

**Next Meeting
November
20th
At The Rose
Center
At 6:00 P.M.**

Southern Heritage

Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638

November 2004

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I am hearing some good reports from the 140th anniversary Battle of Franklin. Evidently this was one of the biggest blowouts since they did it for real. Word has it that the bill for the gunpowder expended was \$125,000. Attendance for the church service on Sunday morning exceeded 600 people. Some members spoke with an American Indian in blue, who commented that the ancestors he was representing were promised much for their service, but received nothing. That comes as no surprise to native Southerners. Why do we re fight the battles and why do we dwell so much on our past? That in itself is part of who we are. "In the South the past isn't gone. It isn't even the past" If I bungled the Faulkner quote, you scholars can straighten me out!

DEO VINDICE

Larry W. Watkins

Our next meeting will be on November 20th at 6: PM at The Rose Center. Please make a note that the meeting has been moved to this weekend because of the Thanksgiving holiday.

The camp Christmas Dinner will be on December 18th; gather at 5:00 PM, eat at 6:00 PM. The format will be casual with the camp providing meats, bread and drinks. Camp mem-

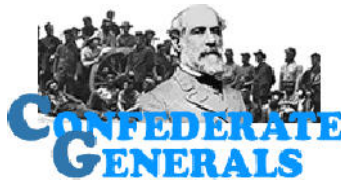
Camp News

bers should bring sides and deserts. We will be receiving charity donations and having the usual gift exchange (\$20 to \$25). Both are optional for members and guests.

The Mountain Makins festival at Rose Center was well received as in years past. Our camp had their usual encampment and a good attendance from members.

Remember that dues were due by November 1st so if you did not get these in, your membership has expired. Don't wait, please send them in now if you have not done so. We hate to lose you as a camp member and the Southern cause needs your support too. Just send your check to Bill Henderson and he will make sure that you are reinstated in the SCV.

GENERAL JOHN ADAMS, CSA



BORN: 1825 - Nashville, TN
DIED: 1864 - Battle at Franklin
CAMPAIGNS: Vicksburg, Franklin and Nashville.
HIGHEST RANK ACHIEVED: Brigadier General.

Adams was born on July 1, 1825, in Nashville, Tennessee, of Irish immigrant parents. Having entered the U.S. Military Academy in 1841, he graduated 25th in his class, and was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons/U.S. Regular Army. He served under Captain Philip Kearny in the Mexican War. Brevetted in 1848 for gallantry and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1851 and promoted to captain in 1856.

Adams spent the next five years at Fort Crook, California, on frontier duty, except for two years as a recruiting officer. He resigned in 1861, then went to Tennessee to enlist in the Confederate army. As a captain of cavalry, he was placed in command at Memphis, advancing to the rank of colonel by May of 1862 and then brigadier general by December of that year.



Adams took over Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman's command of the Mississippi infantry

brigade after Tilghman's death in 1863. During the campaign to relieve Vicksburg, Adams served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, later joining Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi. Adams was transferred to the Army of Tennessee, and his brigade served during most of General John B. Hood's campaign to push Major General William T. Sherman north after the fall of Atlanta. Receiving commendation for his brave service, Adams continued with General Hood during the Franklin and Nashville Campaign, and served briefly under Major General Nathan B. Forrest.

Adams was killed in the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864, while leading his regiment in a forceful but unsuccessful attack on Union forces.

<http://www.multied.com/Bio/C/WcGENS/CSAAdams.html>

Carrie Berry
Confederate Army

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Confederate Group Resists Statue Move

After praying in front of the statue of Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Texas Division declared their opposition to a proposal to move Confederate statues off the South Mall.

The group presented a resolution citing their opposition to University officials Thursday. Charles Roeckle, deputy to UT President Larry Faulkner, said he would pass the resolution on to the president.

Controversy over the statues resurfaced last January when the Task Force on Racial Respect and Fairness recommended relocation of the statues of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis, which are currently on the South Mall. Faulkner has not yet assigned a committee to consider relocation of the statues, although Roeckle said he will do so soon.

Presenting the resolution was the climax of Veterans Day. The group began by dressing in Confederate uniforms and gathering at the Texas State Cemetery to remember fallen Confederate soldiers.

"It's not enough for them to take our flag," said Terry Ayers, group spokesman. "Now they want our statues."

He said the statues represent men who fought for Texas, and they should be remembered in prominent places on the UT campus.

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Miss Carrie Berry



Children suffered greatly during the War Between the States. A ten-year-old child, Carrie Berry, recorded in her diary, from Aug. 1, 1864 – Jan. 4, 1865, her experiences during the time Atlanta was invaded.

Although written by a child, Carrie vividly describes some of the terror and extreme hard times her family and neighbors suffered. Yet, Carrie never gives up hope that the Yankees will leave and things can get back to normal. She misses school and church above all else.

At Carrie's rural home there are battles raging nearby through out most of August 1864. The family has to go into the cellar almost daily, sometimes for many hours at a time, as shells explode all around them, sometimes on their property. A couple of times actually hitting the house and the smokehouse. It was a very frightening time for Carrie and her family living with nearly con-

stant sounds of cannon, musket and shells. Finally, they decide to move into town (Atlanta) where Carrie's mother worries about fire since there is at least one every day.

She remembers a day in September when the Confederates are preparing to leave Atlanta and set fire to a train with several boxcars of ammunition they weren't willing to leave behind for the Yankees to get their hands on. The explosion and fire kept the family awake all night. It brought back memories to Carrie of when the shells were exploding all around her house.

Carrie Berry remained in good spirits in spite of her surroundings. She tells of the loneliness as her extended family leave the area one by one and describes the hardship of food being scarce. When Carrie's

mother delivers a child during the time of the invasion, Carrie takes over the cooking and cleaning for the family.

She tells of the Yankees taking her family's last hog and says the family will have to now live on bread. In spite of all this, with a child's heart, Carrie prepares for Christmas by making things for the tree and gifts for her family. This is one extraordinary child.

This awesome child didn't fight Yankees or sew Confederate uniforms, but Carrie shows the spirit of the Southern people in her will to survive and to see better times. No doubt this extraordinary child grew up to be an extraordinary Southern woman.

Taken from the Internet:

http://www.geocities.com/sre_33/Berry.html

Read Carrie's Diary:

http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/activity/manswar/pages/berrie_diary.html

Confederate Army

The Confederate Army was organized as follows:

Companies -- (about 100 soldiers) were raised locally and contained about 100 soldiers. They were commanded by a captain, up to four lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals. The company remained relatively intact during the war.

The ten companies which composed a regiment were distinguished by an assigned single letter designation A thru K. Many often also had names based on the location where the unit was formed, a local hero, or commanding officer (e.g., The San Jacinto Guards were formed in Houston and named for the nearby site of the Battle of San Jacinto -- the final battle for Texas Independence. The company was assigned to the Second Texas Infantry Regiment and designated as Company A).

To find Infantry and Cavalry companies, refer to the Regimental or Battalion level.

Regiments -- (about 1,000 soldiers) Ten companies were formed into a regiment commanded by a colonel. Additional line and staff officers and non-commissioned officers were assigned to the regimental staff (Lt. Colonel, Major, Sgt. Major, surgeons, chaplains, musicians, etc.) The ten companies of the regiment were assigned a letter designation A thru K. (e.g., The San Jacinto Guards was assigned as Company A of the 2nd Texas Regiment)

Brigades -- (2-5,000 soldiers) Several regiments formed a brigade commanded by a brigadier general. These large units were typically named for their commanding general and were organized for a campaign or as part of a standing army.

Divisions and Corps -- Divisions were composed of several brigades and corps formed by several divisions.

Armies -- Armies were composed of several divisions or corps.

Departments and Districts -- The Confederate States Army was divided into geographic military districts whose boundaries changed and were reorganized as the war progress. Normally each military district of the CSA maintained a standing army.

Other unit designations were:

Battalions -- A unit composed of two to six companies (200-600 soldiers). Battalions are smaller than regiments. Many volunteer forces remained battalions throughout the war and did reach regimental strength.

Batteries -- a small artillery unit composed of from one to four guns. Normally the size of a company (about 100)

Legions -- a unit composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Normally the unit was the size of a regiment (about 1,000 soldiers)

"They want to put the statues in the Ransom Center," Ayers said. "I've been there, and it's not a proper venue to place statues. It's a place to hide statues."

But Langston Wilkins, English junior and vice president of the University of Texas Longhorn College Chapter of the NAACP, said simply moving the statues won't change the history of racial discrimination on campus.

"Relocation of statues would be a nice display of solidarity," he said. "But removing the statues is not going to remove what they did."

The group's resolution supports the University's efforts to promote racial, ethnic and cultural diversity as long as Confederate heritage is not "forgotten, diminished or neglected."

Shelby Little, a retired Army colonel who drove from Katy to participate in the Veterans Day events, said the issue is personal because his ancestor fought for the Confederacy. He said he is trying to protect something dear to him.

"I have my ancestors' blood in my veins," he said. "And I wouldn't fight to keep somebody under slavery. I mean, slavery was a big issue, but I think it was a battle against northern states imposing their will on the South."

Roeckle said part of the problem with the statues is Pompeo Coppini's original artistic intentions were never realized.

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Tennessee Division Web Page

The following was taken from the Tennessee Division Web page. If you have not visited this site, please check it out.



Following the War Between the States, the surviving Southern soldiers came together to form a veterans organization known as the United Confederate Veterans [UCV]. The Sons of Confederate Veterans [SCV] is the heir to this legacy.

Formed in Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as an historical, patriotic and non-political organization dedicated to insuring that a true history of the 1861 ~ 1865 period is preserved for future generations.

Today, programs are ongoing at the national, state, and

local level. In Tennessee, we take particular interest in the preservation and marking of Confederate soldier's graves and sites of historic significance, publication of scholarly works, and attendance at regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the period. Also, and perhaps most importantly, Tennessee SCV members are at the forefront of the fight to preserve the honor of the Confederate Soldier.



The SCV rejects any person or group whose actions tarnish or bring dishonor upon the Confederate soldier or his reason for fighting. This particularly applies to those groups and persons using our cherished

flag as a symbol for their own dishonorable purposes.

Thank you for visiting our site. We're sure you will find much useful and interesting information on these pages. And, if you are a male aged 12 or over with Confederate ancestry, we encourage you to consider membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations." ~ Lt. Genl. Stephen D. Lee, CSA, Commander, United Confederate Veterans, 1906

Taken from the Internet:
<http://www.tennessee-scv.org/>

Sharpsburg (Antietam)

On September 17, 1862, Union and Confederate Forces met along a little creek known as the Antietam in one of the most violent clashes in American military history.

McClellan's battle plan was to open the battle with an attack on Lee's left flank, followed by a second blow on the Confederate right flank. When either of these two assaults made progress, he would follow up with a decisive blow with his reserves wherever the enemy had suffered the most. McClellan almost immediately lost control of the strategic situation, however, and the Union offensive degenerated into a series of uncoordinated attacks. Wave after wave of Union divisions moved onto the battlefield, uncoordinated and unsupported by other divisions.

Lee, on the other hand, superbly handled Confederate forces by personally directing their movements from one area of the field to wherever they might be needed. As a result, Lee, who was greatly outnumbered, engaged fully 100% of his forces, while McClellan engaged about 50% of his own.

At first light on the morning of September 17th, McClellan opened the battle on Lee's left flank with his I Corps. The Union XII Corps was camped about a mile behind, but did not arrive on the battlefield until two hours later; by that time, the I Corps had been nearly exhausted. The XII Corps virtually single handedly carried the battle for another hour until the Union II Corps arrived. By this time, the I Corps commander, Joe Hooker, was

wounded and off the field, and the XII Corps commander, J.K.F. Mansfield, had been mortally wounded. Therefore, the II Corps commander, E.V. Sumner, received field control of the battle, but was totally uninformed as to the disposition of Union and Confederate forces in the area. In the biggest blunder of the battle, Sumner recklessly moved his lead division into the West Woods where Confederate reinforcements completely surprised and routed them. Sumner also failed to leave directions for his other two divisions, which accidently wandered not toward the West Woods, but toward Lee's center. By 10:00 AM, McClellan's pincer movement had degenerated into a mere frontal assault.

Coppini envisioned six statues from the Civil War era to World War I to surround Littlefield Fountain, showing the unity of the Confederacy and the Union in the post-Civil War era.

However, Paul Cret, designer of the first campus master plan, placed the statues along the mall to avoid clutter. The symbolism changed completely, Faulkner wrote in his response to the Task Force on Racial Respect and Fairness.

Roeckle said it's a misconception that only Confederate statues might be moved. He said the committee Faulkner plans to appoint will decide the fate of all six statues along the South Mall: George Washington, Jefferson Davis, James Stephen Hogg, Albert Sidney Johnston, John H. Reagan and Robert E. Lee.

Taken from the Internet:
<http://www.dailytexanonline.com/news/2004/11/12/TopStories/Confederate.Group.Resists.State.Move-802916.shtml>

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Sharpsburg (Antietam) continued



Lee's center occupied a sunken farm lane, a natural trench excellent for defense. For several hours, Union forces, often one brigade at a time, made many assaults against the sunken road. Just as the Confederates were driven out, the senior Union division commander, I.B. Richardson, was wounded and taken from the field. Again, with no strong presence of leadership on the field, Union resolve to drive the Confederates dried up.

Meanwhile, on the southern region of the battlefield, the Union IX Corps was supposed to take a stone bridge over the

Antietam creek and drive the Confederate right flank. Because of a poor chain of command structure, this action did not start until 10:00 AM, four hours after the battle started. For two hours, Union commanders repeated the now familiar pattern of feeding troops piecemeal into their attempt to take the stone bridge. Finally, the Confederates were driven back and Union troops began to gather on the west bank of the creek. At this critical moment, however, strong Union leadership on the battlefield was absent and it took another two hours to get the attack

going again. Finally, at 3:00 PM the final drive on the Confederate right flank began. The object was to sweep west, and turn north and enter Sharpsburg from the south. Initially, the Union drive went without a hitch, until, just like in the West Woods, Confederate reinforcements surprised very poorly deployed Federal troops; in failing daylight, the Union line collapsed and retreated back to the creek.

Lee waited all day on the 18th for the attack that never came. During the night of the 18th/19th, Lee slipped back over the Potomac, ending his invasion of the North.

Quotes

An interesting sideline of Freedom Quotes is the all too often realization that intelligent and once honorable men and women sometimes over time adjust their ideas and public remarks to meet the needs of the powerful elite's among us that control much of the political and economic power. You'll find great scholars and intellectuals such as Abraham Lincoln change their ideas and beliefs as political and economic power take control of their great intellects and their integrity.

A historical example, would be the changing statements of Abraham Lincoln:

Quote #1 - This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

Quote #2 - Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right - a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people, that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit.

Years later, just prior to the War Between the States he states:

Quote #3 - No state, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union. Plainly, the central idea of secession, is the essence of anarchy.

More favorable Southern Quotes are:

My name is not for sale at any price. --Robert E. Lee,

I do not desire to survive the independence of my country. --Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

The principle, (states rights) for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form. --Jefferson Davis

A question settled by violence, or in disregard of law, must remain unsettled forever. --Jefferson Davis

These quotes were taken from the Internet site <http://web.archive.org/web/20040111024600/www.southerncaucus.org/fq1.htm>