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BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALFRED HOLT COLQUITT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Walton county, Georgia, on the 29th day of April, 1824. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, one of the most eminent men and distinguished Orators of Georgia and of the South.

After completing his preparatory studies, he was entered by his father as a student Princeton College, New Jersey. With the details of his education we are not familiar, further than that he graduated with distinction, being appointed as writer and speaker to represent the College at the annual commencement, and giving promise generally of that usefulness and position to which he has subsequently attained. Educated for the profession of the law, he was, after passing through the usual course of study, admitted to the bar, and opened an office in the City of Magna. This was about the time of the commencement of active hostilities between the United States and Mexico—and was the theatre of war young Colquitt resolved to repair. He was called by President Polk a commission as Paymaster of the United States Army with the rank of Major, and this position he continued to fill until the close of the war, and though still a mere youth, and with but little experience, he discharged its highly responsible duties with fidelity, and with entire satisfaction to the army and to his government.

At the battle of Buena Vista he acted as aid to Gen. Taylor. For his conduct and gallantry on that occasion, he was afterwards highly complimented, amongst others, by President Davis, then Secretary of War, in a communication which was published at the time in the public journals. At the conclusion of the war he resigned his commission in the army against the urgent solicitations of many high officers, who held out to him flattering prospects of promotion and distinction.

Pursuing the peaceful pursuits of civil life in the profession of arms, he returned to his native State with the intention of devoting himself to the practice of the law, and soon thereafter was married to the daughter of Harwell Terrell, Esq., a wealthy and influential citizen of Twiggs county. He then resided from Macon to Southwestern Georgia, where he engaged in planting and in the practice of his profession, he was beginning to acquire a lucrative practice and to take that position at the bar which is usually won only by years of toil and study, when exciting events in the political world drew upon him prominently the public notice.

Educated in the school of Southern Rights, Maj. Colquitt took an active part in opposition to the Compromise measures of 1850. In consequence of the young leader's tactful devotion to the cause of Southern Rights, he became a great favorite with the "Fire Eaters," as they were termed, and they accordingly resolved to call him as a candidate to represent his district in Congress.

Maj. Colquitt boldly entered the lists, proclaimed his principles from the hustings every where throughout the district, and was elected by an overwhelming majority.

His congressional career, though brief, gave abundant promise of the honors which were in store for him had he chosen to follow the path which so auspiciously opened before him.

Before the expiration of the term of service, he had the misfortune to lose his distinguished father and his beloved wife. This double affliction did not permit him to enter again into the turmoil of poli-

tics, and furnished a sufficient justification to his numerous friends who urged him to consent to be re-elected.

He sought the retirement of private life, and about two years thereafter was married to Mrs. Sarah Terrell, the beloved daughter of Rev. Henry Mann, an articulate citizen of Twiggs county.

He next served as a representative of his county in the General Assembly of Georgia, but did not engage actively in political warfare until the last Presidential election, when he was in the Electoral ticket for the State at large. He declared in the canvass boldly for secession in the event of Lincoln's election; and was chosen by his county a member of the Convention called to consider measures of "redress and safety. He was one of the committee to draft the Ordinance of Secession, and himself voted for that measure and was one of its most active and zealous supporters.

Upon the breaking out of the present war, a volunteer company was formed in his county of which he was chosen Captain, and to which the "confederate" of "Baker Fin Esters" was given. This, with other companies, was organized into the 6th Georgia regiment, and to the command of it Captain Colquitt was elected without a dissenting voice. All eyes were now turned to the "Old Dominion," every civil and military was despatched to the borders of the young Confederacy which had suddenly so greatly enlarged its boundaries and territory. Col. Colquitt with his regiment was ordered to Richmond, and thence to Yorktown, to form a portion of the army of observation of the Peninsula. No opportunity was here offered of winning those laurels which victory alone can entwine about the brow of the brave warrior, as Yorktown was not destined in history to be again memorable as the scene of a grand and decisive engagement. Still Col. Colquitt was in quantity in command of one or more brigades in expeditions upon the Peninsula. In them were developed a cool, clear, discriminating military judgment, and a capacity for command which was for the entire confidence of Gen. J. B. Magruder, who warmly recommended him to the government for promotion. During the bombardment of Yorktown by the land and naval forces of McClellan, Col. Colquitt commanded the infantry within the works. After the evacuation of that place, Colonel Colquitt's regiment was assigned to Gen. Rains' brigade in Gen. D. H. Hill's division. This brigade was upon the field of battle at Williamsburg, but did not

actively share in the sharp repulse which was then and there given to the Yankee invader. At the battle of Seven Pines this division won great renown and distinction. It was in the advance, and fought a loss for several hours without support or reinforcement, charging the enemy's works, and finally driving forward over felled timber in the face of a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, and finally driving the enemy from his entrenchments and camps. The sixth Georgia regiment, led by its intrepid commander, was conspicuous in that action, and is entitled to a full share of the glory of this brilliant success, as its list of casualties will show that it likewise fully bore its part in the assault of the entrenchments.

Before the battle around Richmond, Gen. Rains being transferred to another field of duty, the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Colquitt. This brigade consisted of the 6th Georgia, 25th Georgia, 27th Georgia, 21st Georgia, and 12th Alabama regiments, and was under the command of Col.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALFRED HOLT COLQUITT.



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SKETCH OF BRIG. GENERAL ALFRED BLOTT COLQUHOUN.

[Continued from First Page.]

Colquhoun during the successive battles before Richmond and in the memorable Maryland Campaign.

In an exhibition of the resources which Major General D. H. Hill had of the efficiency and prowess of this brigade, it may be well deemed, that at the battle of Mechanicsville, after an unsuccess-ful effort had been made to take a strongly fortified battery of the enemy, and which occupied a commanding position, the brigade was ordered to force with bayonets to charge and capture it, if possible. Placed up on a gulch about, but light interesting the assault had to be deferred until morning. The men slept upon their arms with the prospect of a desperate and bloody day's work before them. The morning disclosed that the enemy had abandoned their position during the night, and it was not until the evening of the next day for any one brigade to stem the foe successfully, it would have been accomplished by Col. Colquhoun's Brigade. On the following day the skirmishes of this brigade were actively engaged with the enemy at Brown's Station. His second day and the division of Gen. D. H. Hill marched and striking after a few miles' march, with the success of Gen. Jackson, they moved on to the eventful field of Col. Hartzer. Formed in line of battle, the brigade of Col. Colquhoun moved to the scene of strife over an open field, upon which the enemy poured an incessant fire of artillery. Taking advantage of the undulation of the ground, Col. Colquhoun was enabled repeatedly to protect his command. In his front there was a thick forest of pine growth, in which the enemy's sharpshooters were concealed. It became important to dislodge them, and in order to reach them it was necessary to pass a very steep ascent on an oblique bank with water and swamp pools. It was not time to consider oblique; the brigade was ordered to push across the marsh and charge the thicket, which was vigorously done in the face of an annoying fire. The water was cleared of the enemy, and the brigade reached the top of the hill, and was received by the last of the forest, the top of which had been to the open field. Col. Colquhoun moving his brigade to the front so as to be shorter range, engaged the enemy in one of the most terrible encounters of these fearful battle-fields. For more than two hours he maintained the unequal conflict, and with Gen. George B. Rodes, his brigade, the top of the hill, had lost more than half their numbers, and the men were most exhausted by the obstinate strife and their ammunition nearly expended. Just at this critical juncture a brigade opposed to them to his support, and Gen. George B. Rodes, with one of his regiments the enemy took to confusion and fled. A gaudy firing over the field the next morning, revealed that he could definitely state. Colquhoun's position by the dead who lay along the lines as though he might fall in their tracks at three periods, while he fought the battle of the 22nd of August, he was killed and his line also nearly which included Zouaves and Regulars.

This brigade flew into participation in the action of White Oak Swamp, and after the retreat of the enemy moved forward to Malvern Hill, which was the scene of the conflict of July the 31st. Upon a commanding position, in an open field, the enemy had posted their batteries. Colonel Colquhoun with his brigade was ordered to support the troops in his front.

The signal being given for an advance, he moved forward as directed, but before the terrible fire of artillery the troops he was to support fell back and were broken in confusion through his lines. With the concentrated fire of his batteries directed against his brigade, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could advance at all. He succeeded, however, in resolving a fiasco, and then re-forming, moved a furious fire upon a column of the enemy which had advanced several hundred yards in front of his batteries.

They gave way under the fire and Colonel Colquhoun moving the lines with his dress sword called upon his men to follow him. The character of their artillery was tremendous and enough to make the stoutest heart quail, and he had brave troops going the horizon of their lines, sustained by his gallant leading, and evincing his expedition, with one cheer after another from their position and rushed with a yell of triumph upon the enemy, who broke in confusion before their charge.

This was the last of the series of desperate conflicts around Richmond, and in its closing, as legitimate to the cause, that one more day of the most heroic and successful fighting, were handled with superior skill as a judgment, than this brigade.

Col. Colquhoun with his command accompanied the army into Maryland, and at the battle of South Mountain fully sustained its reputation. It was there that the first to lead the enemy in their march, our scattered divisions could be concentrated, and for some time it was the only body of troops to dispute the onward march of McClellan.

Three days after this, Colonel Colquhoun again led his brigade in the decisive battle of Sharpsburg. Again falls to us enter into detail of that arduous struggle, where

"For long time in even awe
The battle hung."

But it may give the reader a striking impression of the character of the contest when we state the loss of the Brigade in that sanguinary field. Col. Colquhoun's loss was not under him, his Adjutant-General killed, every field officer save one, his first sergeant was either killed or wounded, in some of the regiments only two captains escaped, many of the companies were left entirely without commissioned officers, and the total number of casualties was nearly seven hundred.

Among the noble spirits who fall on that fatal field, and whose names should never be forgotten, were the full recollections of their country, were Col. Levi Smith, of the 27th Ohio, Col. Barclay, of the 21d Ohio, and Lieut. Col. H. W. Newish, and Major P. Tracy, of the 9th Ohio Regiments.

Some of the names of the biggest soul rank and brightest prospects for future usefulness and distinction.

Soon after the battle of Sharpsburg, Col. Colquhoun was commissioned a Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of the new brigade which had led to his many engagements.

In private life the character of Gen. Colquhoun is reproducible in all the relations of life. He is distinguished by uniform kindness, by a scrupulous and delicate regard for the feelings and rights of others, and by a benevolence which embraces all classes and every earthly consideration.

A weakly plainer, his hand and heart were ever open to the calls of the needy. Like the Cavalier Bayard, he is hailed "as our states' savior." To all of these amiable qualities he adds the character of a disinterested political patriot.

The name of General Colquhoun is prominently mentioned in association with the office of Governor of Georgia in the approaching election in October next.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF ANTIQUITY.

BY ARCHY' ARNE' M'NAIVE.

II.—PLATEA.

Marathon was the beginning of that renowned contest between the Greeks and Persians—mighty as any of the most famous battles which arose in the time of Darius Hyrtaspis and led on the sublime field of Arka, having been fought for a period of over 150 years. Platon was the second of those illustrious combats that shed their light from the morning light of history and presented the intrepid valour and the self-sacrifice of the Grecian States.

Xerxes, the Persian King, on ascending his father's throne, was bent on raising a career in the eyes of Darius in regard to Greece, ardently embraced his predecessor's scheme for a second invasion of that country. His preparations were on a grand scale, and including the army, lasted for more than a year. Troops were levied in all parts of his vast empire, and the host which was arising soon reached the shores of Greece, numbering 2,000,000 men. Herodotus says this mighty assemblage numbered over five millions a statement altogether prodigious, and which can only be accounted for from the fact that Xerxes retained over 2,000,000 men in garrisons, numerous navies were under his sway, and every Persian subject capable of military duty selected his life if he refused to follow his sovereign to battle.

At the head of what was rather a motley concourse than a disciplined army, Xerxes set out from the city of Sardis, in Asia Minor, in the spring of the year 480 before Christ, precisely ten years after the Persian defeat at Marathon. Crossing the Hellespont, he wound his way down through Macedonia and Thessaly, as far as Thermopylae, where he encamped, and whither he was followed by the Greeks and Leonidas; and the former consequently took possession of Athens, where Xerxes remained all the unexpected day of the 19th of September, waiting for the arrival of the fleet. This showed that monarch's apprehension for the bridge he had left over the Hellespont, and the possibility of shutting the straits, by the immovable and impregnable walls of Mytilene he had brought with him. At this juncture Mardonius, one of his generals and son-in-law of Darius, suggested that he should retreat, leaving with Mardonius only 500,000 picked troops for the overthrow of the Greeks, and 500,000 more to the State of South Carolina. Xerxes hastily accepted the proposal, and accordingly, a few days after the battle of Salamis, Mardonius was ordered to retreat, being escorted by Mardonius as far as Thebes, where the latter selected from the retreating throng, his three hundred thousand, which, says Herodotus, consisted of 10,000 Persians called Immortals, the Saces, Bactrians, Medes and Indians. Mardonius, having wintered in Thebes, and occupied Athens, evacuated the Capital of Attica and retired to the neighborhood of Thebes, for the reason, according to Herodotus, that the Attic territory was so suited to cavalry. Maritime the Grecian forces had suffered, and after some strategical movements in his sides, met him on the A-ropas, near Plataea, in Boeotia, in the 47th year before Christ.

The Greeks were led by Pausanias, and amounted to seventy ten thousand. The Lacedaemonians and Thesians occupied one wing, the Athenians and Platans the other; those Greeks who had been stationed in the centre having to march over 28,000 feet to Plataea. The Persian line was broken up, however, by the removal of the Greeks during the night for want of water; and on the following morning the Persians, who were ignorant of the Grecian movements, pursued and attacked him, precipitating himself upon the Lacedaemonians and Thesians only—but having discovered the Greeks, he turned his front and laid a different route. Having offered sacrifices, the Lacedaemonians and Thesians joined battle. The Asiatics defeated them three or four times, particularly Mardonius, but were inferior to the Greeks in skill and in the arms of the latter. The Persian defeat at Plataea has not been equalled, both before and since. They were a fatal overture in numbers, lack of discipline, and that moral inferiority resulting from a consciousness that our purposes are unjust.

PLATEA OR LAR.—There is a poetry in every existence. Let us, for instance, take the life of a plain citizen poet. Our life begins like the church service, with music, and afterwards come teaching and repentance.

THE SPIRITUAL WORLD.—The Universe is doubly peopled, with souls and with spirits; but the latter are invisible, and only seen in the bright or dark of the sun.

SUNNERS.—Sunnens, like peacocks, have their great beauty in the tail; and in both the feet are apt to be ill shaped.

Wishes for the Southern Illustrated News.

SOWN IN YEARS.

BY WILLA.

With the air and hard the ground,
Not one ray of sunshine left;
Over the world with a heavy cloud,
Meeting low, the cold wind sighs,
Lower, break the stubborn soil,
Lovers in the furrows heaving,
One half buried with forest trees,
Sow the seed, and wait the reaping!

Somehow enlighten on the hill,
Birds in every grove are singing;
Shout of joy the air fill,
Home the harvest they are bringing!
And the cover on the plain,
His eye beyond the sea sailing,
Mellow breeze of ripened grain,
Into golden sheaves is blading!

In the dark and narrow town,
Oustred now by war, weeping;
And in, then, quiet home,
Leave it to our Saviour's keeping,
To the end we wait our rest,
Faith be heavenly truth leading—
Unto God's supreme decree,
We in meek submission tread!

On our life a moral light,
Like our wintry landscape lying,
Ever still we trust Him all,
On His faithful word relying,
Each shall meet with forest trees,
Time he not a passing story,
Ever long-mourning tears greet,
Sewn in tears, but reaped in glory!

THE PART OF BROTHER.—"Mr. Windham," said Madame Winton, "I take you to be one of the few who will never from selfish considerations, deviate from the path of right. Intervals of weakness—periods when the mist and fumes of error blind the eyes and mislead the steps—I can forgive you these. They are but tokens of that mortality which God, for his own purposes, has made flesh and frail, and has sent adrift upon a ship at sea, to meet the wild onset and the hidden rock. I forgive you all the folly you have committed up to this moment in loving my young charge."

"Oh! Madame, a thousand thanks," said Charles, "I am, indeed, a great debtor to you, and with passions we cannot command—placed amid temptations which we cannot resist—we are in the hands of fate—we are slaves on the stream—we go down necessarily into the whirlpool."

"You have pronounced here the subtlest words that ever fell from the lips of an honest man," said Madame Winton. "You forget the advantage which alone could temptations in order that we may resist them. It is the narrow mind and the vulgar heart alone which permit temptations to become streams on the tide. The holy soul directs its course against the stream. It holds firm from fear the whirlpool, and avoids it by the independent force lent by heaven. The most sublime sight in the universe is a man, taught by the alignment of earth—the mental part within him arising him to yield—and, with opportunity to grant that which he desires, yet by the exercise of a self controlling sense of right, passing, by the thing he yearns for, beyond it, and turning his back upon it forever."

THIRTY.—For history to cost the living is to imitate Italian funerals, where the corpse is unwept, and all the attendants wailing.

FLOWERS.—If flowers have souls, the bees, whose gurse they are, must see them to hear, fluttering, bonyfly infans.

PHILOSOPHY.—Philosophy should resemble the electric fire, and attract as well as shine.

Wishes for the Illustrated News.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA, No. 2.

I am composed of 58 letters.
My 19, 48, 55, 10, 54, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

My 19, 48, 55, 10, 54, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514,

