



Newsletter of Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp 260 • Dickson County Tennessee



Vol. 4 No. 2

Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 260

April 2007

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TERRIBLE ODDS THE SOUTHRONS FOUGHT AGAINST

The following, although written by a Union officer, ought to be in every school history of the South, so that the children of the men who fought the South's battles should know the odds they contended against. In an article which appeared first in the Century Magazine and afterwards in the third volume of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Union General Buell said:

"It required a naval fleet and 15,000 troops to advance against a weak fort, manned by less than 100 men, at Fort Henry; 35,000, with naval cooperation, to overcome 12,000 at Donelson; 60,000 to secure a victory over 40,000 at Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh); 120,000 to enforce the retreat of 65,000 entrenched, after a month's fighting and maneuvering at Corinth; 100,000 repelled by 80,000 in the first Peninsular campaign against Richmond; 70,000, with a powerful naval force, to inspire the campaign which lasted nine months, against 40,000 at Vicksburg; 90,000 to barely withstand the assault of 70,000 at Gettysburg; 115,000 sustaining a frightful repulse from 60,000 at Fredericksburg; 100,000 attacked and defeated by 50,000 at Chancellorsville; 85,000 held in check two days by 40,000 at Antietam; 43,000 retaining the field uncertainly against 38,000 at Stone River (Murfreesboro); 70,000 defeated at Chickamauga, and beleaguered by 70,000 at Chattanooga; 80,000 merely to break the investing line of 45,000 at Chattanooga, and 100,000 to press back 50,000 increased at last to 70,000 from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a distance of 120 miles, and then let go an operation which is commemorated at festive reunions by the standing toast of "One hundred days under fire;" 50,000 to defeat the investing line of 30,000 at Nashville; and, finally, 120,000 to overcome 60,000 with exhaustion after a struggle of a year in Virginia.

In some of the battles thus enumerated by General Buell, the odds were even greater than he states them. To illustrate the implicit confidence with which the Southern soldiers followed their leaders, he draws the following comparison: "At Cold Harbor the Northern troops, who had proven their indomitable qualities by losses nearly equal to the whole of their opponent, when ordered to another sacrifice, even under such a soldier as Hancock, answered the demand as one man—a silent and solid inertia. At Gettysburg Pickett, when waiting for the signal which Longstreet dreaded to repeat, for the hopeless but immortal charge against Cemetery Hill, saluted and said, as he turned to his ready column: "shall move forward, sir."

General Buell then speaks of another influence which nerved the hearts of the Confederate soldiers to valorous deeds: "Nor must we give slight importance to the influence of the Southern women, who in agony of heart girded the sword upon their loved ones and bade them go. It was to be expected that these various influences would give a confidence to leadership that would lead to bold adventure and leave its mark upon the contest."

The writer of these words, which do so much honest justice to the soldiers of the South, was Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, the man whose timely arrival at Shiloh saved General Grant's army from utter annihilation and capture of what remained. Grant's army was crouched under the banks of the Tennessee River, and would have been captured or killed had not Buell arrived as soon as he did. He is about the only Northern general who has had the honesty to tell the real truth in regard to the numbers engaged on each side during the war.

Confederate Veteran, Vol. IX, No. 12
Nashville, Tenn., December, 1902.

DID YOU KNOW?

Jews persecuted during Civil War

On Dec. 17, 1862, in the worst official act of anti-Semitism in U.S. history, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant issued his infamous "General Order No.11," expelling the Jews "as a class" from his conquered territories within 24 hours. And Grant also issued orders on Nov. 9 and 10 of that year, banning southward travel in general, stating that "the Israelites especially should be kept out . they are such an intolerable nuisance, that the department must be purged of them."

As a result of Grant's expulsion order, Jewish families were forced out of their homes in Paducah, Ky., Holly Springs and Oxford, Miss. Other top Union officials endorsed the order, and it was not until Jan. 4, 1863, that Lincoln had Grant's odious order rescinded. But by then, Jewish families had been expelled, humiliated, terrified and jailed and some stripped of their possessions. Grant's Nazi-like decree and his other atrocities should serve to remind us what the South was up against, and why many native Southerners revere their ancestors' courage, and take much pride in this heritage.

~Lewis Regenstein / Atlanta, GA

DID YOU KNOW?

Confederate veterans were afforded status equal to that of United States veterans by an act approved by the Congress of the United States of America on May 23, 1958, and signed into law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in accordance with Public Law 85-425, thereby amending the Veterans' Benefit Act of 1957

Federal Statutes

US Law that defines status of Confederate Veterans
Public Law 85-425 adopted May 23, 1958 as H.R. 358
AN ACT

To increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, Civil War, Indian War, and Mexican War, and provide pensions to widows of veterans who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War...

CONFEDERATE FORCES VETERANS

Sec. 410. The Administrator shall pay to each person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War a monthly pension in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as would have been applicable to such... if such forces had been service in the military or naval service of the United States.

Sec. 2. This act shall be effective from the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment.

Approved May 23, 1958.



A Memorial to Stonewall Jackson

*Stained Glass Window in Roanoke Church,
Depicting Hero's Last Words,
Recalls Tragedy of 73 Years Ago Today*

Richmond Times-Dispatch May 10, 1936

By Kathleen Shelor

Commemorating the death of General Stonewall Jackson, which occurred May 10, 73 years ago today, a stained glass window in a Negro church in Roanoke, Va., picturizing the last words of the great military genius, is one of the most touching of the Confederacy's memorials.

It exists because of many years of untiring work on the part of the Rev. Lilburn L. Downing who has served 40 years as pastor of the church and whose parents were members of a Sunday school class taught by General Jackson.

In the early days of his struggle to erect a fitting tribute to his favorite hero of history, the minister, then a young boy, found it took courage for one of his race to persist in such an undertaking. Had he been seeking to honor Lincoln, the great emancipator, he would have met with the heartiest enthusiasm among his own people and doubtless would have received co-operation of generous gifts from friends in the North. But as it was, few understood his ardor in his self-chosen cause, and those who were eager to lend aid were financially unable to do so. However, he was not to be turned aside from his goal by those who ridiculed

his aspirations or offered discouragement, and in 1906 the window was installed and publicly unveiled.

Because of the many difficulties overcome and the long years of devotion required for its achievement the tribute of the Negro preacher, in the opinion of many, is more impressive and spectacular than the gift of the wealthy Frenchman who sent 5,000 medals, one for each member of the Stonewall Brigade, when that famous military unit was at the height of its glory.

When the window was unveiled "Uncle" Jeff Shields, General Jackson's Negro bodyguard during the War Between the States, made the chief address. Prominent citizens of Roanoke were also on the program while the local organization of Confederate veterans attended the exercises in a body.



"Uncle Jeff" Shields, Jackson's body servant

Press associations carried a story of the event which brought to the pastor of the church letters from many parts of America and several from England, commending him for his appropriate and beautiful memorial to the great Stonewall.

Memorial Designed By the Pastor

The window, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is the central and largest of a group of three in the front of the building. The pastor himself was the designer, having drawn a pen sketch from which the artist worked out the picture. The scene, in richly blended colors on the glass, is based on the dying words of Jackson:

"Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees," the words being inscribed on a scroll beneath the picture. It is the view of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia with the Blue Ridge Mountains in the

distance. There is a meandering stream, widening as it courses its way to the sea. On the left bank is seen a typical Virginia log cabin, in the door of which stands a farmer's wife with milk and delicacies for the sick, suggesting the hospitality for which Virginia is known. Near the cabins are tents, before which guns are stacked, and soldiers in various camp occupations.

In the foreground is an officer's tent with the flaps closed and the famous "white signal," a handkerchief, hanging on the outside to proclaim that the occupant is at prayer and is not to be disturbed. Platoons appear to be vigilantly scanning the roads, fields and hillsides. Across the river is a grove of shade trees whose foliage invites the weary-worn traveler and soldier to refreshing repose, emblematic to that "blissful rest promised to the people of God."

The two smaller windows which support the Stonewall Jackson Window are also memorials; one to Colonel J. T. L. Preston, for years superintendent of the Sunday school which the pastor attended during his boyhood, and the other to Dr. James I. Brownson and his wife of Washington Pennsylvania, by whose prayers, counsel and financial aid the pastor was assisted through college.

Early Became Devoted to Christian Soldier

Born, only a few months before the Emancipation Proclamation, in Lexington, Va., where he spent his childhood, Lilburn Downing heard the praises of the great Christian general from the lips of the people who had known him.

The little colored boy was much impressed with the accounts of the life and work of the great soldier and teacher. As he grew older and studied the life of this hero of his own community he came to regard Stonewall Jackson not only as one of the greatest military geniuses of all time, but also as one of the best friends the Negro race had ever known. He frequently visited Jackson's grave in Lexington and continually lamented the fact that the place was marked only by a simple stone. Early in his life he became filled with a burning desire to erect a monument more worthy of the illustrious benefactor of the colored people of the town.

The ambition never left him and the determination to express in some way his personal appreciation and gratitude was rekindled when, as a student at Lincoln University, one day he read in a book on Jackson's life the following statement:

"During the same week that Jackson was given the name of Stonewall by General Bee at the First Battle of Manassas it became known in Lexington that Dr. William S. White, then pastor of the Lexington Presbyterian Church had received a letter from the

famous member of his congregation, whose praises were being sung by the whole countryside. Expecting to hear some new details of the great battle and something of how Jackson and his men had managed to make the stand which had won them imperishable fame, the people of the town crowded in to learn the letter's contents.

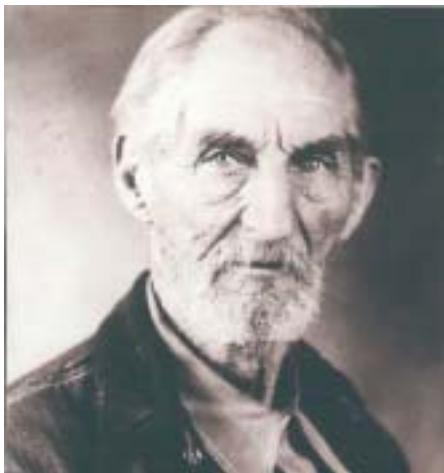
"They were disappointed, for it did not even mention the battle. The most important matter referred to was a check for the expenses of his Sunday school for colored children, which the writer had enclosed with an expression of deep regret that he had so long neglected sending it."

After completing his university course and receiving his ordination as a Presbyterian minister, Lilburn Downing again visited the Lexington cemetery and looked with approval at the splendid monument which by that time had been erected at Jackson's grave. However, the urge to make some personal expression of his admiration and gratitude persisted, and when he became pastor of the Roanoke church he conceived the idea of the memorial window.

His project was given the approval and assistance of the officers of the church and the dream of his life was realized 30 years ago. The window is one of Roanoke's most interesting memorials and is much admired by the residents as well as by visitors.

Only one thought mars the joy of the aged minister in his memorial to Jackson. Glass is a fragile material and the window may be broken, so he hopes during his remaining years to erect a more permanent memorial. At the Lilburn Downing High School for colored students in Lexington, named in his honor, the minister hopes to have built a Stonewall Jackson arch or some other lasting monument to his hero.

<http://richmondthenandnow.com/Newspaper-Articles/Stonewall.html>



Ed J. Cockrell
Co. C, 12th (Green's) Tennessee Cavalry
submitted by Grant Monroe



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

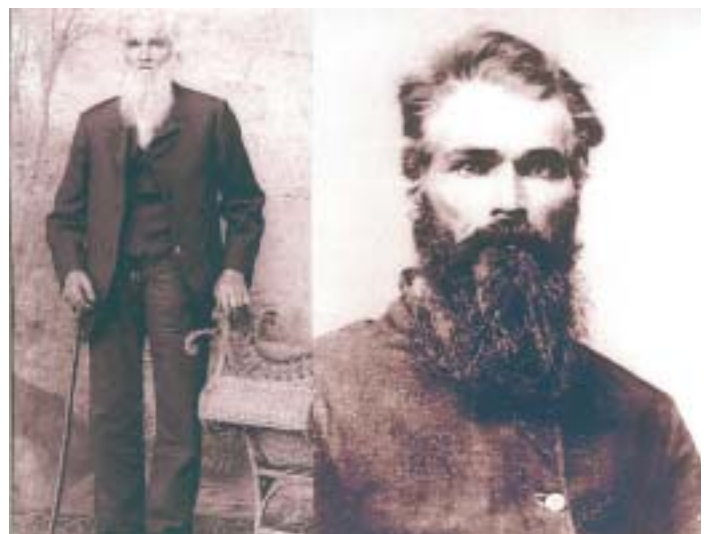
Greg & Grant Monroe both of Linden, TN
Joining on the service of Pvt. John Bowden Monroe
Co. B, 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

John L Marris of Lobelville, TN Reinstating his
membership with us on the service of
Pvt. George Washington Marris
Co. F, 53rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry

Tommie Newsom of Centerville, TN Transferring to
us on the service of Pvt. George Baker, Co. E,
7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry

We are thrilled to have each one of you join our
Camp 260 family!

~Thank you for your dedication to the cause~



Pvt. John Bowden Monroe
submitted by Grant Monroe

A ROOSTER IN CAMP AND IN PRISON

Buford McKinney, Mossy Creek, Tenn.



The recent great reunion was replete with interesting bits of byplay, and one of those features was the exhibition of an oil-painting of a game rooster standing among the tents on the field, a veritable lord of everything in sight. This historic rooster was known to the soldiers of the Third Tennessee Regiment by the sobriquet of "Jake," though his full name was Jake Donelson, and he was

the property of Jerome B. McCanless, first lieutenant of Company H, Third Tennessee, then commanded by Col. John C. Brown, of Pulaski. Jake joined the company at Camp Cheatham, May 25, 1861, and his admission cost Lieut. McCanless a silver dime. His intended fate was the mess-pot, but when his attenuated form had rounded its shape it was seen that he was game, and it was apparent that he was a born fighter, and the regiment was glad to offer him enlistment and immunity from every danger, save the enemy's bullets.

From that day he became the pet of his immediate commanding officer and was the pride of the regiment. Many a day in camp he made sport with a rival from some mess-coop, and on the march he found a comfortable perch on the knapsack of some accommodating private; or, if the tramp was a long one, he took the seat of honor with the driver of the baggage-wagon.

From Cheatham he went with his company to Camp Trousdale, Bowling Green, Russellville, and to Fort Donelson. Here, during the siege, he was to be seen on the breastworks, and at frequent intervals gave vent to lusty crows of defiance to the enemy and of encouragement to the besieged. Many of the company begged that he be removed from so dangerous a position, but the lieutenant refused, for he knew how Jake would pine if he could not share the dangers of his comrades. When there was the shriek of a shell Jake sounded that low, guttural warning so common to chickenkind, and would hug close to the breastworks.

At the surrender he fell in with his company, and made the long trip to Chicago without special incident, until, marching through the city streets, where the populace lined the sidewalks and jeered at the ragged "Rebs," he mounted his master's knapsack and gave the old familiar "cock-a-doodle-doo," as a cheer to the downhearted boys. It was the signal for a regiment to give that old Rebel yell, and give it they did, as only brave and unconquered hearts could.

In Camp Douglas prison Jake found it lonely, and by a happy thought, took to himself a mate, "Madame Hen," and from this union resulted three sturdy sons, who soon strutted about in honest pride under the respective names of "Jeff Davis," "Stonewall Jackson," and "Gen. Morgan." On being discharged from prison, these three, with Jake, went with the boys down the river to Vicksburg, where they were exchanged;



and here the family was broken up, "Gen. Morgan" going with Lieut. McCanless's brother; "Jeff Davis" with Will Everly to Pulaski; and "Stonewall Jackson," with Col. Harvey Walker to Lynnville. "Jake" was mustered out, and went to Cornersville, Tenn., where his fame had preceded him, and citizens came for miles to see and welcome the old warrior. Here, in 1864, he died suddenly, and on the following day, encased in a handsome casket and attended by many old friends, he was buried.

During "Jake's" eventual career he made the acquaintance of thousands of soldiers, hundreds of whom, now living, will recognize this picture of him, which is reproduced from Mr. McCanless's oil-painting, which was made from an old tintype taken of "Jake" while he languished in Camp Douglas's gloomy prison.

1897 Confederate Veteran Magazine Vol. V, Pages 419-420

The next meeting of Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp 260 will be held @ High-Noon 12 o'clock, Sat. April 7th at St. Paul Church in Charlotte.

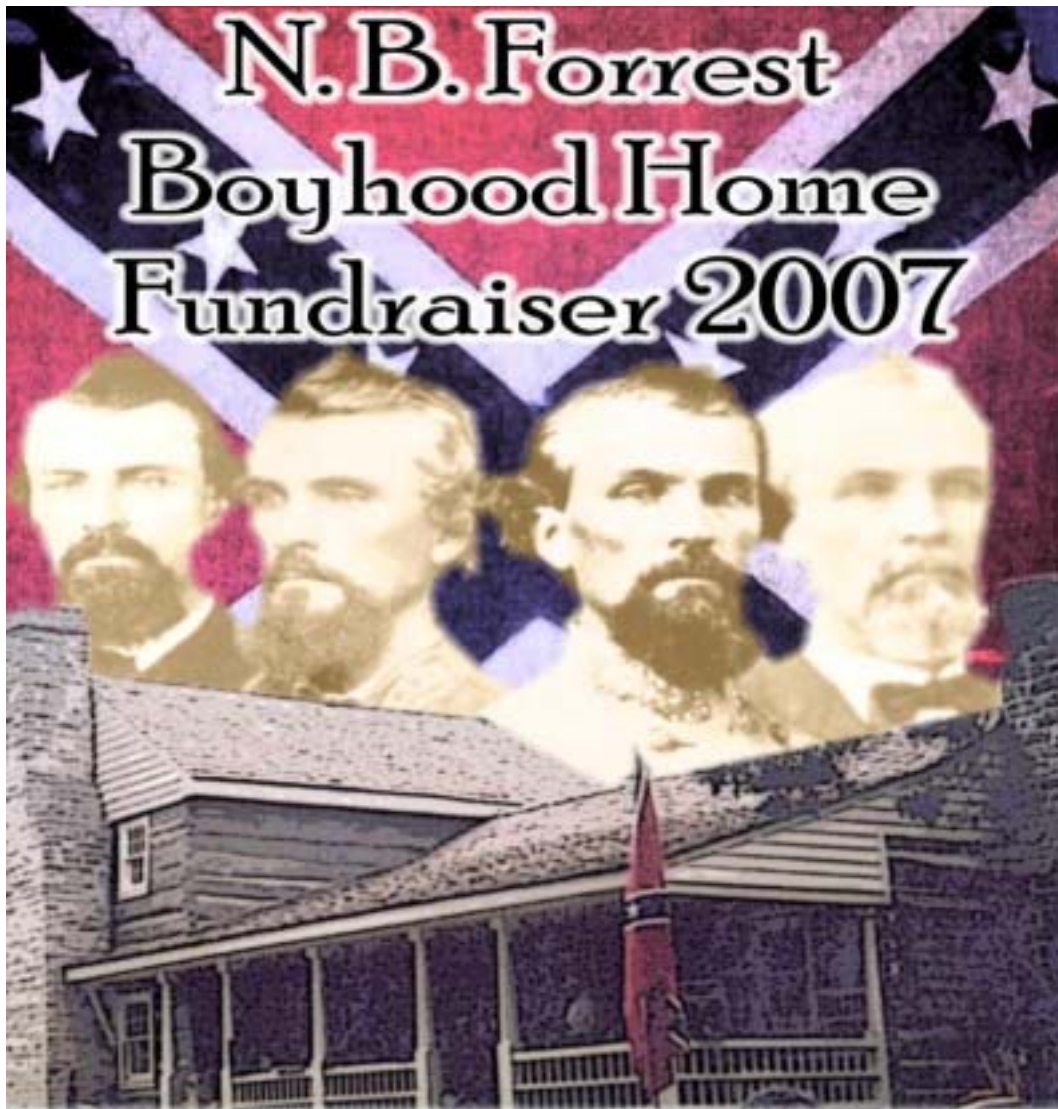
In honor of Easter weekend, Rev. William "Bill" Barr of the Isham G. Harris Camp #109 in Paris, TN will speak on the topic:

"Copperhead! Opposition to Lincoln's War Aims & Measures in the Northern Print Media."

Bill & his brother Jim are both longtime members of Camp Douglas Memorial SCV #1507 in Chicago, Illinois where Bill had membership prior to transferring to our brigade brother's camp in Paris last year. Bill serves as our Chaplain to the Tennessee Division & we thank him for his support to help us kick off Confederate History Month at our St. Paul Church home.

This may be the only chance to be seen in a church during Easter weekend for some of you. Y'all come ~ THANKS FOR SUPPORTING OUR GUEST SPEAKERS ~ REMEMBER: "Well read, not misled"



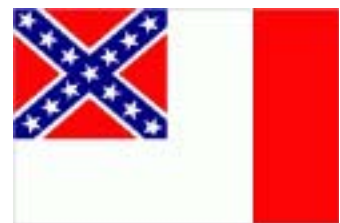


Sat. June 23rd / 9am ~ 3pm
Chapel Hill, Tenn.
map & info: elmspringscsa.com

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans:

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

- Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



Salute to the Confederate Flag

***"I Salute the Confederate Flag
with Affection, Reverence, and
Undying Devotion to the Cause
for which it Stands"***

Confederate History Month of Remembrance

By Calvin E. Johnson, Jr.

Once upon a time, our schools taught students American history. Boys and girls learned about soldiers who for over 200 years marched off to war. They were gallant men who did not ask for any special recognition. Traditionally, American women took the lead to see that those who served were not forgotten.

After the War Between the States ended, women of the North and South formed memorial organizations. They made sure all soldiers got a Christian burial and a marked grave. Northern and Southern Memorial Days were established. Great monuments were erected and they still can be seen on town squares and soldiers' cemeteries across the country.

April 26 has become Confederate Memorial Day in most Southern states. For over one hundred years the Ladies' Memorial Association and the United Daughters of the Confederacy hold services on this day. Other Southern states recognize this day, which began as Decoration day, on May 10th and June 3rd. President Jefferson Davis was born on June 3rd. Today, April is recognized in the South as Confederate History and Heritage Month. April is the month when the War Between the States officially began (1861) and ended (1865).

Efforts to mark Confederate graves, erect monuments and hold memorial services were the idea of Mrs. Charles J. Williams. She was an educated and kind lady. Her husband served as a Colonel in the 1st Georgia Regiment during the war. He died of disease in 1862 and is buried in their home town of Columbus, Georgia. Disease killed more soldiers in that war than did all the battles.

Mrs. Williams and her daughter visited his grave often and cleaned the weeds, leaves and twigs from it, then placed fresh flowers on it. His daughter also pulled the weeds from other Confederate graves near her Father.

It saddened the little girl that their graves were unmarked. With tears of pride she said to her mother, "These are my soldiers' graves." The daughter became ill and passed away in her childhood. Mrs. Williams' grief was almost unbearable.

One day visiting the graves of her husband and daughter, Mrs. Williams looked at the unkept soldiers' graves and remembered her daughter as she cleaned the graves and what her little girl had said. She knew what she wanted to do.

Mrs. Williams wrote a letter that was published in Southern newspapers asking the women of the South for help. She asked that organizations be established to take care of the tens of thousands of Confederate graves from the Potomac River to the Rio Grande. She asked state legislatures to set aside an April day to remember the men in gray. With her leadership many states set April 26 as that day. She died in 1874, but lived to see her native Georgia adopt April 26 in 1866. It is still today a legal holiday.

She was given a full military burial by the people of Columbus and flowers covered her grave. That tradition is continued annually.

All the South can be proud of the men and women who defended their homes, families and states during the War Between the States.

Women served as nurses, raised money, made flags, bandages, ammunition, kept the farms and plantations productive during the war and stood as the backbone of the South.

Among those was Captain Sally Tompkins, C.S.A. who was the only woman to be a commissioned officer on either side. Commissioned by President Jefferson Davis, she took care of thousands of soldiers in Richmond, Virginia until the end of the war. All across the South, women like Captain Tompkins took care of the home front when there was little food and medicine.

The men and women who served the South came many races and religions. There was Irish born Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, black Southerner Amos Rucker, Jewish born Judah P. Benjamin, Mexican born Colonel Santos Benavides and American Indian Gen. Stand Watie who was the last Confederate general to quit fighting.

Contact your local historical society for more information about those who fought during the War Between the States. Please ask about the upcoming events during Confederate History and Heritage Month.

Sources: *The Confederate Veteran Magazine* of 1893, S.A. Cunningham, Editor and former Confederate soldier. Republished in 1974 by Blue and Gray Press, Inc.

About the Author

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1949, and grew up in the suburbs of East Point. Calvin graduated from Headland High School in East Point and attended one year at Piedmont College in Demorest, Georgia. He is a retired government employee and resides in Kennesaw, Georgia. His main interest is that of American History. Send the author an email with your comments to Dix414036@aol.com

Confederate Connections:

The American Revolution and American Life

by Clyde Wilson

A friend of mine, a scholar of international reputation and a Tar Heel by birth, was visiting professor at a very prestigious Northern university a few years ago. In idle conversation with some colleagues, he happened to mention that his mother was an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

His colleagues were shocked with disbelief. Their families had come from remote parts of Europe long after the War for Southern Independence. Their understanding of American history went like this: America had been founded by noble, freedom and equality loving patriots, And then that noble founding had been saved by other great patriots against a wicked rebellion of traitors seeking

mentality that thinks bombing women and children in the Balkans is OK because it is done in the name of theories of "human rights" and "democracy."

You know your Confederate ancestors were not fighting for slavery. But the people you are arguing with have no ancestors. Their minds deal in abstractions, not lived human experience. They know what has been promulgated as the national mythology - that Lincoln saved government of, by, and for the people and the ideal that "all men are created equal."

So, our Confederate forebears, who were in both blood and principle literally sons of the American Revolution, go down as traitors, while those who destroyed the work of the Founders and reconstructed America on a new centralized basis, are considered its saviors!

As a small contribution to correcting historical views, I have compiled, from ordinary reference sources, an account of the kinship relations of Confederates to the

Grand Union Flag



Gadsden Flag



Bennington Flag



Guilford Flag



Washington Flag



Culpepper Flag



Join or Die Flag



Serapis Flag



Bedford Flag



only to preserve the un-American institution of slavery. How could one celebrate both the founding and the treason?

Of course, these distinguished professors' view of American history is absurd. But it illustrates the dilemma that Southerners face when they try to give correct accounts of their history. The wrong view has been taught as gospel truth for generations. It has been taught to generations of later immigrants who regard it as the true story of America. It promotes the self-esteem of Northerners. Many Northerners (not all) have no felt historical connection with America, which they regard in abstract terms as "a proposition nation." They literally do not know what Southerners are talking about when they defend their heritage, the real experience of their own families, because they do not know what a real heritage is.

The false view of history is a very powerful tool in its emotional appeal to centralized government, to unthinking nationalist fervor, and to the eternal mission for correcting the world that motivates leftists. It is the same type of

patriots of the Revolution (and to other important figures in the founding and early development of the U.S.) The connection of the Confederate effort for independence with the principles of self-government of peoples expounded by the American Revolution has been well-defended and is (or rather ought to be) obvious. I want to show the actual connection of families. It is true that descendants sometimes lose or mistake the principles of their sires, but that is not the case in the three score and eleven years from the founding of the US to the founding of the C.S.A. Do we really believe that the leaders of the North, few of whom had an significant family connection to the founding patriots, better represent the American Revolution?

(After the discussion of how Confederates relate to the Revolutionary War, I have added sections describing the Confederate contributions to settling the West and to democratic, popular movements after the War, and a section on minority group Confederates.)

Confederate Connections to the American Revolution and the Early History of the US CSA President Jefferson

Davis was the son of a soldier in the American Revolution. Vice President Alexander H. Stephens was the grandson of a soldier in the Revolution.

Gen. R.E. Lee was the son of a cavalry general in the Revolution and the nephew of two signers of the Declaration of Independence. His wife was the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington.

Samuel Cooper, Jr., ranking general of the CSA, was the son of a Revolutionary officer from Massachusetts. He was born in New Jersey and appointed to West Point from New York. His wife was the granddaughter of the Virginia Revolutionary statesman George Mason. Her brother was the Confederate minister to Great Britain, James M. Mason.

William Henry Chase, who commanded the Florida state forces in the early days of the Confederacy, was a native of Maine and was the great-nephew of John Hancock, famous signer of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts.

Brig. General Hylan B. Lyon, CSA, was born in Kentucky, but his grandfather, Matthew Lyon, was a congressman from Vermont who was one of the few strong supporters of Jefferson in New England and was famous for having been prosecuted under the Sedition Act.

Brig. Gen. and Secretary of War George W. Randolph was the grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter was the grand-nephew of James Madison.

Maj. Gen. Daniel S. Donelson was the nephew of Andrew Jackson.

Brig. Lucius M. Walker was the nephew of President James K. Polk.

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, CSA, was the son of General and President Zachary Taylor and the grandson of a Revolutionary officer.

Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk's father was a Revolutionary colonel as was his maternal grandfather.

Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler was the nephew, on his mother's side, of the great Connecticut naval heroes, Oliver Hazard Perry and Matthew Calbraith Perry. Butler's wife was the great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary Gen. Andrew Pickens.

A number of the early heroes of the US Navy were Southerners like Stephen Decatur. Most of the rest of the outstanding Naval officers were from the Middle States and almost none from New England, though New England was supposedly the most seafaring part of the Union. The US Marine Corps from its beginning to the War was mostly led and manned by Southerners. After his experience before the mast, Herman Melville, author of Moby Dick, contrasted Southern navy officers very favorably with others for their decency and fairness to lower ranks.

Maj. Gen. David E. Twiggs was the son of Gen. John Twiggs of the Revolution.

Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Mercer was the grandson of Revolutionary Gen. Hugh Mercer.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, CSA, was the son of a Revolutionary army colonel.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger's grandfather was a Revolutionary officer and a friend of Lafayette.

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton was descended from one of the prominent first settlers of Pennsylvania.

Brig. William Nelson Pendleton's forebears included Thomas Nelson, Revolutionary governor of Virginia and signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Virginia patriot Edmund Pendleton.

At least two grandsons and many other relatives of Patrick Henry served in the Confederate army.

President John Tyler was a member of the Confederate Congress and his son Robert was Treasurer of the Confederate States.

Lt. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, CSA, was a grandson of a Revolutionary officer.

Lt. Gen. D.H. Hill was grandson of a Revolutionary officer.

Lewis A. Washington, a grandnephew of George Washington, was one of the people slaughtered by John Brown on his raid on Harpers Ferry. (Brown stole a sword of George Washington's which he regarded as a talisman.)

The father of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, CSA, was a distinguished War of 1812 officer from Connecticut, and his brother, a colonel, was killed in action in the Mexican War.

Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw was the grandson of a Revolutionary officer.

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton's grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolution and a general in the War of 1812.

Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall was grandson of the first US Senator from Kentucky.

Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, besides being Vice-President of the US, had a grandfather who was an early Senator from Kentucky and a member of Jefferson's cabinet.

Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby's grandfather was an officer in the Revolution.

The father of Brig. Gen. William Carroll, CSA, was a general in the War of 1812.

Brig Gen. Henry A. Wise was the son-in-law of John Sergeant, distinguished Pennsylvania political leader and candidate for Vice-president of the U.S

Brig. Gen. William Preston CSA was the grandson of two Revolutionary officers.

Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, CSA, was the grandson of a Revolutionary officer.

John P. Maclay, Gen. of Louisiana state forces in the Confederacy, came from a family who were the leading

Jeffersonians in western Pennsylvania including an important Senator.

Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead had a father and four uncles who fought in the War of 1812.

Robert W. Johnson, member of the Confederate Congress from Arkansas, was the nephew of Richard M. Johnson, Vice-president of the US

The father of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton was born in St. Augustine, where his family had been exiled because of Revolutionary activities.

Revolutionary War Gen. William Henry's son, Gustavus, was a member of the Confederate Congress from Kentucky and his grandson a Confederate colonel.

William R. Caswell, Confederate officer from Tennessee, was the grandson of North Carolina Revolutionary War general and governor Richard Caswell.

The great American painter James McNeill Whistler, though born in Massachusetts, was a Confederate sympathizer, which partly explains why he spent his life in Europe, according to a recent biography. His brother was a Confederate surgeon.

The words to the US national anthem were written by Francis Scott Key, as is well known. Less well-known is that his grandson, Francis Key Howard, was one of the Marylanders imprisoned by Lincoln for Southern sympathies. Howard was also the grandson of Col. John Eager Howard, commander of the famous Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War. Another Francis Scott Key grandson was Richard Hammond Key, Confederate soldier who died in a Yankee prison camp.

This is just to scratch the surface. This list of Confederate family connections to the American Revolution and to the early development of America could be expanded for many pages. This is not even to touch on the political and military leaders of the Confederacy who were themselves or whose close relatives were leaders in the 19th century prior to the War:

Senators, Congressmen, cabinet members, jurists, diplomats, soldiers, educators, clergy and many others.

The South and the Frontier

Let's look at another area of Southern and Confederate contributions, the West, the frontier. According to the Northern mythology (which in this as in so much else is exactly opposite of the truth), Southerners were effete slaveowners and not sturdy pioneers like Northerners. In fact, most acquisition, exploration, and early settlement of the frontier before the War was by Southerners. Nobody from Boston, despite the movies, ever went west in a covered wagon. The Philadelphia gentleman Owen Wister had it right when he called his Wyoming novel, *The Virginian*. Here are some connections, just a few of many that might be cited.

Nearly all of the Mountain Men who opened up the Rocky Mountains and beyond, were Southerners - Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Charles Bent.

Sons, grandsons, and nephews of the following great pioneer figures served in the Confederate army: Daniel Boone, David Crockett, Sam Houston, William Clark of Lewis and Clark, Isaac Shelby.

William Clark's son, Meriwether Clark, was an acting general in the Confederate army. More distant relatives of David Crockett and Daniel Boone: John W. Crockett, member of the Confederate Congress, and Andrew R. Boone, secession leader and Confederate Congressman from Kentucky. Confederate Gen. Joseph O. Shelby was Isaac Shelby's grandnephew Sam Houston's initial "Unionism" is well-known, Sam Jr. was severely wounded in the Confederate army.

The national mythology treats Texas as "western" when it is to be praised and "Southern" when it is not. The whole historical glory of Texas is Southern. It could not have existed as it was except as an extension of Southern culture. (Think about South Dakota). Consider the heroic Texas frontiersman who were Confederate soldiers: Tom Green, Ben McCullough, "Rip" Ford, Sul Ross (and many others).

The Southern badmen (the Jameses, the Youngers, John Wesley Hardin) were driven to their crimes by the oppressions of Reconstruction. The Yankee Western heroes (Earp, Cody, Hickock) were in real life criminals and frauds who got their fame by killing for the winning side in Reconstruction.

The cattle kingdom in the North was opened entirely by Texan ex-Confederates, although wealthy Yankee and English capitalists and eastern playboys like Teddy Roosevelt moved in after the real pioneering work had been done.

The Confederacy, Immigrants, Catholics, and Jews As is well-known, or ought to be, the antebellum South was much more ethnically tolerant and open than the North, where the predominant elements can truly be described as bigoted. The South was electing Catholics and Jews to office when Bostonians were burning down convents.

The flourishing critics of the Old South like to paint it as a narrow society that could attract allegiance only from slave-owners and slavery defenders. One of the many falsehoods that are becoming accepted as fact among academic historians is that only slave owners were for secession and Southern independence.

Currently fashionable interpretations rely on unrepresentative snippets of information to declare that non-slaveholders and women did not support the Confederacy - patent misrepresentations of plain historical facts.

To the contrary, consider that nearly one-fourth of general officers in the Confederate army were born in Europe or the North and many others had northern connections. In fact, almost every Northerner and foreigner who had lived in the South for any period of time was a loyal Confederate.

Furthermore, many Southerners came home from the North and West where they had successful careers in order to share the fate of the Southern people in war. Let me mention just a few: Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky gave up a fortune in Chicago real estate; George W. Rains of North Carolina left a prosperous iron foundry he had established in Newburgh, New York; Alexander C. Jones of Virginia resigned a judgeship in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he had lived twenty years; Joseph L. Brent of Louisiana gave up a lucrative law practice and leadership of the Democratic Party in Los Angeles.

The same solidity of support for the Confederacy among immigrants to the US in the South can be shown. Some good recent books on immigrants to the South: Robert N. Rosen in *The Jewish Confederates* documents how nearly all Jewish Southerners were loyal Confederates who sacrificed and bled as readily as their neighbors and also shows the antisemitism rife among abolitionists and Republicans. Kelly J. O'Grady in *Clear the Confederate Way: The Irish in the Army of Northern Virginia* does the same for Irish Southerners.

The book really covers a good deal more than just the ANVa and among other things shows how Irish allegiance to the Northern cause has been exaggerated.

There is a large literature about Yankee prejudice against everybody who was not WASP (except they liked North Germans, i.e., protonazis). Nancy Lusignan Schultz in *Fire and Roses: the Burning of the Charleston Convent, 1834* tells the story of Massachusetts anti-Catholic rioting, encouraged and protected by the Yankee authorities.

I am displaying all these biographical details because hard facts about real people are useful to measure against the abstractions and the slanders against Southerners that are common currency in the usual retailing of United States history.

Confederates After the War

Let me introduce another category: Ex-Confederates who became postbellum leaders. Many, of course, held political offices, college and corporation presidencies, and the like. I want to illustrate first a particular type. Through the clever writings of the late C. Vann Woodward, it has been established as fact among academic historians that Southern leaders after the war were reactionary servants of Northern Big Business interests. This is convenient for leftwingers to believe, and some examples can be found, but as a generalization it is not true. (For establishment historians, of course, anything that Southerners do is evil: Southerners are more evil for collaborating with the evil system in power than are the Northern creators of it who had conquered them. That is, Northern sins are fobbed off on Southerners. This is the implicit assumption of academic historians.)

Southern Democrats after Reconstruction remained, by and large, much more Jeffersonian than Northerners, even Northern Democrats. It was Ben Tillman who wanted to take a pitchfork to Grover Cleveland for his monetary policy. The strongest anti-Big Business Populists came from the South. Tom Watson learned his politics from Alexander Stephens and Robert Toombs.

Leonidas L. Polk, who died in 1892 shortly before being nominated by the Populist Party for President, had been sergeant-major of the 26th North Carolina Regiment, famous for its two charges at Gettysburg. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, Populist governor of Oklahoma, was the son of a Confederate soldier.

Jim Hogg, noted populist governor of Texas, was the son of a Confederate general. Roger Mills, another Texan leader of the more "liberal" wing in Congress, had been a Confederate officer. Sam Jones, noted progressive mayor of Toledo, Ohio, came from a Southern family. Ewing Cockrell, noted as an anti-big-business judge in Missouri, was the son of a Confederate general.

Harry Truman's mother came from a staunchly Confederate Missouri family. When it became widely known that Truman's mother refused to sleep in the Lincoln bedroom, leftists put out the story that it was because Lincoln was a Republican, that is, not a New Dealer. The fact was that she despised the leader of the Yankee invaders. Truman himself picked a well-known picture of Lee and Jackson for the entrance lobby of his presidential library.

John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederacy, was a pioneer member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. J. Allen Smith, a leading Progressive scholar, though he made his career at the University of Washington (state), came from a Missouri Confederate family. Representative Henry D. Clayton, Jr., of Alabama, author of the Clayton AntiTrust Act, was the son of a CSA general. Even one of the "anarchists" judiciously murdered by Chicago Republicans after the "Haymarket Riots" was a former Confederate soldier, Albert Parsons. A number of Southern progressive and populist leaders opposed US entry into World War I on anti-imperialist grounds, notably Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, a stand which took considerable courage.

Many Southerners succeeded in the north and west after the war: a chief justice of Washington State; O.P. Fitzgerald, founder of Methodism in California; John A. Wyeth, who rode with Forrest, president of the American Medical Association. These are just a few that readily occur to me. And it is interesting that all the supposedly Unionist border states, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and even West Virginia, readily elected ex-Confederates to high political office after the war, that is, as soon as the occupation forces were removed. H.L. Mencken wrote that his native Baltimore was less corrupt than other big

cities because of the influence of honorable ex-Confederates.

Finally, let me mention a few more contributions of the Confederacy to American life. Sons of Confederate soldiers: D.W. Griffith, central figure in the creation of an American cinema; Will Rogers, beloved humorist; Archibald Gracie, Jr., who died heroically in the sinking of the Titanic;

William C. Gorgas, credited with controlling yellow fever; William G. McAdoo, Senator from California and Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury who almost received the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920; Financier, Bernard Baruch, who delighted in showing to guests at his New York townhouse his father's Confederate uniform and Klan regalia - it is said that the internationally famous Baruch would stand up and give a Rebel Yell whenever he heard "Dixie"; Generals Nathan Bedford Forrest, Jr., and Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., US Army, killed in action in World War I. Gen. George S. Patton, the fighting general of World War II, was the grandson of a Confederate officer killed in action.

Herbert Lehman, noted New Deal Senator from New York, was the son of an Alabama merchant who was sent by President Davis on a relief mission to Confederate prisoners. He was repulsed by General Grant. Adolph S. Ochs, founder of the New York Times, came from Chattanooga. Although his father was a "unionist," his mother was an active Confederate sympathizer who smuggled medicine across Yankee lines and had a Confederate flag on her coffin. And not least Helen Keller, granddaughter of a general of Arkansas state troops in the Confederacy.

Conclusion

The thrust of the concerted anti-Southern campaign which dominates our time, even being officially enforced by Southern public authorities, is to segregate the Confederacy off from American life as an inhuman Nazi-like thing based only on slavery. (This gains impetus, among other reasons, because of a totally dishonest linking of the domestic slavery of the Old South with modern totalitarianism. It was the Union invading forces who most resembled modern totalitarians in every way.) What is presented here is, it is hoped, something of an antidote. The suppression of Confederate symbols has no justification in history, even when promoted by alleged academic experts. It is not motivated by historical understanding. It resembles, rather, propaganda labels used by Communist and Nazi zealots to intimidate and control. (See the Hate Sessions in Orwell's 1984.)

We really cannot blame Americans too much for holding on to their myths, even though they can only achieve pride by putting us down. If Americans had to take a look at the real Constitution, the real Declaration of Independence, the real Abraham Lincoln, the real war

for Union and emancipation, which was neither noble nor necessary, their whole national morale would start to fall apart. That is why the anti-South people have been talking less about slavery lately and starting to dismiss the Confederacy with nasty and summary charges of "treason," as if the right to secede was not what the war was all about. What else have Americans got to sustain their society which has pretensions to world domination while disintegrating from within. The Melting Pot? - only a half-truth at best. Global Democracy? - a pernicious abstraction.

Still, it is true that until a very few years ago, the Confederacy was an accepted and honored part of the American national heritage. The current jihad against our forebears indicates a radical forward step in the movement toward government suppression of free thought and expression.

Treasured flag has been conserved and returned

Big project cost \$12,000

By D. FRANK SMITH/Staff Writer

A fabric from the history of Maury County returned home Saturday evening as the crowning event of the Historical Benefit Ball.

County Archivist Bob Duncan unveiled a newly conserved, Civil War-era, Union Army flag captured by Nathan Bedford Forrest and given to Columbia heroine Antoinette Polk in 1863.

More than \$12,000 was needed to restore the flag to some of its former glory, with \$6,000 donated by the Historical Benefit Ball in 2006.

"It has been beautifully conserved," Duncan said. "It's very appropriate that this flag has come back home to Maury County."

The flag's red stripes have faded to pink and several areas around its borders are missing - torn off as souvenir chunks by the Confederate army upon its capture.

Just before the unveiling, Duncan retold the now famous story of Antoinette Polk, whose exploits won her the flag.

"This flag represents what one little girl can do if she's brave enough to do it, and resilient enough to do it, and her horse is fast enough to do it," Duncan said.

As the story goes, Forrest's cavalry left Columbia for Alabama to stop Union raids. Following his absence, Union troops began to fill the city. Antoinette Polk heard rumor of their approach and became determined to warn Confederate soldiers who were recovering at Ashwood Hall, across from St. John's Church on the way to Mt. Pleasant.

Rushing out on horseback from what is now Columbia Academy, she set off for the soldiers.

Polk had hardly left town when Union soldiers spotted her and began pursuit.

"The chase was so close, that as the story goes, they got the feather out of her hat," Duncan said.

Through her valiant effort, Polk was able to elude the Union soldiers and warn the Confederates in time.

When Forrest returned from Alabama, he heard of Polk's exploits and presented her with the Union flag, which he captured honorably in battle.

The history of the flag then takes a wide turn - all the way to France, where Polk moved, following the war.

She married the Baron de Charette and the flag was taken to his chateau just outside Paris.

Time passed, and Polk's granddaughter married an American and relocated to Shelbyville, Ky, bringing the flag back to its home soil.

Duncan was able to track down the flag with the help of Lisa Pardon, a local Columbia artist. They were shocked to learn of its current location, just north of Tennessee.

Reggie and Charles Van Stockum, descendants of Polk, and the former owners of the flag, decided Maury County should be the home for the flag.

"The flag is a gift to the people of Maury County by the granddaughter of Antoinette Polk, Ms. Susanne Van Stockum and her husband, Brigadier General Ronald Van Stockum of Shelbyville, Kentucky," Duncan said.

It took more than 140 years, but now that the flag is home, it will stay at the Polk Home for several weeks, before it comes to the County Archives, where it will remain, Duncan said.

http://columbiadailyherald.com/articles/2007/03/05/top_stories/01flag.txt



KEEP UP TO DATE

on all the happenings of Camp 260
and the
Sallie Sizemore Chapter 8 at
www.scvcamp260.org &
www.tnsocr.org



UPCOMING EVENTS

April 14, 15: Ross Moore Concert, Lewisburg

April 27, 28, 29: Tennessee Division SCV
Reunion, Murfreesboro, TN, sponsored by
Camp 33

May 5: Old Timers Day Confederate Encampment
/ UDC - SCV - OCR, grounds of the War
Memorial Building.

May 18, 19, 20: Battle of Sacramento

June 8, 9, 10: Battle of Brice's Crossroads

June 16, 17: Morgan's Raid, Georgetown, KY

Sept. 23: 2nd Annual Blue & Gray Ball

Encounter of the bovine kind on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad

"The Northwestern Railroad."

A raid was made upon the Northwestern road on Tuesday [29th] evening by some Confederates, who captured a train and tore up a large portion of the track. A large force of infantry has been sent in the direction with Gen. Gillem at the head, but the birds will have flown before he reaches where they were. Nashville Dispatch, March 31, 1864.

"The Raid on the Northwestern Railroad."

After a diligent inquiry, we have learned the particulars of the raid upon the Northwestern Railroad, to which allusion was made in the DISPATCH of yesterday. It appears that the engineer saw the enemy some distance ahead, but thought he had better put on a bold front and push ahead. To give notice of something in the wind he blew his horn, and the enemy fell back; the engineer then "let her rip," the cow jumped on the track and the locomotive jumped off, carrying with it down a fifteen feet embankment seven cars. The engineer was some-what injured, the cow was killed, and the cars were smashed up to some extent, as might naturally be expected.

Nashville Dispatch, April 1, 1864



Bro. Ted Mobley of the Todd Carter SCV Camp 854 in Franklin, Tennessee shows off his fine collection of



United Confederate Veterans Memorabilia. Everyone was thrilled to get to see these rare artifacts and we certainly appreciate the time he took to come and share with our camp.





CIVIL WAR RAILROAD
 MILE POST 42 / SMEEDSVILLE STATION
 Dickson Station

Continued attacks by Confederate guerrillas destroying Union supply ships on the Cumberland River at Yellow Creek and Harpeth Shoals, as they attempted to supply Nashville, necessitated General U.S. Grant to authorize the construction of a safe means of transportation from the Tennessee River to Nashville. The result was a 78-mile railroad constructed by the 12th and 13th U.S. Colored Troops Infantry Regiments. The guerrilla attacks were organized at meetings held in the saloons on the Court Square in Charlotte. As many as 300 troops were assigned to secure the Court Square in Charlotte which enabled the railroad to be constructed to its south without organized attack from Confederate guerrillas. Following the War present day Dickson was established at Mile Post 42. The town was first known as Smeedsville Station.

Period photo of the trestle at Gilarr's for Gilarr's Station—site D51, now called Tennessee City Fortifications erected at this site have been reduced and are now occupied by a cemetery.

09/18/21



Photos courtesy of DJ and Judi



Harpeth River Bridge, Kingston Springs, March 10, 2007

Second Annual Dickson County
Blue and Gray

Civil War Costume Ball

Saturday, Sept. 22, 2007

Old Spencer Mill

399 Old Spencer Mill Road Burns, Tennessee
www.oldspencermill.com

Social starts at 5 pm • Grand March at 6:30 pm



Music provided by **“Mean Mary & Frank James”**

“Authentic Renditions of Civil War Music” • www.meanmary.com

Refreshment provided

Best Costume Awards • Door Prizes

See Pictures from Last Year's Ball at

www.scvcamp260.org/pictures/gray-blue_06.html and
www.dancenashville.com/bluegray2006.html

What do we wear to the Ball?

19th Century period dressy attire is encouraged.

BUT EVERYONE WELCOME, COSTUMED OR NOT!

Gentlemen are encouraged to dress in the uniforms of either side.

Victorian etiquette states that white gloves should be worn for evening,
hoop skirts for the ladies.

Civilians, Uniforms and Ball Gowns can be Rented, Purchased or Made to Order
from Old Spencer Mill, 615 412-5169, www.oldspencermill.com

Tickets will go on Sale August 1st, 2007

For More Information Call Dale Qualls @ 615 446-8939 or dalesquickprint@bellsouth.net

Tickets as well as Donations are tax-deductible. Items Donated for Door Prizes are Greatly Appreciated!!!

HOST MOTEL: SUPER 8 MOTEL-DICKSON, 150 Suzanne Drive, Exit 172 & I-40, Dickson, TN
615 446-1923 For Special Rates Mention **Blue & Gray Civil War Ball**



Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Dickson and Capt. W.H. McCauley Camp 260

Proceeds to St. Paul Church Restoration Fund and to ABLEYouth (www.ableyouth.org).

Subject to Change without Notice