



The Sumner Confederate

LEGIONNAIRE

The Newsletter of the General William B. Bate Camp No. 34

Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Charles William Trousdale Confederate Hero

Gallatin was the home of many Confederate Heroes. They seemed to spring from the fertile soil to follow in the patriotic footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers. One such hero was Charles William Trousdale. He was born in Gallatin on July 22, 1839 to William Trousdale and Mary Ann Bugg.



Charles William Trousdale
1839-1900

His father, William Trousdale, was as distinguished a man as you might ever meet. Known as the "War Horse of Sumner County" he followed General Andrew Jackson through the Creek War, the War of 1812 and the Second Seminole War, he also commanded the 14th United States Infantry in the Mexican-American War. William Trousdale came to Sumner County in 1797 with his father, James Trousdale, came to Sumner County to claim the land grant for his father's service in the Revolution.

He eventually served as Governor of Tennessee and the Minister to Brazil.

Charles was educated in Gallatin and in Rio de Janerio. Upon his return to Gallatin, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860 and married Eleanor Katherine Odom.

When the war broke out he became a 1st Lieutenant in Co. I, of Bate's 2nd Tennessee Infantry and was present for the Battle of Shiloh. After Shiloh, he transferred to Co. A, 9th Tennessee Cavalry (Ward's) with which he served through the Battle of Chickamauga. At Chickamauga, he was severely wounded which resulted in the amputation of his leg. Ruled unfit for regular service, Charles continued to do post duty, first as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Marcus J. Wright in Atlanta and then with General W. W. Macall in Macon until the end of the war. He was paroled on April 26, 1865.

OUR NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2014 AT 7:00 PM. AT THE NEW LOCATION OF BELIEVER'S FELLOWSHIP, STILL ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE BUT NOW AT 126 NORTH WATER AVENUE. PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND.

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After the war, he returned to Gallatin and practiced law. His wife, Eleanor died shortly after the birth of their daughter, Katherine Trousdale Allen. He practiced law in Gallatin until his death in 1900. He is buried in the Gallatin City Cemetery, his grave marked by an impressive obelisk.



Sumner County Tennessee in the Civil War by Edwin L. Ferguson

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Having spent thirty years of my life in Sumner County schoolrooms discussing matters historical with students, we were often questioned by history classes as to what part Sumner County played in our different wars. History did not have space to devote to the private soldier, and to just what happened to him. Our great generals could not have become so if it had not been for the men serving under them. There has never been anything written giving the records of these unsung heroes. In attempting to get a service record of each individual man has taken years of time, a lot of traveling and considerable expense.

These records are taken from the State Archives at Nashville and General Service Administration at Washington D. C. If the individual record is short it merely gives the most important things connected with the veteran. If longer it usually gives, in the veterans own words, his record as stated in his application for a pension. These statements of the veteran vary in the type of information given, some going into detail more than others. Very few seem to have been exaggerating.

When the Civil War began in 1861, volunteers rushed to enlist in such numbers that it was impossible to arm and equip them. Some companies and regiments were ordered disbanded until arms could be secured. Of the early regiments, most were armed with flintlock muskets and/or shotguns. Arms were imported from Europe until the blockade of southern ports stopped importations. Thousands were captured from the Union forces.

Tennessee won the title of "The Volunteer State" in the Mexican war and sustained the title in the Civil War. Sumner County furnished 27 complete companies of 100 men each; a goodly percentage in some 25 other companies and had men in at least 50 other companies as well as in troops from several other states.

Tennessee furnished some 69 Infantry Regiments to the Confederacy besides about 20 Cavalry Regiments and a

number of Independent Companies, Battalions and Artillery Batteries. These organizations numbered about 100,000 men fighting for the Confederacy and a principle of States Rights. The state also furnished to the Union about 30,000 men, just as conscientious in their beliefs as those of the Confederacy.

Now, after a passage of well over one hundred years, too much has been forgotten, or never known, about these valiant patriots.

Very often the remark has been heard, "I had a relative in the Confederate Army but do not know anything more". Histories available to us as students in school could not go in to detail about personal records, etc. Space forbade mention of the long marches, barefooted, ragged, hungry, the killed and wounded except as so many lost in battle, the ones captured and starving and dying in northern prisons, eating rats, dogs, etc.

PLEASE CONTRIBUTE TO THE LEGIONNAIRE

The Legionnaire cannot continue to function without your contributions. We need photographs and biographical sketches of your Confederate ancestors so we can feature them in future issues.

The Stars and Bars



Here we try to not glorify the leaders, they already having received that honor in history, but to bring out the private and lower officers in all the detail possible.

Some records were lost in battle, some destroyed, and some very poorly kept. Infantry records are more complete than Cavalry, while Artillery records are almost non-existent. Numerous transfers were made and these records poorly kept if kept at all. Dismounted cavalry transferred to infantry were in some cases never listed as having been transferred, simply never mentioned again.

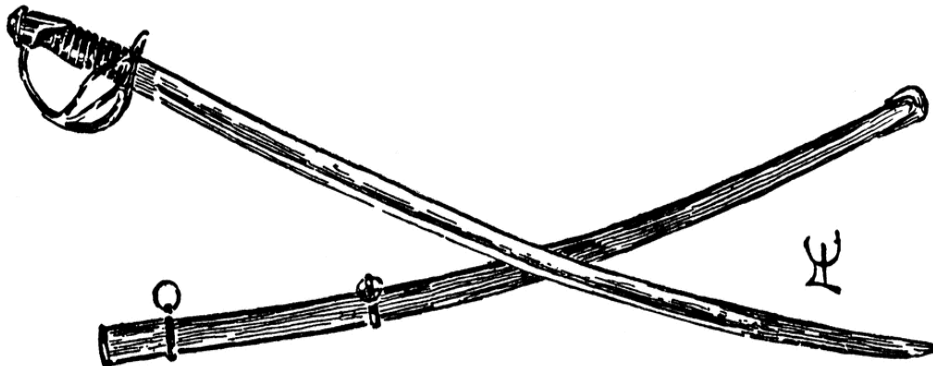
The records of Morgan's Cavalry were very incomplete and on the Ohio Raid we have to depend altogether on Union records of prisoners.

In Forrest's Cavalry records are especially hard to trace as in two instances his commands were taken from him by Gen. Bragg and he had to recruit a new command.

Sumner County furnished to the Confederacy some 3,300 men listed on the following pages in what is believed to be the most nearly complete service records ever compiled from the county in the Confederate Army. Any omission is sincerely regretted and be assured it was not intentional.

The greater part of these men received their training at Camp Trousdale on the L & N RR near the little village of Richland, now Portland. Here they were organized into regiments, uniformed as well as possible, armed with Flintlock Muskets and given tents. Brick ovens for baking were built, the remains of which can be found today. The camp was north-eastward from Portland and included therein was Cold Spring School. The school building was used as a hospital and has been moved to another location on the McGlothlin farm where it still stands, being used as an outbuilding. The field just across the road from the Eddie Jones farm was used as a drill field. It is said that one Regimental Band could only play two tunes, namely "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "The Bob-Tailed Nag".

As so many men were there, lack of sanitation soon began to take its toll. Hundreds of beeves and hogs were butchered, the waste from which were thrown into a



sink hole. This drained into the water supply from Cold Spring causing Dysentery and Typhoid. The open ditch latrines did not help the matter. This forced the moving of Camp Trousdale to a location west of Portland near the Gas Pumping Station. Faint traces are to be seen there. A marker will be noticed on the side of the highway giving information as to the units that were trained at Camp Trousdale, some of which is not correct. The marker will be noticed at the entrance to the Vanatta farm. The marker mentioned as being on Highway 109 at the Vanatta farm states that McNairy's Cavalry Battalion trained at Camp Trousdale. This is an error. This Battalion was organized in Cannon County early in 1861, went to Nashville to be outfitted with shoes, which required about six days, the shoes being made at the Penitentiary. Then went northward through Goodlettsville to Thorn Hill, the home of a Mr. Thornhill who ran a saw mill. Here during the first week of July 1861 they were organized into a Battalion and elected McNairy as Lt. Col. The next move was to Camp Jackson, near Hendersonville, then to a camp east of Gallatin on the farm of a Mr. Chenault, winding up, eventually under Gen. Zollicoffer at Fishing Creek, Ky. From there to the bloody field of Shiloh, after which in the complete re-organization of Gen. Bragg's Army they were consolidated with the 7th Cavalry Battalion to form the famous 2nd Tennessee Cavalry. Richmond never recognized them as such and officially they were the 22nd Tennessee Cavalry, being in more skirmishes and battles than any other Confederate regiment. This is explained in detail under 2nd or 22nd Cavalry with service records, the 7th Battalion being from Sumner County.

A few words about the unequalness of this struggle beginning in April 1861 and lasting until April 1865.

The north has a population of 18,000,000. The south 8,500,000 of which 4,000,000 were negroes. Out of this southern population the southern states furnished soldiers to the northern Army as follows; Virginia (mostly what is now West Virginia) 30,000; Missouri, 107,773; Kentucky, 78,450; Maryland, 49,730; District of Columbia, 16,872; and our own Tennessee 31,500 (mostly from East Tennessee).

The Federal Government furnished 2,759,049 men.



The Confederate Government furnished 615,000 men.

The north had an army, a navy, the best arms and ammunition then known, a currency, credit, open markets and almost all of the nations factories. The south had no army, no navy, few arms, no currency, no credit and a Government still to be formed. The Northern losses from killed, died of wounds and diseases was 279,376. The Southern losses from the same three sources were 133,821. Desertions from the northern armies were 199,105. From the Confederate armies 104,128. The north lost from captures 270,000. The south from this source 220,000. The fact that over 4,000 more Confederate prisoners died in northern than Federal troops in southern prisons shows very plainly which received the most humane treatment and this with the south cut off by blockade from the rest of the world and unable to get medical supplies.

The northern dead are interred in over 100 well kept National Cemeteries, with marked graves and in most cases, names.

The southern dead were rolled in shallow graves, their faces covered with ragged blankets, if available with few markers or known graves.

An inscription on one such mass grave on Fishing Creek battlefield closes with these lines; "We do not know who they were, but we know what they were".

Their comrades had to turn their backs and hurry away to fight other battles, leaving them in unknown graves to be grown up in bushes, briars and weeds.

As we have so many times referred to captured Confederate soldiers being sent to prisons to await exchange, the wars end, or the death that was the fate of hundreds, we think it fitting to locate for the reader these several prisons. Some 150 prisons were established on both the northern and southern factions of the great struggle. We herewith give the most famous of the northern prisons and something of their location.

It must be remembered that these northern prisons were much further north

than the border of the two factions. The Confederate soldier soon wore out his uniform and as it was almost impossible to get another, he was very deficient in clothing when captured.

The prisons were hastily and poorly constructed, very little arrangements for heating, this coupled with the debility of the men from little-food, made them fit subjects for disease. Often only one stove for 200 men or more. Blankets were seldom supplied by their captors.

Fort Warren in the harbor of Boston, Mass. near the town of Hull.

Fort McHenry at Baltimore, Md.

Fortress Monroe in Virginia,

Fort Delaware in Delaware River. One of the most hated of all prisons by its Confederate inmates.

Alton, Ill. A penitentiary about 50 miles north of St. Louis, Mo., but on the Illinois side of the Mississippi.

Camp Chase was near Columbus, O.

Johnson's Island, O. On an island in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, near the city of Sandusky, O. For officers only but a few enlisted men were sent there.

Old Capital on Gratiot Street, Washington, D. C.

Camp Morton near Indianapolis, Indiana.

Camp Douglas, Ill. Where the southern part of Chicago stands today. Land donated by Senator Douglas of Ill. Built to accommodate 30,000 prisoners. Soon crowded by far more than that number. Contained 30 acres, enclosed by a stockade. Here the suffering was terrible, the barracks being poorly heated, if heated at all. Some of the sick actually froze to death. Prisoners were severely punished for slight offenses being "Bucked and Gagged", hung by their thumbs, made to sit bare on the snow and ice, etc.

Elmira, N. Y. in south central part of the state. For privates only, Here the suffering was terrible, especially in winter.

Rock Island, Ill. on an island in the



near the present city of Moline.

Point Lookout, Md. on the southern point of the peninsula between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

City Point, Va. on the James River near the present city of Hopewell, Va. about 80 miles south of Richmond.

Point Lookout and City Point were both very important in the exchange of prisoners.

Camp Butler, Ill. near Springfield. So notorious for prisoner deaths it was condemned by U. S. Authorities. See report of Federal Authorities in this volume, on conditions found at Camp Butler.

We note that hundreds of men took "The Oath" to get out of prison or to avoid being sent there. This was "The Amnesty Oath ", most hated by all southern men. In order to more fully understand just what such oath meant we add the following copy.

Camp Butler, Illinois
July 4, 1862

I, John Doe, private in Co. I 30th Tennessee Infantry, a prisoner of war, do hereby swear in the presence of the Almighty God that I will faithfully support and protect and defend the Constitution of The United States and the Union of the States of the Union thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support the acts of Congress during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by a decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner abide by and faithfully support all the proclamations of the President during the existing rebellion having reference to slavery, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by a decision of the Supreme Court; so help me God.

Signed: John Doe

Notarized, subscribed and sworn to at Camp Butler Barracks, Ill. this 4th day of July 1862.

Description of man: The above named has fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes and is 5 ft., 9 in. high and is 29 years of age.

Signed: John Smith 1st Lt. & Post Adjutant

Another form of oath, called the parole oath, was in force while an exchange was being made of war prisoners.

Headquarters U. S. Forces Thomasville, Ga.,
May 4, 1865

I, the undersigned, J. B. Smith, private of the 18th Regiment of Tennessee Infantry do solemnly swear that I will not bear arms against the United States of America, or give any information, or do any military duty whatsoever against the United States of America, until regularly exchanged as a prisoner of war.

Signed: J. B. Smith

Description: Height 5 ft. 11 inches. Hair dark, Eyes hazel Complexion dark. I certify that the above parole was given me on the date written, on the following conditions; The above named person is allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the Military authorities of the United States so long as he observes the parole and obeys the laws that were in effect previous to Jan. 1, 1861 where he resided.

By order of Brig. General E. M. McCook.
Signed: G. W. Burns Capt. & Pro. Marshall

This parole oath seemed to be made to order for those who deserted and gave themselves up, "captured as deserters" to Union forces.

More in our next issue



COMMANDER'S MEMO

We had our January meeting last night, the 9th, which included updates on old business including the cemetery and the marker for the Battle of Gallatin. Hopefully, next week I will be able to order the chain so we can get it in shortly. Also, I expect the Historical Commission's replacement of the Battle of Gallatin marker in the spring. We also had a brief discussion regarding recruiting and how we can attract younger members. The key to that, I believe, is getting increased exposure as to who and what we are about. To that end, we discussed our upcoming calendar of events for 2014.

Our first discussion was regarding Lee-Jackson Day for 2015. We have not traditionally celebrated Lee-Jackson Day at Camp 34 but we need to do so. Part of the discussion focused on the Virginia orientation of Lee-Jackson Day and that we ought to tie in a Tennessee connection to make it more relevant to our members. I will be checking with some of the nearby Camps to see if they are interested in partnering in a 2015 Lee-Jackson Day celebration.

We have no organized events in either February or March but those would be good times to have what are, in essence, work days. These would be used by the men to brainstorm on recruiting ideas and strategies, to work on uniforms to honor our ancestors and to do other Camp related activities, including working out a design for a float to be used in the parades discussed below. While the men do that, the ladies will work on dresses and help the men with their uniforms and other such assistance.

In April, we have Squarefest, where we will again offer ancestry services as a means of recruiting. We need to refine the way we do this but it was excellent exposure and we got at least one new member

from this genealogy research and have had numerous other inquiries.

In May, we discussed becoming involved in the Portland Strawberry Festival events. We will touch bases with the Portland Camp and see if we can work together for our mutual benefit. Also in May is Memorial Day. The county does a Memorial Day ceremony at the Sumner County Veterans Memorial at the County Administrative Building on Belvedere. We have never participated but the feeling of the Camp was that we ought to have a presence to honor Confederate Veterans at the Sumner County ceremony honoring Sumner County veterans.



In June, of course, it is Confederate Decoration Day. We renewed our commitment to honoring Confederate veterans at Confederate

Circle. I think it is important that we continue to commemorate Confederate Decoration Day each June. We will lay a wreath at the Monument at Confederate Circle together with attempting to have an artillery display and perhaps an honor guard and infantry firing party. We hope to have a prominent speaker so that we can get some media coverage for this event.

Also in June is the event at the Forrest Boyhood Home. This is a fantastic event and requires little more from us than driving down. I would like to see a group from Camp 34 dress out, both Ladies and Compatriots, to assist in the preservation of this important site. Traditionally, they have cavalry and artillery demonstrations, vendors, food and sutlers. This is an event at which we need to have a good showing of the Camp.

In July, General Forrest's birthday falls on Sunday, July 13 and we discussed that we should have an afternoon cookout in his honor.

August is the Sumner County Fair. It was discussed that we ought to have a booth at the fair as a



recruiting tool. Many of the attendees of the fair are young people and this will give us a great opportunity for public exposure and recruiting.

September would be a time for more planning and another work day to prepare for the events in October. October brings us the Main Street Festival and the Cemetery Tour. The Camp desired participation in the Main Street Festival, doing genealogy and the other activities to increase our visibility and opportunity to recruit. We will further refine our genealogy methods after the April Squarefest lessons are incorporated.

The Cemetery Tour is an important event for exposure as well. As you know, last year we were placed on the tour as a static display but due to confusion as groups stopped we provided them with a short history of Confederate Circle and its prominence. Compatriot Kirk Mosier, said that he believes we will be asked this year to be a regular stop on the tour and we can inform even more people about our Confederate veterans and the importance of Confederate Circle. I think this is an excellent opportunity for us to raise our public profile. Apparently, the majority of the Museum Board were pleased with our contribution and would like to see us as a regular stop on the tour. In related news, the former tour director, Juanita Frazor, has retired and will not be the tour director. I understand that she was opposed to our presence and participation but as I told you in the Commander's Memo following the event, Confederate Circle is owned by Camp 34 as the successor in interest to the Donelson Bivouac of the United Confederate Veterans. This is the reason we are working so hard to enhance Confederate Circle and to maintain the presence there of flags to honor our glorious dead.

Also in October, we will begin a new tradition, the celebration of our namesake's birthday. General

William B. Bate was born on October 7 and the Saturday nearest that date we will celebrate his birthday with a cookout. Hopefully, soon we can have this annual event at his birthplace, Hawthorne Hill in Castalian Springs.

This November marks the 150th anniversary of the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. There will be a



m a j o r commemoration of these important and crucial battles in the Western theater. Many of us had ancestors who fought and died in Hood's Nashville Campaign, including Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville and we need to get as many people as possible in uniform or period dress with flags to let the folks who run those sites know that the continued Yankee occupation

of such revered sites will be vigorously opposed by those of us who love the South and wish to see the complete history told.

In December, we have the Gallatin Christmas parade and any other Christmas parade we are inclined to enter. After the Gallatin Parade, however, I would like to see a gathering of our members for a "brunch" at Monnell's or some other venue for some male bonding time. This will give us a chance to fellowship with just Compatriots in preparation for the Christmas season.

Also in December, the Ladies would like another intimate dinner event at Hancock House for those Camp members interested. This year's dinner was a very nice event, and though I was disappointed in the turnout, because we had a relatively small group it ended up being an excellent evening.

Carol Webster, Compatriot Tim's wife, has agreed to act as our Public Relations officer getting notices in the media of our meetings and other events to increase our public presence.

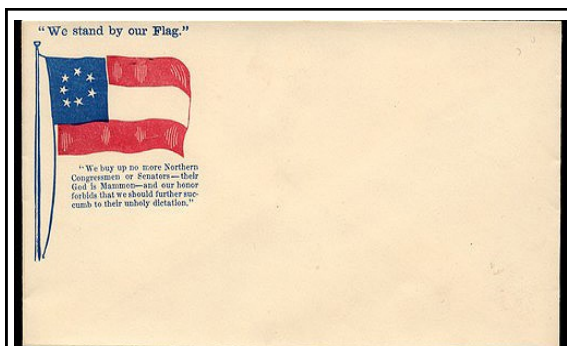


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2 Lt. Commander – David Dodds
Adjutant – John D. Boniol, Jr.
Quartermaster – Joe Warren Jones
Treasurer – Kenneth A. Corum
Chaplain – John D. Boniol, Jr.
Surgeon – Ronald E. Brawner
Historian – H. David Wright
Color Sergeant – Eddie Felts
Judge Advocate – William Bryan Roehrig, III
Editor – Randy P. Lucas



A "Confederate Cover," an envelope used in the South to convey patriotic spirit.



It is with deep regret that we must acknowledge the death of Frances Brickey. Frances was the wife of former Camp Commander, Colonel Donald Brickey and in December passed away after a term of illness. Our deepest sympathy and condolences go out to Colonel Brickey and to all of Frances' friends and family. She will be sorely missed as an exemplary daughter of the South. Requiescat in pace.

