



Vol. 1 No. 3

Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 260

Dec. 07/Jan. 2008

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Happy New Year!

Christmas in South Sometimes Left Little To Celebrate

By Ned Harrison

Christmas in the Confederate States: The holiday varied with the war situation at the time. When the war was going well, good cheer and plentiful food was the order of the day. When the war flagged, parents and elders put on good faces for the children, but had dark thoughts about their own futures.

Christmas 1861 should have been the happiest of times. The secession of the Confederate States from the Union was an accomplished fact. The South had a functioning government with a strong chief executive, Jefferson Davis, who was based in the national capital, Richmond, the dominant and most politically sophisticated of all the Southern states.

The new Confederate nation had won the July battle at Manassas, Va., proving that the new nation could field a viable defense of its own territory.

And yet ... and yet. The Union president, a little-known lawyer from Illinois, was determined to reverse the secession and bring the Southern states back into the Union.

Upon the advice of General-in-Chief Winfield Scott, President Lincoln took steps to consider the Confederacy an island and threw a blockade around the entire Southern nation. This would become increasingly effective as the war continued.

In the fall of 1861, there were rumblings in the western theater, where an unknown general named Ulysses Grant had begun a campaign along the Mississippi River. From his base in Cairo, Ill., Grant's attack routed Confederate forces in Belmont, Mo. He captured Paducah, Ky., on the Ohio River and laid the groundwork for his spring 1862 campaign against the forts guarding the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

That fall, Western Virginia was firmly in Northern hands. Mary Boykin Chesnut, diarist for the Confederacy, had a terse entry for: "December 25, 1861. Dies Irae. Christmas Day. We did not exactly achieve a victory at Dranesville [a minor fight in Virginia on Dec. 20]. Frank English was killed. His father wrote to Mr. Chesnut to get a discharge for him — his health was so feeble. He is discharged now, poor boy, from this earth and its troubles. ... The servants rush in — 'Merry Christmas,' — I covered my face and wept."

Boykin Chesnut goes on to describe the Christmas dinner: "There was everything nice to eat at [our] table ... pastry ... plum puddings and mince pies. There was everything there that a hundred years or more of unlimited wealth could accumulate as to silver, china, glass, damask — &c&c."

Boykin Chesnut's notes for 1862 were destroyed, but it was not a good year for the Confederacy. From February to May that year alone, the Union captured 50,000 square miles of territory; put 30,000 Confederate troops out of action; gained control of 1,000 miles of navigable rivers, all avenues of attack into the heartland of the Confederacy; captured two state capitals,

The **Civil War News** is a current events monthly newspaper published by Pete and Kay Jorgensen, former community newspaper publishers, who are collectors and history buffs. The newspaper was founded 32 years ago by Michael A. Cavanaugh as **The Civil War Book Exchange**.

The **Civil War News** publishes:

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- Regular columns on firearms by Joe Bilby, images by Ron Coddington and Civil War Round Tables by Matthew Borowick.
- Photo coverage of reenactments
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Captain Ed Baxter and His Tennessee Artillerymen, CSA is the first complete unit history ever written on Baxter's Company Tennessee Light Artillery 2nd Organization. This book retraces the footsteps of these Confederate soldiers in the Civil War starting with their recruitment in Middle Tennessee in the fall of 1862. The long marches, drudgery of camp life and their role in some of the bloodiest battles of the war are detailed in the book. The book includes the struggles their families faced at home while they were defending the Southland and details their capture and parole in Macon, Georgia at the end of the war. The book contains the complete service and pension records of all the soldiers who served in the company as well as photograph and personal information.



About the Author

Dennis Joe Lampley was born October 10, 1951 in Nashville, TN. At age 4 his family moved back to the family farm in the Liberty Hill Community of the 1st District of Williamson County. The land had been pioneered by his great-great-great grandfather in 1811. He and wife Irene, a member of the Tidwell family who were also pioneers of the area, continue to reside on the home place as the sixth generation on the same land.

Lampley graduated from Fairview High School and received his B.S. Degree in Agriculture from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. After working in the dairy industry for several years, he now works for the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Over the years, Lampley has been active in several agricultural, environmental and historical organizations.



Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores, and Scurvy. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

(cont. from page 1)

Nashville, Tenn., and Frankfort, Ky.; and captured New Orleans, the South's largest city.

Christmas 1862 saw Lincoln and his wife visiting wounded soldiers at several Washington hospitals. President Davis was upset with Union Gen. Benjamin Butler, military governor of New Orleans. Davis branded Butler "a felon and an enemy of mankind" and suggested "immediate execution" should Butler be seized by Confederate forces.

1863 began impressively enough, and the war seemed to be fought on terms so even that either side could have won. Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in Virginia were impressive Confederate victories; however, the Southern invasion of the North was a failure, and by Christmas 1863, the war was all but won by the North. Vicksburg had fallen July 4, opening the entire Mississippi River to Union control. Gettysburg resulted in enough casualties to bring sadness to homes in every state, but the Confederacy was running out of soldiers.

From Boykin Chesnut's Christmas 1863, notes: "Yesterday dined at the Prestons', with one of my handsomest Paris dresses (from Paris before the war). [Guests included] three magnificent Kentucky generals. Orr, senator from S.C. ... We had for dinner oyster soup, soup a la reine. It has so many good things in it. Besides boiled mutton, ham, boned turkey, wild ducks, partridges, plum pudding, Sauterne, burgundy, sherry, and Madeira wine. There is life in the old land yet!"

But death and the war were always present: "That lovely little Charlotte Wickham, Rooney Lee's wife — she is dying." And a follow-up note on the next day: "Mrs. Rooney Lee died yesterday. One of her babies died, too. Her husband is in a Yankee prison."

Christmas 1864: a nerve-racking time in the Confederate states. The food riots in Richmond in 1863 clearly spelled trouble on the home front. Inflation had hit — hard. Wages had increased about 55 percent while prices had risen 300 percent. Salt, widely used to preserve meat, had cost about \$2 a bag before the war. By 1862, that same bag cost \$60. Prices on other commodities had similarly increased.

On March 9, 1864, Grant took command of all Northern armies, and his plan was to use them simultaneously. In that way, the South would not be able to transfer soldiers from one front to another: All would be in battle. Atlanta fell in September: Gen. William T. Sherman sent a triumphant telegram to Washington: "Atlanta is ours and fairly won!" When Sherman left Atlanta bound for Savannah, Ga., Gen. George Thomas was ordered west to confront Gen. John Bell Hood. Thomas destroyed Hood's Army at Nashville.

On his March to the Sea, Sherman laid a 60-mile-wide path of destruction across Georgia. By Dec. 24, 1864, he had reached Savannah. In gloating tones, he wired Lincoln again: "I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah." The Confederacy understood the effect of the march. A Confederate general stated, "The moral effect of the March ... was greater than would have been the most decided victory."

In another four months, it was over. The war lasted four years, much longer than any thought possible, given the disparity in assets. In the eyes of this old veteran, the war had to be fought to settle for all time that the United States was one and inseparable. It was a tragedy, none the less.

And trust Boykin Chesnut to have the last word. July 26, 1865, living a life that is difficult, but goes on: "I do not write often now — not from want of something to say but from a loathing of all that I see and hear. Why dwell upon it?" And life is so very painful: "And — and the weight that hangs upon our eyelids — is of lead."

<http://www.roanoke.com/news/roanoke/wb/142003>

Battle Anniversary Shows Franklin's Growing Heritage Tourism Industry

By KEVIN WALTERS

Staff Writer

FRANKLIN - Bundled in an 1880s replica Confederate soldier's uniform, Jeff Rector, a retiree from Spring Hill, stared at the twin rows of luminarias stretching into the dark Friday on the Battle of Franklin's eastern flank park.

One hundred forty-three years ago to the day, real soldiers dressed much like Rector marched and died in Franklin. Rector hoped Friday evening's commemoration of the battle's anniversary would lead to even bigger events ahead.

"(There) needs to be more of it, the need to preserve our heritage - not just our side, but everybody that fought in the War Between the States," Rector said.

Franklin political and nonprofit leaders are betting even more people will want to come to Franklin soon to remember how the nation's history was decided here.

Friday marked one of the first occasions the former 110-acre golf course off Carnton Lane, purchased by the city for \$5 million last year, has been used in its new role - as a site to commemorate the Battle of Franklin as a Civil War park.

Volunteers and city workers spent the week assembling 10,000 luminarias - dirt-filled bags with candles - for the event, which drew several hundred people. The city paid \$5,000 out of the event's \$7,387 cost.

(cont. from page 3)

Each luminaria represented a soldier who was wounded or killed at the battle, though not all the luminarias were lit after a small fire broke out Friday afternoon while crews were lighting the candles. A 15-by-15-foot area of the ground was burned. No one was injured.

“Sometimes there are little hiccups,” said city preservation planner Shanon Wasielewski, who helped organize the event. “The important thing is the Battle of Franklin is a significant event in the history of our community, and the fact that all 10,000 candles aren’t lit does not change that.”

Talking about the scope and ferocity of the battle shook Trudy Thomson, a substitute teacher and lifelong Franklin resident who could remember taking her son to eat lunch in the Confederate soldiers’ cemetery nearby.

In the afternoon chill, Thomson spoke with wonder and horror at the sights of the dead and wounded that residents must have seen Nov. 30 after the firefight ended.

“Can you imagine what they saw when they came out of their basements?” Thomson said. “Where do you begin? You don’t have doctors. You don’t have hospitals.”

The candle-lighting event capped a day’s worth of activities, including the unveiling of plans for a proposed \$4.5 million visitors and interpretative center at the Carter House, living history tours and the annual march from Winstead Hill to the Carter House by re-enactors.

Angela Carter, executive director of Carnton Plantation, believes the day’s events will continue to evolve.

“Heritage tourism in this town is just off the charts,” Carter said. “It’s something that any other community in Tennessee would give their eyeteeth to have. We’ve got real stories here. We’ve got moving stories here - things that make a difference and defined our nation.”

<http://www.ashlandcitytimes.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071203/COUNTY090101/712030318/1291/MTCN01>

Guerrilla Attack on Northwestern Railroad

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Nashville, November 22, 1864—3 p.m.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, Pulaski:

The guerrillas got at the Northwestern railroad yesterday morning and destroyed a train sent for [Major-General] Ruger, which has detained his brigade. He expects to be here by 4 p.m. Did Gen. Wilson reach Pulaski to-day? Upon inquiry I learn that there are three crossings of Duck River below Columbia, viz, at Williamsport, Gordon’s Ferry, and at Centreville; at all of them the ground at the north side commands. I will give Ruger instructions to occupy the north bank at all three places.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Cmdg.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. I, p. 985.

Confederates fire upon U.S.S. Kentucky near Harpeth Shoals

CLARKSVILLE, December 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.:

The steamer Kentucky, with three companies of Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and 170 infantry, has returned, not being able to pass a battery near Harpeth Shoals. A courier has just arrived with dispatches from Col. Thompson, from Johnsonville, that his force will reach here to-morrow afternoon. A courier says that he could not reach Gen. Cooper, at Centerville.

A. A. SMITH, Col., Cmdg. OR, Ser. I, Vol. 45, pt. II, p. 41.

Scout from Russellville, KY, to near Charlotte, Tenn.

RUSSELLVILLE, December 12, 1862

Col. J. P. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. and Chief of Staff: Capt. Johnson, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry [U.S.], dressed in rebel uniform, penetrated nearly to Charlotte, Tenn. He reports Forrest, with force estimated from 2,000 to 4,000 men, preparing to make a raid into Southern Kentucky. They will cross at Palmyra or Martin’s Shoals, between Clarksville and Fort Donelson. The rebel sympathizers will aid them all they can by collecting hogs, cattle, mules, horses and wagons, with salt, flour, and bacon, which their object is to carry out. His report is confirmed by other scouts. They expect to cross the river Sunday morning or that night. Rebels expect to feed Bragg’s army from this part of Kentucky this winter.

S. D. BRUCE, Col., Cmdg. Post. OR, Ser. I, Vol. 20, pt. II, p. 164.

Camp 260's Happenings



Tyler Barnes - Oh Yeahhhhh!

Tyler was wrestling against Charlotte/White Bluff middle schools combined and he won the match by pin (as you can see). He was wrestling in the 100 lb weight class.

Callie has also taken up wrestling now and is teaching the boys a things or two.

Cassidy Wins Queen at the Reelfoot Lake Beauty Pageant and will be presented at the Ball on February 16, 2008 Island 10 Re-enactment



Whitney Qualls Jr. Miss Wheelchair Tennessee 2008

Whitney N. Qualls, Jr. Miss Wheelchair Tennessee 2008, was invited by Dr. Ron Oakland to be a guest speaker at Vanleer Elementary School on November 6, 2007. After the morning assembly, Qualls gave a presentation to grades 3-5 about what it is like to live with a disability. Qualls will be speaking to local schools throughout Dickson County during the coming year. She is charged with a continuing effort to educate the public regarding dignity, productiveness, and basic value of people with disabilities. She will communicate both the needs and abilities of her constituency to the general public, the business community, and government.

Pictured: Dr. Ron Oakland introducing Whitney to grades 3-5 at Vanleer Elementary School.

Mo' Camp 260's Happenings



Cmdr. Sharp presents a collector's edition medal featuring Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to State Rep. Steve McDaniel for his efforts in preserving Parker's Crossroads at the November meeting of Camp 260 at St. Paul Church.

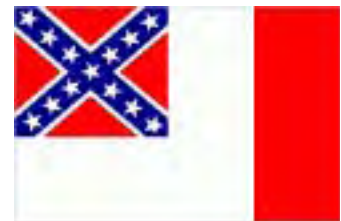
Bryan Sharp, Commander, Capt. W.H. McCauley Camp 260, Sons of Confederate Veterans and Whitney Qualls, Chaplain, Sallie Sizemore Chapter of the Tennessee Society, Order of Confederate Rose delivered toys for the "Toys for Tots Program" to the Dickson Fire Department this past Saturday. Pictured with Sharp and Qualls are members of the Dickson Fire Department are Brian Richardson, Jason Sanker & Brian Sesler.



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"**

A Little Bit of Historic Info...

In the heyday of sailing ships, all war ships and many freighters carried iron cannon balls. It was necessary to keep a good supply near the cannon. However, how to prevent them from rolling about the deck? The best storage method devised was a square based pyramid with one ball on top, resting on four, resting on nine, which rested on sixteen. Thus, a supply of 30 cannon balls could be stacked in a small area right next to the cannon. There was only one problem...how to prevent the bottom layer from sliding or rolling from under the others. The solution was a metal plate called a "Monkey," with 16 round indentations. However, if this plate were made of iron, the iron balls would quickly rust to it. The solution to the rusting problem was to make the "Brass Monkeys."

Few landlubbers realize that brass contracts much more and much faster than iron when chilled. Consequently, when the temperature dropped too far, the brass indentations would shrink so much that the iron cannonballs would come right off the monkey. Thus, it was quite literally, "Cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey." (All this time, you thought that was an improper expression, didn't you?)

The Weirdest December

A brief presidential visit, during wartime by Jack Neely

That December, 145 winters ago, Knoxville was the most awkward city in the most awkward state in America. The war was just a year and a half old, and already Union troops had sliced up the the state's western regions. By year's end, the most pro-Confederate districts, including Nashville, were in Union hands. However, Knoxville, capital of Union-dominant East Tennessee, until recently home to the most staunchly pro-Union newspaper in the South, was under Confederate control.

Pretty securely, it seemed. A few weeks previously, during an early snow, more than 50,000 Confederate troops under Braxton Bragg and Kirby Smith had trudged into Knoxville, retreating from the frustrating Battle of Perryville, Ky. For a time, Confederate soldiers outnumbered civilians 10 to one.

Knoxville, an important railroad depot for Confederate supply lines, linking the Deep South and the fronts of Virginia, was a rough-edged town of about 6,000, and sharply, bitterly, obstinately, divided. Partisans of both sides left Knoxville, just because of the uncomfortable daily presence of partisans of the other side. Shops closed; by one account, most of Knoxville's occupied business was in warehouses, of which there were reportedly 39.

Since Knoxville's most famous citizen, the pro-Union editor Parson William G. Brownlow, had left the Knoxville Whig, the only paper was the Knoxville Register, a pro-Confederate daily edited by Southern nationalist Austin Sperry, who cheered on the arrests of citizens who refused to swear loyalty to the Confederacy, like his predecessor at the Register-and warned against "cowardly and dangerous non-commitalism."

He denounced rumors that East Tennessee-raised Texan Sam Houston was siding with the Union as "another lie."

"Let it be made a war of extermination," declared the Register, which published some impromptu heroic verse called "The Song of Morgan's Men" who "Flashed the dripping sabre, red / With blood of Lincoln slain...."

Old Registers can be uncomfortable reading. Even Knoxville, where we hear that slavery was never a big deal, seemed preoccupied with slaves in 1862: escaped slaves, slaves found, slaves for sale, slaves wanted. A slave auction at the Knoxville courthouse offered two women and their five children, aged six months to seven years. A runaway slave named Will was described as a "light mulatto...could pass for a white man." One ad ran, "I wish to hire or buy a good girl 12 or 15 years old. Cash down. Apply next door south of the Lamar House." What he wanted to do with her was none of our business.

The Register confidently predicted the "Over-Throw of Lincoln's Empire." Word of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had gotten around, and in the Register, Lincoln was routinely ridiculed as "the Abolition president," the Union army was "the Abolition Army." Sperry claimed to welcome the proclamation. He thought it might help bring pro-slave Unionists, of which there were many, into the rebel fold.

At the same time, a few young Confederate officers, chief among them Brigadier Gen. Pat Cleburne, who was in Knoxville that fall, were soon to propose the abolition of slavery in the Confederacy, in a way that might have outdone Lincoln. It didn't get far, but, to be fair, it was a long shot.

GRACE PERIOD FOR DUES IS NOW OVER!

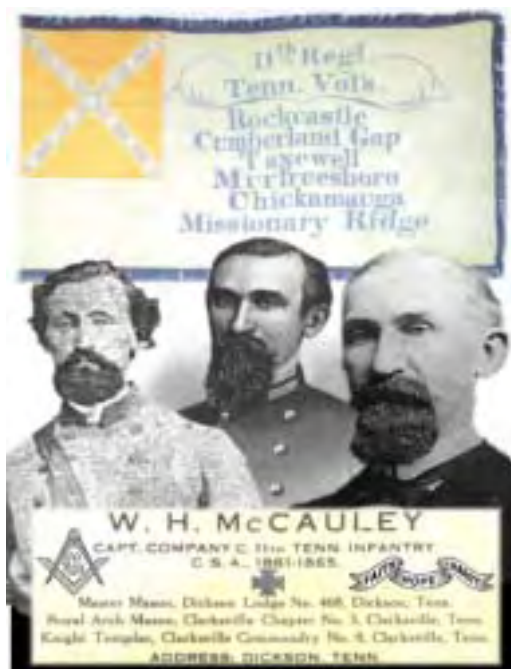
The SCV's Fiscal year (not calendar) begins August 1st with a 3 month grace period to pay your dues. After Nov. 1st there is a \$5 late fee to reinstate and if not received you will be dropped from the rolls. **YOUR ATTENTION TO THIS NOTICE AND YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT IS APPRECIATED!**

Mail your Dues to:

Capt. W.H. McCauley Camp 260

P.O. Box 1276

Dickson, TN 37056-1276



UPCOMING EVENTS for 2008

Feb. 2 John Bridges to Speak @ 260 Saturday

Bro. John Bridges of the Sam Davis Camp #1293 in Brentwood will be our honored guest speaker Saturday at noon on February 2nd at St. Paul Church in Charlotte. He is a member of the musical trio "Coleman Scouts" who performed for the crowd at last year's Tennessee Division Reunion in Murfreesboro. A few old time members of Camp 260 may remember Bro. Bridges from his last trip a few years back to see us at the old library in Dickson where we used to meet. He last spoke to us about his last book "Capt. Tom - Crisis of Faith" about his great grandfather who rode with Gen. John Hunt Morgan. Please mark your calendars for this very informative talk on these 3 brave cousins who fought for Tennessee & the South. He will have books on hand for sale for all interested. Please bring a friend.

Mar. 1 Schedule Camp Meeting at Noon, St. Paul.

Mar. 29 - 30 Battle of Centerville Reenactment

Apr. 5 Sallie's Spring Cotillion

May 3 - 4 Dickson's Old Timer's Day

May 16 - 18 Battle of Sacramento Reenactment

June 7 Schedule Camp Meeting at Noon, St. Paul

July

Aug.

Sept. 27 3rd Annual Blue & Gray Ball at Old Spencer Mill

If you know of any events the camp will be interested in please send to dalesquickprint@bellsouth.net



WELCOME NEW MEMBER

Let's welcome our newest member

Jim White

who joins on the service of his Great Great Uncle
Corporal Benjamin A. Neblett of Co. G,
42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

Three Cousins *from* Mechanicsville



*Based on the True Story of
DeWitt S. Jobe, Tom Benton Smith, & Dee Smith
—HEROES OF THE UNCIVIL WAR—*

JOHN BRIDGES

(cont. from page 7)

In several issues that December, the Register published the full text of the Confederate Constitution. Closely modeled on the U.S. Constitution, it differed in only a few particulars, including term lengths and an explicit guarantee that “no...law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.”

Bragg’s soldiers weren’t the most cordial guests Knoxville could have hoped for. Officers tended to take what they wanted, while the army shed deserters like dandruff. Knoxville experienced an unprecedented crime wave. “There is not a day nor night without its robbery or theft or burglary.” Even pro-Confederate journalists could have enough of actual Confederates. “Does the declaration of Martial Law suspend the municipal code and charter of Knoxville?” asked an exasperated Sperry. “Has it lifted our Mayor entirely out of his official boots?”

Early on the second Thursday in December, a train from Richmond pulled in, and a thin man of 54, wearing a Jefferson-Davis style goatee, stepped out into the train station at the north end of Gay Street. Just two years earlier, the man on the platform had been a U.S. senator from Mississippi; now he was president of the Confederate States of America. He was on his way to review his pal Braxton’s troops in Murfreesboro. Apparently few knew about the visit; even the Register didn’t have a reporter on hand, and had to rely on the memories of bystanders. As near as folks could remember, Jefferson Davis said “he had heard it reported that East Tennesseans were disloyal, but he was loth to believe that the land which owned a Jackson, a Coffee, and a Carroll could give birth to men who would prove recreant to their country.”

His choice of examples is curious, considering that Andrew Jackson, John Coffee, and William Carroll all died long before the Confederacy, and none were East Tennesseans. Maybe President Davis had a Nashville speech that he couldn’t give, under the circumstances, and didn’t want it to go to waste.

Nonetheless, his address “was received with enthusiasm by the fortunate few who heard it.”

He was “in fine spirits...confident in his capacity...to restore the conditions of things 12 months ago, in Mississippi and Tennessee.” Nashville, the Register assured its readers, would soon be Confederate again, and “the Abolition host would be annihilated.”

Lee’s defeat of Burnside’s army at Fredericksburg that week boosted Sperry’s pep talks. But eight months later, Sperry and some comrades would be catching a late train, refugees bound for the real South, before the arrival of a renewed army under the same General Burnside.

http://www.metropulse.com/articles/2007/17_50/secrethistory.html

J.E.B. Stuart’s Christmas Raid

*It was Christmas Eve 1862 and the band played as the Confederate cavalry celebrated.
The next day would be very different.*

By Barbara Crookshanks

CONFEDERATE GEN. James Ewell Brown Stuart, chief of Gen. Robert E. Lee’s Confederate cavalry, was celebrating Christmas Eve 1862 with his usual boundless enthusiasm.

The Battle of Fredericksburg was over and the Confederate Army was in winter quarters at Moss Neck, the Corbin plantation in Caroline County.

It was holiday time in Stuart’s big tent, 12 miles away from the main house. His band of musicians and entertainers were ready: the guitarist, the bird mimic, the bones player, the “Virginia breakdown” dancer, a couple of fiddlers.

On such occasions, the star attraction was Sam Sweeney, Stuart’s banjo player both in camp and in the saddle. On horseback Stuart would sing such songs as the soulful “Lorena” or the stirring “Jine the Cavalry” while, close behind, Sweeney would pluck his banjo strings.

Tonight, Stuart’s tent was filled with cavalry officers. Stuart’s wife, Flora, was also there, along with other officers’ wives.

The band played on and on. The feast was bountiful, with grateful neighbors providing chickens, turkeys, hams, sweet potatoes and dozens of eggs. Liquid spirits were hidden from Stuart, who was a lifelong teetotaler and allowed no drinking, swearing or dissolute behavior.

As Stuart celebrated, he alone of the company knew that his men would be in the saddle by dawn on Christmas morning. Gen. Lee had ordered a major raid for Christmas Day.

The Battle of Sacramento will take place this year May 16-18 in Calhoun Kentucky. You can register online at <http://battleofsac.com/RegForm.htm> and we will invoice you. Or you can print the registration form and send it in with your check.

Last year, we conducted an in-depth survey. We have the results of that survey in an 8-page 4-color publication. **Send us your mailing address along with the addresses of all who are in your regiment** and we will mail each of you a copy today.

This year we anticipate the Battle of Sacramento to be bigger and better than ever! Help us make this happen by spreading the word about it! Don't forget to send us your mailing address.

Sincerely,

The Battle of Sacramento Marketing Team

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"We Make Things Happen"

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Keep up with camp announcements & historical posts concerning our local Southern history. To join, please send an email to therail@scvcamp260.org with your name & Camp 260 membership info. For more info, contact camp webmaster D.J. Cloninger at webmaster@scvcamp260.org.

COME PAY US A VISIT SOMETIME!

WE MEET AT NOON ON THE 1ST SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH @ 1400 ST. PAUL ROAD. ALL VISITORS WELCOME! Y'ALL COME!

(cont. from page 10)

As the sun came up, Stuart's 1,800 horsemen, with four guns, crossed Kelly's Ford. On Christmas night they camped at Morrisville. On Dec. 26, they went north, along the heavily patrolled highway from Fredericksburg to Washington.

The Confederates met no resistance, dividing to hit Quantico, Dumfries and Occoquan. They took about 170 prisoners and several wagon trains.

Near Alexandria, at Burke's Station, Stuart took over the railroad telegraph and sent a message to the Union quarter-master general. Stuart informed him that the quality of the Yankee mules was very poor and interfered with moving the wagons the Confederates captured.

The raiders' return trip took them by Fairfax Court House, Falls Church and Vienna. They went west through hill passes by Middleburg and Warrenton, and back to Confederate lines at Culpeper. They reached Fredericksburg on New Year's Day.

Stuart lost one man, with 13 wounded and 14 missing. He reported that the enemy was not so lucky, losing about 100 men.

The eyes of the army J.E.B. Stuart, known as "The Eyes of General Lee's Army," emulated the rebellious and adventurous spirit of his Scottish ancestors.

The fifth generation of his family in Virginia, he was born Feb. 6, 1833, at Laurel Hill, a comfortable, unpretentious farmhouse in Patrick County.

He graduated from West Point in 1854 and served on the frontier with the U.S. 1st Cavalry during the Indian wars. In 1859, Stuart was aide to Col. Robert E. Lee during the John Brown incident.

He received a captain's commission from Washington in April 1861, but immediately resigned and became a lieutenant colonel under Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Stuart was not yet 30 when the Civil War began.

Stuart's rise was rapid, beginning with his charge at the Battle of the First Manassas. Both South and North called his ride around McClellan "brilliant."

On July 15, 1862, Stuart was promoted to major general. Then came his raid to the rear of Pope's army. At Sharps-burg, he repulsed the advance of Sumner's corps.

One of Stuart's most colorful exploits was in October 1862 with a daring raid to Chambersburg, Pa., returning between McClellan's army and Washington. At Chancellorsville in May of 1863, Stuart became the successful and much-praised commander of the 1st Corps after Jackson's death.

For all his fun-loving, exuberant nature, Stuart was an extremely talented commander and could be a hard taskmaster. In at least one instance, he kept his men in the saddle for 10 days and nights.

He became a living legend during more than 100 hot engagements. He was never wounded until he led a charge against Sheridan's cavalry at Yellow Tavern on May 10, 1864.

Stuart died two days later, sending the South into a gloom it had not known since the death of Jackson. He was buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

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BARBARA CROOKSHANKS
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Sons of Confederate Veterans - Col. Jack Moore Camp 559
TN. Society Order of Confederate Rose - Cordelia W. Moore Chapter 12
Presents Re-enactment 7th TN. Co. B

Skirmish of Centerville on the Duck River

***Saturday - March 29, 2008 ***

Hwy 100 at Duck River Soccer Field - Centerville, TN.

***Ladies Tea Party 11:00 a.m. * special music 1861-1865**

Drill 11:00 a.m. ~ Officer Call 1:30 p.m. ~ Inspection 2:30 p.m.

Skirmish 3:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m. closes to public

***Sunday - March 30, 2008 ***

Authentic Church Service 10:00 a.m.

Officer Call 12:30 p.m. Inspection 1:15 p.m.

Skirmish 2:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m. closes to public

**** No admission ****

**** Sutlery's welcome no fee ****

Information contact:

Perry Holder 731-983-5401

Ralph Carnell 731-989-7530

Harvey Moore 931-729-7090

Ron and Anita Jo Walters 931-670-5541



Tennessee Society Order of Confederate Rose, Sallie Sizemore Chapter 8
Cordially Invite you to Our Inaugural

Sallie's Spring Cotillion

Saturday, April 5, 2008

Old Spencer Mill



Social at 5:00 p.m. Grand March at 6:30 p.m.

Dress: Civil War Attire Preferred,
Formal, Semi-Formal (Suit & Tie)

Authentic Civil War Music provided by
Mean Mary and Frank James

\$25 per person,

Under 16 no charge with paid adult
All payments due by March 31, 2008

Make Check Payable to Sallie's Spring Cotillion

send to: Capt. W.H. McCauley 260, P.O. Box 1276, Dickson, Tn 37056

For Additional Information: www.scvcamp260.org/ocr
or Carolyn Qualls 615 446-8841 or karolynq1974@bellsouth.net
or Whitney Qualls 615 446-8939 or wnq2006@bellsouth.net

Please return this portion of this flyer with your reservation. Tickets are limited.

Your Name: _____

I will be attending with ____ Guest(s).

Guest Name(s) _____

Enclosed find \$ _____

Address to mail tickets _____