

Next Meeting
April 26th
At The Rose
Center In
Morristown

Southern Heritage

Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638

April 2008

Volume 16, Issue 3

As I look at our nation's current status, I am struck by the total lack of character, and the consequent massive corruption., of most of our public officials. The attitude of self service seems almost universal. What an incredible contrast with examples like Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jackson and men like A. P. Hill, who maintained his friendship with Union General George McClellan in spite of differing allegiances. What about earlier Southern men like George Washington? The tradition of the south is to value character over personality and charm. Imagine the improvement in our elected leadership if we employed these values in our voting.

DEO VINDICE

Larry W. Watkins

The Bradford Rose Camp members, aided by member of the Tate Brigade, worked very hard to conduct a camp fund raiser this month. A very successful Garage Sale was held at the Longstreet House in Russellville. The sale was from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM on Saturday, April 12th. The camp raised \$ 1,303 for its use. As of this date, our camp trailer is completely paid off. My hearty thanks to all of you that worked hard, came to visit, donated

SCV camp 1638 garage yard sale April 12, 2008:

Results and bottom line first. The camp event had 221 sales of \$1,303.00 cash plus other donations and cans. Bill Henderson will report more details at the April meeting.

A simple observation is that the more participation by the membership the better the success and results. you made it happen!

A point to remember is that these fundraisers and sales are only a means to achieve the necessary tools to better accomplish our purpose and goals as SCV members and supporters. First excuse me if I leave a name out or am not correct on a fact. Thanks to all the participants of the yard sale.

Special thanks to the Lakeway Civil War Preservation Association for the use of the Nenny house and grounds. (GENERAL LONGSTREET) would have been proud . Special thanks to the local Citizens for donations on Bill Henderson's route.

Camp News

items or money, or just came to fellowship and enjoy the day. Our thanks to compatriots James and Sherry Smith for your work in giving us a great meal as usual. A great day was enjoyed by all.

We as a camp have pledged \$ 1,000 dollars, due at the end of April. The cause was the Tennessee Division Heritage Defense Fund. If you have not paid your pledge, or would like to make a contribution, please mail it to Bill Henderson.

I would also like to mention that compatriots Richard Harr and Charles Davis came by the garage sale. Both of these members are getting out more now. We are very happy that you came. Dearl and Phyllis Myers, (Charter members) honored us with their presence at the yard sale. They can not always attend, but are very faithful in helping with money for our camp projects.

Thanks to all and hope to see you all soon. *Bill Henderson*

April 2008 Yard Sale

Special thanks to Imogene Henderson for the 3 days of preparation and pricing of sale items.

The sale started at 8 am and Pastor James, with Sherry's great help provided good cooking and donations for the sale. members provided more food. IT WAS GOOD! The camp recruitment / info / sale table was set up and watched after by Anthony, Richard, Thomas, and Terry Lynn.

Helen, Barbara and Doris helped at the sale table. Bill helped get the cars to come and go and Danny helped direct some too. Doug helped get things working as all the members helped the customers.

Commander Mike had a table or two set up and the camp trailer was on hand.

Three big items were sold on a sealed bid at [5pm.](#), the highest offer got the goods.

A large old timey kitchen piece donated by Steve Street was won by Roy for \$76. A large old writing desk donated by Steve Street was won by

Helen Harrell for \$111. A 2 set glider and chair set donated by Terry Lynn Harrell was won by Imogene Henderson for \$61

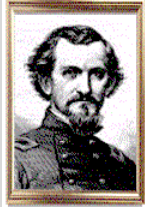
A list of those that helped make the sale possible and successful. Members, friends, citizens, donors participants.

Mike Beck, Bill Henderson, Imogene Henderson, Allisa, Roy and Sharon Snoe, Anothy and Barbara Trent, Krista, Katlin, Richard and Faye Romines, Steve Street, Richard Harr, Doug and Doris Rosenbalm, Stan Dalton, Teresa Ward, Rev. Charles Davis, Warren Ridley, Harold Dockery, Reese Sexton, Batternut, Danny Loughtner, Bill White, Frank While, Carey Lynn, Mrs. Max Miller, Dr. Kenneth Mills, Mrs Roy Oaks, Mrs. Randy Pickorny, Mr. Omar Perriman, Darby Taylor, Pastor James and Sherry, Randy and Lois Miller

THANKS ALL for your generosity that will help us to in honoring the deeds and service of those that fought for Home and Country, Tennessee. Remember Them! *Roy Snoe*

Felix Kirk Zollicoffer

This Tennessee-born newspaper editor and Whig politician fought in the Seminole War as a first lieutenant, held various offices in Tennessee and served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1853-59). Although a staunch supporter of states' rights, he worked to avoid a confrontation between North and South and attended the 1861 peace conference in Washington.



Felix Zollicoffer was made a brigadier general in the Tennessee state forces following the fall of Fort Sumter, transferred into Confederate service, with the same rank, on July 9, 1861, and given command of the District of East Tennessee, Department Number 2, on August 1, with the assignment to "preserve peace, protect the railroad, and repel invasion." This was a difficult task since eastern Tennessee was generally not a slaveholding area and was unsympathetic to the Confederate cause.

Zollicoffer moved his forces into southeastern Kentucky in late 1861 before being superseded by General G.B. Crittenden on December 8. Zollicoffer was then given command of the 1st Brigade of the district. His rash move across the Cumberland River forced the rebels to give battle, at a disadvantage, at Mill Springs on January 18, 1862.

While studying the field he came across another officer on the same mission. He told that officer not to fire on his own men. But the other man was Colonel Speed S. Fry of the 4th Kentucky, a Union regiment. After riding away and being fired upon, Fry, realizing his mistake, turned and shot the Confederate. Also fired upon by some other Federals, Zollicoffer fell dead.

Taken from the Internet
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/zollicofferbio.htm>

Major General Cadmus M. Wilcox, P.A.C.S.

Major-General Cadmus M. Wilcox, a skillful Confederate officer, distinguished in all the campaigns of the army of Northern Virginia, was born in Wayne county, N.C., May 29, 1826. His father carried him to Tennessee when he was two years old, and hence he is accounted a son of the "Volunteer State." He studied for awhile at Cumberland college, in the city of Nashville; in 1842, was appointed to the United States military academy from the Memphis district, and upon graduation in 1846 went at once to the army at Monterey, joining the Fourth United States infantry as brevet second lieutenant. He was appointed aide to Maj. Gen. John A. Quitman, acting as adjutant at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. For gallant conduct at Chapultepec, Garite de Belen and City of Mexico, young Wilcox was brevetted first lieutenant, and was commissioned as such August 24, 1851. In the autumn of 1852 he was ordered to West Point as assistant instructor of military tactics, and he remained in this position until the summer of 1857, when on account of failing health, he was sent to Europe on a twelve months' furlough. On his return he published a work on rifles and rifle firing. The war department ordered a thousand copies of this work for distribution to the army, and it was made a textbook at West Point. Wilcox also translated and published a work on infantry evolution as practiced in the Austrian army. He was ordered to New Mexico in 1860, and on December 20th was promoted to captain. At this distant post in June, 1861, he learned of the secession of Tennessee. Sending in his resignation, he repaired to Richmond, where he was commissioned colonel of the Ninth Alabama regiment, July 9, 1861. On the 21st of October of the same year he was commissioned brigadier-general and placed in command of the Third Alabama, First Mississippi and First Virginia and

a battery. At Williamsburg this brigade bore a prominent part. At Seven Pines, Wilcox commanded two brigades, and at Gaines' Mill three--his own, Featherston's and Pryor's. Some of the hardest and most brilliant fighting of this day was done by this command. At Frazer's Farm other laurels were won. In this fight nearly every regimental officer in Wilcox's command was killed, and Wilcox himself had his clothing pierced by six bullets. The loss in Wilcox's brigade was heavier in the Seven Days' battle than of any other brigade in Longstreet's division. Wilcox did not happen to have such a difficult part to perform in the other battles of 1862, but at Chancellorsville, in 1863, his opportunities were again great, and he measured fully up to the occasion, adding much to his already splendid reputation. On the field of Gettysburg, the magnificent fighting of Wilcox's men gave new glory to the brigade and its dashing commander. On the 9th of August, 1863, Wilcox was commissioned major-general and assigned to the command of the division in Hill's corps that had been commanded by Pender at Gettysburg. It comprised Lane's North Carolina brigade, five regiments; Thomas' Georgia brigade, four regiments; McGowan's South Carolina brigade, five regiments; and Scales' North Carolina brigade, five regiments. In the campaigns from the Wilderness to Appomattox, Wilcox's division constantly added to its already great reputation. Notwithstanding the many brilliant victories of the final campaigns in Virginia, superior numbers and resources won at last. In the last fighting around Petersburg two small forts, Battery Gregg and Battery Whitworth (or Alexander), were ordered to be held to the last extremity. Two hundred men, most of them from Harris' Mississippi brigade, at that time of Wilcox's command, were placed in Fort Gregg and the rest of

Harris' brigade in Fort Alexander. These two points were all that barred the enemy out of Petersburg, for Longstreet's forces which were to occupy the interval between the right of the Petersburg line and the Appomattox river had not yet had time to arrive. It was the obstinate defense of these works that enabled Lee to hold his interior line until night. When the overwhelming masses of the Federals after many repulses at last carried the two forts, only 30 of the brave defenders of Gregg were unhurt, and nearly 1,000 Federals had been killed or wounded. In the final charge at Appomattox, Wilcox had been ordered to support Gordon in the desperate attempt to force the way to Lynchburg. But the negotiations between Lee and Grant stopped the fighting before his troops became engaged. After the close of the war General Wilcox was offered a command in the Egyptian army, but declined. In 1886 he was appointed chief of railroad division in a government department at Washington, D.C.

Taken from the Internet:
<http://members.aol.com/jweave3303/tn/wilcox.htm>



Brigadier General John C. Vaughn

Brigadier General John C. Vaughn was born in Grayson County, Va., February 24, 1824. His family soon after moved to Tennessee and settled in Monroe County, where his youth and early manhood were passed. As soon as he was old enough to be elected to an office, he was chosen to a position of importance in his county. Although that section of the State has been noted for heated political strife, the people of Monroe county always stood by him. When the United States became involved in the war with Mexico, young Vaughn entered the Fifth Tennessee volunteers as a captain and served throughout the war. At its close he returned to his home in east Tennessee and became a merchant in the little village of Sweetwater. He was frequently placed in responsible positions by his fellow citizens.

He was in Charleston, S.C., at the commencement of the Confederate war, and participated in the opening of the bloodiest drama of modern times. Returning to east Tennessee, after the capture of Fort Sumter, he raised a company in Monroe County and aided in the organization of a regiment in Knoxville, of which he was elected colonel. It is said that this was really the first Tennessee regiment raised, but that the colonels of two other regiments reached Richmond first and offered their commands to the Confederate government. Thus Colonel Vaughn's regiment was numbered the Third Tennessee.

The State of Tennessee having not yet seceded, Colonel Vaughn took his men to Lynchburg, Va., where they were mustered into the Confederate service on the 6th of

June, and ordered to report to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, then at Harper's Ferry. His command was stationed for a time at Romney [West Virginia]. With a detachment of his own regiment and two companies of the Thirteenth Virginia, Colonel Vaughn dispersed a body of the enemy at New Creek bridge [West Virginia], on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and captured two pieces of artillery, the first taken by the Confederates in the field. The regiment was subsequently attached to Kirby Smith's brigade and participated in the first battle of Manassas, [Virginia]. In the spring of 1862 Colonel Vaughn was ordered to east Tennessee.

On September 20, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and in the winter following was sent with his brigade of East Tennesseans to Vicksburg, [Mississippi] where he assisted in repelling Sherman's attack in December. During the long and tedious siege of that important post in 1863, Vaughn was in command of the upper defenses of the city. At last, worn out and decimated, his brigade was surrendered with the rest of Pemberton's army, July 4, 1863. General Vaughn was soon exchanged, and sent with a brigade of mounted men to operate in east Tennessee and southwest Virginia.

When General Hunter began his march against Lee's communications in 1864, Vaughn assisted in repelling his advance. In the performance of this duty he was engaged in the battle of Piedmont, and after the death of General [William E. "Grumble"] Jones assumed command and brought off the shattered forces successfully. He was with Early in his suc-

cessful campaign against Hunter, and in the last advance in Maryland and the valley of Virginia.

Being wounded near Martinsburg, [West Virginia] he was furloughed and returned to Bristol, Tenn. After the death of John H. Morgan, he took command of the forces in east Tennessee. When Lee surrendered, Vaughn's command was at Christiansburg [Virginia] confronting Stoneman. On hearing the news he formed his war-worn Confederates in line and told them that the army of Northern Virginia had surrendered, but that if they would follow him, he would join Joe Johnston in North Carolina. The men who had followed their leader through four weary years, once more turned their backs upon their homes, cut down their artillery, destroyed their baggage wagons and marched into North Carolina. After the surrender of Joe Johnston, General Vaughn's troops formed part of the escort of President Davis in his attempt to make his way to the Trans-Mississippi department, and at Abbeville, S.C., Vaughn was one of the five brigade commanders who took part in the last council of war held by President Davis. At the close of the war General Vaughn went to south Georgia. He afterward returned to Tennessee and was elected to the state Senate, of which he was made presiding officer. At the close of his term he returned to south Georgia, where he remained until his death, being engaged either as a merchant at Thomasville [Georgia] or in planting. He died at his residence in Brooks County, Ga., August 10, 1875.

Taken from the Internet:
<http://members.aol.com/jweave r303/tn/vaughn.htm>

Brigadier General Lucius M. Walker

Brigadier General Lucius M. Walker was born in the State of Tennessee in the year 1829. He entered the United States military academy in 1846, and was graduated in 1850 as brevet second lieutenant of dragoons; served on frontier duty and scouting, and reached the full grade of second lieutenant in 1852. In that year he resigned and became a commission merchant in Tennessee, continuing in mercantile business until the spring of 1861. On the 11th of November of that year he was commissioned colonel of the Fortieth Tennessee, and was appointed commandant of the post of Memphis. On March 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general and was posted at Madrid Bend. He retreated from that point by order of General McCown, his commanding officer, when it became evident that his whole force would be captured if he remained longer. Sickness prevented his presence with the army at the battle of Shiloh. He was with the army at Corinth before the retreat to Tupelo, and in the affair at Farmington on the 9th of May, 1862, his brigade, under his command, attacked and drove the enemy from their works. He was with the army at Tupelo for a time. On March 23, 1863, he received orders from Richmond to repair to the headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi department and report to Gen. E. Kirby Smith for assignment to duty. He was assigned to the command of the cavalry brigade and participated in the battle of Helena, and in other operations of the cavalry in this department. An unfortunate difference arose between General Walker and Gen. John S. Marmaduke, which led to a duel between those two officers. An attempt to prevent the duel was made by General Price, who ordered both generals to remain closely in their quarters. The order did not reach General Walker, but was received by General Marmaduke. By an unfortunate series of mishaps the duel was not prevented, and taking place on the morning of September 6, 1863, General Walker was wounded, and died on the 19th of the same month.



Upcoming Dates to Remember!

Our April Monthly
Meeting is
scheduled for
6:00 P.M.

April 26th, 2008 at
The Rose Center in
Morristown

Our May Monthly
Meeting is
scheduled for
6:00 P.M.

May 24th, 2008 at
The Rose Center in
Morristown

Our June Monthly
Meeting is
scheduled for
6:00 P.M.

June 28th, 2008 at
The Rose Center in
Morristown

Re-enactments 2008

APRIL

26-27 Cumberland Gap, Tennessee

MAY

JUNE

7-8 Jonesville, Virginia

14-15 Gatlinburg, TN

21 Forrest Home, Tennessee

28-29 Celina, Tennessee

JULY

12-13 Wise, Virginia

26-27 Webber City, Virginia

AUGUST

16-17 Saltville, Virginia

23-24 or 30-31 Richmond, Kentucky

SEPTEMBER

6-7 L.M.U., Tennessee

13-14 Barbourville, Kentucky

20-21 Chickamauga, Georgia

OCTOBER

4-5 Fort Sanders, Tennessee

11-12 Blue Springs, Tennessee

18-19 Wildcat, Kentucky

25-26 Leatherwood, Kentucky

NOVEMBER

1-2 Bluff City, Tennessee

8-9 Fort Dickerson, Tennessee



For more information, please contact General Forrest
(Stan Dalton 865-828-4659)