



The Summer Confederate

# LEGIONNAIRE

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

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Volume 6, Issue 6

June 2016

## CONFEDERATE DECORATION DAY

This year's Confederate Decoration Day in the doctor's office where Past Commander is on June 4, 2016. Our Camp's memorial Bryan Roehrig now has his law office. He service will be held at Confederate Circle in the Gallatin City Cemetery. We have done much work to make Confederate Circle a true tribute to those who fought for the cause of Southern Independence.

Confederate Circle is a site of homage to those who fought and in many instances died. As you know, Confederate Circle began early in the war in November 1861 with the burial of an unknown Louisianan who arrived in Gallatin atop the L&N railroad. He had apparently struck his head on some obstruction and arrived unconscious and died men who were wounded here during his raids



SGV Executive Director Michael Lrandree speaking at our ceremony in 2015.

was never identified but was laid to rest in what became Confederate Circle with full military honors delivered by Captain Boude's company of cavalry then being raised in Gallatin.

Others buried in Confederate Circle include members of the famous 8th Texas Cavalry, Terry's Texas Rangers, who were mortally wounded in the line of defense then existing at Bowling Green and were brought back to Gallatin for medical treatment.

Later, several of General John Hunt Morgan's

OUR NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 9, 2016 AT 7:00 P.M. AT THE NEW LOCATION OF BELIEVERS FELLOWSHIP, STILL ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE BUT NOW AT 126 NORTH WATER AVENUE. PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND.

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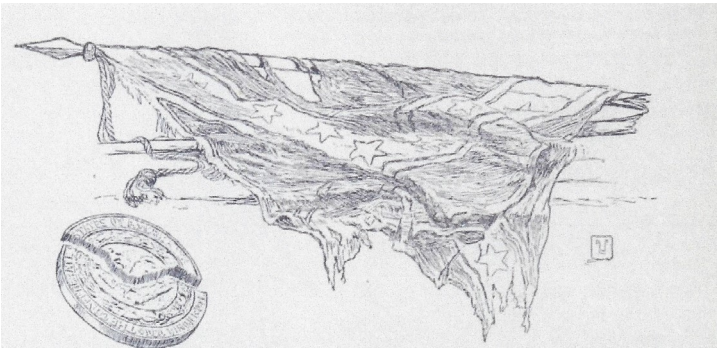
Now is the time to stand up and be counted to defend our Confederate symbols and the honor of our ancestors.  
Will you shirk your duty?

through Gallatin and most died after their wounds in the Battle of Gallatin in August, 1862.

These men all were volunteers fighting for a cause in which they believed who sacrificed all. They represent the other Confederate veterans buried throughout the

Later, several of General John Hunt Morgan's men who were wounded here during his raids through Gallatin and most died after their wounds in the Battle of Gallatin in August, 1862.

These men all were volunteers fighting for a cause in which they believed who sacrificed all. They represent the other Confederate veterans buried throughout the Cemetery. We, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, must never forget our mission to honor and defend these men and their memory. We must never forget their sacrifices. As the Reverend R.H. McKim, D.D., reminded the veterans themselves at their 1904 reunion in Nashville: "The people that forgets its heroic dead is already dying at the heart. ..." Let us never forget.



*Editor's Note: In this issue we begin with Part 1 of an article published in McClure's Magazine in April 1901. We hope you enjoy it. The illustration above and all those in the article are in the original.*

## Disbanding of the Confederate Army

BY  
Ida M. Tarbell

FOR a week the army of Northern Virginia had been fighting and retreating on parched corn, 57,000 men pursued by 125,000. They had done their best, but now on April 9th, they were worn "to a frazzle," all but 28,000 of their number had been captured, killed, or scattered, and on all sides they were surrounded by the Federals. It was not their hunger or weariness which occupied their thoughts at this moment, however; it was the dismal fact that off there a little distance their commander, General Lee, was surrendering them to General Grant. Had he asked them to cut their way out of the circle which held them, battered and starved as they were, they would have tried to do it, but to submit, to surrender—that was harder. Yet when, a few hours later, the terms of the surrender arranged, the General, grave and pale, rode the length of their lines, they





THEIR BELOVED LEE.

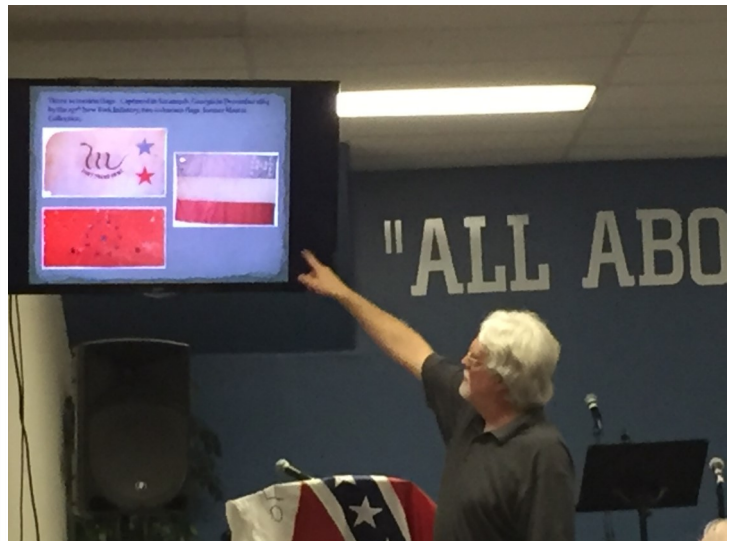
*"They crowded about him as he went, their eyes wet with tears, their voices choked with sobs, struggling to kiss his hands, even to touch his horse."*

marched up, stacked their muskets, signed a printed form of parole not to take arms again against the United States, and that alone in their pockets to face the world with, scattered north and south, east and west. The news of Lee's surrender spread slowly but steadily through the Confederacy. By the evening of the 10th it had reached a force of seven or eight thousand men near Christianburg. At first the officers tried to conceal it from the men, but it could not be hushed. "Before we had concluded our brief conversation," writes General Duke, one of the staff, "we knew from the hum and stir in the anxious, dark-browed crowds nearest us, from excitement which soon grew almost to tumult,

crowded about him as he went, their eyes wet with tears, their voices choked with sobs, struggling to kiss his hands, even to touch his horse—to show in some way that, bitter as their hearts were, there was nothing in them but love and honor for him.

The next day these men, who had fought from Bull Run to Petersburg, and won as brilliant victories as history records, that the terrible tidings had got abroad. That night no man slept. Strange as the declaration may sound now, there was not one of the six or seven thousand then gathered at Christianburg who had entertained the slightest thought that such an event could happen, and doubtless that feeling pervaded the ranks of the Confederacy. During all the night officers and men were congregated in groups and crowds discussing the news. Great





Greg Biggs' program on Early Confederate Flags

Compatriots, our May program delivered by Greg Biggs on the Early flags of the Confederacy showing the myriad of patterns that were utilized at the beginning of the war. As with all of Greg's programs this one was fantastic.

The photo to the right is Adjutant/Treasurer Ken Corum with our booth at Squarefest. We sold flags and actually made enough money to pay for the new flagpole at Confederate Circle.



Commander Lucas giving the H.L. Hunley JROTC Award to Cadet Ashton Fontana at Gallatin High School.

Also, I was please to be able to present to Gallatin HS JROTC Cadet Ashton Fontana with the H.L. Hunley Award, the SCV's award to outstanding cadets each year. Our Camp is proud to sponsor this award in honor of Sumner County's own Horace L. Hunley, inventor of the first submersible to sink a warship in combat.

Randy P. Lucas  
Commander



# GET A TAG ~ SAVE A FLAG

HELP US PRESERVE  
 TENNESSEE'S HISTORIC FLAGS  
 ~CONFEDERATE HISTORY IS AMERICAN HISTORY~

GET YOUR TAG AT  
 YOUR LOCAL  
 COUNTY CLERK'S  
 OFFICE



NO  
 MEMBERSHIP  
 REQUIRED  
 TNSCV.ORG

## 1800MYSOUTH

fires were lighted, every group had its orators who, succeeding each other, spoke continuously. Every conceivable suggestion was offered. Some advocated a guerrilla warfare; some proposed marching to the trans-Mississippi and thence to Mexico; the more practical and reasonable, of course, proposed that an effort to join General Johnston should immediately be made."

Spreading southward, the news on the 12th reached Joe Johnston, whose army was in North Carolina, facing that of Sherman. Johnston knew only too well what Lee's surrender meant for him, and on the 13th asked Sherman for a suspension of active operations. Two weeks later he surrendered his entire force. The effect of the news was the same on the only other Confederate army east of the Mississippi—that of Dick Taylor, which on May 4th surrendered to General Canby. The principal Confederate force west of the Mississippi was stationed in Texas. There was no telegraph beyond the boundary line at that date, only one railroad penetrated the State, and the harbors were all blockaded, so that it was late in April before the news came to Texas. There came with it rumors that President Davis and his Cabinet and the armies of Johnston and Taylor were on their way to the trans-Mississippi region, and that there a new stand was to be taken and a new country opened. On this rumor such hopes were built that there was no thought of surrender. "Stand by the ship, boys, as long as there is one plank upon another," General

(Continued from page 5)

Joe Shelby said on April 26th in his address to his troops. " We are not whipped," declared the General Magruder on May 5th, " and no matter what may transpire, recollect we never will be whipped." Mass-meetings of citizens and soldiers were held all over the State, and resolutions of resistance adopted. But swift upon the report that Johnston and Taylor and Davis had escaped came reports of their surrender. As soon as this news was confirmed in Texas, there followed in the army what was long known as the "break-up." It was a widespread and immediate decamping of the soldiers with whatever army property they could get their hands on. Officers wakened in the morning to find that where they had had three companies at night they had one now. In squads, singly, or by twos, the soldiers started for home without as much as a word of farewell. It was a complete conviction that the game was up and they must shift for themselves which had taken hold of the Texas army, and to which only a minority were sufficiently

superior to remain until their officers could give them proper discharge papers. On May 26th a formal surrender took place. The commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi was General Kirby Smith. He was in Shreveport, Louisiana, when the "break-up" began, but hastened to Texas, his idea being to concentrate the entire force under his command in order to obtain honorable terms or to continue the struggle. On May 30th, at Houston, he issued an address in which he declared that he had returned to find himself ' a commander without an army, a general without troops.' "



DISCUSSING THE SURRENDER.

“During all the night officers and men were congregated in groups and crowds discussing the news. Great fires were lighted, every group had its orators. . . . Every conceivable suggestion was offered.”

# The 1616

*The Confederate Veteran* published the list of those who died at Camp Morton

## Confederate

Jackson Patterson, Co. C; Charles N. Peach, Co. H; M. L. Ruth, Co. C; S. D. Ruth, Co. C; Thomas E. Rosser, Co. D; Corp. William L. Stillwell, Co. I; James H. Sweet, Co. H; Samuel Wakefield, Co. I; J. J. Wells, Co. C; Sergt. William M. West, Co. H; William P. Young, Co. A.

Died at New Albany, Ind., and buried in Fairview Cemetery:  
 Guedry, Paul, Co. G, 18th Louisiana.  
 Moore, William, Co. —, 18th Mississippi.  
 Robins, George, Co. G, 30th Tennessee Volunteers.  
 Schemp, Joseph, Co. —, 18th Louisiana.

Died at Evansville, Ind., and buried in Oak Hill Cemetery:  
 Allen, L. M., Co. E, 10th Arkansas.  
 Brollol, George F., Co. —, 10th Alabama.  
 Clayton, R. C., Co. A, 8th Kentucky.  
 Downs, James R., Co. K, 5th Arkansas.  
 Evert, John, Co. B, 3d Alabama Battery.  
 Finley, James, Co. G, 3d Kentucky.  
 Givens, Alfred, Byrne's Mississippi Battery.  
 Gray, W. R., Co. —, 17th Alabama.  
 Hales, Isaac M., Co. C, 2d Tennessee.  
 Hapag, W. G., Co. K, 22d Tennessee.  
 Harris, G. D., Co. E, 4th Arkansas.  
 Haydel, Joseph, Co. E, 18th Louisiana.  
 Hughes, James H., Co. K, 60th North Carolina.  
 Ledbetter, W. A., Co. G, 4th Tennessee.  
 Luke, Henry, Co. F, 1st Louisiana.  
 McLaughlin, Morris, Co. C, 18th Louisiana.  
 Mason, W., Co. G, 9th Texas.  
 Owen, A. C., Co. H, 23d Tennessee.  
 Payne, James, Co. K, 22d Tennessee.  
 Penot, A., Co. C, 6th Arkansas.  
 Rollins, G. W., Co. D, 7th Mississippi.  
 Rykard, Edmund C., Co. C, 4th Florida.  
 Slipiwa, George, Co. —, 21st Louisiana.  
 Spence, William, Co. —, 31st Alabama.

Died at Terre Haute, Ind., and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. They were of Gantt's Battalion, 9th Tennessee Cavalry: Thomas S. Bryan, Co. C; — Clapp, Co. —; Benjamin F. Cockrell, Co. A; Thomas S. Davidson, Co. B; Corp. Isaac M. Foster, Co. A; John R. Holcomb, Co. A; John L. Johnson, Co. A; W. S. McCarty, Co. —; Robert H. Maxwell, Co. B; Gilford D. Nunley, Co. F; Corp. William P. Thogmorton, Co. F; George N. Zollicoffer, Co. B. F. M. Gahagan is buried there also. He belonged to the 26th Mississippi Infantry.

WE WILL BE PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF THE 1616 OVER THE NEXT FEW MONTHS  
 TO REMIND ALL OF US OF THEIR SACRIFICE

You have made your choice," he told the soldiers. "It was unwise and unpatriotic, but it is final. You have voluntarily destroyed your organization, and thrown away all means of resistance." Two days later he ratified the terms of surrender between Canby and Buckner, agreed to on May 26th.

Confederates must report at certain points, bring in their muskets, and be paroled. Few ever obeyed the order, and the State was too large for the military authorities to enforce it. Gradually the attempt to secure complete paroles was abandoned as doing more harm than good.

Thus in six weeks an army scattered over a country nearly 2,000 miles in length and 1,000 in width—an army which had conducted a brave resistance for four years had crumbled into its original units. The great bulk of this army took the first step in their disbandment according to the rules laid down by their victors. It was only a small percentage which refused their compliance and decamped at the word of surrender, like the men referred to above by General Smith. The men who left thus unceremoniously were of two classes: those who were sick of the whole business, and simply wanted to get home as quickly as possible, and those who were unwilling to give up fighting. The former was by far the larger class, but both classes contributed to the disorders which followed the surrender of General Lee. The Federals proposed that the entire Confederate force should take paroles and surrender their arms, and they attempted to force those who had decamped to do so. For many weeks the forces left in the East occupied themselves in running down Confederates without paroles. Thus in the last of April Colonel H. B. Reed went up the Shenandoah Valley with a force and secured some 900 paroles. The official records of the period contain many accounts of scouts resulting in a few paroles and the discovery of small quantities of concealed arms. In Texas, where the largest number of men had deserted, the Federal general in charge of the State sent out orders in June that all

The number of recalcitrants who proposed to carry on the war individually or collectively has been greatly exaggerated. The guerrilla warfare which followed the surrender of the forces was really unimportant, though it caused considerable uneasiness in the North. In the mountains of Virginia small bands took refuge for a time and made raids on the inhabitants. In North Carolina, too, there was considerable complaint of marauding, but when the disturbers were run down they generally proved to be disorderly characters, stragglers from both armies, who had taken to robbery as a means of livelihood. In the West the trouble from guerrillas was naturally longer continued than in the East. What it actually amounted to there one can best judge from the reports of the officers who were in charge of the districts. Missouri was, after Texas, the longest in revolt, but even in May and June of '65 there was no very serious resistance there, and the bands were not numerous—one of thirty-five was driven out from the headwaters of the Little Piney in May, a few of the men being killed, the rest escaping. The captain of a company sent to the Blackwater near Longwood, Missouri, to clear out the reported bushwhackers, reported that, after having scouted the country daily for miles around during nearly three weeks, he had run down three bushwhackers—who broke through the bush and made their escape. Five men were caught by United States troops at Valley Mines robbing a store



on May 22d, and one man was killed.

In short, this guerrilla warfare when analyzed resolves itself chiefly into the marauding of irresponsible and desperate bands, composed of a few Confederates, a sprinkling of renegade Federals, and many desperadoes who had never worn a uniform. It continued with diminishing strength for several months. Indeed, it was not until April 2, 1866, that President Johnson issued a proclamation that war was legally terminated. Even then Texas was omitted from the list of pacified States, and it was not until August 20, 1866, that Johnson issued a proclamation which included Texas, and which proclaimed "the insurrection is at an end," and "peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States." In March, 1867, Congress declared that the date of this second proclamation should be considered as the legal termination of the war. It is so considered in cases before the courts, in which such a date is necessary, as it has been more than once in settling pension claims.\*

But whether the disbanding soldiers complied with the Federal regulations or not, whether they took to the mountains and bayous or started on the nearest route to

their homes, they were in a curious and perplexing position. They were literally men without a country. The government which had enlisted and supported them was dead, its officials were prisoners, its constitution void, its currency worthless. At the outset a dreadful practical question faced them. How were they going to get to their former homes? They had no money. Whatever funds their generals had been able to get hold of had been divided among them, but it was the merest pittance. Johnston when he saw surrender was inevitable had secured money to pay his men and officers a dollar apiece. Lee's men had received nothing. Dick Taylor's had received nothing. The only portion of Kirby Smith's which secured money were the 500 men at San Antonio. When they realized that the collapse had come they forced the financial agents of the Confederacy, who had some \$80,000 in silver in the vault there, to divide this sum among them. The troops which were with Jefferson Davis also received a little money. The Confederate treasury of \$250,000 to \$300,000 had been kept with Mr. Davis, and was under the guard of General Duke. At Savannah River about \$110,000 in silver from this fund was paid to the men, each one receiving about \$32.

\*The whole subject was prettily argued only a few years ago in a pension case of considerable interest. This case arose from the passage by Congress in June, 1890, of an omnibus pension bill giving pensions to all persons who had served ninety days or more in the Rebellion, and had been honorably discharged. Among those who took advantage of this was one John Barleyoung, who had enlisted on April 19, 1866, and had been discharged on April 19, 1869. Barleyoung claimed that since the war had ended on August 20, 1866, and he had enlisted on April 19, 1866, he had served more than ninety days, and was entitled to a pension. The court, however, disagreed with him.

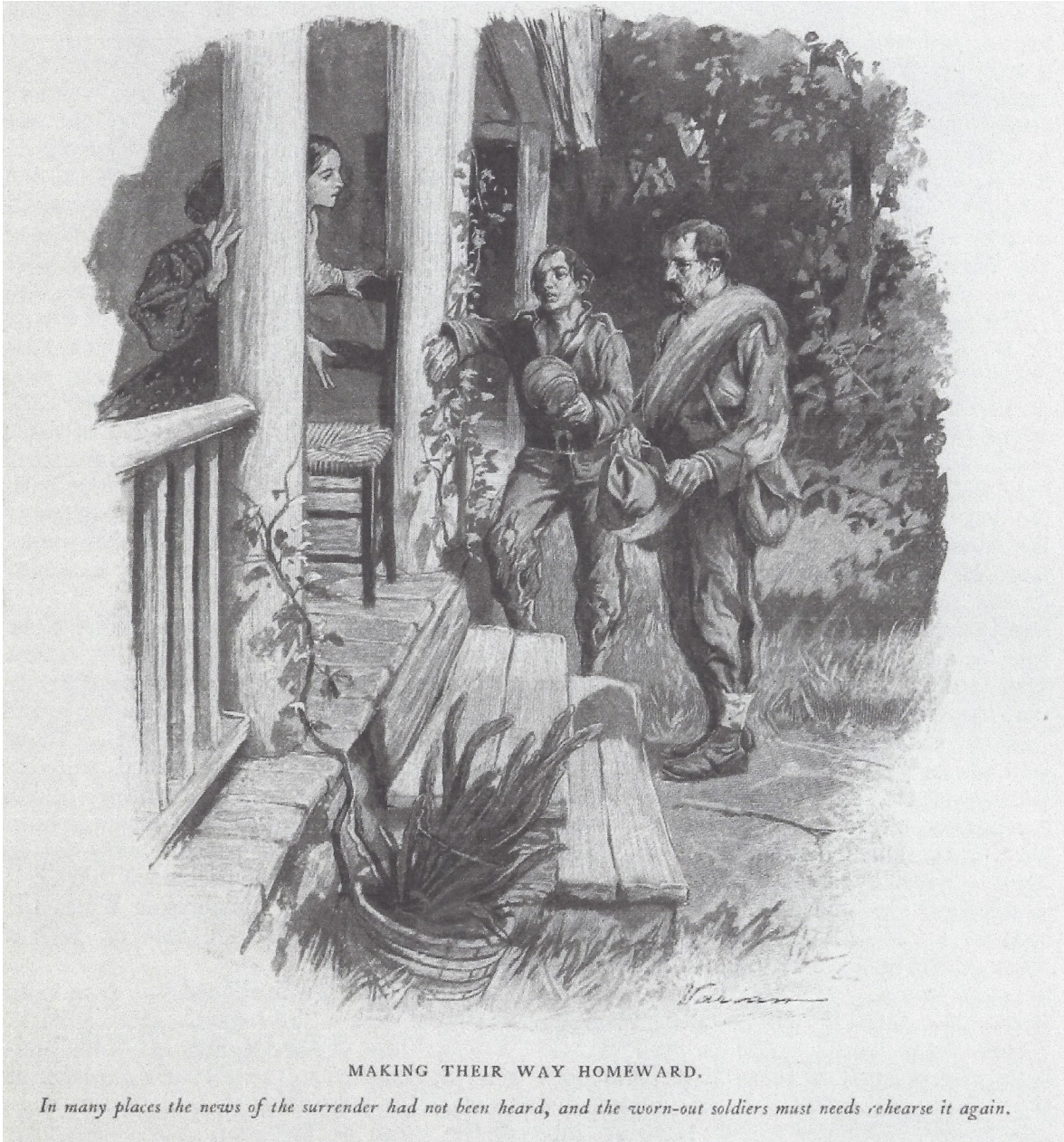
The Bill of 1890 does say, the court agreed, that all who served "during the War of the Rebellion" are entitled to pensions, but evidently Congress meant only those whose military service was in some way connected with the suppressing of the Rebellion, did not mean those of the army who in their mind were doing ordinary military service such as filling posts in a foreign country, fighting Indians, protecting fisheries in Alaska. To receive a pension a man's service

must have been connected with the war. Now Barleyoung claims a pension because of service in the war between April 19, his enlistment, and August 20, the legal date of the close of the Rebellion.

Where did the United States government require war service at this period? On April 2d, President Johnson had declared that peace was restored in Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida. Evidently then the only State in which military service against the Rebellion was needed later was Texas. Did John Barleyoung serve in Texas? Unfortunately for John, his papers showed that he had not been anywhere in the vicinity of that State between April 19 and August 20, 1866, and accordingly he did not get his pension.



animals, but it  
 Penniless as they were, nothing but was arranged that those who lived beyond walking or working their way would have the Mississippi should have transportation by been left to the entire Confederate army if water to some Southern port. The same the Federals had not wisely and justly come arrangements were made for Taylor's army. to their relief. General Grant inaugurated this



movement by allowing Lee's men to keep their horses. He also allowed his own organization ceased, and the men were quartermasters to turn over to the expected to disperse. Those who had horses Confederates whatever horses and mules they mounted them, and in twos and threes or half could spare. Johnston's army fared a little -dozens rode away. Sometimes a body of better, for not only were they given their men, whose homes were far away, were kept

together and marched under Federal directions to a convenient point, and a limited amount of transportation furnished to them which would bring them within easier distance of their journey's end. Often and often there were no horses or mules, no transportation, and the men were obliged to shift for themselves, with the result that thousands straggled across country afoot, often for hundreds of miles, trusting to the hospitality of the people for food. "I am daily touched to the heart," wrote a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" in May, "by seeing these poor homesick boys and exhausted men wandering about in threadbare uniforms, with scanty outfit of slender haversack and blanketroll hung over their shoulders, seeking the nearest route home; they have a care-worn and anxious look, a played-out manner."

The worst of the ordeal of these men, who had begun to disband in this haphazard way, was not getting home, it was what they found when they got there. The inventory of destruction in the South by the war is appalling. From the Potomac to the Rappahannock the country was cleaned of fences, of trees, of landmarks of every description. At Manassas, a town of forty or fifty houses before the war, there stood now forty or fifty chimneys. From the Rappahannock to Richmond all Eastern Virginia was a great and desolate battlefield, its only crop rusty canteens and moldy bread, knapsacks and exploded shells, and, thick as the grass in spring—Minié balls. Richmond after the havoc of a long siege had been swept by fire. Across South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama lay the path of devastation wrought by Sherman's army. In the streets of Charleston the grass was growing, while Summerville, its once favorite

resort, from a prosperous town of 2,500 had been reduced to a hamlet of 200 half-starved souls. At Columbia, South Carolina, there was block upon block of dwellings, shops, and institutions of which nothing was left but jagged brick walls and slender, melancholy chimneys. Atlanta, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Nashville, had been riddled by shell and turned topsy-turvy by hostile occupation. For four years, only irregular crops had been put in, and though there was cotton left in the country, there was no way for its owners to secure it or dispose of it. Most of the great manufactories of the South were destroyed or shut down—the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, the salt works in the Valley of the Holston, the iron manufactories at Marion, the lead works of Wythe County. Not only were fully two-thirds of all property destroyed and all industries at a stand-still, but those fundamental contrivances by which property is made productive and put into circulation were destroyed. Their labor system was wiped out by the emancipation of the slaves. The railroads were gone, tracks torn up, bridges destroyed, engines and cars worn out. Their ports had been long blockaded, and their shipping was destroyed. There was no postal system, and their money was useless, except as it could be disposed of to curiosity hunters.

It was through this desolation that the disbanding Confederates made their way to their homes. All of those who lived in the track of the armies were haunted, not only by the fear of finding their homes destroyed, but finding their families scattered. It had been necessary for women and children all over Eastern and Northern Virginia to fly from the country. Sherman had driven the entire population from Atlanta when he left the city for his march to the sea, not wishing to feed



and guard them as would have been necessary. Everywhere the people had scattered at the coming of the soldiers, hundreds going to Texas, a few to Europe, many to Canada, thousands into the portions of the States outside of the track of battle. The returning soldiers frequently knew little or nothing of where their loved ones had gone, and had no idea of how they would reach them.

The personal experiences related by Mrs. C. D. Maclean, in the Southern Historical Society Papers, are typical of the condition in which numbers of women found themselves at the close of the war. Mrs. Maclean's home was in Columbia, South Carolina, and she and her sister had been sent to the interior of North Carolina for safety. Here they were completely cut off from all intercourse outside of the neighborhood, and it was not until May that she learned of Lee's surrender. Then one day two threadbare soldiers passing stopped for a drink. They told what had happened, and explained that they were bound for South Carolina to "bushwhack Yankees." Eager as Mrs. Maclean was to get home now, it was not until midsummer that an opportunity came. Then a neighbor offered to take her to Greensboro, forty miles distant, in a dilapidated buggy drawn by a "spavined mule." At Greensboro she was able to take the remnant of a railroad which ran within a few miles of her home, and to finish her journey by stage-coach. "I approached Columbia from the north," writes Mrs. Maclean, "over bleak bare, sandhills, and it was from the nearest of these that I first saw the ruined city spread out like a neglected kiln below. At the sight I burst into tears."

Once back in their homes, the disbanding soldiers were met by the long series of difficult questions incident to the condition of the country, the first and most imperative of which was usually how to get bread for the coming year. As a rule there was nothing for them to do but take hold of the humblest tasks. Take Richmond, for example. The town was in such condition that business could not be carried on. Its ruins had to be cleared away and the streets rebuilt. Nothing is finer than the way in which the men of the highest breeding and education went to pulling down walls, clearing brick, laying foundations. John S. Wise, in his entertaining volume, "The End of an Era," says of the laborers he found filling the streets of Richmond in the month after the surrender:

"Many of them I knew well—men of as good social position as my own; soldiers come home and resolved not to be idle, but to work for an honest living in any way in which they could make it. Sitting in the sun with their trowels, jabbing away in awkward fashion at their new and unaccustomed tasks, covered with dust and plaster, they were the same bright, cheerful fellows who had learned to labor in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call them, just as they had been willing followers, in sunshine and in storm, of their beloved Lee. At night, with their day's wages in their pockets, they would go home, change their clothing, take a bath, and associate with their families—not at all ashamed of their labors, but making a joke of their newly discovered method of earning a sustenance."

*Part 2 of this article will appear in next month's Legionnaire.*





# SUMNER CONFEDERATE LEGIONNAIRE

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## General William B. Bate Camp 34, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Commander - Randy P. Lucas  
1 Lt. Commander - Eddie Felts  
2 Lt. Commander - John de Leusomme  
Adjutant - Kenneth A. Corum  
Quartermaster - Richard Hamblen  
Treasurer - Kenneth A. Corum  
Chaplain - Johnny Keele  
Surgeon - Vacant  
Historian - G. Franklin Heathman  
Color Sergeant - Michael Bassette  
Judge Advocate - William Bryan Roehrig, III  
Editor - Randy P. Lucas

### Carmack's Pledge to the South

The South is a land that has known sorrows; it is a land that has broken the ashen crust and moistened it with tears; a land scarred and riven by the plowshare of war and billowed with the graves of her dead; but a land of legend, a land of song, a land of hallowed and heroic memories.

To that land every drop of my blood, every fiber of my being, every pulsation of my heart, is consecrated forever. I was born of her womb; I was nurtured at her breast; and when my last hour shall come, I pray God that I may be pillowed upon her bosom and rocked to sleep within her tender and encircling arms.



Thunder on Little Kennesaw Lumsden's Alabama Battery, June 25

1864