

**Next Meeting
September
18th
At The Rose
Center
At 6:00PM**

Southern Heritage

Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638

September 2004

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I never thought that I would end up agreeing with a Russian President, but it has happened. Putin was outraged when members of our State Dept. suggested that he negotiate with the Chechen terrorists responsible for the murder of over 300, many were children, and I agree with him. He compared it to us being asked to negotiate with al Qaeda and he is right. We would not, nor should we, negotiate with a mass murderer of our children. No one should! What could we possibly have to talk to them about? The war we most often discuss, even on the Kansas - Missouri front, never sank to this level. The Nazis killed children but, even they never sank to the cowardice of hiding behind them. What a world!

DEO VINDICE

Larry W. Watkins

Camp News

Last Month, we hosted the Vaughn's Brigade Meeting. This was quite an honor for our camp. Commander Ed Butler was in attendance, as well as Field Representative Jack Marlar. They have encouraged us to Recruit, Recruit, Recruit!!!! The

next Brigade meeting is planned for November. Specifics will be forthcoming.

Please take note that the upcoming meeting is on the 18th, not the fourth Saturday.

For October, the plan is to meet at the Mountain Makins

festival at Rose Center. The meeting will begin at the close of activities on Saturday, October 23rd. We will gather at our living history display. Come to the festival and support our camp!

If you do not have your Dues paid, get them in now! We have to get them to Headquarters by November First!

Tennessee Soldiers

The following experts were taken from Confederate Veteran Magazine Articles. You can find these listed on the Internet.

<http://www.tngenweb.org/civilwar/confvet/ynames/index.html>

ROBERT IRVINE BATTLE

Coming of fine ancestry, ROBERT IRVINE BATTLE was born on March 29, 1842, near Nashville, Tenn. After the completion of his literary course, he graduated in medicine at the Nashville Medical College in

1860. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate army as surgeon in Company B, 20th Tennessee Regiment, of which his uncle, ALLEN BATTLE was commander. After the battle of Shiloh he was captured in West Tennessee and sent to Johnson's Island, where he spent six months in prison and was then exchanged and sent to Richmond, Va. He then joined GEN. JOHN MORGAN and was with him on his famous raid into Ohio, but was among those who at Buffington Island escaped

capture and made their way on foot through West Va. Reaching the Confederate army, he was made headquarters scout for Gen. BEN HILL with a company of picked men, of whom he was made captain.

In the Federal lines on July 13, 1864, near Cassville, Ga., he was happily married to MISS FANNIE GIBBONS. Ever devoted to the Southern cause, he served for a while as commander of the Gen. P.M.B. YOUNG Camp, U.C.V., of Cartersville.

John Hunt Morgan
John Hunt Morgan cont.

see page 2
see page 2

Upcoming Dates
Tenn. Soldiers cont.

see Page 4
see Page 4

There is no finer American tragedy than the Civil War, or as my great grandfather called it, the "War of Yankee Aggression." He was not a soldier, but victim of the war. He simply lost a finger during a hasty evacuation of civilians from Tusculumbia Alabama. He was one of the lucky ones. I have heard many times that after the war and well into the 20th century, it was common through out our nation to see men with missing parts; reminders of that uncivil war. And then there are those that just died. They died from minnie balls and grapeshot, dysentery and cholera, and host of other causes. Those captured might have been imprisoned in horrible filthy places like Andersonville or Rock Island. Civilians suspected of guerilla activities were often hanged, usually within minutes or hours of a military "trial." Young teenage boys were forced into the armies. Mothers are known to have change Bible birth dates to make their sons appear younger and therefore hopefully not draftable. Bushwhackers, or murders as they should be called, roamed the county side, doing there evil deeds. Women were often harassed and occasionally suffered indignities far more grave. Farms and homes were burned. Looting was the order of the day. The Civil War may have been many things, but one thing it was not, it was not glorious.

F. Smoot

*Taken from the Internet
<http://www.tngenweb.org/civilwar/cwsourc.htm>*

Gen. Morgan's Death Reenacted

Stan Dalton gave the order that got his character killed. Playing the role of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, Dalton cracked open the door of the Dickson-Williams Mansion, leaned out, and bellowed to the other Civil War reenactors, "We're going to start!"

The men, Union and Confederate, took their positions as they prepared to play out the drama of the death of a Confederate legend.

Morgan was known for his charisma, his ability to rally men to him. His story still does, and on Saturday, those who honor his memory acted out the final moments of Morgan's life on the 140th anniversary of his death.

Dalton waited inside the mansion. He wore a nightshirt, because on the morning of Sept. 4, 1864, Morgan was, as Dalton put it, "enjoying the morning" after spending the last night of his life at the Dickson-Williams Mansion, then the home of his friends Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Williams.

Bill White of Russellville, playing the role of one of Morgan's staff officers, walked down the steps and checked in with a sentry. Elizabethton's Bill Horn gave his report to White.

All was quiet — until the shooting started.

Union cavalry troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, had surprised Morgan's men that morning. On Saturday, the Union soldiers marched onto the grounds of the mansion.

"The captain had my attention," the sentry Horn said of having, well, overlooked the approach of Union troops.

"I paid for it too. I got killed." White defended his actions.

"I was getting my report," he said with a grin, then noted that he survived the attack. He went to get help after the shooting started.

Back inside the mansion, Dalton, portraying Gen. Morgan himself, was alert. The reenactor from Grainger County, a member of Morristown-based Camp 1638 of the Sons of



Sun Photos by Phil Gentry

In the photo above, reenactor Stan Dalton, left, playing the role of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan, aims at Union soldiers on Saturday morning outside the Dickson-Williams Mansion. Reenactors from Northeast Tennessee were portraying the final moments of Gen. Morgan's life on the 140th anniversary of his death. The dramatization was held as part of a reunion of the Morgan's Men Association. Reenactors Bill Horn, center, and Mike Beck are also trying to fend off Union troops.

Confederate Veterans, was very much into his role.

Before the drama started Saturday morning, he checked in with the troops, going over details like a football coach reviewing a game plan.

"I get tunnel vision," he said. "I forget who I am, where I am, and what I'm wearing. Some people halfheartedly get into it. To be asked to be a Confederate legend, that humbles me."

'Morgan's Men' Meeting

Many in the crowd had personal ties to Morgan since the reenactment was performed as part of a reunion of the Morgan's Men Association. Many members of the association are descendants of those who rode with the Confederate general.

More than 50 association members visited Greeneville over the weekend, said Bev Ramnes of Lexington, Ky., treasurer for the group, who last met in Greeneville in September 1999.

John Byington of Church Hill said he is related to Pvt. Henry Sandidge, who rode with Morgan.

"It's another way to pay tribute to my ancestor," said Byington, dressed on Saturday in Union blue as part of the reenactment. "His real life is stuff

that fiction is made out of," Byington said of Morgan.

Morgan cut off as the firing continued, Dalton dashed out of the house to size up the situation. "Bill, what is it?" he yelled.

"Union cavalry, sir!" White answered. "We can't stay!" Dalton said.

More shooting. Union troops advanced. Dalton fired his pistols, but he was cornered. His route to the stables was cut off. Union Capt. Samuel E. Northington and his company had seized the stables.

"He made it so he couldn't leave," said reenactor Richard Northington of Fall Branch, who said he is a descendant of Capt. Northington. "Andrew Johnson gave him Morgan's horses."

"Drop your pistols, you damn horse thief!" ordered Kent Arnold of Church Hill, who said he was playing the role of Capt. Northington.

But Morgan would not surrender. He had been captured in Ohio and spent some time in a federal prison before escaping.

"Morgan would never surrender," Dalton later told the crowd. Shots crackled. Dalton fell to the ground. Gen. Morgan — who was known as "The Thunderbolt of the Confedera-

Gen. Morgan's Death continued

cy" because of his cavalry's sudden attacks and the Union Army's inability to figure out when, or where, he would strike next — was dead.

Arnold approached Dalton to inspect the body.

"I got his pistols," Arnold told the other Union soldiers, "We can sell these, boys." It was harsh treatment for a high-ranking Confederate officer.

"For a horse thief like Morgan, are you kidding?" Arnold said afterward, taking on what might have been the attitude of a Union soldier.

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"Those guys were viewed as guerrillas by the Union. We try to take on the persona of whomever we're doing."

The battle lasted only a few minutes. "You can't 'Hollywood it' and make it a half-hour battle," explained Tim Massey, a member of the Morgan's Men Association.

Massey, who is also the commander of the Greene County-based John Hunt Morgan Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, organized the reunion weekend, which the John Hunt Morgan Camp hosted.

## ~~~~~ Porch Furniture Donated

With the fighting over, the crowd gathered at the Dickson-Williams Mansion, where tours were given throughout the day.

The association had donated \$1,000 for the purchase of porch furniture — two rocking chairs and two benches. Helen Horner, who is on the board of the Dickson-Williams Historical Association, said the pieces were purchased from Mountainview Furniture.

Plaques on the benches say "Presented by the Morgan's Men Association to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the death of General John Hunt Morgan on Sept. 4, 1864."

As visitors toured the mansion, Dalton, alive and well, leaned on the porch railing and looked out over the grounds. He checked his pocket watch, which has a picture of his wife inside.

"A lot of the men when they went away were given something," he said. "My wife made this for me."

The reenactors were heading off to their next assignment — a living history event at Davy Crockett Birthplace State Park in Limestone — where they would camp like soldiers during the Civil War.

"You get in that zone, and you feel like you were actually there," White said. "The time period changes. Just for that few seconds, you get hooked. You don't realize you have to go back to work Monday morning. You are just in the moment."

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Banquet, Memorial Service
Following a closing banquet Saturday evening, at which local historian Dr. Robert R. Orr spoke to the Morgan's Men group about some aspects of Gen. Morgan's death, the group of some 50-60 men and women walked the short distance up the hill to the front lawn of the Dickson-Williams Mansion.

It was on the second floor of the mansion that the famed Confederate leader spent his final night of life. He was killed by Union troops on what was then the Williams' property, a few hundred yards south of the house, after being surprised and pursued by the Union forces early on the morning of Sept. 4, 1864.

The actual place of his death was behind St. James Episcopal Church, not far from what is today the motor entrance to The General Morgan Inn.

Exactly 135 years later, on Sept. 4, 1999, the Morgan's Men Association placed a granite monument in his memory on the lawn of the mansion.

Just after 9 p.m. on Saturday night, the Morgan's Men group gathered near that monument for the reunion's final official activity of the weekend: a short memorial service marking the 140th anniversary of the general's death.

The Rev. Rick Morrell, pastor of New Life Tabernacle in Bristol, Tenn., and chaplain of

Camp 52, Sons of Confederate Veterans, led the service and made brief remarks, including an expression of appreciation for the hospitality offered to the Morgan's Men Association during their reunion here. Pastor Morrell spoke of what he said was Gen. Morgan's love of liberty, of God, of his family, and of the South — "his country."

Rev. Morrell went on to urge the group to "pass the torch" to rising generations concerning the "constitutional liberty" that has come down to present-day Americans through the years.

Throughout the service Dalton, dressed as Gen. Morgan, had been waiting silently and out of sight in the second-floor bedroom of the mansion where the general spent his last night.

At the conclusion of Rev. Morrell's remarks, Dalton quietly extinguished a single candle that had been burning in the window of the bedroom.

With Morgan's death thus symbolically recognized, Ed Butler, of Cookeville, commander of the Army of Tennessee, Sons of Confederate Veterans, played "Amazing Grace" on the bagpipes. After a period of silence and a closing prayer by Morrell, the service ended about 9:20.

~~~~~ 'He Had That Charisma'

Earlier in the day, after the crowd had thinned out following the reenactment Saturday morning of Gen. Morgan's death, Lester Horwitz, an author who has written about Morgan, and his wife strolled along the grounds of the Dickson-Williams Mansion before ducking into a downtown shop.

Turns out, Horwitz has lived with Morgan for more than 20 years. He bought a house in Cincinnati that had been raided by Morgan's men. The discovery led to years of research, he said, and his book, *The Longest Raid of the Civil War*.

The book recalls Morgan's raid into Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Horwitz signed copies of it at Nostalgicks on Saturday afternoon.

"If I would have bought the house next door, I never would

September Battle

Blountsville

Location: Sullivan County

Campaign: East Tennessee Campaign (1863)

Date(s):
September 22, 1863

Principal Commanders:
Col. John W. Foster [US];
Col. James E. Carter [CS]

Forces Engaged: 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, XXIII Army Corps, Department of the Ohio [US]; 1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and Artillery (approx. 1,200) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 192 total (US 27; CS 165)

Description: Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, commander of the Department of the Ohio, undertook an expedition into East Tennessee to clear the roads and gaps to Virginia, and, if possible, secure the saltworks beyond Abingdon. On September 22, Union Col. John W. Foster with his cavalry and artillery engaged Col. James E. Carter and his troops at Blountsville. Foster attacked at noon and in the four-hour battle, shelled the town and initiated a flanking movement, compelling the Confederates to withdraw. Blountsville was the initial step in the Union's attempt to force Confederate Maj. Gen. Sam Jones and his command to retire from East Tennessee.

Result(s): Union victory

Upcoming Dates to Remember!

The September
Monthly Meeting
will be on
September 18th
at 6:00 P.M.
At the Rose
Center

The October
meeting will be
held in
conjunction with
the Mountain
Makins Festival
on
October 23rd
Our Monthly
Meeting will be
after Mountain
Makins



Gen. Morgan's Death continued

have written this book," he said.

"I've lived with him for 25 years," Horwitz said. "If he were to walk into the room, I could sit down and talk with him for hours. I feel very comfortable with him." "He had that charisma," Horwitz said of Mor-

gan. "He was looked upon as a great leader. Men wanted to fight with him. Men loved him."

Many still do, and by telling the story of his death, they did their part Saturday to make sure Morgan's life will be remembered.

*By: By OWEN
DRISKILL/Assistant Managing
Editor*

*Source: The Greenville Sun
09-06-2004*

*— Sun Editor John M. Jones
Jr. also contributed to this
story.*



Tennessee Soldiers continued

At the close of the war Captain Battle settled at Cassville, Ga., and resumed the practice of medicine, he was truly "the beloved physician". He was a member of the Meth. church and an ardent Mason and Master of his lodge for a number of years.

In 1909, DR. BATTLE moved to Cartersville, Ga. and continued in medicine until he was forced to retire.

Profoundly and universally beloved, he passed from earth on Jan. 24, 1921.

W.A. BUCHANAN

Issue: August, 1906.

W.A. BUCHANAN, of Lewisburg, Tenn., a faithful Confederate soldier, answered to the last roll in May, 1906. He was born and reared in Lincoln County, Tenn., and enlisted early in the

41st Tennessee Regiment, Company D. He was captured at Fort Donelson and sent to Camp Morton, and was exchanged in Sept., 1862, at Vicksburg. Rejoining his old command, he remained with the Mississippi army until his command was transferred to Bragg's army, where he remained and participated in a number of engagements of the Ga. campaign. He was captured the second time at New Hope Church and sent North to prison, remaining there till the close of the war. No Confederate soldier was ever more devoted to his comrades and the principles for which they suffered.

POLK D. BURNS

POLK D. BURNS, born in Wayne County, Tenn., Dec. 14,

1844, died at his home in Bentonville, Ark., after a year's illness. He enlisted for the Confederacy at Waynesboro in Company A, Capt. J.I. BIFFLE, in the 9th Tennessee Regiment, DIBRELL'S Brigade, later consolidated with the 17th Tennessee, and his company was commanded by Capt. ANDERSON, and surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., March 5, 1865.

It is said that MR. BURNS ran away from school to join the Confederate army, and he has told of capturing a flag from the enemy, but the particulars are not known. He was ever a faithful Confederate. [1925]

<http://www.tngenweb.org/civilwar/confvet/ynames/index.html>