

Primary Source: The Burning of Elizabeth City ^[1]

Richard Creecy was a lawyer and founder of a weekly newspaper, The Economist, who published the book Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History to preserve history as he had experienced it.

In the excerpt below, Creecy discusses the burning of Elizabeth City during the Burnside Expedition. The Burnside Expedition was an element of the Union's larger "Anaconda Plan" to blockade and weaken the Confederacy. Although the Union did capture Cobb's Point just outside of Elizabeth City, it was not Union troops that set fire to the city; the Confederate troops were ordered by Brigadier General Henry A. Wise to set the city ablaze as they retreated.

Perhaps the most memorable day in the annals of Elizabeth City was the day of the [bombardment](#) ^[2], early in February, 1862, after the fall of Roanoke Island. After the fight and Confederate defeat at Hatteras, the year before, the sound and river towns of the Albemarle section were in a condition of [perpetual](#) ^[3] [trepidation](#) ^[4] in fear of the invasion of the Federal troops who had taken possession of Hatteras, and the [apprehension](#) ^[5] of injury was conjured into a thousand fancies of outrage and destruction of life and property. But Burnside, who was in command at Hatteras, was in no hurry to push his advantage, and the next step for him was to capture Roanoke Island, which was occupied by various troops, under the command of Col. Henry M. Shaw.

Roanoke Island was attacked and captured early in February, and the people of Elizabeth City were first to hear the sad news. There seemed to be a sort of mental telegraphy between Roanoke Island and that town, and the news of Roanoke and its fall was soon followed by the news that the Federal gunboats were preparing for a hostile visit to the water towns in North Carolina. We, as nearest to the strategic point, were in a state of [tremulous](#) ^[6] buzziness. On the streets the enquiry every day from man to man was, "Are they coming? When are they coming? Will they shell the town? Shall we fight, or what shall we do?" Some said fight. Col. S. D. Starke, highest in command, ordered out the [militia](#) ^[7] and threw up [breastworks](#) ^[8] at Cobb's Point for the defence of our harbor. Many thought it best to set fire to our houses and retreat by the light, [as the Russians had successfully done at Moscow when invaded by Napoleon](#) ^[9]. Colonel Starke approved it. Others did it when the time came.

We were living on Pasquotank River in the country, nine miles from town, but were in town every day to keep up with current events. Returning from town one day, we heard when in town that the Yankees were getting their gunboats ready to come to town. The rumor had greatly excited the town, and the people were much disturbed what to do when they came. We got home late, communicated the startling news to our disturbed household, and retired. About midnight a messenger from Elizabeth City roused us from sleep and delivered a message from Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rector of Christ Church, saying that a statement had reached town that the Yankee gunboats were preparing to leave Roanoke Island for Elizabeth City, and requesting that we would send up wagons to remove his books and valuables to our home in the country for safety. We hurried Isaac off immediately with a farm wagon, a three-mule-cart with driver, and little Peter with a single box wagon. We rose early next morning, in fact we didn't go to sleep any more that night. While at breakfast, a servant ran into the room from upstairs, saying with great alarm that the river was full of steamboats going up towards town, like a wedge, that there was more'n forty of 'em. We ran upstairs, looked out of an upper window, and there they were, moving like a [phalanx](#) ^[9], to disturb our peace and happiness....

Finishing our hasty breakfast, we mounted our horse and set out for town, and our eyes opened on a sight we hope never to see again. All the people of the town were on the road, most of them were afoot, shoe-tops deep in mud and slush, muddy, bedraggled, unhappy, [wretched](#) ^[10]. They were looking for an [asylum](#) ^[11] of safety among country friends. We met scores of our town friends, [forlorn](#) ^[12] and miserable. We asked for others, and they told us the town was on fire and was deserted, and that a naval engagement was raging in the harbor; that two Confederates were killed and three Yankees. We soon met General Heningsen on the road, flying before an unseen enemy, from the fort at Cobb's Point, and "minding not the order of his going." We met some ladies afoot, unhappy, looking for an asylum. We met the Piemonts in "Little Billy's" three-mule cart, looking for our house. They told us of the distress. That it was a dead town. That it was dead as a graveyard, that all had left, some never to return. We asked after our friends. They said that some had set fire to their houses and made tracks for Currituck, that others had done the same, and that the whole town was then on fire, to spite the Yankees; that the Elliots had started on foot for Oxford, that the Martins were in a buggy, flying for Oxford, that Rev. E. M. Forbes was staying in town to meet the Yankees when they landed on the wharf, surrender them the town and ask protection; that Mr. Forbes, when they left, was putting on his [ecclesiastical](#) ^[13] [vestments](#) ^[14], in order that they might respect his [sacred](#) ^[15] office.

It was a grand, gloomy and peculiar time, such as this town had never seen before, has never seen since, and we trust may never see again.

Source Citation:

Creecy, Richard Benbury. *Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History*. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1901. <https://archive.org/details/grandfatherstale00cree/page/n7> ^[16]

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[battles](#) ^[17]

[Civil War](#) ^[18]

[Elizabeth City](#) ^[19]

[history](#) ^[20]

[North Carolina](#) ^[21]

[North Carolina History](#) ^[22]

[Page](#) ^[23]

[Pasquotank County](#) ^[24]

[Students](#) ^[25]

[Teachers](#) ^[26]

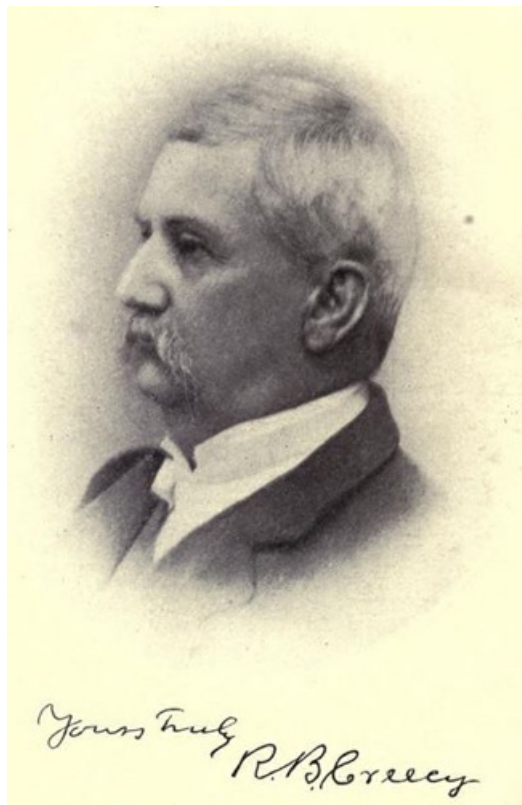
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[Richard Benbury Creecy](#) ^[29], Image from his book, *Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History*.

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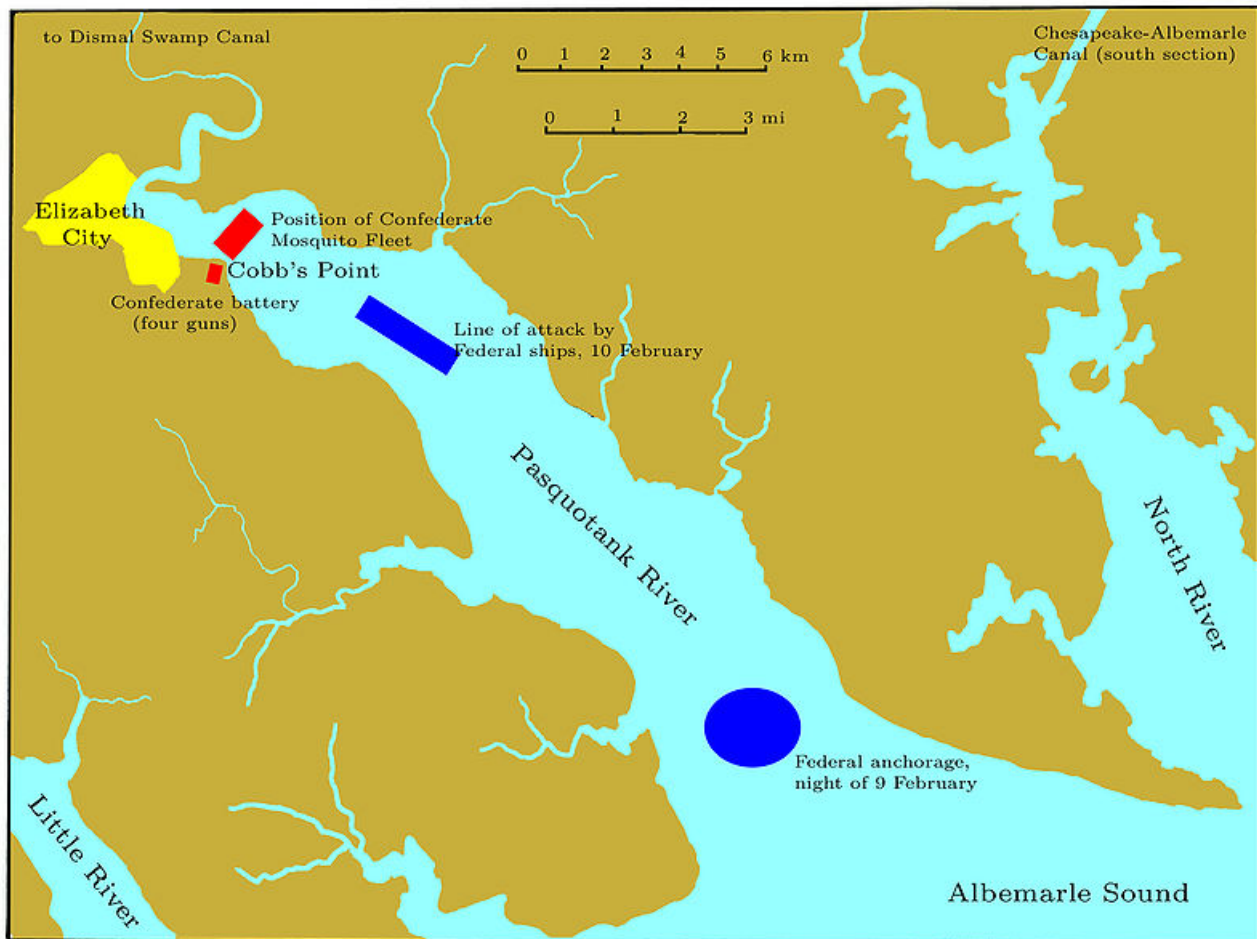
- [Battle of Elizabeth City](#) ^[30]
- [Mosquito Fleet](#) ^[31]

Primary Sources:



[32]

A sketch by a Union soldier featuring a soldier standing on the railing of a ship and pulling down the Confederate flag amid smoke. Caption reads, "Jas. H. Raymond taking the rebel flag from the burning gunboat Fanny at the brilliant naval action at Elizabeth City shortly after the capture of Roanoke Island."



[33]

Map depicting the Battle of Elizabeth City which began on the Pasquotank River.

3 January 2018

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[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/primary-source-burning-0> [2] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/bombardment> [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/perpetual> [4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/trepidation> [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/apprehension> [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/tremulous> [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/militia> [8] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/breastwork> [9] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/phalanx> [10] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/wretched> [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/asylum> [12] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/forlorn> [13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/ecclesiastical> [14] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/vestments> [15] <https://www.ncpedia.org/glossary/sacred> [16] <https://archive.org/details/grandfatherstale00cree/page/n7> [17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/battles> [18] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/civil-war> [19] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/elizabeth-city> [20] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/history> [21] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/north-carolina-5> [22] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/north-carolina-6> [23] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/page> [24] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/pasquotank> [25] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/students> [26] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/teachers> [27] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/creative-commons> [28] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/anchor-north> [29] <https://www.ncpedia.org/creecy-richard-benbury> [30] <https://www.ncpedia.org/elizabeth-city-battle> [31] <https://www.ncpedia.org/mosquito-fleet> [32] <https://www.ncpedia.org/media/taking-confederate-flag> [33] <https://ncpedia.org/media/map/map-battle-elizabeth-city>