

# Sons of Confederate Veterans Roswell Mills Camp No. 1547 MILL TALK

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VISIT OUR WEB SITE: <http://www.scv1547.org/>

## Commander's Comments

SCV Reunions are geographically convenient to Roswell. Now is the time to register for both.

Our Georgia Division Reunion is in Milledgeville on Friday and Saturday, June 11 and 12, thus only one overnight stay is involved. An application is on Page 10 of the January/February issue of The Georgia Confederate.

For the National Reunion at Anderson, South Carolina, the motels are filling up fast. SCV members get special rates, if the motel has rooms available. The reunion runs for several days, but probably the parts of greatest interest will be on Friday and Saturday, July 23 and 24 which would involve only one overnight stay.

On Saturday afternoon there is a tour of John C. Calhoun's home, which is on the nearby Clemson University campus. You will recall that the Calhoun home, Fort Hill, was mentioned by the speaker at our camp meeting last November. Application forms for the National Reunion are in the January/February and the March/April issues of the Confederate Veteran magazine.

I have made my reservations for both meetings and

urge our Roswell Mills Camp compatriots to do likewise. Will see you in Milledgeville and Anderson !!!

Howard Bryant  
Commander

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## Pat Cleburne Featured at March Meeting

Bruce H. Stewart, Jr. did a fine job of outlining the military career of Major General Patrick Cleburne, CSA.

Mr. Stewart has written "Invisible Hero - Patrick R. Cleburne", a factual book of the General's actions during the War.



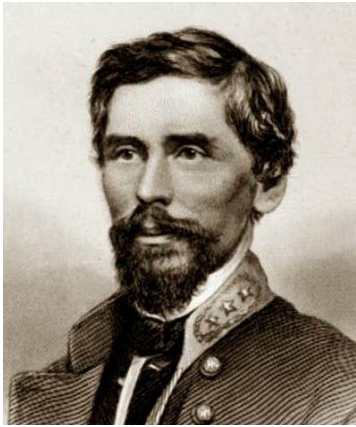
**Bruce Stewart**

Mr. Stewart's book is well written, and his research is impeccable.

The reader knows the outcome but keeps hoping in vain that the course of history will change within the 392 pages of the book.

What a shame the talents this outstanding officer was not used in crucial situations throughout the War.

Patrick Cleburne was a native of Ireland and began his military career as a Private with the British Army at twenty-two years of age and had his first lessons in drill and discipline.



For good conduct he was promoted to the rank of corporal. After remaining three years in the British army he procured his discharge and came to America.

He settled in Arkansas, self-taught himself law and was admitted to the bar. He was practicing law in Helena when the state seceded in 1861.

Cleburne was among the first to answer the call to arms. He raised a company and with it joined the First, afterward known as the Fifteenth, Arkansas regiment, of which he was almost unanimously elected colonel.

The General's first campaign was with General Hardee in Missouri. At its close he went with Hardee to Bowling Green, Ky. In a short while he impressed his superiors with his military acumen and leadership and was assigned to command of a brigade.

On March 4, 1862, Patrick Cleburne was commissioned brigadier-general. At the battle of Shiloh he proved that his abilities had not been overestimated, and during the reorganization of the army at Tupelo he brought his brigade to a very high state of discipline and efficiency.

He had that valuable combination of qualifications for command which enabled him to enforce discipline and at the same time secure the esteem and

confidence of his troops. At Richmond, Ky., he commanded a division whose impetuous charge had much to do with winning the magnificent victory over "Bull" Nelson's army.

Though painfully wounded in this battle, a few weeks later he led his men in the fierce conflict at Perryville, with his usual success. On December 13, 1862, he was commissioned major-general. He was in the memorable attack upon the right of the Federal army at Murfreesboro, which drove the Union lines until the mass in front became at last too thick for further penetration.

Again at Chickamauga Cleburne made a charge, in which his men by desperate valor won and held a position that had been assailed time and again without success. At Missionary Ridge, in command at the tunnel, he defeated Sherman, capturing flags and hundreds of prisoners, and when involved in the general defeat, he made a heroic fight at Ringgold gap and saved Bragg's artillery and wagon train.

In recognition of this gallant exploit, the Confederate Congress passed the following joint resolution: "Resolved, that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory obtained by them over superior forces of the enemy at Ringgold gap in the State of Georgia on the 27th day of November, 1863, by which the advance of the enemy was impeded, our wagon trains and most of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded."

One of the most brilliant episodes of the Atlanta campaign of 1864 was Cleburne's victory at Pickett's Mill over Howard's corps of Sherman's army. In the awful carnage at Franklin, November 30, 1864,

Cleburne, the "Stonewall Jackson of the West," gave his last battle order. Within twenty paces of the Union line, pierced by three wounds, he fell, and on the battlefield expired. His death was a disheartening blow to the army of Tennessee.

# Cobb's Corner



By

John Cobb

## Sesquicentennial Notes

Ever wonder what your WBTS-veteran ancestor was doing 150 years ago in April 1860? Talk about times of turmoil! There was no radio or TV to instantly inform the nation of "breaking news," but there was plenty of it. Folks had to wait for newspapers to bring the latest political developments to street-level, but the telegraph had made that a process of days rather than weeks by then. I have looked at microfilm copies of *The Cassville Standard*, which provide a marvelous insight into the daily life of that community, and the "hot topics" that occupied conversation of the day. Cassville rivaled Athens as the intellectual center of North Georgia, boasting two colleges, and there were many in the community who were against the idea of secession. This included the editor of the *Standard*, who supported the Unionist Douglas ticket of the Democratic Party. My great grandfather, John Humphrey Cobb, was 19 years old. He and his younger brother, George Seaborn Cobb ("Coob" to the family), were students at Cherokee Baptist College, and John clerked in his father's dry-goods store, which was located on the courthouse square, not far from the *Standard* office. I can just imagine the scene, like so many old illustrations of a country store, of the men sitting around a stove, engaged in debate heated by more than the flames of the wood fire. Young John must have heard it all, witness to the gathering storm of opinion which would dissolve the Union and bring inevitable war. In a year's time, he and Coob would commit themselves to defending their state. They could not have known how those events would sweep them all, and Cassville, away.

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**"We could have beat them with cornstalks, but they didn't want to fight that way." Bill Arp**

## Chap-Line

*No matter how much you acquire, you will never be satisfied unless you are prepared to live with the bare necessities.*

**Ray Barry  
Chaplain**

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## Next Meeting-Thursday, April 1

**Place: Harp Irish Pub**

**Dinner: 6:00**

**Program: 7:00**

**Harp is located at 1424 Market Blvd, off Old Alabama Road.**

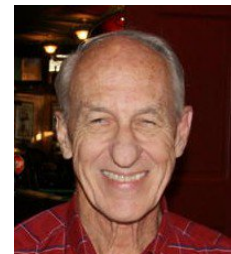
**Mr. Larry Upthegrove will speak about Oakland Cemetery.**

**Let's support our Camp. Come out for fun, food, SCV fellowship.**

**We will hold Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies on April 24 at The Monument of Honor with guest speaker, Michael Hitt, author of *Charged With Treason*. Time will be announced next meeting.**

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**Our Bartow  
County Heritage  
John Askew  
Erwin  
Pierce M.B.  
Young**



By Past Commander  
Jerry Maddox

From January through April of 2010 I completed a project at Cartersville, GA to honor my ancestor,

Lieutenant John Askew Erwin, CSA. This involved the donation of a grave marker which identified Lieutenant Erwin as a Confederate soldier, the repair of his headstone which was broken in half, and the addition of a 3 ft. x 6 ft. concrete slab and a Confederate Grave Marker on his grave. The grave was located in the Oak Hill Cemetery of Cartersville on a family lot only 50 yards from the grave and family lot of Major General Pierce Manning Butler Young, also from Cartersville.



## Historical Marker for General Young

My ancestor was born in 1824 and died in 1883. Due to his arrival in Cartersville in 1854, he was identified as a 'Pioneer Citizen' according to *The History of Bartow County*, by Lucy Cunyus. He owned several mercantile businesses in Cartersville before and after the War Between the States and was very active in civic and church affairs being a member, steward, and superintendent of the Sunday School in the Cartersville Methodist Church. During the war he served as a Private in Co. D, 37th Regiment, GA Volunteer Infantry and later as a 3rd Lieutenant in Co. C, 10th Battalion, GA Cavalry, State Guards. One of the major streets in Cartersville was named Erwin Street in his honor. His sister, Mira Margaret Erwin Peoples (1833-1857) was my great, great grandmother.

I couldn't help but notice the grave of Pierce M. B. Young near the grave of my ancestor because an obelisk which towered about 30 feet with a bronze historical marker close by was located on the site of his grave. The Cartersville SCV Camp No 670 under the leadership of Robert Crowe was very proud of their donation of the bronze marker. As I worked with Commander Crowe and members of his camp while I completed my project for John A. Erwin, I learned more about General Young and the tremendous impact he made on Bartow County, the State of Georgia, and numerous people throughout America during his life.

I was referred by Commander Crowe to a book entitled *Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, the Warwick of the South*, by Lynwood M. Holland, which I have read and highly recommend for your reading. The word 'Warwick' according to a collegiate dictionary refers to a 'statesman or military leader' with great accomplishments. General Young was indeed a southern military leader and statesman.

He was born in 1836 and died in 1896. His family moved to Bartow County from Spartanburg, SC, and established a farm known as 'Walnut Grove Plantation' in 1838. The house and farm where the Young family lived for many years near Cartersville is still there and was used as a hospital after Gen. Sherman plundered Cassville and Cartersville during the War Between the States.

General Young graduated from Georgia Military Academy (GMA) in Marietta in 1856 and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1857. He resigned two months before graduating in order to enter the Confederate Army. After the war, he came home to manage his farm at 'Walnut Plantation' until he was elected to the forty-first, forty-second, and forty-third Congresses serving from 1869 to 1875 from the 7th Georgia Congressional District.

He was appointed United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, consul general at St.

Petersburg, Russia from 1885 to 1887, and minister to Guatemala and Honduras from 1893 to 1896 by President Grover Cleveland.

Although he never married, as a handsome bachelor and military leader, he was forever viewed as a desirable catch by romantic southern daughters and their ambitious mothers. While his rank and various positions would indicate a prosperous person, much of his life was spent trying to stay out of debt. The hard times for the South caused by the war had a lot to do with the devaluation of southern currency and the ability of those who survived the war to earn a respectable living and this included General Young.

However, hard times did not stop a crowd of 5,000 people from overflowing the Tabernacle in Cartersville in 1896 to honor General Young when he died. His reputation of being a supporter of leaders rather than trying to always be the leader and his love of his fellow men and courage in time of battle has resulted in his being highly remembered as an outstanding Confederate leader.

He often spoke at Confederate memorial services as the principal speaker and praised the valor of the Confederate soldier. One of these services was in

Atlanta on May 2, 1889, at the twenty sixth Memorial Day services before thousands of Atlanta citizens and past Confederate soldiers

It was meaningful to me to find that on September 21, 1869, after his election to the 41st Congress and while he was living in Washington, DC, he attended a large reception at the Greenbrier Resort in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. About 800 guests including General Robert E. Lee, General P. G. T. Beuregard, General R. Lindsey Walker, Colonel Robert Ould, and his beautiful daughter Mattie Ould, who General Young later courted, were in attendance. I couldn't help but remember that in 1971 my wife and I spent several days at the Greenbrier on our honeymoon. We didn't know at that time that we might have eaten in a dining room or slept in a room or walked on a path that many famous soldiers including General Robert E. Lee and General Pierce Young once used.

I strongly urge you to read *Pierce Young, Warwick of the South* and visit his grave site in the Oak Hill Cemetery of Cartersville and take a look at the grave marker I donated for John Askew Erwin. These men represent the heritage of Bartow County formerly Cass County.



**Pierce M. B. Young Memorial in Cartersville**