary (1863-1912).

These papers are contained in eighteen bound volumes of mounted papers and seven boxes of loose papers, including one scrapbook of newspaper clippings. Papers in the volumes are largely correspondence but also include some of the same type of records found in the boxes; these are arranged chronologically. Material in the boxes is arranged according to the type of record and chronologically and the boxes are numbered according to the person whose papers are contained therein. Reverend Charles Pettigrew, his son Ebenezer, and his grandsons William Shephard and Charles Lockhart Pettigrew spent most of their lives on plantations in Tyrrell and Washington counties. James Johnston Pettigrew, spent most of his adult years travelling and studying abroad and in Charleston, South Carolina. Charles Pettigrew was prominent in rebuilding the Episcopal Church in North Carolina and was the first bishop-elect in the State. He was also a teacher in his earlier years and a planter in his latter days.

Volumes

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|----------|-----------|--|
| PC 13.1  | 1772-1803 | Letters, circulars, receipts, minutes of meetings, notices, certificates.<br>Charles, Ebenezer, and Mary Pettigrew             |
| PC 13.2  | 1803-1817 | Letters, agreements, power of attorney.<br>Charles, Ebenezer, and Mary Pettigrew   |
| PC 13.3  | 1817-1830 | Letters, reports, accounts, bills of lading, shipping lists, notices.<br>Ebenezer and Mary Pettigrew                           |
| PC 13.4  | 1830-1833 | Letters, accounts, market reports, memorandums.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew  |
| PC 13.5  | 1833-1835 | Letters, invoices, lists, bills, receipts, printed announcements, resolutions, invitations, petitions.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew   |
| PC 13.6  | 1835-1836 | Letters, invitations, petitions, announcements, agreements, memorials, advertisements.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew                   |
| PC 13.7  | 1836-1837 | Letters, invitations, circulars, notices, memorials.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew   |
| PC 13.8  | 1837-1838 | Letters, appointments, notices, announcements, broadsides, accounts.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew                                     |
| PC 13.9  | 1839-1840 | Letters, speeches, circulars, invitations.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew   |
| PC 13.10 | 1841-1843 | Letters, accounts, notices, invitations, circulars, statements.<br>Ebenezer Pettigrew  |
| PC 13.11 | 1844-1846 | Letters, invitations, broadsides, announcements, reports.<br>Ebenezer and James Johnston Pettigrew                             |
| PC 13.12 | 1847-1857 | Letters, broadsides, commissions, passports, invitations, telegrams, statements.<br>Ebenezer and James Johnston Pettigrew      |
| PC 13.13 | 1857-1861 | Letters, passport, resolutions, newspaper clippings, commissions, reports, statements, affidavits.<br>James Johnston Pettigrew |
| PC 13.14 | 1861      | Letters, minutes, reports, memorandums, notices, orders, telegrams, commissions.<br>James Johnston Pettigrew                   |

### Volumes

- PC 13.15 1861-1862 Letters, reports, commissions, telegrams, drafts, petitions, receipts, circulars, certificates, orders, passes.  
James Johnston and William S. Pettigrew
- PC 13.16 1862 Letters, telegrams, receipts.  
James Johnston Pettigrew
- PC 13.17 1863-1864 Letters, orders, telegrams, reports, receipts, counter-signs, eulogies.  
James Johnston and William S. Pettigrew
- PC 13.18 Undated Letters, sketches, instructions, invitations, specifications, agreements, drafts, memorandums, circulars, petitions, statements.  
Charles, Ebenezer, James Johnston, and William S. Pettigrew

### Boxes

- PC 13.19 1797-1811 Letters, sermons, prayers, hymns.  
Plantation records (labor hire, sales, purchases, taxes, shipping invoices, receipts, medical bills).  
Charles Pettigrew
- PC 13.20 1803-1850 Labor accounts, memorandum books, plantation accounts (bound volume).  
Ebenezer Pettigrew
- PC 13.21 1803-1850 Plantation records, advertisements, broadsides, medical expenses, housekeeping accounts, wearing apparel purchases, food and drink accounts.  
Ebenezer Pettigrew
- PC 13.22 1803-1850 Political items, postage, books, newspaper and magazine subscriptions, agreements, deeds, land plats, inventories, settlement of estates, notes, invitations, school accounts, taxes, promissory notes.  
Ebenezer Pettigrew
- PC 13.23 1803-1850 Traveling expenses, ships and shipping accounts, accounts and receipts.  
Ebenezer Pettigrew
- PC 13.24 1856-1912 Orders, certificates, advertisements, newspaper clippings, receipts, telegrams, legal reports, pamphlets.  
James Johnston Pettigrew
- PC 13.25 1856-1912 Scrapbook of newspaper clippings.  
James Johnston Pettigrew

Charles Pettigrew (1743-1807)

- 1743, March 20 Born, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- 1743-1766 Lived in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; ~~returned to North Carolina~~
- 1766 Taught school in Bute County, North Carolina
- 1773 Principal of academy in Edenton, North Carolina
- 1774-1775 Studied in England; consecrated into Episcopal clergy by bishops of London and Rochester
- 1775 Returned to North Carolina; became rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
- 1778, October 29 Married Mary Blount, daughter of Colonel John Blount
- 1779, August 2 John Pettigrew born (died September 23, 1799)
- 1783, March 10 Ebenezer Pettigrew born (died July 8, 1848)
- 1784 Resigned pastorate because of ill health
- 1785 Makes voyage to West Indies
- 1786 Returned to Harvey's Neck, Perquiman's County
- 1786, March 16 Mary Blount Pettigrew died
- 1789 Moved to Bonarva Plantation on Lake Scuppernong, Tyrrell County
- 1791 Returned to St. Paul's, Edenton
- 1794 Married Mary Lockhart (~~daughter~~<sup>daughter</sup> of General Alexander Lillington) and moved to her home, Scotch Hall, Tyrrell County
- 1797 Purchased plantation in Tyrrell (in section now Washington) County, named Belgrade
- 1807, April 8 Died

For further references see: Ashe, Samuel. Biographical History of North Carolina, VI, 396-402; Dictionary of American Biography, XIV, 515-516.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

Charles Pettigrew (1743-1807)

The papers of Charles Pettigrew (1772-1807) contain some plantation records -- slave and overseer hire, sales, purchases, shipping accounts, receipts, etc., but are chiefly concerned with his work as an Episcopal minister. Included in these are some of his sermons (in some instances indicating place and date of delivery), most of them titled; prayers, poems, and hymns; letters to the Edenton Gazette and the Halifax Journal, addressed to "Burkitt, Read, and other ministers belonging to the Baptist Kehukee Association," and to "People, Friends, and Brethren," signed Philanthropos; and miscellaneous items, including notes on the matter of restoration of the glebe to the parish and a printed item entitled "Last Advice of the Reverend Charles Pettigrew to His Sons," 1797 (4 x 6), 12 pages.

The earliest letters are from John Cornick, Peter Singleton, William White, and Charles Williamson offering Pettigrew a church in Lynnhaven Parish, Princess Anne County, Virginia. The major portion of the correspondence in the bound volume relates the Reverend Pettigrew's efforts to strengthen the Episcopal Church in North Carolina (1780-1800). These letters are to Episcopal clergy and laymen: Nathaniel Allen, Edenton; Nathaniel Blount, Beaufort County; Leonard Cutting, New Bern; Solomon Holling, New Bern; John Leigh, Tarboro; and James I. Wilson, Martin County. Bishop William White of Philadelphia instigated the movement by requesting Governor Samuel Johnston to call a meeting of the Episcopal clergy in North Carolina. Johnston, following the theory of separation of church and state, referred the matter to Pettigrew. Pettigrew contacted the clergy, conventions were held, a constitution drawn up, and a bishop (Pettigrew) elected. These activities were reported to Bishop White in Pennsylvania.

In his latter years (1800-1807) Pettigrew continued his correspondence with one of his colleagues, Nathaniel Blount, and the two clergymen discussed religious matters, commented on the national and international scene and denounced Thomas Paine. Pettigrew also wrote letters of advice to (and received acknowledgements from) a nephew, Frederick Beasley at Princeton, who later became an outstanding Episcopal clergyman, philosopher, and author. A number of letters between Pettigrew and Amariah Biggs air a feud between the two clergymen over the sale of glebe lands. Business correspondence with Howell Tatum and John Witherspoon of Tennessee relates to Pettigrew's land in that territory.

In addition to the Charles Pettigrew correspondence in the first volume and part of a second (PC 13.1 - 13.2) there are letters to Mrs. Mary Lockhart Pettigrew (Pettigrew's second wife) from her son James, friends, and relatives, including "Cousin [Alexander] Lillington."

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

Ebenezer Pettigrew (1783-1848)

Ebenezer, son of Reverend Charles Pettigrew, was born in Tyrrell County. He studied under tutors and at the University of North Carolina, spent the major part of his life as a successful planter in Tyrrell and Washington counties but entered politics briefly, serving in the State Senate (1809-1810) and in the House of Representatives, United States Congress (1835-1837). Pettigrew came to his father's plantation (Bonarva) on Lake Phelps in 1803, managed that and his mother's plantation (Belgrade) and in his latter years gave these plantations to his two sons, Charles Lockhart and William Shephard, and built a third plantation (Magnolia) for himself.

Pettigrew's plantation accounts are contained in four boxes of papers arranged in folders with similar items filed together chronologically. Other such records are found among the correspondence mounted in ten bound volumes (1803-1847).

One box (PC 13.20) contains a bound volume labelled account book (1813-1825) and several unbound memorandum notebooks titled: Bonarva (1805-1808); an account of sick Negroes (1808-1811); ditching book (1811-1815); account book with Negroes (1817-1823 and 1824-1830); and miscellaneous memorandums (1845-1847).

Papers in the other three boxes (PC 13.21 - 13.23) deal with plantation management and life. These are arranged in several categories: miscellaneous accounts concerning the canal; purchases and sale of lumber, horses, wagons, and carriages; labor accounts (hiring and working of slaves); accounts and receipts (miscellaneous bills and orders and accounts with commission merchants and mercantile firms); shipping and freight accounts (records of rice, wheat, corn, staves, etc. shipped to northern and southern markets); travelling expenses (hotel, tavern, and ferriage bills); clothing and wearing apparel (shoes, slave cloth, clothes, tailoring, and jewelry for the family); medical expenses (doctor and drug bills); subscription to magazines and newspapers and purchases of books; postage accounts; school accounts (tutors, Edenton Academy, and W. J. Bingham's school); promissory notes; taxes; advertisements and broadsides (sales of plantations, slaves, furniture, and machinery); inventories and settlement of estates (inventories at Belgrade and the estates of John Beasley, 1816-1819; Mrs. Mary Pettigrew, 1833; and Ebenezer Pettigrew, 1849-1850); agreements, deeds, and land plats (surveys of tracts of western lands in Tennessee and property in Tyrrell and Washington counties); miscellaneous items connected with Pettigrew's interest in road building and as treasurer of public buildings in the county; political items (receipts for expenditures incurred in campaigning for Congress and notes relating to bills before the General Assembly); invitations and notes to and from neighbors and friends.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

The bound volumes cover Pettigrew's correspondence from 1803 until his death in 1848.

The earliest letters (1803-1806) are from Thomas E. Haughton and James Iredell (both students at Princeton) and Ebenezer's replies. These recount gossip and news of friends and public figures in Edenton and New Bern and Haughton's and Iredell's impressions of Princeton.

Ebenezer Pettigrew married Anne Shephard, daughter of William Shephard of New Bern. A good deal of correspondence is between Pettigrew and the Shephards -- with William, the father (1817-1819) and with the brothers William B., John B., Charles B., Frederick, and R. W. (1817-1848) about family matters and with Charles and William, members of Congress, on political issues. Anne Shephard's sister Mary married John Herritage Bryan of New Bern and after Anne's death in 1830 the Bryans raised Pettigrew's youngest children -- James, Mary, Johnston, and Nancy -- while the older sons, Charles L. and William S., were at Bingham's school and later at the University of North Carolina. John H. and Mary Bryan wrote Pettigrew frequently relative to the illnesses, growth, and education of the children. Bryan also discussed political issues in the State and wrote of mutual friends and acquaintances in New Bern and Raleigh.

Many of the letters are from commission merchants in New York, Charleston, and Providence quoting market prices, giving trade news, and detailing purchases made and shipped to Pettigrew. There are also acknowledgements from merchants in Baltimore, Plymouth, Edenton, and New Bern of articles purchased or shipped by the commission merchants and sent to Pettigrew. A few letters sea captains employed by Pettigrew, in his own or chartered vessels, describe voyages to and from New York and Charleston.

Pettigrew was elected to Congress from the third congressional district and served in the House of Representatives, 1835-1837. Correspondence during this period includes letters from citizens urging him to run for office, giving news of the campaign and election, and invitations to attend political rallies and dinners. Following the election Pettigrew received letters from his brother-in-law, William Shephard, advising him on lodgings in Washington, and petitions from office seekers in the national capital. His term in Congress brought the usual letters from constituents requesting favors: appointments to West Point; claims for indemnification for Revolutionary Army service, the War of 1812, and the settlement of French Spoliation claims; appointments for postmasters, lighthouses, and mail routes; requests for increase in salary and clerical help for custom officers.

PETTIGREW PAPERS

PC 13.1 - 13.25

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

Other less personal demands were made for a number of projects -- dredging of Pamlico River, the opening of Core Sound, and the establishment of a marine hospital at one of the North Carolina ports. These requests entailed correspondence with the Treasury Department, the War Department, and the Engineer's Office.

Invitations to Pettigrew, as Congressman, came from Washington hostesses: Mrs. Cass, Mr. and Mrs. Gales, Mr. Kent, General and Mrs. McComb, and the President of the United States.

Correspondence with Congressman Edward Stanly of Beaufort County and James A. Pearce, member from Maryland, kept Pettigrew abreast of national affairs and such national figures as Clay, Calhoun, Harrison, Jackson, and Van Buren. A letter from Clay (January 13, 1845) recalls his visit to Raleigh and discusses his defeat in securing the presidential nomination. Issues of the period -- the national bank, the sub-treasury, internal improvements, abolitionism -- and their effects on the country at large (particularly the banking question) are found in the letters of those on the scene in Washington, as well as in those from the people back home. Many of the letters for the two years Pettigrew was in Washington are from Doctrine Davenport, who managed his plantation for that period.

Pettigrew owned "western lands" in Tennessee and inherited additional lands in that region from his wife's family. He employed agents to survey, pay taxes, keep off trespassers, and advise about selling. These agents, Moses Fisk (1803-1817), Moses Cator (1818-1848), and Alfred Gardner (1833-1848), kept Pettigrew informed of their actions.

Correspondents also included many friends and neighbors writing from Columbia, Edenton, Greenville, New Bern, Plymouth, Tarboro, and Windsor and in the counties, discussing politics, business, hiring labor, seeking advice, and describing crops. Other letter writers were former residents of eastern North Carolina moved on to Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, comparing the new land and its opportunities with the old.

James Johnston Pettigrew (1828-1863)

The papers of James Johnston Pettigrew are contained in one box (PC 13.24) and in a scrapbook (13.25) and in seven bound volumes (1844-1912).

James Johnston Pettigrew (1828-1863)

- 1828, July 4            Born, Tyrrell County, North Carolina
- 18-- 1843            Studied under William J. Bingham
- 1843-1847            Attended and graduated from the University of  
North Carolina
- 1848                 Assistant professor at Naval Observatory in  
Washington, D. C.
- 1850-1852            Studied in Berlin and traveled in Europe
- 1852                 Returned to Charleston, South Carolina and  
became associated with uncle James L. Petigru  
in law firm of Petigru and King
- 1856                 Represented Charleston in the State Legislature  
for two sessions
- 1859                 Studied military science abroad and on return  
to Charleston organized First Rifle Regiment  
modelled on French Zouaves
- 1861, January        Stationed on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor
- 1861, March          Stationed on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor
- 1861, July            Elected colonel of the 12th North Carolina Regiment
- 1861-1862            Stationed at Evansport, Virginia, on the Potomac
- 1862, February        Commissioned brigadier general, Confederate Provisional  
Army, served in Williamsburg and Yorktown campaigns.
- 1862, June            Wounded and captured at Seven Pines, imprisoned at  
Fort Delaware, Pennsylvania
- 1862, August 11        Exchanged, returned to service, assigned command of  
field works near Petersburg
- 1862-1863            Expedition into eastern North Carolina for the relief  
of New Bern
- 1863                 Brigade withdrawn from North Carolina, ordered to  
Hanover Junction, Virginia, defense of Richmond.  
March to Pennsylvania, assigned to Heth's Division

James Johnston Pettigrew - continued

- 1863, July 3            Attack on Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg
- 1863, July 17         In retreat from Hagerstown, crossed Potomac at  
Falling Waters, mortally wounded. Died at house  
of Mr. Boyd, half way between Martinsburg and  
Winchester, Virginia
- 1866                    Body re-interred in family cemetery, Lake Phelps,  
North Carolina

For further information see: Ashe, Samuel. Biographical History of  
North Carolina, VI, 403-410; Dictionary of American Biography, XIV, 516.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

The loose papers, dating from 1854 to 1912 include: typed copy of a letter from General Pettigrew to Captain John W. Hinsdale, describing his capture at Seven Pines; printed orders and certificates (including a Special Order, Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, South Carolina, 1858); advertisements; newspaper clippings relating to general orders from the governor of South Carolina's office to his aide-de-camps (1856-1858); Civil War items; the duel between E. Magrath and William R. Taber, Jr. (September-December, 1856); poetry; and obituaries. A folder of miscellaneous items includes notes on the South Carolina Ratification Convention (1856); receipts, lists of ordnance supplies sent to Raleigh, 1861; and notes relative to a lecture by Paul H. Hayne, 1857. A folder of printed material contains reports of cases of the law firm of Pettigrew and King (1854-1858), and four pamphlets: Uniform and Dress of the Army. (Richmond: Chas. H. Wynne, Printer, 94 Main Street, 1861), 11 pages. Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina. (Columbia, S. C.: Steam Power Press of R. W. Gibbes, 1856), 29 pages. Minority Report on the Slave Trade, Submitted to the Legislature, November, 1857. (Charleston: Harper & Calvo, Printers, 125 East Bay, 1858), 40 pages. (Subtitle - Report of the Minority of the Special Committee of Seven to Whom Was Referred So Much of Gov. Adam's Message, No. 1, as Relates to Slavery and the Slave Trade.) Official Proceedings of The Democratic National Convention, Held in Cincinnati, June 2-6, 1856. Published by order of the Convention. (Cincinnati: Enquirer Company Steam Printing Establishment, 1856), 78 pages.

The scrapbook of newspaper clippings (PC 13.25) covers a period from 1856 to 1912 and includes articles in German, Spanish, and French, as well as English, and contains clippings of poetry, obituaries, news items, and articles from such newspapers as the Standard (Charleston), the Charleston Courier, the State Journal (Raleigh), the Standard (Raleigh), the Register (Raleigh), the Fayetteville Observer, the Patriot (Greensboro), the New York Times, the Morning Herald (St. Louis, Missouri), the Richmond Whig, the Richmond Examiner, and the Petersburg Index. News items report the Democratic Ratification Convention in South Carolina (1856), election of Pettigrew to the State legislature, and his appointment as aide to the governor of South Carolina. Articles cover such subjects as reopening of the slave trade (1857-1859) and Pettigrew's minority report to the legislature on the subject; the firing of Fort Sumter; a history of Charleston; the cotton trade; method of treating yellow fever; a University of North Carolina commencement (1847); and the Southern Commercial Convention held at Montgomery, Alabama in 1858. Many items relate to the Civil War, particularly the Gettysburg Campaign and the death of General Pettigrew. Several loose items in the scrapbook are a sketch of Seminary and Cemetery Ridge, "Les Lanciers - Description of the Figures as Danced in Newport and Saratoga during the last Season," and an extra of the State Journal (Raleigh) giving the official vote of North Carolina for electors for president and vice president of the Confederacy issued in a proclamation by Governor Clark.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

The bound volumes (PC 13.11 - 13.18), dating from 1846-1863, contain correspondence and miscellaneous items. The earliest letters (1846) are from E. Burke Haywood in Raleigh and E. C. Yellowley in Greenville to James Johnston Pettigrew, a student at Chapel Hill, and later (1847) from D. L. Swain, asking Pettigrew about shelving in the Library of Congress in connection with arranging book space at the Phi Hall at the University of North Carolina.

After leaving the University Pettigrew spent a year at the National Observatory in Washington before going abroad to travel and study (1850-1852). His letters for this period are from Seville, Granada, and Malaga, addressed chiefly to D. M. Barringer, United States Ambassador to Spain, describing his travels and discussing Barringer's position in regard to the question of the annexation of Cuba.

On his return to America Pettigrew completed his law studies under his uncle James L. Petigru of Charleston, South Carolina and became associated with him in the firm of Petigru and King. Pettigrew developed an interest in politics in 1856 and helped plan the Democratic Ratification Convention in South Carolina for that year. Correspondence in this regard includes letters and telegrams from P. S. Brooks and James L. Orr in Washington and from South Carolinians at home stating their intention, or inability, to attend the convention. In the same year Pettigrew was active in the inauguration of Governor R. F. W. Allston and was appointed one of his aides. The Magrath-Taber duel in September, 1856 was the subject of numerous letters, circulars, and statements.

Pettigrew was a member of the South Carolina legislature for two sessions (1856-1858). His outstanding accomplishment there was work on a revisal of the courts and his report against the revival of the slave trade. This report won wide acclaim and he received many letters of congratulation and requests for copies. Correspondence with South Carolina political leaders, at this time and later, included letters from James Conner, James Farrow, Wade Hampton, and James L. Orr. Conner was Pettigrew's most frequent correspondent for the years he spent in Charleston and until they both entered Confederate service. Among the correspondents during this period (1856-1861) were several relatives, Ben and Joseph Blythe Allston, Henry Lesesne, and W. Porcher Miles.

Anticipating the coming war, Pettigrew returned to Europe to study military science. On his return he organized a military company, the First Regiment of Rifles, and drilled them according to what he had learned in Europe. Correspondence and records relate to meetings, drills, parades, absentees, disability certificates, and furloughs. Pettigrew's regiment played a leading role in the defense of Charleston in the days preceding the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

From 1861 until his death in 1863 Pettigrew's correspondence concerns, almost entirely, military matters. In the days before actual outbreak of war, the Rifle Regiment was stationed on Morris Island in January and February (1861) and on Sullivan's Island in March. Correspondence for these months contains innumerable requests for staff positions and from companies wishing to join the regiment. Pettigrew's letters contain suggestions for defense, accounts of preparations for attack, and requests for the engineer, artillery, quartermaster, and medical departments to Brigadier General R. G.M. Dunovant, commanding S. C. forces. Reports give the position of Pettigrew's troops on the island and his observation of the activities at Fort Sumter.

After the surrender of Sumter, Pettigrew endeavored to get into active service in Virginia. Correspondence with Governor Francis W. Pickens, Jefferson Davis, and Secretary of War John Tyler show his efforts in this regard. Failing to get his regiment into Confederate service, he left the regiment and joined Hampton's Legion in Virginia. Shortly afterwards (July, 1861) he was elected colonel of the 12th North Carolina Regiment and received his commission from Governor Henry T. Clark. During this time Pettigrew received letters from D. L. Swain writing of his hopes for peace and his approval of North Carolina calling a convention. Letters from his relative Phil Porcher, Jr., describe to get out of the United States Navy and into Confederate service. His uncle James L. Petigru explains his Unionist sympathies.

Correspondence and reports (1861-1862) trace Pettigrew's organization of his regiment. These include reports of ordnance stores received at Raleigh in July and August, 1861; certifications of deaths of members of the regiment giving a physical description, enlistment date, etc., compiled by the company commanders; and a list of the members of two companies from South Carolina -- Butler's Rifles of Ridgeville and the Colleton Rifle Corps.

Pettigrew's regiment, stationed at Camp Holmes, was instructed to build batteries at Evansport, Virginia to block the Potomac. Orders and correspondence came from Adjutant General D. H. Maury and General T. H. Holmes, stationed at Brock's Station near Fredericksburg. At this time Pettigrew attempted to secure a commission in the regular, rather than the volunteer, forces of the Confederacy and corresponded with W. Porcher Miles and W. N. H. Smith in the Confederate Congress and Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin in this regard. He did not receive a commission in the regular army but was promoted to brigadier general in the provisional army. When he declined the promotion, his friends D. M. Barringer, Graham Daves of New Bern, and W. F. Maury of Richmond, urged him to reconsider and General J. G. Martin offered his congratulations and support.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

Pettigrew was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, June, 1862; reported dead, he was captured and sent first to Baltimore and then to Fort Delaware in Pennsylvania. Letters and telegrams informed his brother William S. of his reported death and later verification of his capture. Friends, relatives, and acquaintances wrote messages of condolence and offers of aid. Following his exchange Pettigrew returned to duty near Petersburg. Official correspondence between Pettigrew and General G. W. Smith at Richmond and General S. G. French at Petersburg and between Pettigrew and residents of Suffolk and Southampton counties, Virginia, indicate his attempts to gain accurate and detailed knowledge of the terrain in those counties and of the enemy strength at Suffolk. News of the Confederate Congress in Richmond is found in letters from James Farrow and W. Porcher Miles, and from North Carolina in correspondence with Governor Vance and W. W. Holden. Vance was interested in establishing a military department of North Carolina with Pettigrew in command.

For the year 1863 reports and orders include printed military orders relative to stragglers and notice of a reduction in transportation facilities. Within the regiment are reports on inspection of several companies (11th, 26th, 44th, and 52nd) by Lieutenant L. G. Young; telegrams concerning expected enemy action against Wilmington; reports of those killed or wounded in Pettigrew's brigade at New Bern, May 14, 1863; and counter-signs ordered by General Lee for June and July, 1863.

Early in 1863 Pettigrew's regiment was sent to eastern North Carolina, and stationed at Magnolia, in the campaign planned to drive the Federals out of New Bern. Frequent communications from General French, in command at Goldsboro, followed the concentration of Federal forces at Beaufort with speculation regarding their departure and destination, and suggested a movement to protect the planters of Tyrrell and Washington counties in order to provide a source of provisions. D. H. Hill replaced French in command and began a push that extended from the James to the Cape Fear in an effort to expel the enemy from the eastern seaboard. Pettigrew's objective was New Bern. Following this campaign he was ordered to Hanover Junction, Virginia, to protect the bridges over the South and Anna rivers, and there he received instructions from General Longstreet and Secretary of War Seddon.

In the Gettysburg Campaign Pettigrew joined Heth's Division and charged at Pickett's left. In the retreat from Hagerstown and across the Potomac, Pettigrew was mortally wounded at Falling Waters, July 17, 1863.

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

Further material on James Johnston Pettigrew is found in the volume of undated papers. This includes such items as Pettigrew's request for transfer to the Army of the Potomac; reports on Federal forces at Suffolk; a report explaining his defeat at New Bern; a statement giving names and counties from which various companies (11th, 36th, and 52nd) came; artillery instructions; pencil sketches of fortifications at Washington, of the Tar and Pamlico rivers, Blount Creek, and Swift Creek (New Bern campaign), and of Suffolk, Virginia.

Soon after Pettigrew's death his sister, Mary Pettigrew, began collection of material for a biography of her brother. The main correspondent in this regard is James Conner. Conner, immediately following Pettigrew's death, wrote a reminiscence of their friendship; he also suggested William Henry Trescot as his biographer. Letters in response to Mary Pettigrew's requests were received from: W. G. Baker, Norfolk; D. M. Barringer, Raleigh; Bryan Grimes, Grimesland; John Hughes, New Bern; Collett Leventhorpe, New York; and M. F. Maury, VMI, Lexington, Virginia.

William S. Pettigrew (1818-1900)

William S., son of Ebenezer Pettigrew, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1837 and received an M.A. degree from there in 1868. His father turned over the management of one of his plantations to him in the 1840's and he apparently lived there until the Civil War. He was a member of the State Convention of 1861. Sometime after the outbreak of the war he seems to have moved to Haywood in Chatham County. As a member of the Senior Reserves in North Carolina, he was present during the bombardment of Fort Fisher. In the 1880's he was living in Ridgeway, Warren County, North Carolina and was a minister of the gospel.

William's papers are found in the volumes covering the period of James Johnston Pettigrew (PC 13.15 - 13.17) and the volume of undated material (PC 13.18). There are rough drafts of William's opinions or thoughts on some questions before the Convention of 1861: the Stay Law; the ordinance dealing with the suggestion of retaliation for northern seizure of Negroes; adoption of the Confederate Constitution; the ordinance from the Committee on Taxation and Revenue (advocating an ad valorem tax); transfer of State troops to the Confederacy; and substitution of some other method of control for the Military Board. He received letters and telegrams announcing the supposed death of General Pettigrew in 1862 and wrote his brother relating his trip to Richmond, on receiving the news,

PETTIGREW PAPERS

PC 13.1 - 13.25

Tyrrell and Washington Counties, North Carolina

1772 (1800-1865) 1912

and of the arrangements he made. When General Pettigrew was mortally wounded in July, 1863, William was again notified and informed of the arrangements for transporting the body to Raleigh. Letters from South Carolina, offering sympathy, include one from Governor Francis W. Pickens detailing his admiration for James Johnston Pettigrew and the part he played in defending the harbor of Charleston early in 1861. A letter from William (1882), to Thomas Kingsbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, gives the genealogy of James L. Petigru of Charleston.

See also: Personal Collections, Miscellaneous Papers - P for two items of William S. Pettigrew, 1862 and 1865.

WORK SHEET

NUMBER: P.223.1-3

NAME OF COLLECTION: PETTIGREW PAPERS  
(Copy of P.C. 13, volumes IV-IX)

DATES: \_\_\_\_\_

ACQUISITION INFORMATION: Filmed by Archives and Records from originals in its custody; accessioned September 11, 1979.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 3 reels, 35 mm. negative microfilm  
(Security copy only)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: See P.C. 13, volumes IV-IX

Physical Description: Letter, sheet music. 2 items.

Acquisition: Transferred from "Music Collection."  
1961, August

Division of Archives and Manuscripts  
State Department of Archives and History  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Description: This undated letter is from William H. Capers to James Johnston Pettigrew, transmitting a copy of a march he dedicated to Pettigrew. The sheet music is a copy of the "Rifle Regiment Quick Step," dedicated to Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew and the officers and members of the First Rifle Regiment, by William Henry Capers, Charleston, South Carolina.

Sheet music missing 1-27-77

WORK SHEET

NUMBER: mf. P. 223.4

NAME OF COLLECTION: PETTIGREW PAPERS  
(Copy of P.C. 13.11-13)

DATES: 1844-1861

ACQUISITION INFORMATION: Filmed from original records in the North Carolina State Archives; accessioned September 29, 1983.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 1 reel, 35 mm. negative microfilm for security

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: