



DCV TRAVELLER

DESCENDANTS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
A TEXAS BASED ASSOCIATION WITH CHAPTERS IN TEXAS AND SOUTH CAROLINA
www.DCVTX.org

Summer 2018

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Jerry Don Boydston

Among other things, in the spring edition of the newsletter I promised to offer new ideas for use in the debate on renaming schools, streets, buildings, etc., bearing names of famous Confederates. It has become painfully obvious old arguments no longer work and the time is ripe for an infusion of fresh perspective and thought. A perfect example is what just transpired here in Tyler regarding the renaming of R. E. Lee High School. There was a successful effort made to link the city's other high school, John Tyler, to the renaming controversy. For those of you who are unfamiliar with President Tyler's views on race and slavery, for brevity's sake let us just say he makes Robert E. Lee's views look almost saintly.

Once the school board trustees became acquainted with President Tyler's record, they moved to include Tyler's other high school, John Tyler High, as a candidate for renaming. This was only right and proper if the main issue in the argument is slavery, and each of us knows well, regardless of what is said, that slavery is the only issue driving the proponents of name change and monument removal, and, sometimes sadly, monument destruction. They cite slavery as the reason each and every time they choose a new target.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE cont.

However, as a testament to both hypocrisy and prejudice, they are only interested in Confederate targets, choosing to ignore everything else, being quite satisfied with their sanctimonious half-measures. It has always been Confederates and only Confederates who are turned into convenient scapegoats, but in this case a new element was added to the hit list. You can guess what happened; the entire effort collapsed in a very short time.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans, you may not be fortunate enough to have a John Tyler High School in your area, but I am willing to wager you might have a school named after Washington or Jefferson, and I know for certain you have streets or parks so named. You can probably already see where this is leading. It is an incontrovertible fact that George Washington, the Father of Our Country, our Great Liberating General and First President, owned slaves himself and fought for the perpetuation of the institution. King George had declared slavery illegal in the colonies, thereby making all those fighting against the Crown proponents of the outlawed institution. Thomas Jefferson can also be included.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE cont.

They were not "technically" or "indirectly" fighting to uphold slavery, they were directly doing so. The American people do not like to hear negative aspects about their revered forefathers, and such a propensity has always been a compelling factor for a general reticence to state the true facts of history.

We must take away our adversaries' ability to use slavery as a weapon against us. We have been beaten over the head with it for far too long. This means we cannot take the position that the presence of slavery during colonial times and during the birth of our Nation in any way justifies the existence of the institution going forward from that time. We must come down solidly against it in all forms, at all times and in all places in United States history. This idea has escaped many of us in the DCV for some time now, while it has most certainly been intentionally ignored by our opponents. When introduced into the renaming debate it is an extremely powerful notion and it places our opponents in the awkward position of either being exposed as hypocrites or being faced with making extremely unpopular choices. Please do not adopt the attitude that we are helpless and can do nothing to affect the outcome of these issues. It may be something as simple as supplying the school board trustees an accurate and unbiased history of President Tyler's record with respect to slavery, as I did during that debate. It may be as simple as an honest letter to your local newspaper's editorial page; it may be reserving time at a hearing and stating history's truth. The point is that the link can be made and once it is made, the genie is out of the bottle. We have a powerful weapon in the truth. Please use it and use it wisely.

J.D.

From the Editor:

The following section has statistics provided by the SPLC. Ordinarily I would not use data provided by that organization as I personally consider them unreliable and biased. I will make an exception this time and use their data.

CONFEDERATE SYMBOLS IN TEXAS

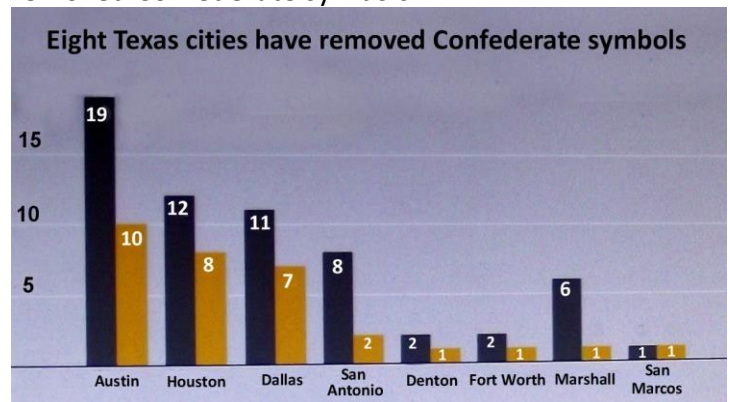
Source: San Antonio Light/Southern Poverty Law Center

Nearly one-third of Confederate symbols in Texas are monuments. Including monuments, Texas has removed 31 Confederate symbols since 2015. That is far more than any other state. Still, symbols like highways and schools named for Confederate figures and statues commemorating them remain in more than 100 Texas cities.

The 2015 mass shooting of nine African Americans in a South Carolina church spurred movements to remove Confederate symbols nationwide after photos of shooter Dylann Roof posing with a Confederate battle flag circulated online.

A SPLC report identifies 110 Confederate symbols nationwide removed since 2015 and another 1,728 remaining statues, place names and other symbols in public spaces. Confederate references have been removed from school names at a higher rate than monuments and roadways. More Texas schools have been renamed than in any other state contributing to the nearly 30 percent of the nation's 139 schools named for Confederate figures.

Though Texas removed more Confederate symbols than any other state data shows that changes predominantly took place in the state's largest cities, meaning symbols remain spread across the state. According to data eight Texas cities have removed Confederate symbols.



In Austin Robert E. Lee elementary has been renamed and five others named for men who served in the Confederacy are in the process of being renamed. The University of Texas at Austin has removed statues of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and John H. Reagan. Also, the city of Austin recently renamed two streets named for Robert E. Lee and Jeff Davis.

A VICTORY IN FLORIDA

The University of Florida Historic St. Augustine board which is tasked with caring for state-owned properties in St. Augustine unanimously ruled on June 6th to leave the memorial to Confederate General William Loring unaltered and unmoved. Board member Bill Proctor said the board's mission is to interpret history not to judge it. He said the board should leave the monument alone and avoid political debate.

"We get into real shaky, muddy ground when we leave our mission, and our mission is simply to reveal history, educate people about history and not make judgments," he said.

Instead of changing the monument, the board plans to add another feature to the surrounding park, which is on state land.



Major General William Wing Loring
CSA 1861-1865

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MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM LORING cont.

A one-armed veteran of the Mexican War, William W. Loring became one of the more troublesome of Confederate generals, frequently engaging in disputes with his superiors. The North Carolina native had been raised in Florida and served as a second lieutenant of state volunteers in the fighting against the Seminoles. As a Confederate serving under Robert E. Lee in the first summer of the war, he took part in the disappointments of the campaign in western Virginia. That winter his command was placed under the overall command of Stonewall Jackson. Frequently in conflict with department commander John C. Pemberton, he fought in the Vicksburg Campaign until cut off from the rest of Pemberton's force at Champion Hill. The two generals blamed each other for the defeat there. Loring then joined the forces under Joseph E. Johnston and took part in the defense of Jackson, Mississippi, and the Meridian Campaign. By now he was known to his men as "Old Blizzards" because of his battle cry "Give them blizzards, boys!" When Leonidas Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, Loring briefly took charge of the corps but was succeeded the same day by Alexander P. Stewart.

In 1869, four years after the WBTS Loring along with about fifty Union and Confederate veterans joined the Egyptian Army where he rose to the rank of Fereek Pasha (Major General). He returned to the states in 1879.



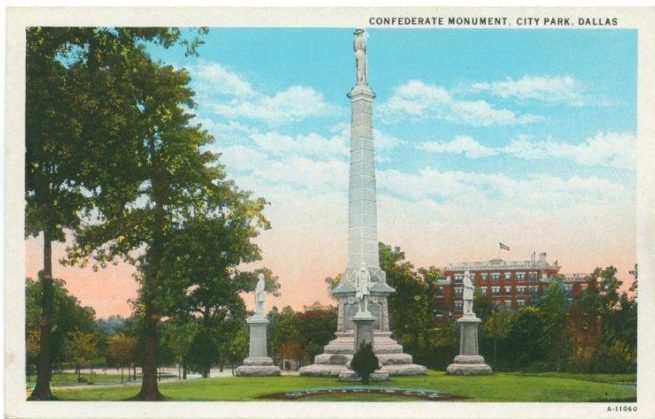
Fereek Pasha William Loring
Egyptian Army 1869-1878

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BATTLE WON IN DALLAS, NOT THE WAR

A recent vote this year in Dallas by the city council to delay a decision to remove the Confederate War Memorial Monument located in Pioneer Park Cemetery in the convention center district of downtown Dallas. The monument pays tribute to the soldiers and generals from Texas. At the base are statues of Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Johnston, and CSA president Jefferson Davis.

A 60-foot pillar is topped with a Confederate soldier. The letters "CSA" and a medallion of "Old Tice" are engraved on the front of the monument base, above the motto "Confederate" and a dedication stone. The other three sides pay homage to the cavalry, infantry, and naval forces.



1910 Postcard Monument Erected n 1896

The vote was a surprise. Early in 2017 the Dallas City Council voted almost unanimously to remove the statue of Robert E. Lee on his horse Traveller flanked by a mounted Confederate soldier.



Erected 1936 in Lee Park, now Oak Lawn. Removed in 2017

A recent offer to relocate the statue to the Texas Civil War Museum in White Settlement, Tx was rejected. Its fate is still uncertain.

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CAPITOL CHAPTER

Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program

The Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps is a four year high school course of military study designed to benefit the student, the community, and the nation. In addition to a wide variety of academic subjects, students are introduced to military procedures including grooming, terminology, and concepts presented at such levels that understanding and enjoyment are achieved. The program is coeducational and includes extra classroom activities, physical training, drill field trips, orientation cruises, flights, and visits to naval facilities. Uniforms, equipment, textbooks and travel are provided for the students.

As part of the team building concepts students serve on a team. Bastrop High School teams are the Armed Drill, Unarmed Drill, Color Guard, Rifle, Orienteering, Athletic, and Academic teams.

At the end of the school year the NJROTC program conducts a military style award ceremony including a student change of command for the next academic year. Organizations such as the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion, Descendants of Confederate Veterans and many others present various named awards to the cadet(s). Awards vary from certificates with a pin, medals, trophies, and scholarships. The Capitol Chapter presents to the cadet chosen by the program administrator the Robert E. Lee Leadership Award. The award consists of a certificate and a fine replica of the sword carried by General 'Jo' Shelby. The award started with a single program at Seguin High School in 2008. The program has grown and as of 2018 the Capitol Chapter presents the Robert E. Lee Leadership award at five schools in the central Texas area.



General 'Jo' Shelby, who never surrendered

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CAPITOL CHAPTER

Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program

Presented by Chapter President Steve von Roeder

William B. Travis High School Austin, Texas



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Romiyo Barnes**



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CAPITOL CHAPTER

Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program

Vista Ridge High School Cedar Park, Texas



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Kiahna Washington**



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CAPITOL CHAPTER
Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program
Vista Ridge cont.



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Kiahna Washington**



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CAPITOL CHAPTER
Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program

Elgin High School Elgin, Texas



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Elijah Hubbard**



**LCDR Ron Armstrong, USN (Ret.)
Capitol Chapter President Steve von Roeder
Cadet Lieutenant Commander Elijah Hubbard**



**Commander Rick Hamblet USCG (Ret.)
Capitol Chapter President Steve von Roeder**

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CAPITOL CHAPTER
Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program

Seguin High School Seguin, Texas



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Taylor Cooper**

Bastrop High School Bastrop, Texas



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Kayla Simon**

CAPITOL CHAPTER
Robert E. Lee Leadership Award Program

Bastrop High School Bastrop, Texas



**Navy Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
Cadet Lieutenant Commander
Kayla Simon**



EAST TEXAS CHAPTER

At the 2018 DCV annual reunion East Texas Chapter member J.D. Boydston gave an update on the progress of placing a DCV Cemetery Marker listing Confederate Veterans buried at the East Mountain Cemetery. I am pleased to inform you the East Texas Chapter recently received the finished marker from the manufacturer.

East Mountain Cemetery is located near the town of Longview, Texas. The marker will be the fourth of its type placed in cemeteries by the East Texas Chapter in their region. The other three markers are in the Gum Springs Cemetery, the Pirtle Methodist Cemetery and the Millville Cemetery.



DCV President J.D. Boydston (L) and East Texas Chapter Heritage Committee Chairman Mark Appleton proudly showing the new Confederate Veterans Cemetery Marker at the June meeting



A special dedication ceremony is in the planning. Once the date has been established members will be notified in the *DCV TRAVELLER*.

1st Lt. W.E. JAMES CHAPTER, DARLINGTON, SC

As always Spring is a busy and fun time for the 1st Lt. W.E. James Chapter. There is much to see and do for our brothers and sisters east of the Mississippi.



April saw chapter members Larry Jones, left, and Bob Jones, right working a booth at the Dillon Spring Fest



May had chapter member's Artie Quick, Larry Jones, and Bob Jones, also members of the Harlee Guard, participate in a Confederate Memorial Service at Mt. Holly Cemetery in Dillon, SC. Dillon's namesake, J.W. Dillon, who was the Confederate Postmaster of nearby Little Rock, is buried in the cemetery.



Mount Holly Cemetery
Dillon, South Carolina

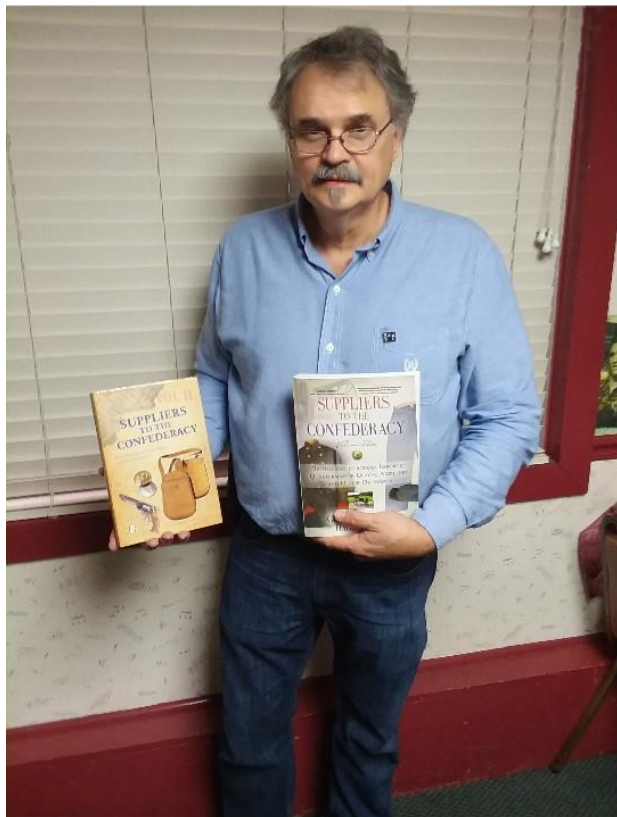
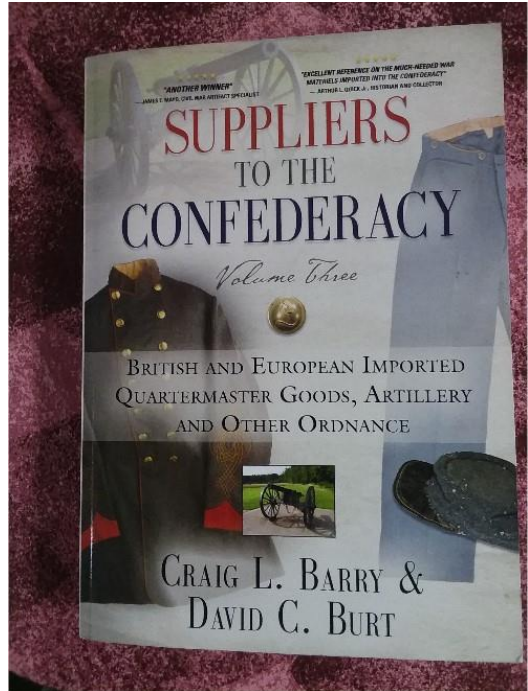
1st Lt. W.E. JAMES CHAPTER, DARLINGTON, SC



Archivist, Fritz Hamer was the speaker at the Chapter's May meeting. He is from the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room in Columbia, SC. His presentation was on the SC Veterans in the Vietnam War. Mr. Hamer is collecting artifacts, photos, documents, and oral histories from veterans. The Confederate Relic Room plans on an exhibit of these items in January 2019.

1st Lt. W.E. JAMES CHAPTER, DARLINGTON, SC

Historian Quick brought many artifacts of British manufacture that were sent to the Confederacy during the war. Artie assisted in many ways in the publication of the "Suppliers to the Confederacy Series". Many pictures in the books are of his relics. He wrote the forwards to two of the books in the series.



DCV member Artie Quick was the speaker for the June 18th Chapter Meeting.



Artie Quick receiving the chapter's certificate of appreciation from Bob Jones

This was an excellent program enjoyed by all. For more on Artie's collection click on the link to go to Facebook page. You will be amazed at his collection.

<https://www.facebook.com/WarBetweenTheStatesCollectorsPage/>

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH

So much of our focus on the War Between the States is on the men who served in the military and government of the Confederate States of America. Much of what makes the Descendants of Confederate Veterans such a great organization are the women members who are descendants of those great men. We don't recognize often enough that all members in our wonderful organization are also descendants of the women of the south during that war. This segment of the *DCV TRAVELLER* is dedicated to some of those Heroines of the South.

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH

B. L. Ridley, Murfreesboro, Tennessee

General Stephen D. Lee, who was most loyal to the Stars and Bars, when asked by a Federal officer, after his surrender at Vicksburg, why the Southern people did not give up, is reported to have replied: "Because the women of the South would never agree to it." General A. P. Stewart speaks of them - "as a race unsurpassed for heroism, for deeds of charity and loving kindness, for self-sacrificing and patriotic devotion to the cause of their country, for unswerving constancy and perseverance in what they knew to be right, and the uncomplaining fortitude with which they accepted defeat and all its adverse consequences." To show the blood that was in them, from wealth they met the conditions that confronted them and submitted to sacrifices cheerfully, going to the wash tub, the spindle and the loom to support the widowed mothers and crippled fathers and kindred, until our Southland blossoms with a heroine in nearly every home."



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HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Albert Sidney Morton

Not Homer dreamt, nor Milton sung
Through his heroic verse,
Nor Prentiss did with wondrous tongue,
In silver tones, rehearse
The grandest theme that ever yet
Moved brush, or tongue, or pen
A theme in radiant glory set
To stir the souls of men

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Of nascent charms that thrall the gaze.
Of love's most pleasing pain,
Ten thousand tuneful, lyric lays
Have sung and sung again;
But I would sing of souls, of hearts
Within those forms of clay,
Of lives whose lustre yet imparts
Fresh radiance to our day

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

When battle's fierce and lurid glare
Lit up our shady glens;
When slaughter, agony, despair.
Or Northern prison pens,
Were portion of the sturdy son
Of Southern mother true,
Who prayed the battle might be won
Of grey against the blue?

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Our lads were true, our lads were brave,
Nor feared the foemen's steel,
And thousands in a bloody grave
Did true devotion seal
But brightest star upon our shield,
Undimmed without a stain.
Is she who still refused to yield
Refused, alas, in vain—

THE WOMAN OF THE SOUTH

We had no choice but to fight.
While she was left to grieve
We battled for the truth and right
Our freedom to achieve—

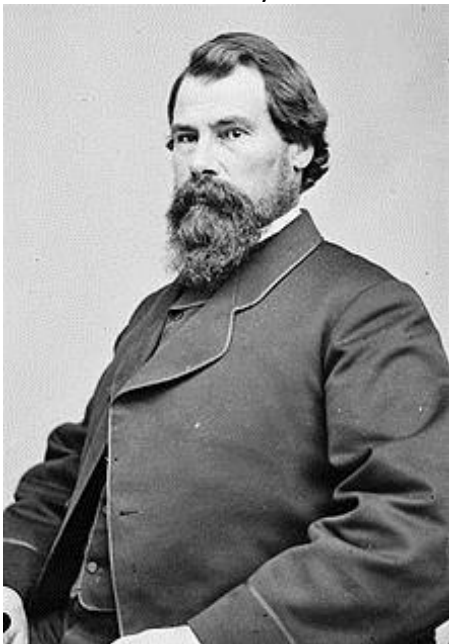
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Assured death we could embrace—
But there is not yet born
The Southern man who dares to face
The silent withering scorn of
THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Who bade us go with smiling tears?
who scorned the renegade?
Who, silencing their trembling fears.
Watched, cheered, then wept and prayed '!'
Who nursed our wounds with tender care,
And then, when all was lost,
Who lifted us from our despair
And counted not the cost?
THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Then glory to the Lord of Hosts,
Yes, glory to the Lord
To Father. Son and Holy Ghost
And glory to His Word;
To us is giv'n creation's prize—
The masterpiece of Him
Who made the earth, the stars, the skies.
The war cloud's golden rim:—
THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH !

Tribute of Judge John H. Reagan of Texas,
Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of
America to the women of the Confederacy. John
H. Reagan served 12 years in the Texas House of
Representatives and four years in the Texas Senate.



John H. Reagan

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.
John H. Reagan to the Women of the Confederacy

I never felt my inability to do justice to any subject so keenly as I do when attempting to do justice to the character, services, and devotion of the women of the Confederacy. They gave to the armies their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, with aching hearts, and bade them good-bye with sobs and tears. But they believed their sacrifice was due to their country and her cause. They assumed the care of their homes and of the children and aged. Many of them who had been reared in ease and luxury had to engage in all the drudgery of the farm and shop. Many of them worked in the fields to raise means of feeding their families. Spinning-wheels and looms were multiplied where none had been seen before, to enable them to clothe their families and furnish clothing for the loved ones in the army, to whom, with messages of love and encouragement, they were, whenever they could, sending something to wear or eat. And like angels of mercy they visited and attended the hospitals, with lint and bandages for the wounded, and medicine for the sick, and such nourishment as they could for both, and their holy prayers at all times went to the throne of God for the safety of those dear to them and for the success of the Confederate cause. There was a courage and a moral heroism in their lives superior to that which animated our brave men, for the men were stimulated by the presence of their associates, the hope of applause, and by the excitements of battle. While the noble women, in the seclusion and quietude of their homes, were inspired by a moral courage which could only come from God and the love of country.



Notable Women Confederate Spies

It is speculated that several hundred women served as spies and smugglers for the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. Confederate military leaders actively recruited women for undercover operations, mainly because of their familiarity with local customs and geography. Many women spies remained at home, supplying critical information about the daily activities of soldiers and military leaders. Southern belles often invited enemy officers to their parties, hoping to pick up some new tidbit of information.

Notable Women Confederate Spies cont.



Isabella "Belle" Maria Boyd

Isabella Maria Boyd was born on May 9, 1844, in Martinsburg, Virginia. After some preliminary schooling, she attended the Mount Washington Female College in Baltimore, Maryland. Her espionage career began on July 4, 1861. A band of Union soldiers heard she had Confederate flags in her room, and went to investigate. They hung a Union flag outside her home and when one of the soldiers cursed at her mother Boyd pulled out a pistol and shot and killed the man. A board of inquiry exonerated her, but sentries were posted around the house and officers kept close track of her activities. She profited from this enforced familiarity, charming at least one of the officers, Captain Daniel Keily. "To him," she wrote later, "I am indebted for some very remarkable effusions, some withered flowers, and a great deal of important information. One evening in mid-May 1862, Union Army General James Shields and his staff gathered in the parlor of the local hotel. Boyd hid in the closet in the room, eavesdropping through a knothole in the door. She learned that Shields had been ordered east from Front Royal, Virginia. That night, Boyd rode through Union lines, using false papers to bluff her way past the sentries, and reported the news to Colonel Turner Ashby, who was scouting for the Confederates. When the Confederates advanced on Front Royal Boyd ran to greet Stonewall Jackson's men, avoiding enemy fire that put bullet holes in her skirt. She urged an officer to inform Jackson that "the Yankee force is very small. Tell him to charge right down and he will catch them all." Jackson did and that evening penned a note of gratitude to her:

Notable Women Confederate Spies cont.

"I thank you, for myself and for the army, for the immense service that you have rendered your country today." For her contributions, she was awarded the Southern Cross of Honor.



Maria Rosetta O'Neale

The South was already operating an embryonic spy ring, set up late in 1860 or early in 1861 by Confederate Colonel Thomas Jordan, a former U.S. Army officer foresaw the benefits of placing intelligence agents in the North's military and political nerve center. By summer 1861, Jordan had turned the ring over to his most trusted operative, Rose O'Neal Greenhow. By then, most old-time Southerners moved out of the capital, but Greenhow remained and became the Rebel Queen of Washington Spies. Her high station in Washington society enabled her to gather intelligence of great value to the Confederacy. Much of it reportedly came from an infatuated suitor, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Although in her mid-forties, Greenhow used her sensuality to create the largest network of spies that operated during the Civil War. The widow that President James Buchanan visited once a week, Greenhow lived only four blocks from the White House and was described as "a woman of almost irresistible seductive powers." She delivered reports to Jordan via the Secret Line:

Notable Women Confederate Spies cont.

The system used to smuggle intelligence reports and other documents across the Potomac River to Confederate officials in Virginia and Maryland. In July 1861, Greenhow obtained critical information that the Union General Irvin McDowell was planning to attack Confederate troops near Manassas, Virginia. She sent her 16-year-old courier Bettie Duvall through 20 miles of enemy territory with a coded message tucked into her hair. Duvall, dressed as a farm girl in order to pass Union sentinels on the Chain Bridge leaving Washington, rode at high speed to deliver the document to Confederate officers. Duvall delivered the message to Colonel Thomas Jordan, now chief of staff for Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard later credited the information received from Greenhow with helping his rebel army win a surprise victory at the First Battle of Bull Run. Confederate President Jefferson Davis later credited Greenhow for his army's success in that battle.



Emeline Pigott

Emeline Pigott was born on December 15, 1836 in Harlowe Township, Carteret County, North Carolina. She grew up in Harlowe and when she was 25, she moved with her family to Crab Point, near current day Morehead City, North Carolina.

Notable Women Confederate Spies cont.

At Crab Point soldiers of the 26th North Carolina Regiment were stationed to defend the coast. A sensitive and compassionate young woman, Emeline took it upon herself to help the troops. She tended to the sick and wounded soldiers, even bringing some to her home to care for until they were well. Working throughout three counties, Pigott collected mail along with food, clothing, medicine and other supplies, which she left in designated hollow trees and logs for the Confederates to collect. She also gathered intelligence for the Confederates by hosting parties for local Union officers, who provided valuable intelligence concerning Federal military and naval installations.

While she entertained the Federals in the dining room, hoping to glean some information, her brother-in-law Rufus Bell dispensed food from her pantry out the back of the house to the hungry Rebel soldiers who remained in the area. Local loyal fishermen also gathered information about Union boats' cargoes and destinations as they sold fish to the Yankees. They then reported to Pigott, who carried the valuable information hidden in big pockets under her hoop skirt. When the 26th North Carolina Regiment left for Virginia in 1862, Pigott tended to wounded in New Bern, North Carolina. In 1862 she left on the last train out with wounded before the Yankees occupied the town. She fled to Kinston and then to Concord with the wounded Confederates before returning home to Crab Point.

Pigott came under suspicion in early 1865. One day, while she and Rufus Bell were making their rounds, they were arrested and sent to jail. While officials were looking for someone to search the lady, Pigott ate some incriminating information and shredded some of the mail, but many other items were found beneath her skirt.

Pigott was imprisoned in a New Bern residence. Though she faced the death penalty, she was suddenly and inexplicably released. She was, however, watched and harassed by the Yankees until the end of the war. For the remainder of her life, the colorful Miss Pigott loved to recount her Civil War adventures, but she never revealed how she came to be released from prison.

Notable Women Confederate Spies cont.



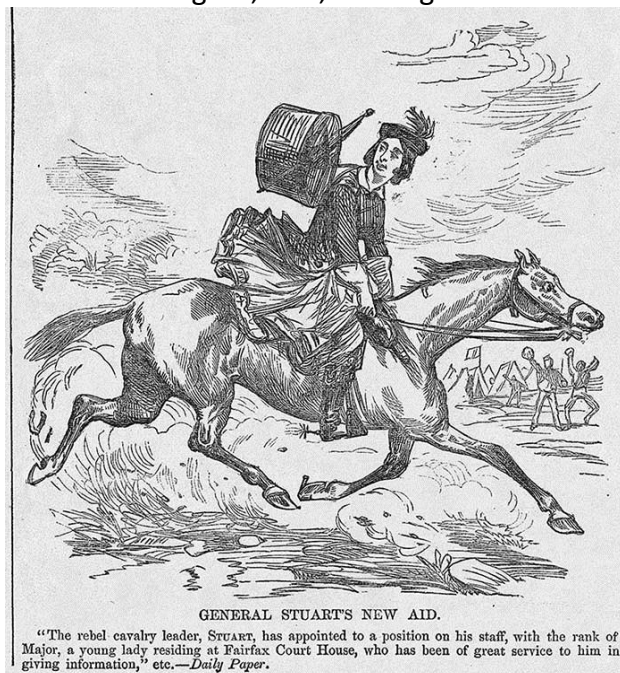
Antonia J. Ford

Antonia J. Ford was born on July 23, 1838, in Fairfax Court House, the daughter of Edward Rudolph Ford, a wealthy merchant, and Julia F. Ford. In 1857, she attended the Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute in Buckingham, Virginia. During the Civil War, her brother Charles Ford served with Stuart's cavalry, and Ford herself became acquainted with the general and began supplying him with information. Histories have traditionally cited Ford's youth and beauty as the assets she used in intelligence gathering. When her father opened the family's home—which was located halfway between Washington, D.C., and Manassas—as a gathering spot for Union officers, she had ample opportunity to charm Union soldiers and steal their secrets. She is said to have sometimes worked in conjunction with Rose O'Neal Greenhow, a Confederate agent in Washington, D.C. On October 7, 1861, Stuart presented Ford with a "commission" as an honorary aide-de camp, ordering she be "obeyed, respected and admired" as such. Instead, however, the document helped get her thrown in jail.

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Notable Women Confederate Spies cont.

Ford is best known for her alleged involvement in one of the most famous cavalry raids of the war. At about two o'clock in the morning on March 9, 1863, Mosby and twenty-nine of his partisan rangers slipped past Union pickets and into Fairfax Court House, where the headquarters of General Stoughton and his cavalry commander, Colonel Percy Wyndham, was located. Stoughton was literally "caught napping," as the Baltimore American newspaper later charged, and a number of his men and horses were also captured. Afterward, United States president Abraham Lincoln quipped that he could spare the general but not the horses, which were more expensive. Wyndham, who earlier had labeled Mosby a common horse thief, was spared the indignity; he was in Washington, D.C., that night.



Harper's Weekly April 4, 1863

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.

Perhaps less notable than the brave women that served as Confederate spies are the ordinary Southern women that was left behind. Women took on new roles previously held by men and new to them. The demands of the war and the economic hardship created major challenges in supporting themselves and their families. The *DCV TRAVELLER* recognizes a few of those lesser known heroines.

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HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.



Miss Mary Bradford

The Battle of Nashville gave the South a heroine whose name General John Bell Hood placed on the roll of honor. When the Union Army was pouring the musketry into Hood's Army causing a rare full retreat, Miss Mary Bradford rushed out in the thickest of the storm cloud and begged the soldiers to STOP AND FIGHT!!!!



Miss Emma Sanson

The famous raid of Union General Abel D. Streight, resulting in his capture through the intrepidity of a Miss Emma Sanson was an instance of female prowess never to be forgotten.

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.

Amidst the flying bullets, filled with patriotism, Miss Sanson jumped on behind General Nathan Bedford Forrest and piloted him across the Black Warrior River. The Legislature of Alabama granted her land, and the people lauded her to the skies. When Hood's Army on the Nashville campaign passed Gadsden Miss Sanson stood on her porch and Hood's army went wild with cheers in her honor.



Miss Antoinette Polk

The famous ride of Miss Antoinette Polk, displaying a heroism worthy of imperishable record. She was a few miles from Columbia, Tennessee when someone informed her of the Federals contemplated visit to her father's home on the Mt. Pleasant Pike five miles across. She knew that some soldier friends at her father's would be captured unless they had notice, and in order to inform them, she had to go across the angle that was barricaded many times with high rail and rock fences. There was no more superb equestrienne in the valley of the Tennessee—and she was of magnificent physique. She had a thoroughbred horse trained to her bidding. The young lady started leaping the fences like a reindeer, and came out on the pike just in front of the troopers, four miles from home. They took after her, but her foaming steed was so fleet of foot that she got away from them in the twinkling- of an eye, and saved her friends from capture.

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.



Miss Kate Patterson

The old scouts in the West spoke of two other heroines through whose aid were often saved from attack and told when and where to strike. Miss Kate Patterson, of Lavergne, Tennessee and Miss Robbie Woodruff. The two would go into Nashville, get what information that was available and place it in a designated tree, stump or log to be conveyed by secret scouts. The many perilous achievements by the ladies entranced the scouts.



Miss Mary Carlisle Cherry
Born at Cherry Valley, TN in 1815

HEROINES OF THE SOUTH Cont.

Miss Mary Carlisle Cherry was left dependent upon her own exertions in young womanhood, and she entered with a will upon life's duties. a zealous Christian with fine social qualities, she soon became a successful teacher.

Miss Cherry was ever active in the cause of the South. She visited and administered to the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Memphis, and after its occupation by the Federals she secured such favorable regard of their officials as to be permitted to take cotton through the lines, dispose of it, and with the proceeds do much for Confederates in Northern hospitals.

It is said that she secured and applied as much as \$30,000 in this way, while adding from her own means liberally as she could afford. She visited President Davis during the war and had his expressions of gratitude, which she ever esteemed. Stacks of letters from Confederates during and succeeding the war were preserved, and many times gone over with interest and comfort. Many of the Fort Donelson and other prisoners who were sent down the Mississippi River for exchange in 1862 will recall her joyous greetings and songs of "A better day coming" on the wharf at Memphis. She died January 8, 1896 in the comfort of having been a faithful servant to her people and her God.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS

I was a member of the 11th Texas Regiment and served all over Tennessee. I helped to tear up the railroad one night within five miles of Nashville, and we whipped Jim Brownlow's outfit next morning before breakfast. Was in the battle of Murfreesboro in General. McCowan's Division, on left wing. We made the attack at daylight with a charge. We tackled the Cedar Brake too. There I got wounded in the haversack by, as I supposed, a piece of a bombshell tearing off the bottom of my sack, and I lost my bread which I had baked the night before while in the big white house that stood in the old field where we made the attack in the morning; did not have time to eat it. I had charge of some of the guard that night and, after posting them, I went back into the big white house.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS cont.

I found some flour and lard and one old-fashioned oven that I could bake a cake in big as a saddle blanket. I rolled up my sleeves and went to work. I carried the dispatch sent by General Beauregard via Montgomery, Alabama, through Commander of Post, at Columbus, Mississippi, to General Hood, ordering him from Tennessee to North Carolina. I still have my orders. To insure its safe transmission the General ordered that the dispatch be duplicated and sent by different routes. A man named Gooch, of Tennessee, was the other courier selected. The Yankees chased us several times and fired on us, but we got there all the same.

S. R. Etter, Greenville, Texas
November 1896



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