



The Sumner Confederate

LEGIONNAIRE

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

Sons of Confederate Veterans



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March 2016

CONFEDERATE FLAG DAY

March 5th is Confederate Flag Day. It commemorates the adoption of the "The Stars and Bars," the Confederate First National Flag. The original was designed by Nicola Marschall of Marion, Alabama. It was adopted on March 4, 1861 as the Confederate National Flag and was raised that temporary capital in Montgomery, Alabama. There was no official pattern or number of the many variations exist. The stars in the canton and number of stars varied as the Confederacy. The 7 Star flag was official from March 4, 1861 through May 21, 1861 when it was succeeded by the 9 Star through July 2, 1861 when it was succeeded by the 11 Star variant. The last official variant of the First National was the 13 Star version which was the official national flag of the Confederacy from November 28, 1861 through May 1, 1863 when the Confederate Congress adopted the "Stainless Banner" as the Second



same day over the Montgomery, Alabama. The original was designed by Nicola Marschall of Marion, Alabama. It was adopted on March 4, 1861 as the Confederate National Flag and was raised that temporary capital in Montgomery, Alabama. There was no official pattern or number of the many variations exist. The stars in the canton and number of stars varied as the Confederacy. The 7 Star flag was official from March 4, 1861 through May 21, 1861 when it was succeeded by the 9 Star through July 2, 1861 when it was succeeded by the 11 Star variant. The last official variant of the First National was the 13 Star version which was the official national flag of the Confederacy from November 28, 1861 through May 1, 1863 when the Confederate Congress adopted the "Stainless Banner" as the Second

General Bate's 2nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment raised here in Sumner County, at the Battle of Shiloh carried an unofficial variant of the First National, which contained 15 Stars in the canton in a circular pattern. That is the flag of which the Camp purchased a replica and the original is housed in the Tennessee

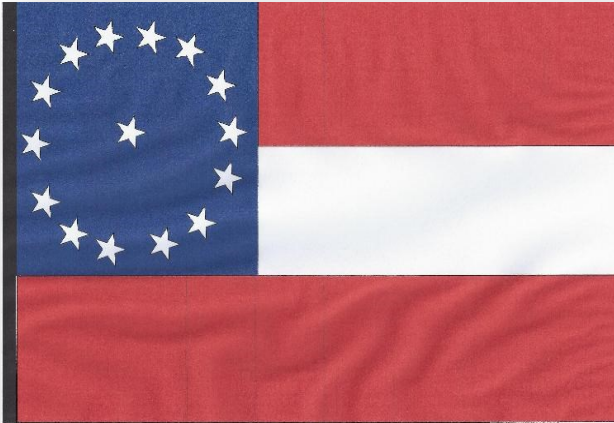
OUR NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MARCH 10, 2016 AT 7:00 P.M. AT THE NEW LOCATION OF BELIEVERS FELLOWSHIP, STILL ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE BUT NOW AT 126 NORTH WATER AVENUE. PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND.

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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?

(Continued from page 1)
State Museum.



THE FLAG OF BATE'S 2ND TENNESSEE INFANTRY

EPITAPH OF

The Confederate Flag.

(By John Dimitry, New Orleans.)

Not long unfurled was I known,
For fate was against me;
But I flashed over a pure cause,
And on land and sea
So fired the hearts of men unto heroism
That the world honors me.
Within my folds the dead who died under them
Lie nobly shrouded;
And my tattered colors, crowned with
A thousand shining victories,
Have become for the people who loved me
A glorified memory.

Arrival of Middle Tennessee Troops.

The First Battalion of the Second Regiment Of Tennessee volunteers, about five hundred strong, reached Lynchburg early Sunday morning last, and are now quartered at Camp Davis, near this city. The following companies compose the battalion:

Carolina Grays Capt. Hunt.
Hartsville Grays Capt. Henry.
Rutherford Blues Capt. White.
Sumner Legion Capt. Tyree.
Sumner Legion Capt. Bate.

The battalion is under the command of Col. William B. Bate and Lieut. Col. L. L. Goodall, and is composed of the best kind of material all of them being of the rough and ready order, and prepared to perform any duty to which they may be assigned. The remaining Battalion of this regiment is daily expected.

Lynchburg Republican, 14th

Published in the *Nashville Patriot*, May 17, 1861.

The Gallatin Misfortune.

It is useless to "cry over spilled milk," but it may certainly be profitable to inquire into our misfortunes, to see whether they were not brought on by our own mismanagement, and whether they cannot be prevented in future. The recent capture of the guard at Gallatin, was a most unfortunate affair. Col. Boone, who has always been regarded as a Sensible, brave and true man,

seems to have been taken completely by surprise, report stating that he was taken in bed. How such a thing could have occurred at such a notoriously violent rebel hole as Gallatin, where nearly the whole population are traitors, and where guerrillas have been expected for months, is a mystery to us.

A movement on Gallatin has been expected both here and in Louisville, for some time, and yet we do not learn of any preparations being made in the way of fortifications. Had a good stockade been built, one hundred men could have driven off five times their number of cavalry, without sustaining any injury. Some one will say, "Every body sees that;" then why in the name of common sense, was it not done? Such negligence is utterly inexcusable, as that which allowed the guerrillas to take Gallatin.

We have no doubt that Col. Boone whose loyalty and bravery is undoubted, fell into the same grievous error that many other of our officers have fallen into, in supposing that the rebels in and around Gallatin could be won over by conciliation and gentle means. All brave men are loath to shed blood, or exercise power harshly, and hence, men who are steeped in treason, have been almost always treated with tenderness when they have fallen into the hands of the Federal officers. The viper has never yet failed to snap at the breast which warmed it, and sometimes has stung it fatally. Now it seems to us that if any people have richly deserved to be made feel that there is a Federal Government, able to punish its enemies, and especially traitors, the turbulent and insulting rebels of Gallatin ought to have felt the weight of its hand long ago. They should have felt it both in person and in

property and learned that the law was able to vindicate itself. But what has been the actual course pursued there by our authorities?

A correspondent addressing us some days before the capture of Col. Boone, makes the following statement:

You will probably be aware that lately four murders have been committed on harmless Union citizens in this neighborhood, and no steps have been taken to trace up the murderers and their helpers, although they are well known. Neither have the poor widows with their families in the least degree been cared for, so that the few remaining Union men are extremely intimidated, seeing not the least protection by our Union troops. Recently there was a number of Negroes sent there from Nashville, to work on our fortifications. But instead of complying with that order, Col. Boone sent four of them already back to their owners, although I understand, that at least one of them is in the rebel army. He has also returned revolvers and other firearms to their owners, although they still refuse to take the oath. These and other things happen daily; the ladies carry and openly display rebel flags in the churches, and wave them defiantly in our soldiers faces when passing their windows, but nothing is done against them.

Published in the *Nashville Union*,
August 29, 1862.





At our February meeting, we altered the original plan to erect a new monument at Confederate Circle to create a kiosk to honor all veterans buried in the Gallatin City Cemetery. We will need to get the City to grant to us an easement for the erection of this kiosk. Due to its size, we believe that it needs to be erected not adjacent to Confederate Circle but rather near the main flag pole just to the west of Confederate Circle. We intend to document all veterans interred in the Gallatin City Cemetery, not just Confederates. While Confederates will be the primary focus of one side of the kiosk display board, we will honor all of our veterans.

I hope to meet with the City Council again in March to see about the granting of the easement. Based upon the nature of this project I expect the full cooperation of the City in this regard. We will have to agree to allow the City to approve the verbiage on this display, the placement of our logo and recruiting information. We are, after all, doing this project as a public service and we

need to get the use of it as a recruiting tool.

I want to thank my wife, Donna Hartley Lucas for her special program at our February meeting on Confederate Romances. I know it was an area of the war that we do not study enough. Thanks to Donna, as well, as our other ladies for the pitch in supper which was excellent.

Welcome to Winford Sheppard, our newest member, pictured below. Our next quarterly breakfast will be on the 26th at Mable's at 9:00 a.m. It should be another great opportunity for fellowship. Please plan on attending this breakfast.

Randy P. Lucas
Commander



Our newest member, Winford Sheppard with a photo of his Confederate ancestor.



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

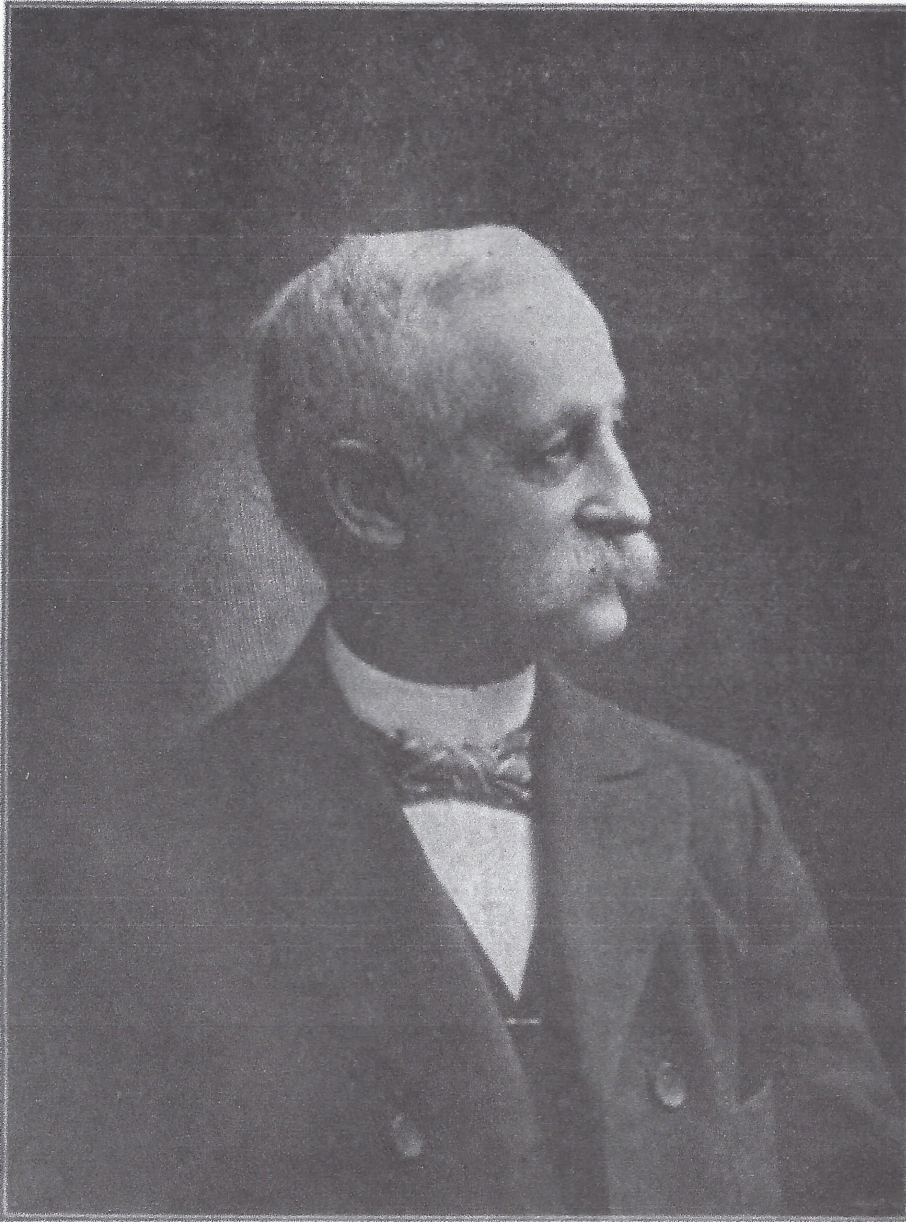
THE BUILDING OF FORTS HENRY AND DONNELSON

By Major Wilbur F. Foster

Shortly after enrollment as a volunteer in Company C, 1st Tennessee Regiment in April 1861, and the mustering into the service of the state of Tennessee of said regiment, May 2nd, this writer was ordered by Capt. R. C. Foster, commanding his company, to report to Mr. Adna Anderson at Nashville for special service, and thus became familiar with the following facts, not generally known, with regard to the location and construction of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river and Fort Henry on the Tennessee.

Mr. Anderson at the time, was receiver of the Edgefield & Kentucky railroad, running from Nashville, Tenn., to Guthrie, Ky., and was of the ablest and most widely known engineers in the South. As chief engineer, he had located and built, under three separate corporations, the entire line of railroad from Guthrie, Ky., southwardly to the state line of Alabama, which now forms an important part of the Louisville & Nashville railroad system. He had also had large experience in various other enterprises in the South, and was one whose clear judgment and great ability were held in high esteem by all who knew him.

On reporting to Mr. Anderson as ordered, he stated that he had been directed



**MAJOR W. F. FOSTER, CHIEF ENGINEER GENERAL A. P.
STEWART'S CORPS.**

On the 10th of May these surveys were begun near Dover, Mr. Anderson being present in person, and after careful examination and study of all the topographical details, the first, or water battery at Fort Donelson was located by Mr. Anderson, the work laid out, and construction begun by a large force of men brought from Cumberland iron works by Mr. Stacker.

The surveying party then proceeded at once to the Tennessee river, and the same careful study was given and surveys made, extending from a point shortly above the mouth of Sandy several miles northwardly down the river. The location of the proposed fort on the Tennessee, chosen by Mr. Anderson, was shortly below the mouth of Standing Stone creek and nearly opposite the mouth of Sandy.

(Continued from page 5)

by Governor Harris to locate and construct rivers was thoroughly examined and maps defensive works on the Cumberland and made showing the location of both forts and Tennessee rivers, and that he wished me to the country between. In all these surveys organize a party and make such surveys as he great care was taken to ascertain true high would direct. water mark and note the conditions which

would exist in time of floods.



The 1616

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

80

Confederate Veteran.

- Rhoton, Tolbert, Co. C, 45th Virginia.
 Rice, Harry, Corp., Hoskin's Bat., Miss. Light Art.
 Rice, James L., Co. H, 58th North Carolina.
 Rice, Reuben, Co. C, Coffee's Missouri Cavalry.
 Rice, Thomas, Co. K, 3d Tennessee.
 Richard, Frank, Co. C, Coffee's Missouri Cavalry.
 Richards, Eli C., Co. H, 4th Tennessee.
 Richardson, M. B., Co. A, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
 Richardson, Robert, Co. I, 56th Virginia.
 Richey, John, Quartermaster Sergeant, Co. C, 41st Alabama.
 Riddle, Charles M., Co. H, 26th Mississippi.
 Ridgway, James J., Co. C, 6th Missouri.
 Rikard, Charles, Co. E, 1st (Johnston's) Mississippi.
 Riley, William, Co. B, 36th Mississippi.
 Robert, Agrippa, Co. G, 4th Mississippi.
 Roberts, A. P., Co. B, 4th Mississippi.
 Roberts, Caleb D., Co. D, 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry.
 Roberts, James, Co. D, 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry.
 Roberts, N. W., Co. I, 37th Tennessee.
 Roberts, Reuben J., Co. A, 54th Georgia.
 Robinson, A. J., Co. G, 28th Mississippi Cavalry.
 Robinson, John T., Co. I, 41st Tennessee.
 Robinson, J. M. C., Co. K, 26th Mississippi.
 Robinson, Robert L., Co. G, 2d (Duke's) Kentucky Cavalry.
 Robinson, Sanford, Co. B, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.
 Robinson, Wm., Co. H, Hampton's South Carolina Legion.
 Robinson, William M., Co. H, 27th Virginia.
 Roden, A. C., Co. I, 32d Tennessee.
 Rodgers, A. W., Ward's Battery, Alabama Light Artillery.
 Rodgers, Martin R., Co. H, 2d Texas.
 Rodry, J. B., Co. C, 28th Mississippi Cavalry.
 Rogers, B. H., Co. C, 26th Mississippi.
 Rogers, Mark, Co. H, Ashby's 2d Tennessee Cavalry.
 Rollins, W. F., Co. I, 16th Louisiana.
 Rosenthal, P., English's Company, Mississippi Light Art.
 Rowland, J. R., Co. —, Confederate.
 Rudiger, A., English's Company, Mississippi Light Artillery.
 Runion, S. O., Co. B, 26th Tennessee.
 Russell, A. J., Co. A, 58th Alabama.
 Russell, J. R., Co. H, 4th Mississippi.
 Russell, Samuel R., Co. B, 61st Tennessee.
 Ruth, M. L., Co. C, 32d Tennessee.
 Ruth, S. D., Co. C, 32d Tennessee.
 Rutledge, Martin, Co. H, 23d Virginia.
 Ryals, J. G., Co. B, 4th Mississippi.
 Ryan, James, Co. D, 13th Louisiana.
 Rykard, J. D., Co. K, 62d North Carolina.
- St. Clair, James, Co. B, 3d Mississippi.
 Sample, W. A., Co. G, 4th Mississippi.
 Sams, J. L., Co. D, 29th North Carolina.
 Sascon, W. E., Co. —, 41st Alabama.
 Saunders, W. T., Sergt., Co. D, 1st Mississippi.
 Savills, James, Co. D, 8th Kentucky.
 Sawyers, Samuel, Co. H, 51st Georgia.
 Sayers, Richard L., Co. C, 63d Virginia.
 Scales, J. C., Co. G, 51st Alabama Cavalry.
 Scallien, Alcide, Co. I, 1st Louisiana Artillery.
 Schmitt, Frederick, Co. D, 28th (Thomas's) Louisiana.
 Schneider, J. M., Co. F, 36th Virginia.
 Scott, James H., Co. D, 1st Kentucky Mounted Rifles.
 Scott, Jette H., Sergt., Co. K, 1st Arkansas Cavalry.
 Scott, John Martin, Co. A, 42d Georgia.
 Scritchfield, S. B., Co. B, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
- Scruggs, John A., Co. D, 61st Tennessee.
 Scruggs, R. M., Co. E, 16th Tennessee Cavalry.
 Seaborn, J. B., Co. A, 62d Tennessee.
 Sellers, Isaac, Co. G, 41st Tennessee.
 Sellers, James H., Co. D, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
 Sellers, N. M., Sergt., Co. B, 5th Tennessee.
 Sellinger, J. L., Co. C, 41st Mississippi.
 Semple, John T., Co. C, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.
 Sergeant, Elijah, Co. —, Fuller's Louisiana Battery.
 Shadwick, Benjamin, Co. —, 1st Missouri Battery.
 Shappell, T. D., Co. A, 2d Missouri.
 Sharp, John M., Co. A, Stuart's Alabama Battalion.
 Shaw, Benjamin Franklin, Co. F, 20th Texas Cavalry.
 Shaw, R. P., Co. G, 48th Tennessee.
 Shelton, E. H., Co. B, 20th Tennessee.
 Shelton, George R., 2d Lieut., Co. I, 32d Alabama.
 Sherwood, W. H., Co. G, 1st Missouri Cavalry.
 Shields, R. O., Co. K, 1st Mississippi.
 Shields, Samuel, Corp., Co. C, 45th Virginia.
 Short, Lewis, Co. I, Washington Tennessee.
 Shorter, C. C., Corp., Co. G, 37th Virginia.
 Shrader, William, Co. D, 45th Virginia.
 Shultz, M. V., Co. I, 3d Tennessee Cavalry.
 Shumberger, J. W., Co. A, 9th Mississippi Cavalry.
 Siddon, John I., Co. B, 2d Mississippi.
 Simmons, M. L., Co. G, 39th Georgia.
 Simmons, W. T., Co. E, 1st Tennessee.
 Simmons, William R., Co. D, 60th Virginia.
 Simms, David, Co. E, 1st Trans-Mississippi Cavalry.
 Simpson, C. C., Co. H, 4th Alabama Cavalry.
 Simpson, M., Co. —, Street's Mississippi Battalion.
 Singleton, Francis, Co. C, 1st Louisiana B. Cavalry.
 Single, James, 1st Sergt., Co. C, Walker's N. C. Battalion.
 Sinon, John, Co. G, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
 Sipes, Abraham, Co. A, 11th Tennessee.
 Sisk, Branson, Co. I, 60th Tennessee.
 Skinner, A. W., Co. A, 12th Tennessee.
 Slate, Giles B., Co. E, 56th Virginia.
 Slater, John W., Co. I, 29th Texas Cavalry.
 Sloan, Henry T., Co. E, 10th Kentucky.
 Sloan, Jasper, Co. F, 10th Kentucky Cavalry.
 Smith, D. G., Co. B, 1st Louisiana S. T.
 Smith, G. W., Co. C, 4th Mississippi.
 Smith, George, Co. —, 15th Louisiana.
 Smith, George W., Co. F, 36th Virginia.
 Smith, H. A., Co. F, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.
 Smith, H. L. N., Co. B, 4th Mississippi.
 Smith, Henry, Co. —, Colms's Tennessee Battalion.
 Smith, Henry C., Co. A, 1st Tennessee Battalion.
 Smith, J. A., Co. C, 21st Virginia Cavalry.
 Smith, J. B., Co. D, 61st Tennessee.
 Smith, J. M., Co. B, 32d Tennessee.
 Smith, J. P., Co. A, 42d Alabama.
 Smith, J. R., Co. E, 25th Louisiana.
 Smith, James, Co. I, 45th Virginia.
 Smith, John, Co. G, 2d Texas.
 Smith, Joseph, Co. I, 1st Confederate Battalion.
 Smith, L. H., Sergt., Co. A, 9th Alabama Cavalry.
 Smith, M. D., Co. A, 1st Tennessee Battalion.
 Smith, P. E., Co. —, Conscript, Tennessee.
 Smith, R. A., Co. K, Armistead's Mississippi.
 Smith, Robert J., 2d Lieut., Co. F, 53d Tennessee.
 Smith, Samuel, Co. D, 1st Tennessee Battalion.
 Smith, Sanford, Co. I, 7th Georgia.

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

first.

On the 28th of May, Major (afterwards General) Bushrod Johnson, who had been appointed chief engineer of the Army of Tennessee with the rank of Major, visited the party in the field accompanied by Mr. Anderson who explained fully to Major Johnson all that had been done under his direction, and turned over to him all maps, plans, etc., the result of the surveys. Major Johnson then assumed the further direction of the work and Mr. Anderson's connection therewith ended.

The work at Fort Donelson was carried forward to completion, in the main as designed by Mr. Anderson, but the point selected by him for the defensive work on Tennessee river was not approved by Major Johnson, who selected a location some five miles further down river at Kirkman's old landing; and under his direction this writer laid out Fort Henry at that place and work was begun by the Tenth Tennessee regiment, commanded by Col. A. Heiman on Friday, June 14, 1861. The first gun was mounted and fired with blank cartridge on Friday, July 12th.

Shortly afterwards this writer, at his own request, was relieved of special duty and rejoined his regiment in West Virginia.

Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee, Bromfield Lewis Ridley, Lt. Gen. A. P. Stewart's Staff, 1906, pp 64-66.

Editor's Note: Since the Camp is discussing and checking into presenting *Gone with the Wind* as a fundraiser, we will be highlighting the Atlanta Campaign in the next several issues of the *Legionnaire*. This is the

Driving the Women and Children out of Atlanta

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, In the Field, Atlanta, Ga.,
September 7, 1864

General Hood, Commanding the Confederate Army.

General: — I have deemed it in the interests of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove, those who prefer it to go South and the rest North. For the latter I can provide food and transportation to points of their election in Tennessee, Kentucky and farther North. For the former I can provide transportation by cars as far as Rough and Ready and also wagons; but that their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible it will be necessary for you to help families from Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovejoy's. If you consent I will undertake to remove all families in Atlanta who prefer to go South to Rough and Ready, with all their movable effects viz., clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc., with their servants, white and black, with the proviso that no force shall be used toward the blacks one way or the other. If they want to go with their masters and mistresses they may do so, otherwise they will be sent away unless they be men, when they may be employed by our quartermaster. Atlanta is no place for families or non-combatants and I have desire to send them North if you will assist in conveying them South. If this proposition meets your views I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses or animals or persons sent there for the



purposes herein stated shall in no manner be (The inclosed report of the names of the harmed or molested, you in your turn families arriving, their number and the date agreeing that any cars, wagons, carriages, of their arrival will give all the information persons or animals sent to the same point on these points.) Some delays and shall not be inferred with. Each of us might irregularities in regard to the arrival of the send a guard of say 100 men to maintain trains having occurred I demanded of the order and limit the truce to say two days Federal officer in charge the reason thereof after a certain time appointed. I have and their correction. He informed me that authorized the mayor to choose two citizens every means of transportation were placed at to convey to you this letter and such the disposal of the citizens for the purpose of documents as the mayor may forward in removing their families and effects. On explanation and shall await your reply. sending for Major Calhoun and the

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W.T. Sherman,
Major-General Commanding.

Sent by Messrs. Ball and Crew.

**REPORT OF MAJOR WILLIAM CLAIRE,
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL
UPON THE REMOVAL OF CITIZENS
FROM ATLANTA.**

Inspector-General's Office, Army of
Tennessee, September 22nd, 1864.

Colonel: — I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the removal of families from Atlanta under Major-General Sherman's (Federal army) order of expulsion:

Receiving verbal orders from General Hood on the evening of the 11th to conduct the truce agreed upon between himself and Major-General Sherman, I started as soon as possible reaching Rough and Ready at 7:30 on the morning of the 12th of September. Shortly after reaching there I met the commanding officer of the Federal guard and soon afterward Colonel Warner of General Sherman's staff, the Federal truce officer. Having established with these officers the preliminaries of the truce and the manner in which it should be carried out and made the arrangements in regard to the guards, I awaited the arrival of trains from Atlanta.

(The inclosed report of the names of the families arriving, their number and the date of their arrival will give all the information on these points.) Some delays and irregularities in regard to the arrival of the trains having occurred I demanded of the Federal officer in charge the reason thereof and their correction. He informed me that every means of transportation were placed at the disposal of the citizens for the purpose of removing their families and effects. On sending for Major Calhoun and the committee of citizens charged with removing the people of Atlanta, I ascertained that his statement was correct. I had then only to urge upon the people through the mayor, to come during the early days of the truce to guard against the accident of having too little transportation when the truce was about to close. This advice they disregarded and the consequence was suffering and inconvenience. This was, however, to no great extent. From Rough and Ready to Lovejoy Station, I think I can safely say under my orders were moved as comfortably and safely as possible the unfortunate people who were driven from their homes.

Receiving information from you that the Government was being embarrassed by the heavy demands made upon the acting commissary of subsistence at Lovejoy's, I arranged with the Federal authorities to supply the exiles with five day's rations on their application to Colonel LeDuc, quartermaster Twentieth Army corps, at Atlanta. This I was informed was done. The apportionment of transportation among the different corps was made as you directed. On receiving your orders I sent for Major Mason, the quartermaster in charge of the transportation reporting to me and read the first as well as the supplemental order to him

and directed him to carry it out literally. This he, as well as Captain John McLaughlin his assistant, informed me had been done.

Having been informed that six teamsters belonging to Captain Clark's train had deserted while the train was at Rough and Ready I made formal demand for them of the Federal flag of truce officer. He assured me that they should be returned if found at the same time stating to me that thirteen of the Federal guard and teamsters had deserted to our lines.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Colonel Armstrong in command of the guard from our army on duty at Rough and Ready, for the rigid discipline he at all times maintained.

W. Clare,

Major and Assistant Inspector General.
Colonel E. J. Harvie, Inspector-General.

Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee, Bromfield Lewis Ridley, Lt. Gen. A. P. Stewart's Staff, 1906, pp 363-65.



UNSWERVING DEVOTION TO DUTY

Miss Elizabeth Ryall, the daughter of Ex-Confederate who has always cherished the

cause of the Southern Confederacy and who eagerly sought information or incidents relative to the struggle her native Southland made to gain her independence, remembers a touching scene enacted on the banks of the Potomac as related to her by her father, while that glorious Chieftain, Robert E. Lee was in Virginia:

“On a beautiful autumn day while the two armies were confronting each other and only divided by this historic stream, General Lee accompanied only by a staff officer, was riding along the front, on “Traveler,” and when he had reached an eminence which commanded a view of the country across the river, and which was occupied by the enemy, dismounted from his horse, and with his field-glasses peered long and earnestly, and involuntarily the glasses dropped from his hands — he came down on bended knees with his face turned to heaven and silently sought the intercession with his God; — finally arising with tears streaming down his face, his manly form trembling with emotion, his voice choking and almost inaudible — Adjutant, he said, this is the most trying ordeal of my life — In that house on yonder hill I first met my wife, under its roof and on that veranda I wooed and won her love, under the shade of the trees my children have played, the enemy has discovered its commanding view to gain vantage ground and thus imperil the result of our success in the coming conflict — they must be dislodged at any cost, although the dearest spot on earth to me, it must and shall be done. Order those batteries to this point and have them to storm with shot and shall, if necessary, until not one vestige of the house is left.”

Thus giving another instance of unswerving devotion to duty at the cost of personal sacrifice.





Mr. B. Bate



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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.

1st Texas at Sharpsburg

