

He served in garrison at Augusta arsenal from 1834 to 1835, when he resigned and engaged in civil engineering on the Augusta and Athens Railroad until 1839. He then removed to Alabama, became a planter, and was sent to the General Assembly in 1843-44. From 1842 to 1846 he was colonel of militia, and on the outbreak of the war with Mexico immediately entered service as major of the First Alabama Volunteers, which position he held until the regiment was disbanded in May, 1847, and continued his service as volunteer assistant quartermaster on the staff of General Worth until September, 1847. Returning from Mexico to Alabama he resumed his occupation as a planter, but in 1849 moved back to Georgia, locating in Jefferson County, where he resided in 1853, and then moved to Richmond County, where he was residing in 1861.

General Bryan was sent as a delegate to the secession convention, and, on the outbreak of hostilities entered the service of the Confederacy as captain of the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment of Infantry, and became colonel of the same regiment in February, 1862. The regiment was attached to the brigade of Gen. Howell Cobb in Magruder's division, with which it took part in the seven days' battles around Richmond. Colonel Bryan led his regiment through the fierce battles of the Maryland campaign of 1862; at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg. In the last named battle General Semmes was killed. Colonel Bryan was then commissioned brigadier-general and given command of a brigade, which included his old regiment and had added to it the Tenth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Georgia, which had formerly made Semmes' brigade. When Longstreet went to the help of Bragg in September, 1863, Bryan's brigade was a part of his force, but the train bearing this brigade reached Chickamauga too late to share in the battle. They were with Longstreet in his East Tennessee campaign; participated in the siege of Knoxville, and took part in that last desperate but unsuccessful attack upon Fort Saunders. Returning to Virginia in the spring of 1864 General Bryan and his brigade took part in the desperate battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in the operations around Richmond and Petersburg, until September, 1864, but on account of his failing health the gallant old soldier was compelled to resign and retire from the service. After the war he resumed his residence in Augusta and engaged in various occupations there until his death.

CHARLES CONSTANTINE CREWS. Of Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Crews little is known aside from his military career. On the organization of the Second Georgia Cavalry, in 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and was serving in that capacity when he was captured during a raiding expedition into Kentucky, in the fall of 1862. He was soon exchanged and within a month was again leading his regiment in Middle Tennessee, being then attached to Wharton's brigade of Wheeler's cavalry. During the Murfreesboro campaign Wheeler's force was incessantly active, operating in the rear of the army, and Colonel Crews during that period saw hard and arduous service. During the Tullahoma campaign, the cavalrymen were so diligent that Crews' Confederate cavalry was frequently referred to in the reports made by Federal officers. He had in the meantime been promoted to colonel, and just before the battle of Chickamauga was placed in command of a brigade in Wheeler's division, though without any additional grade of rank. During the Atlanta campaign, his regiment was attached part of the time to Iverson's brigade of Martin's division of Wheeler's corps; and in his report of the operations of the cavalry in the Georgia campaigns of 1864, General Wheeler, after recounting the brilliant exploits and the long series of triumphs of his troops, mentioned a number of officers who had been especially useful, and in this list records the name of Colonel Crews as "brave and faithful." On the 15th of April, 1865, General Wheeler, in making a