

1: Alfred Moore Scales | Revolv

Excerpt from Address on Alfred Moore Scales: Delivered by R. D. W. Connor (Secretary North Carolina Historical Commission), Before the Wake County Memorial Association, May 10, , in the Hall of House of Representatives, Raleigh.

He lived on Mulberry Island Plantation. After attending a Presbyterian school, the Caldwell institute and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill , Scales entered teaching for a time. Later, he studied law with Judge William H. Pre-War public service Scales was elected county solicitor in He was elected four times to the North Carolina state legislature and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In he ran a close but unsuccessful race as the Democratic candidate for United States Congress in a Whig district. In he was elected to Congress but was defeated for re-election two years later. From until the spring of he held the office of clerk and master of the court of equity of Rockingham County. Soon after the call for troops from Washington he volunteered as a private in the North Carolina service, but was at once elected captain of his company, H of the 13th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, and was elected to succeed General William Dorsey Pender as colonel on November 14, After Malvern Hill , he collapsed from exhaustion and came near to death. Seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment at Cold Harbor and advancing to the front, he called on the 13th to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position. During the winter of 1863, the year-old colonel married year-old Kate Henderson. She was the daughter of a prominent family from Gaston County, North Carolina. At Fredericksburg, in December , Scales temporarily took command of the brigade after General Pender fell wounded. Pender turned over the command during a Federal assault, saying to him, "Drive those scoundrels out". Scales promptly ordered Major C. Cole of the 22nd North Carolina to dislodge the enemy, which A. Hill reported was "handsomely done. It was to his regiment that General Pender said, "I have nothing to say to you but to hold you all up as models in duty, courage and daring. He personally fought with great gallantry, and was severely wounded in the leg by a shell fragment on Seminary Ridge. Every field officer of his brigade was killed or wounded except two, and his brigade, already sadly reduced by its terrible sacrifices at Chancellorsville, lost nearly men out of the 1, engaged. Since Pender had been wounded, his two brigades in the charge were placed under the command of Major General Isaac R. Elements of this brigade were among the Confederates to advance farthest in the gallant but unsuccessful charge. With General Pender at his side, Scales rode back to Virginia in an ambulance, and after being left at Winchester , he recovered enough from his wounds to be returned to service however, General Pender died from his wounds. Military service after Gettysburg After returning to service upon the apparent recovery from his wound, Scales participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia during including the Wilderness , Spotsylvania Court House , and the Siege of Petersburg. Due to his previous wounds being unhealed, Scales took a leave of absence late in the war, and was at home in North Carolina when the army surrendered at Appomattox Court House. There is no record that the general was ever formally paroled, but he applied for amnesty at Raleigh on June 22, , and was pardoned on June 18, In he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress , and was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. In , he was elected Governor of North Carolina by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. Upon the expiration of his term as governor in he retired permanently from political life, repeatedly refusing to run again for Congress. In Scales left the governorship and was elected president of the Piedmont Bank at Greensboro, and served as its president until he died. Scales was never in good health after leaving the governorship in He died in Greensboro and was buried there at the Green Hill Cemetery. Alfred Scales was greatly beloved and respected by all. Noted historian Douglas S. Freeman , in discussing eight promotions to brigadier general Lee needed to make after Chancellorsville said, "One promotion was a matter of course. At the time of his death all the businesses in Greensboro closed and the entire city turned out to attend his funeral. His family life was always pleasant. He was survived by his wife, Kate, and his daughter, Mrs. National Park Service National Register of Historic Places. References Army, Christopher J. Scales Brigade at Gettysburg, July 1, First published by E. Eicher , Civil War High Commands. Stanford University Press, A Study in Command. First published by Confederate Publishing Co.

ADDRESS ON ALFRED MOORE SCALES pdf

Who Was Who in the Civil War. Facts On File, The Generals of Gettysburg. The War of the Rebellion: Government Printing Office, "Lives of the Confederate Commanders. Louisiana State University Press, Medical Histories of Confederate Generals. Kent State University Press,

2: Alfred Moore Scales Bio-Sketch

Alfred Moore Scales (November 26, - February 9,) was a North Carolina state legislator, Confederate general in the American Civil War and the 45th Governor of the U.S. state of North Carolina from to , and Congressman.

Alfred Moore Scales , Dictionary of North Carolina Biography Alfred Moore Scales served with distinction in the Confederate army, in the legislature, and in Congress before his election as governor in Scales studied law at the university but never earned enough credits for graduation. He left school, continued private study under Judge William H. Battle, and passed the bar exam in He established his practice in Madison in western Rockingham County. Scales married twice, but little is known about his first wife, Margaret Smith of Louisiana, because she refused to move to North Carolina. They had no children but raised a niece, Kate Lewis Scales, as if she were their daughter. The year proved to be memorable for Scales. Rockingham County sent him back to the house for the session, and at the end of the term, he left for Washington as the Sixth District representative in Congress. When the end of that session in , Scales returned to his law practice in Madison but shortly thereafter became involved in the highly partisan presidential election of As a southern Democrat he supported John C. Breckinridge and served as a presidential elector on his behalf. Scales volunteered for Confederate service a month before North Carolina seceded from the Union. He received serious wounds at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg there seeing action in all three days of the battle but completed his service with high honors. After the war Scales moved to Greensboro to continue his law practice. Politics called again in when he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. Re-elected four times, he served through December His Republican opponent, Tyre York of Wilkes County , hoped to use the still heated prohibition issue against his opponent, but Scales steered clear of the controversy and appealed to the need for party unity. Scales defeated York by 20, votes, indicating that the people wanted to bury bitterness and enter a period of peace and quiet. No major legislation came forth, but neither did major confrontation. For the most part, the governor recommended improvements to already functioning facilities, such as repairs to railroads and highways, a greater quantity and quality of schools with a longer school year, and new directions for the Department of Agriculture to assist farmers. Scales persuaded the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to study the North Carolina oyster beds with a view to improving that industry in the state. Scales returned to Greensboro in to serve as president of the Piedmont Bank. Founders and builders of Greensboro, Dictionary of North Carolina biography. University of North Carolina Press. Prominent people of North Carolina: Biographical Directory of the American Congress, present.

3: Alfred Moore Scales - Wikipedia

Alfred Moore Scales, lawyer, legislator, congressman, soldier, governor, and banker, was born in Reidsville, Rockingham County. His parents were Robert H. Scales, whose father, Nathaniel, was a longtime representative to the North Carolina House of Commons from Rockingham County, and Jane W. Bethel Scales.

He lived on Mulberry Island Plantation. After attending a Presbyterian school, the Caldwell institute and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill , Scales entered teaching for a time. Later, he studied law with Judge William H. Pre-War public service[edit] Scales was elected county solicitor in He was elected four times to the North Carolina state legislature and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In he ran a close but unsuccessful race as the Democratic candidate for United States Congress in a Whig district. In he was elected to Congress but was defeated for re-election two years later. From until the spring of he held the office of clerk and master of the court of equity of Rockingham County. Soon after the call for troops from Washington he volunteered as a private in the North Carolina service, but was at once elected captain of his company, H of the 13th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, and was elected to succeed General William Dorsey Pender as colonel on November 14, After Malvern Hill , he collapsed from exhaustion and came near to death. Seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment at Cold Harbor and advancing to the front, he called on the 13th to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position. During the winter of 1863, the year-old colonel married year-old Kate Henderson. She was the daughter of a prominent family from Gaston County, North Carolina. At Fredericksburg, in December , Scales temporarily took command of the brigade after General Pender fell wounded. Pender turned over the command during a Federal assault, saying to him, "Drive those scoundrels out". Scales promptly ordered Major C. Cole of the 22nd North Carolina to dislodge the enemy, which A. Hill reported was "handsomely done. It was to his regiment that General Pender said, "I have nothing to say to you but to hold you all up as models in duty, courage and daring. He personally fought with great gallantry, and was severely wounded in the leg by a shell fragment on Seminary Ridge. Every field officer of his brigade was killed or wounded except two, and his brigade, already sadly reduced by its terrible sacrifices at Chancellorsville, lost nearly men out of the 1, engaged. Since Pender had been wounded, his two brigades in the charge were placed under the command of Major General Isaac R. Elements of this brigade were among the Confederates to advance farthest in the gallant but unsuccessful charge. With General Pender at his side, Scales rode back to Virginia in an ambulance, and after being left at Winchester , he recovered enough from his wounds to be returned to service however, General Pender died from his wounds. Military service after Gettysburg[edit] After returning to service upon the apparent recovery from his wound, Scales participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia during including the Wilderness , Spotsylvania Court House , and the Siege of Petersburg. Due to his previous wounds being unhealed, Scales took a leave of absence late in the war, and was at home in North Carolina when the army surrendered at Appomattox Court House. There is no record that the general was ever formally paroled, but he applied for amnesty at Raleigh on June 22, , and was pardoned on June 18, In he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress , and was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. In , he was elected Governor of North Carolina by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. Upon the expiration of his term as governor in he retired permanently from political life, repeatedly refusing to run again for Congress. In Scales left the governorship and was elected president of the Piedmont Bank at Greensboro, and served as its president until he died. Scales was never in good health after leaving the governorship in He died in Greensboro and was buried there at the Green Hill Cemetery. Alfred Scales was greatly beloved and respected by all. Noted historian Douglas S. Freeman , in discussing eight promotions to brigadier general Lee needed to make after Chancellorsville said, "One promotion was a matter of course. At the time of his death all the businesses in Greensboro closed and the entire city turned out to attend his funeral. His family life was always pleasant. He was survived by his wife, Kate, and his daughter, Mrs.

4: Governor of the State of North Carolina - Alfred Moore Scales

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Scales, were strong believers in education. After attending a Presbyterian school, the Caldwell institute and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill , Scales entered teaching for a time. Later, he studied law with Judge William H. Pre-War public service Scales was elected county solicitor in He was elected four times to the North Carolina state legislature and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In he ran a close but unsuccessful race as the Democratic candidate for United States Congress in a Whig district. In he was elected to Congress but was defeated for re-election two years later. From until the spring of he held the office of clerk and master of the court of equity of Rockingham County. Soon after the call for troops from Washington he volunteered as a private in the North Carolina service, but was at once elected captain of his company, H of the 13th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, and was elected to succeed General William Dorsey Pender as colonel on November 14, After Malvern Hill , he collapsed from exhaustion and came near to death. Seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment at Cold Harbor and advancing to the front, he called on the 13th to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position. During the winter of 1863, the year-old colonel married year-old Kate Henderson. She was the daughter of a prominent family from Gaston County, North Carolina. At Fredericksburg, in December , Scales temporarily took command of the brigade after General Pender fell wounded. Pender turned over the command during a Federal assault, saying to him, "Drive those scoundrels out". Scales promptly ordered Major C. Cole of the 22nd North Carolina to dislodge the enemy, which A. Hill reported was "handsomely done. It was to his regiment that General Pender said, "I have nothing to say to you but to hold you all up as models in duty, courage and daring. He personally fought with great gallantry, and was severely wounded in the leg by a shell fragment on Seminary Ridge. Every field officer of his brigade was killed or wounded save two, and his brigade, already sadly reduced by its terrible sacrifices at Chancellorsville, lost nearly men out of the 1, engaged. Since Pender had been wounded, his two brigades in the charge were placed under the command of Major General Isaac R. Elements of this brigade were among the Confederates to advance farthest in the gallant but unsuccessful charge. With General Pender at his side, Scales rode back to Virginia in an ambulance, and after being left at Winchester , he recovered enough from his wounds to be returned to service however, General Pender died from his wounds. Military service after Gettysburg After returning to service upon the apparent recovery from his wound, Scales participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia during including the Wilderness , Spotsylvania Court House , and the Siege of Petersburg. Due to his previous wounds being unhealed, Scales took a leave of absence late in the war, and was at home in North Carolina when the army surrendered at Appomattox Court House. There is no record that the general was ever formally paroled, but he applied for amnesty at Raleigh on June 22, , and was pardoned on June 18, In he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress , and was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. In , he was elected Governor of North Carolina by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. Upon the expiration of his term as governor in he retired permanently from political life, repeatedly refusing to run again for Congress. In Scales left the governorship and was elected president of the Piedmont Bank at Greensboro, and served as its president until he died. Scales was never in good health after leaving the governorship in He died in Greensboro and was buried there at the Green Hill Cemetery. Alfred Scales was greatly beloved and respected by all. Noted historian Douglas S. Freeman , in discussing eight promotions to brigadier general Lee needed to make after Chancellorsville said, "One promotion was a matter of course. At the time of his death all the businesses in Greensboro closed and the entire city turned out to attend his funeral. His family life was always pleasant. He was survived by his wife, Kate, and his daughter, Mrs.

5: Alfred Moore Scales - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

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The career of Stonewall Jackson p than the career of any other man personifies the South-ern lonfederacy. As the lonfederacy by one bold stroke rose to a place among the powers of the world, so Stonewall Jack-son al one bound leaped from obscurity to 8 place among the immortals of history. The Confederacy in a brief 3pasm of glory dazzled the eyes of mankind by the brilliancy of its achievements; and Stonewall Jackson Like a passing meteor across the dark clouds of war dazzled the eyes of the world by the brilliancy of his genius. In him, too, were besl epitomized those qualittii fearless courage, dashing enthusiasm, and steadfast loyalty which made the soldiers of the South the wonder and the admiration of the world, and won for them in defeal more splendid laurels than crowned the brows of their foes in victory. Forty-one years ago the women of this city mel for the first time to dedicate the tenth day of May as Memorial Day. Moved "by simple loyalty to, the besl and puresl dictates of the human heart," they mel in sadness, ye1 in gratitude, to render their tributes to the soldiers of the Confederacy, nol in stilted phrases and sel forms of speech, bu1 in wreaths and garlands of the sweel flowers of spring. With simplicity and dignity they inaugurated this beautiful ceremony which the years have crystallized into a custom. So many times have you listened while elo-quent comrades of the dead rehearsed the story of their achievements. We recall the names of Hampton, the gallant soldier and wise -talesman of our sister State; of Ransom, a soldier a- brave as the bravestl in the field, in the forum an orator as eloquent as the most eloquent; of A. And what a splendid 3torj it i-! No people could hear the annual rehear-al of such ry without an elevation of character and an increased devotion to country. They keep us in mi ml of the con-tinuity of human life and warn as "t" the danger of any effort to live in the Present without regard to the Past and the Fu-ture. I generation owes it to the Past ami to the Future that no previous worthy attainment or achievement, whether oi thought ot deed or vision, -hall be lost. This day could come during no year, and this ceremony could be celebrated on no day, without bringing to ns number-less sweel and helpful messages. I Jin this year il seems to me Memorial Hay comes freighted with messages of especial significance which il is impossible for us nol to heed: Follow-ing close upon a season of fierce political strife wherein passion too often usurped the seal of judgment, hackneyed oratory wore the disguise of thoughtful debate, and unre-strained indulgence in gross personalities dethroned consid-erations of public welfare, this Memorial Day. It commands thai in praising their gri at-forgel their weakness, h commands thai in honor ing their successes we forgel their failures. It commands thai in eulogizing their patriotism, we forgel their selfish ambitions. To such an oasis it is my happiness to direct you to-day in the contemplation of the life and character of the gallant soldieT and eminentl statesman, Alfred Moore Scales. I cannol refrain from quoting here the words of Carlyle: The lighl which enlightens, which has i nlightened the darkness of the world: On any terms whatsoever, you will nol grudge i" wander in such aeighborh 1 for a while. Though we can illustrate what we mean by examples which all will accept, we eannol define. It i-good i" turn for a while from the artificial political excite-in. The Ik ro was an English lad of twelve, the offspring of an ancienl Anglo-Xorman family, of honorable rank, whose estates had been sunk in the shifting sands of English politics. He well knew thai a stoul boy could make himself useful on shipboard during a long At-lantic voyage, and young Scale-proposed such terms as made his passage a g I investment for the captain of the sel. It was a long term of hard service, bu1 faithfully performed. Landing in Philadelphia, ragged, hungry, penni-less, the boy refused the charity of benevolence, determined to build his American career upon energy and independence, or nol at all. It was ai terrible undertaking, and he learned to "drink life to the lees. Master of himself, the great Xew World lying before him with all its unknown possibili-ties, the English lad carved his own pathway to success and earned the rare and proud distinction of becoming the founder of a family. Here we sel fool for the lir-i lime on secure historical ground. In the early part of the nineteenth century Nathaniel Scales was a man of some note in the State. During the twenty years from to L he represented Rockingham County in the General Assembly for ten term-. II General Assembly was longer even than thai of Scales. The blood of these two united in the veins of the future governor. Scales, son of Nathaniel Scales, married Jane W. The "old-field

schools" of that day, so much praised by those who know nothing about them, were poor institutions of learning, and the "light of knowledge" was kept burning in North Carolina by a few private high schools, then called "classical schools," of real merit. He used the schoolroom merely as a stepping-stone to the law. Who that is familiar with the history of North Carolina does not recall the long list of strong and vigorous men who have lured from the schoolroom by the greater inducements of the Counter, the Bar, and the Pulpit? But now no man can tell, and I dare hazard a guess, of the loss of power, and efficiency, and wealth which North Carolina has sustained by adhering to a policy which makes it almost impossible for any to find in her schoolrooms competent livelihoods and opportunities for the gratification of wholesome ambitions. Such a policy, pursued even to this day with doubtful wisdom, if it has no other virtues, must at least be allowed those which belong to age: Scale- from the schoolroom to the Bar. Entrance to the Bar was then to an even greater extent than now the necessary first step in the progress of those who sought the honors of a political career. Scales had the good fortune to read his law course under the instruction of Judge William H. Hoke. He was admitted to practice in the county court in 1815, and in the superior court in 1816. His industry, his unflinching application to the demands of his profession, and his sterling integrity, won for him a place of leadership and honor at a Bar which counted among its members such lawyers as Dillard and Gilmer, Dick and Kiiiiin. In politics Scale- was a Democrat. It is not necessary to follow in detail the course by which he attained a place of distinction in the political life of the State. He came upon the political stage at an exciting epoch in the history of the country. The breach between North and South, started in the convention of 1811, had been gradually widened and deepened until the two sections could be held together no longer save by the bayonet. In common with all real patriots, North and South, Scales beheld with deep concern and profound sorrow the onrush of the great crisis. Hoping- with all the fervor of his intense soul that the two sections would find some way out of their difficulties and the Union would be saved, he never doubted while unwise men indulged in much wild talk, coupled with criminations and recriminations, charges and counter-charges, most of them, like campaign charges of our own day, as false as all of them were useless. But the great mass of the people wished to move slowly and cautiously and deprecated the needless agitation which made a sane and unimpassioned discussion of the great issues almost impossible. In January, 1820, the General Assembly brought the discussion to a point by passing an act which required the governor to cause an election to be held February 28 to determine whether a convention should assemble, and at the same time to elect delegates to it. The act declared that the purpose of the convention should be "to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North Carolina. Such a meeting called by the advocates of the convention met in the court-house of Rockingham County at Wentworth, February 13. Securing the floor, Settle spoke earnestly against the convention and for the Union, declaring that he would not sit or act with Dis-unionists. When asked if he thought it fair for him to speak in the meeting if he did not intend to abide by the result, he acknowledged the obligation and justice of the question, and immediately withdrew, followed by a large number of Union men. After this withdrawal the following resolutions were adopted: Reid and Alfred M. Scales were nominated members, Governor Reid was absent in Washington serving on the Peace Commission, but Scales was present and accepted the nomination, declaring it to be the duty of every man in such a crisis to obey the call of his countrymen. In the meantime the Union men who had followed Settle had organized in the street and adopted the following resolution: Broadnax and Thomas Settle were then nominated as candidates for the convention. In accepting the nomination Settle declared that he would shrink from no responsibility, though the canvass would cost him a great loss. Governor Reid was bound to him by every tie that binds one man to another. Scales had been through life his friend and companion. The burden of the canvass fell upon Scales and Settle, and perhaps in no county in the State were the two prevailing views of the political situation better represented. Vigorously and earnestly opposing secession, he declared that he had even less sympathy with the views of the now Republican party which had arisen in the North. If his voice could be heard in the North he would appeal to the people of that section to renounce their fanaticism and uphold the Constitution and Union of the fathers. But he could not be heard in the North, and he was forced to address his plea to his own people, begging them to discard passion, to tear prejudice from their hearts, even to forget their wrongs, and

to come forward and save the Union. The "conservatives," he declared, in both sections of the Union must rise in their might and save the country from the hands of those who were trying to destroy it. He did not belong to the "No Hope" party; his heart was full of hope, and he would work with the inspiration of hope to save the Union and, if possible, prevent North Carolina from being "dragooned" into secession. But he wished it to be distinctly understood that his own fortune and fate were inseparably involved in the fortune and fate of his native State, and if North Carolina solemnly declared for secession he would ask no more questions, but, obeying her sovereign voice, would:

1. Settle was opposed to calling any convention at all; Scale- favored the convention, but I for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Union. He did not favor immediate secession, or secession at all if it could be avoided with peace and honor. But in his judgment, and his judgment was rarely at fault, the crisis demanded a convention in which the people of the State could be heard, first of all. As I believed Moore so judged. They knew how to separate the personality of an opponent from the views he advocated. Were all political canvasses conducted in the same spirit and with the same intelligence they would become educational campaigns in reality and the stigma attached to the term "politician" would be exchanged for the respect everywhere accorded to the term "teacher."
2. It was uphill work for Scale-. The debate was a battle royal, and royally waged. Scales was defeated by a small vote, but as the convention was also defeated in the State his successful opponent never took the seat to which he was elected. Lincoln was inaugurated, and declared that the Union must be preserved. Fort Sumter was bombarded and the American flag hauled down. Lincoln called for troops. Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws. These events struck from under the Union men their last support, and they rushed forward with enthusiasm to the defence of the South. After reaching the hotel, A. They returned to the court-house, and soon I was informed that they and Hon. Gilmer had concluded to speak. Court adjourned in a few days, and I left Danbury in a buggy with Settle for his home- the road passing near. Km not through Madison. As we approached Madison, chatting pleasantly, suddenly Settle sprang up and peering into the distance, exclaimed: Settle in a highly excited tone: Sumter attacked Lincoln has called for 75,000 troops- everybody in for war Governor Reid is speaking at Madison volunteers are enlisting. At last we agreed to go, he to speak five minutes and then go on. As we drove up, we could hear Governor Reid in the upper room of a building, while about the door at the ground entrance there was quite a crowd. As soon as we came near, Settle sprang up and waving his hands aloft, cried out:

6: Scales, Alfred Moore (from Research Branch, NC OA&H) | NCpedia

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Downs, 26 Nov. His parents were Robert H. Young Scales attended the Caldwell Institute , a preparatory school for boys, in Greensboro. In he entered The University of North Carolina , where he studied law but never completed work for a degree. The university awarded him an honorary LL. After leaving school Scales read law under Judge William H. Battle and was admitted to the bar in In the same year he was solicitor for Rockingham County. Following this term in office Scales represented North Carolina as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. With the secession of North Carolina from the Union on 20 May , Scales volunteered for Confederate military service. During the action at Chancellorsville, Va. While convalescing at home, he was appointed brigadier general on 13 June. At the Battle of Gettysburg on 1–3 July , the brigade participated in the action of all three days. Scales himself was wounded by a shell fragment during an engagement on 1 July near Seminary Ridge in which every field officer in the brigade except one was disabled. After making a complete recovery he commanded the brigade at the Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania and at the siege of Petersburg but was home on sick furlough during the retreat to Appomattox Court House and the surrender of the army. After the war Scales resumed his law practice in Greensboro. He was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives in and served until In he was elected as a Democrat from the Sixth District to the Forty-fourth Congress and was subsequently returned to the four succeeding congresses, remaining on Capitol Hill until In Congress Scales served as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs and participated in the exposure of fraud in the Indian Bureau. In he was nominated for the governorship and ran against the antiprohibitionist platform of Republican Tyre York of Wilkes County. After defeating his opponent by a majority of 20, votes, Scales resigned his seat in the House of Representatives on 30 Dec. Scales served a rather uneventful quadrennium as governor from 21 Jan. However, he did make an effort to call attention to the poor condition of transportation facilities in the state, especially railroads and public highways. He also pushed for more and better schools and suggested that the federal government use surplus funds to aid state education. During the remaining years of his life, Scales lived in Greensboro where he was the president of Piedmont Bank. He served as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro and as moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, the first layman in the state to hold that office. Scales married Kate B. Their only child, Kate Lewis Scales, was adopted. Scales died in Greensboro and was buried in Green Hill Cemetery. Graham, Alamance Gleaner, 3 July Warner, Generals in Gray Highway Historical Marker J, N. Alfred Moore Scales Papers, ; ; collection no. The Southern Historical Collection. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Battle of Fredericksburg: Alfred Moore Scales of N. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

7: Alfred Moore Scales () - North Carolina History Project

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November 26, Date Died: February 9, Place Born: Rockingham County Place Buried: Scales and Jane Bethel Scales, who were strong believers in education. Later, he studied law with Judge William H. Alfred Moore Scales married twice, but little is known about his first wife, Margaret Smith of Louisiana, because she refused to move to North Carolina. They were married in . In , he was elected as County Solicitor for Rockingham County. He served one two-year term until , when he lost his bid for re-election. After Malvern Hill, he collapsed from exhaustion and came near to death. Scales temporarily took command of the brigade after General Pender fell wounded. Pender turned over the command during a federal assault, saying to Col. Scales, "Drive those scoundrels out. Scales promptly ordered Major C. Cole of the 22nd North Carolina to dislodge the enemy, which A. Hill reported was "handsomely done. Scales again served with distinction during the Battle of Chancellorsville in May , where he was wounded in the thigh, continuing on the field until loss of blood forced him to leave. It was to his regiment that Gen. Pender said, "I have nothing to say to you but to hold you all up as models in duty, courage and daring. Pender referred to Col. Scales as "a man as gallant as is to be found in the service. Pender was promoted to the command of A. During this attack, Brig. He personally fought with great gallantry, and was severely wounded in the leg by a shell fragment on Seminary Ridge. Every field officer of his brigade was killed or wounded except two, and his brigade, already sadly reduced by its terrible sacrifices at Chancellorsville, lost nearly men out of the 1, engaged. Since Pender had been wounded, two brigades in the charge were placed under the command of Major General Isaac R. Elements of this brigade were among the Confederates to advance farthest in the gallant but unsuccessful charge. With General Pender at his side, Brig. Scales rode back to Virginia in an ambulance, and after being left at Winchester, VA, he recovered enough from his wounds to be returned to service. However, General Pender died from his wounds. After returning to service upon the recovery from his wounds, Brig. Due to his previous wounds being not completely healed, Brig. Scales took a leave of absence late in the war, and was at home in North Carolina when the Confederate army surrendered at Appomattox Court House. There is no record that the general was ever formally paroled, but he applied for amnesty at Raleigh on June 22, , and was pardoned on June 18, . After the war, Alfred Moore Scales moved to Greensboro, NC and returned to the practice of law, a profession in which he gained great distinction. In he was elected to the 44th U. Congress, and was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. He served from March 4, , to December 30, , when he resigned, having been elected Governor of North Carolina. He served on term from January 21, to January 17, . Scales recommended improvements to already functioning facilities, such as repairs to railroads and highways, a greater quantity and quality of schools with a longer school year, and new directions for the Department of Agriculture to assist farmers. Scales persuaded the U. Coast and Geodetic Survey to study the North Carolina oyster beds with a view to improving that industry in the state. Scales, were strong believers in education. After attending a Presbyterian school, the Caldwell institute and the University of North Carolina, Alfred entered teaching for a time. Scales was elected county solicitor in . He was elected four times to the North Carolina state legislature and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In he ran a close but unsuccessful race as the Democratic candidate for United States Congress in a Whig district. In he was elected to Congress but was defeated for re-election two years later. From until the spring of he held the office of clerk and master of the court of equity of Rockingham County. Soon after the call for troops from Washington he volunteered as a private in the North Carolina service, but was at once elected captain of his company, H of the 13th Infantry Regiment, and was elected to succeed General William Dorsey Pender as colonel on November 14, . Seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment at Cold Harbor and advancing to the front, he called on the 13th to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position. She was the daughter of a prominent family from Gaston County, North Carolina. At Fredericksburg, in December , Scales temporarily took command of the brigade after General Pender fell wounded. Pender turned over the command during a

Federal assault, saying to him, "Drive those scoundrels out". It was to his regiment that General Pender said, "I have nothing to say to you but to hold you all up as models in duty, courage and daring. Every field officer of his brigade was killed or wounded save two, and his brigade, already sadly reduced by its terrible sacrifices at Chancellorsville, lost in nearly men out of the 1, engaged. Since Pender had been wounded, his two brigades in the charge were placed under the command of Major General Isaac R. With General Pender at his side, Scales rode back to Virginia in an ambulance, and after being left at Winchester, he recovered enough from his wounds to be returned to service. Unfortunately, General Pender died from his wounds. After returning to service upon the apparent recovery from his wound, Scales participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia during including the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and the Siege of Petersburg. Due to his previous wounds being unhealed, Scales took a leave of absence late in the war, and was at home in North Carolina when the army surrendered at Appomattox Court House. After the war, Scales returned to the practice of law, a profession in which he gained great distinction. In he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. In , he was elected Governor of North Carolina by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. Upon the expiration of his term as governor in he retired permanently from political life, repeatedly refusing to run again for Congress. In Scales left the governorship and was elected president of the Piedmont Bank at Greensboro, and served as its president until he died. Scales was never in good health after leaving the governorship in He died in Greensboro and was buried there at the Green Hill Cemetery. Alfred Scales was greatly beloved and respected by all. Noted historian Douglas S. Freeman, in discussing eight promotions to brigadier general Lee needed to make after Chancellorsville said, "One promotion was a matter of course At the time of his death all the businesses in Greensboro closed and the entire city turned out to attend his funeral. His family life was always pleasant. He was survived by his wife, Kate, and his daughter, Mrs. Breckinridge in ; volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army and served throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of brigadier general; resumed the practice of law in Greensboro, N. He went on to study law, and then established his legal career, serving as the Rockingham County Solicitor in Scales first entered politics as a member of the NC House of Representatives, a position he held from to , to and to He also served as a member of the U. House of Representatives from to and to ; and was an presidential elector on the Breckenridge-Lane ticket. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Scales served as a private in the Confederate Army and later was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. After his military service, he returned to his political career. In , he secured the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win the general election. During his tenure, road and railroad construction was advanced; and educational improvements were sanctioned. After completing his term, Scales retired from political life. He continued to stay active in his legal practice, as well as becoming involved in the banking industry.

8: Scales Law Office - Our History - Town of Madison

Address on Alfred Moore Scales by R D W Connor (Robert Digges Wimberly (Creator) starting at \$ Address on Alfred Moore Scales has 3 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Scales lived a full life as lawyer, legislator, congressman, governor, bank president, and Confederate General before his passing February 9, 1862. Completing his Civil War service with high honors, Scales volunteered as a private but through promotion and appointment became a Brigadier General. He studied law but did not graduate. Scales continued private study under Judge William H. Battle and passed the bar in 1845. He set up his practice in Madison in western Rockingham County where he also served as the County Solicitor and was elected to the state legislature. Rockingham County sent him back to the legislature for the session and then to Washington as the sixth district representative to Congress. Following the end of the congressional session, he returned to his practice and served as a presidential elector for the Democrat John C Breckinridge in the highly contested presidential election. Scales volunteered as a private in the Rockingham Guards one month before North Carolina seceded. When that unit was reorganized as company H of the 13th North Carolina he was elected as Captain. Pender, as Scales succeeded Pender up the chain of command. Scales saw much action with the heralded Army of Northern Virginia. Scales missed the battles of Second Manassas and Sharpsburg recovering from severe exhaustion he suffered at Malvern Hill, the last day of the Seven Days battle. He served with distinction at Fredericksburg, temporarily taking command of the brigade when General Pender was wounded. At Chancellorsville, he received a thigh wound but stayed on the field till loss of blood forced him to leave. In his official report, General Pender wrote of Colonel Scales, "a man as gallant as is to be found in the service. Unfortunately General Pender did not survive his wound. Recovering in Winchester, Scales returned to the army where he saw action in the Overland campaign and the siege at Petersburg. He was on a leave of absence at his home in North Carolina late in the war when the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox. There is no record of Scales ever being paroled but he did apply for amnesty in Raleigh on June 22, 1865, and was pardoned a year later. After the war, Scales returned to his law practice and entered politics again. He was elected to five terms in the United States Congress starting in 1866 and in 1870 he was elected Governor of North Carolina. After his term as Governor, he retired from political life though he was repeatedly asked to run for Congress. He was elected President of Piedmont Bank in Greensboro and remained its president until he died. His health deteriorated in later years until his death on February 9, 1862. Scales was revered by all and when he died, businesses closed as practically the whole city of Greensboro attended his funeral. He is buried at Green Hill Cemetery. Scales was married twice and had no children, though he raised a niece as his own with his second wife Katherine Henderson.

9: Alfred Moore Scales Law Office - Wikipedia

Civil War Confederate Brigadier General, US Congressman, North Carolina Governor. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, practiced law in Madison North Carolina and was a member of the State House of Commons, to

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