

**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569
Volume IX Number XI November 2010**



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

We are blessed with a caring camp. The hand books we give to members are made by Davis Timmerman. Jack Morton's wife Connie, donated a new table we needed for our displays at various outings, Brattonsville and York. The large banner we display at public outings was repaired by Bucky and Linda Sutton.

I would like to remind you to contact Chris Sims to pay dues if you have not already done so. The deadline to have the dues paid is November 1st and if not we are penalized five dollars per person that were late in paying.

Hope to see all at the November meeting. Brad has a speaker, Mr. Ernie Nivens. And we will also elect new officers.

May God bless our troops at home and abroad, as well as our elected leaders of our country. May God bless Dixie and the preservation of our history.

*Jim Floyd
Commander*

November Elections

November will be the month for elections of our new officers for 2011-2012. Below is a list of those already nominated. If you have someone you would like to nominate, please discuss with that person first and if they agree, then submit their name for nomination.

List of Nominations:

Commander – Brad Blackmon
1st Lt Commander – Bucky Sutton
2nd Lt Commander – Davis Timmerman
Camp Adjutant – Chris Sims
Chaplain – Lindsay Waldrop
Color Sergeant – Ray Baker
Historian – Chris Brown

Jerry Brown as Newsletter Editor and Communications Officer are both appointed offices.

Honoring the Gray
Editor

Jerry Brown
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Camp Meeting Tuesday, November 9th 2010

Regularly scheduled meeting at the Mayflower Seafood Restaurant @ 7:00 PM.
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

Our speaker for November will be C. Ernie Nivens of Rock Hill.
His topic will be "Faith of Our Confederate Ancestors".

Prelude to War (1820-1860)

March 3, 1820: Missouri Compromise of 1820, the institution of slavery had been a divisive issue in the United States for decades before the territory of Missouri petitioned Congress for admission to the Union as a state in 1818. Since the Revolution, the country had grown from 13 states to 22 and had managed to maintain a balance of power between slave and free states. A free Maine and a slave Missouri were admitted to the Union and the balance of power in Congress was maintained as before, postponing the inevitable showdown for another generation.

November 24, 1832: South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, the Ordinance of Nullification declared the Tariff of 1828 and 1832 null and void within the state borders of South Carolina which led to the Nullification Crisis of 1832.

January 29, 1850: Compromise of 1850, was a series of measures passed by the U.S. Congress to settle slavery issues and avert secession. With the annexation of Texas to the United States and the gains of new territory by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the close of the Mexican War (1848), the crisis arose in late 1849 when the territory of California asked to be admitted to the Union with a constitution prohibiting slavery.

May 30, 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act, created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, opened new lands, repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and allowed settlers in those territories to determine if they would allow slavery within their boundaries.

October 16-18, 1859: John Brown seizes the United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, VA (now WV). Brown's raid was defeated by a detachment of U.S. Marines led by Col. Robert E. Lee.

December 2, 1859: John Brown found guilty of treason against the commonwealth of Virginia and was hanged in Charles Town Jefferson County, VA (now WV).

November 6, 1860: Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States.

Article furnished by Brad Blackmon

Do you have an article for Honoring the Gray?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscv@yahoo.com or call Jerry at 803-327-2834. Articles may be funny or serious as long as it reflects the ideals and purpose of the SCV. Please limit the size of articles for mailing purposes.

Micah Jenkins Website

The Micah Jenkins website is back up and running.

**The NEW web address is:
bgmicahjenkins.org**

The Proposed Changes to the Camp Bylaws were voted on and approved at October's Camp Meeting

Article 8 – Officer's Duties, Paragraph 7 (Color Sergeant) reads in part: "He shall be responsible for the operation of the Camp Store, maintaining adequate stocks and other items necessary for efficient operation unless this responsibility is assigned to an appointed *Quartermaster* under the provisions of *Article 12*, entitled "Official Appointments".

(1) It is proposed to change the Camp Bylaws to combine the duties of the Color Sergeant and the Quartermaster under the office of Color Sergeant and eliminate the appointed office of Quartermaster by removing "unless this responsibility is assigned to an appointed Quartermaster under the provisions of Article 12, entitled "Official Appointments". And removing "Quartermaster" from Article 12, paragraph 2a.

The office of Editor is appointed. It is NOT listed in Article 7, paragraph 1 as being "elected". To clarify that Editor is an appointed office.

(2) It is proposed to add Editor to Article 12, paragraph 2a.

The proposed changes have been voted on and approved at October's Camp meeting.



Prayer Closet

- Continue to pray for our those effected by the economy; especially those unemployed.
- Please keep the following members of the Palmetto Battalion to your prayers: Leland Summers, & Steve Wilson. Each has been an accident or has a serious illness.
- Please add Joseph Marett to your prayers. Joseph is a member of the 6th SCVI and a re-enactor. Joseph is missing and has been since Friday October 29th.
- Lets all keep in prayer Bob Jackson, he has a broken leg. Also, Jack Morton's wife Connie, she is healing from a broken arm.
- Our Commander, Jim Floyd is almost recovered from the surgery on his shoulder. Let's keep Jim in our prayers for a quick recovery.
- Please add Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.



Emancipation Proclamation – What is it and What did it do?

The Emancipation Proclamation consists of two executive orders issued Abraham Lincoln during the War. The first one, issued September 22, 1862, declared the freedom of all slaves in any state of the Confederate States of America that did not return to Union control by January 1, 1863. The second order, issued January 1, 1863, named ten specific states where it would apply. Lincoln issued the Executive Order by his authority as “Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy” under Article II, section 2 of the United States Constitution.

The proclamation did not name the slave-holding border states of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, or Delaware, which had never declared a secession, and so it did not free any slaves there. The state of Tennessee had already mostly returned to Union control, so it also was not named and was exempted. Virginia was named, but exemptions were specified for the 48 counties that were in the process of forming West Virginia, as well as seven other named counties and two cities. Also specifically exempted were New Orleans and thirteen named parishes of Louisiana, all of which were also already mostly under Federal control at the time of the Proclamation.

The Emancipation Proclamation was criticized at the time for freeing only the slaves over which the Union had no power. Although most slaves were not freed immediately, the Proclamation did free thousands of slaves the day it went into effect in parts of nine of the ten states to which it applied (Texas being the exception). In every Confederate state (except Tennessee and Texas), the Proclamation went into immediate effect in Union-occupied areas and at least 20,000 slaves were freed at once on January 1, 1863. Additionally, the Proclamation provided the legal framework for the emancipation of nearly all four million slaves as the Union armies advanced, and committed the Union to ending slavery, which was a controversial decision even in the North.

Near the end of the war, abolitionists were concerned that while the Proclamation had freed most slaves as a war measure, it had not made slavery illegal. Several former slave states had already passed legislation prohibiting slavery; however, in a few states, slavery continued to be legal, and to exist, until December 18, 1865, when the Thirteenth Amendment was enacted.

Lincoln met with his cabinet on July 22, 1862 for the first reading of a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 required individuals to return runaway slaves to their owners. During the war, Union generals such as Benjamin Butler, declared that slaves in occupied areas were contraband of war and accordingly refused to return them. This decision was controversial

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Emancipation Proclamation – What is it and What did it do?

because it implied recognition of the Confederacy as a separate nation under international law, a notion that Lincoln steadfastly denied. As a result, he did not promote the contraband designation.

On March 13, 1862, Lincoln forbade Union Army officers from returning fugitive slaves. On April 10, 1862, Congress declared that the federal government would compensate slave owners who freed their slaves. Slaves in the District of Columbia were freed on April 16, 1862 and their owners were compensated. On June 19, 1862, Congress prohibited slavery in United States territories. By this act, they opposed the 1857 opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case that Congress was powerless to regulate slavery in U.S. territories.

In January 1862, Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the House, called for total war against the rebellion to include emancipation of slaves, arguing that emancipation, by forcing the loss of enslaved labor, would ruin the rebel economy. In July 1862, Congress passed and Lincoln signed the “Second Confiscation Act.” It liberated slaves held by “rebels”.

Abolitionists had long been urging Lincoln to free all slaves. A mass rally in Chicago on September 7, 1862, demanded an immediate and universal emancipation of slaves. A delegation headed by William W. Patton met Lincoln at the White House on September 13. Lincoln had declared in peacetime that he had no constitutional authority to free the slaves. Even used as a war power, emancipation was a risky political act. Public opinion as a whole was against it. There would be strong opposition among Copperhead Democrats and an uncertain reaction from loyal border states. Delaware and Maryland already had a high percentage of free blacks: 91.2% and 49.7%, respectively, in 1860. Lincoln first discussed the proclamation with his cabinet in July 1862. He believed he needed a Union victory on the battlefield so his decision would appear positive and strong. The Battle of Antietam, in which Union troops turned back a Confederate invasion of Maryland, gave him the opportunity to issue a preliminary proclamation on September 22, 1862. The final proclamation was issued January 1, 1863. Although implicitly granted authority by Congress, Lincoln used his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, “as a necessary war measure” as the basis of the proclamation, rather than the equivalent of a statute enacted by Congress or a constitutional amendment.

Initially, the Emancipation Proclamation effectively freed only a small percentage of the slaves, those who were behind Union lines in areas not exempted. Most slaves were still behind Confederate lines or in exempted Union-occupied areas. Secretary of State William H. Seward commented, “We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding

them in bondage where we can set them free.” Had any slave state ended its secession attempt before January 1, 1863, it could have kept slavery, at least temporarily. The Proclamation only gave Lincoln the legal basis to free the slaves in the areas of the South that were still in secession. However, it also took effect as the Union armies advanced into the Confederacy.

The Emancipation Proclamation also allowed for the enrollment of freed slaves into the United States military. During the war nearly 200,000 blacks, most of them ex-slaves, joined the Union Army. Their contributions gave the North additional manpower that was significant in winning the war. The Confederacy did not allow slaves in their army as soldiers until the final months before its defeat.

Though the counties of Virginia that were soon to form West Virginia were specifically exempted from the Proclamation (Jefferson County being the only exception), a condition of the state’s admittance to the Union was that its constitution provide for the gradual abolition of slavery. Slaves in the border states of Maryland and Missouri were also emancipated by separate state action before the War ended. In Maryland, a new state constitution abolishing slavery in the state went into effect on November 1, 1864. In early 1865, Tennessee adopted an amendment to its constitution prohibiting slavery. Slaves in Kentucky and Delaware were not emancipated until the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified.

The Proclamation was issued in two parts. The first part, issued on September 22, 1862, was a preliminary announcement outlining the intent of the second part, which officially went into effect 100 days later on January 1, 1863, during the second year of the War. It was Lincoln’s declaration that all slaves would be permanently freed in all areas of the Confederacy that had not already returned to federal control by January 1863. The ten affected states were individually named in the second part (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina). Not included were the Union slave states of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky. Also not named was the state of Tennessee, which was at the time more or less evenly split between Union and Confederacy. Specific exemptions were stated for areas also under Union control on January 1, 1863, namely 48 counties that would soon become West Virginia, seven other named counties of Virginia including Berkeley and Hampshire counties which were soon added to West Virginia, New Orleans and 13 named parishes nearby.

Union-occupied areas of the Confederate states where the proclamation was put into immediate effect by local commanders included Winchester, Virginia, Corinth, Mississippi, the Sea Islands along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, Key West, Florida, and Port Royal, South Carolina.

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Estimates of the number of slaves freed immediately by the Emancipation Proclamation are uncertain. One contemporary estimate put the ‘contraband’ population of Union-occupied North Carolina at 10,000, and the Sea Islands of South Carolina also had a substantial population. Those 20,000 slaves were freed immediately by the Emancipation Proclamation.” This Union-occupied zone where freedom began at once included parts of eastern North Carolina, the Mississippi Valley, northern Alabama, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, a large part of Arkansas, and the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina. Although some counties of Union-occupied Virginia were exempted from the Proclamation, the lower Shenandoah Valley, and the area around Alexandria were covered.

The proclamation represented a shift in the war objectives of the North — reuniting the nation was no longer the only goal. In the military, reaction to the proclamation varied widely, with some units nearly ready to mutiny in protest. Some desertions were attributed to it.

Slaves had been part of the “engine of war” for the Confederacy. They produced and prepared food; sewed uniforms; repaired railways; worked on farms and in factories, shipping yards, and mines; built fortifications; and served as hospital workers and common laborers. News of the Proclamation spread rapidly by word of mouth, arousing hopes of freedom, creating general confusion, and encouraging thousands to escape to Union lines.

After the London Times insinuated that freeing the slaves was Lincoln’s “desperate last-trump card”, the cartoon (Abe Lincoln’s Last Card) was often reprinted in the Copperhead press. The Proclamation was immediately denounced by Copperhead Democrats who opposed the war and tolerated both secession and slavery. It became a campaign issue in the 1862 elections, in which the Democrats gained 28 seats in the House as well as the governorship of New York. Many War Democrats who had supported Lincoln’s goal of saving the Union, balked at supporting emancipation.

Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address in November 1863 made indirect reference to the Proclamation and the ending of slavery as a war goal with the phrase “new birth of freedom”. The Proclamation solidified Lincoln’s support among the rapidly growing abolitionist element of the Republican Party and ensured they would not block his re-nomination in 1864.

As Lincoln had hoped, the Proclamation turned foreign popular opinion in favor of the Union by adding the ending of slavery as a goal of the war. That shift ended the Confederacy’s hopes of gaining official recognition, particularly from the United Kingdom, which had abolished slavery. Prior to Lincoln’s decree, Britain’s actions had favored the Confederacy, especially in its provision of British-

built warships such as the CSS Alabama and CSS Florida. Furthermore, the North’s determination to win at all costs was creating problems diplomatically; the Trent Affair of late 1861 had caused severe tensions between the United States and Great Britain. For the Confederacy to receive official recognition by foreign powers would have been a further blow to the Union cause.

Near the end of the war, abolitionists were concerned that the Emancipation Proclamation would be construed solely as a war act and no longer apply once fighting ended. They were also increasingly anxious to secure the freedom of all slaves, not just those freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. Thus pressed, Lincoln staked a large part of his 1864 presidential campaign on a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery uniformly throughout the United States. Lincoln’s campaign was bolstered by separate votes in both Maryland and Missouri to abolish slavery in those states.

Winning re-election, Lincoln pressed the lame duck 38th Congress to pass the proposed amendment immediately rather than wait for the incoming 39th Congress to convene. In January 1865, Congress sent to the state legislatures for ratification what became the Thirteenth Amendment, banning slavery in all U.S. states and territories. The amendment was ratified by the legislatures of enough states by December 6, 1865 and proclaimed 12 days later. There were about 40,000 slaves in Kentucky and 1,000 in Delaware who were liberated then. In the years after Lincoln’s death, his action in the proclamation was lauded. The anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated as a black holiday for more than 50 years; the holiday of Juneteenth was created in some states to honor it. In 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation, there were particularly large celebrations.

As the years went on and American life continued to be deeply unfair towards blacks, cynicism towards Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation increased. Some 20th century black intellectuals, including W. E. B. Du Bois, James Baldwin and Julius Lester, described the proclamation as essentially worthless. Perhaps the strongest attack was Lerone Bennett’s *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln’s White Dream* (2000), which claimed that Lincoln was a white supremacist who issued the Emancipation Proclamation in lieu of the real racial reforms for which radical abolitionists pushed. In his *Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation*, Allen C. Guelzo noted the professional historians’ lack of substantial respect for the document, since it has been the subject of few major scholarly studies. He argued that Lincoln was America’s “last Enlightenment politician” and as such was dedicated to removing slavery strictly within the bounds of law.

The Origin of Dixie

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the origins of this nickname remain obscure. According to A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles (1951), by Mitford M. Mathews, three theories most commonly attempt to explain the term:

The word “Dixie” refers to privately issued currency from banks in Louisiana. These banks issued ten-dollar notes, labeled “Dix”, French for “ten”, on the reverse side. These notes are now highly sought-after for their numismatic value. The notes were known as “Dixies” by English-speaking southerners, and the area around New Orleans and the French-speaking parts of Louisiana came to be known as “Dixieland”. Eventually, usage of the term broadened to refer to most of the Southern States.

The word preserves the name of a “Mr. Dixy”, a kind slave owner on Manhattan Island, where slavery was legal until 1827. His rule was so kindly that “Dixy’s Land” became famed far and wide as an elysium abounding in material comforts.

“Dixie” derives from Jeremiah Dixon of the Mason-Dixon line which defined the border between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, for the most part, free and slave states (a small portion of Delaware, a Union border state, and slave state up to the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, lay north of the boundary.)

The term ‘Dixie’ might also be derived from a family of that name which resided from Medieval times at Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, England.

The states of Dixie include West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Kentucky.

Alabama is nicknamed the “Heart of Dixie” due to its geographical location within the region.

While the origin of the word Dixie is questionable, few doubt that it was the song “Dixie” that popularized the term. Written in 1858 by Ohioan Daniel Decatur Emmett for a New York minstrel show, “Dixie” may be the oldest recorded use of the word in reference to the South. A contemporary of Emmett said this of the song’s line “I wish I was in Dixie”: This colloquial expression was not, as most people suppose, a Southern phrase, but first appeared among the circus people of the North. In early fall, when nipping frosts would overtake the tented wanderers, the boys would think of the genial warmth of that section for which they were heading, and the common expression would be, “Well, I wish I was down in Dixie.”

No one really knows why those Northern circus people called the South “Dixie,” but the song became a huge hit, and it was played at the inauguration of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. This Confederate anthem continues to be popular in the South, despite the controversy about what it may symbolize.

Dixie as a region

As a definite geographic location within the United States, “Dixie” is usually defined as the 11 Southern states that seceded to form the Confederate States of America. They are (in order of secession): South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. This definition is strongly correlated with history and, in the minds of many Southerners, remains the traditional South.

In other ways however, the “location” and boundaries of Dixie have become, over time, more limited, vernacular, and/or mercurial. In popular mindset today, it is most often associated with those parts of the Southern United States where traditions and legacies of the Antebellum South live most strongly.

In this particular contemporary realm, there are no hard and fast lines. Roughly, however, it might be an area which begins in the Eastern Shore of Maryland (and the southern parts of West Virginia), then extends south into Central Florida. On the northern boundary it sweeps west to take in Tennessee and southern parts of Kentucky, then continues through Arkansas, possibly taking in southern Missouri and also Oklahoma. On the southern end it would run through the Gulf states until the northern and southern boundary lines connect to include East Texas.

Many businesses in the South contain “Dixie” in their name as an identifier, e.g. “Dixie Produce”. One of the more famous is supermarket chain Winn-Dixie. Related to this fact, renowned cultural sociologist and “Southernologist” Dr. John Shelton Reed has attempted to “locate” Dixie by a criterion measuring the ratio of business listings containing the term as compared to those utilizing “American”. In contrasting the two, the delineating lines measuring over 6% of Dixie to American remained fairly constant in covering the Old Confederate States, with the exception being in Texas where, in both surveys, it was fairly well limited to eastern parts of the state.

Noted anomalies were the inclusion, parts of the lower Midwest, particularly southern Indiana and southwestern Ohio. Neither of these areas can be properly considered a part of the South, so one explanation could be the extent of the so-called “Dixie Highway” into those particular locales and business names reflecting such.

In using a yardstick of 15%, all but a tiny slice of northeast Texas drops out of the picture. Also losing considerable ground were Virginia and most of Florida save the panhandle. Notable losses also occurred in North Carolina and Kentucky. Most remarkable of all however, was, as Reed stated, the fact that Dixie “dissolves as a coherent region” when the even more demanding standard of 25% was applied.

Benjamin Franklin Cheatham **October 20, 1820 – September 4, 1886**

Cheatham was born in Nashville, Tennessee on a plantation called Westover, which in its prime consisted of three thousand acres. He was born into two of the finest and prominent families of the middle Tennessee aristocracy. On his mother's side of the family he was a direct descendant of General James Robertson, the founder of Nashville and father of middle Tennessee. The Cheathams had been in middle Tennessee for many generations and established themselves as plantation owners, lawyers, doctors and mayors of the city. At the start of the Mexican-American War, he joined the 1st Tennessee Infantry Regiment as a captain and finished the war as Colonel of the 3rd Tennessee. He moved to California in 1849 for the Gold Rush, but returned to Tennessee in 1853, where he worked as a planter and served as a brigadier general in the Tennessee Militia.

Cheatham joined the Confederate States Army as a brigadier general on May 9, 1861, and became a brigade commander in the Western District of Department Number Two, under Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk. His first test in the war was in Missouri on November 7 at the Battle of Belmont, leading three regiments in Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow's division against Union Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, also in his first War combat. In December, Cheatham and his division received the Thanks of Congress, "for the desperate courage they exhibited in sustaining for several hours, and under most disadvantageous circumstances an attack by a force of the enemy greatly superior to their own, both in numbers and appointments; and for the skill and gallantry by which they converted what at first threatened so much disaster, into a triumphant victory."

Cheatham was promoted to major general, on March 10, 1862, and was appointed commander of the 2nd Division, First Corps, Army of Mississippi. He led his division at the Battle of Shiloh and was wounded, although it is unclear whether this occurred on April 6 or April 7, 1862. General Braxton Bragg became commander of the Army (soon to be

designated the Army of Tennessee) and Cheatham served under him at Perryville and Stones River. At the latter battle, Cheatham performed sluggishly, ordering piecemeal assaults; observers claimed he had been drinking heavily and was unable to command his units effectively.

Cheatham continued as a division commander under Bragg at the Battle of Chickamauga and, following that rare Confederate victory in the West, was elevated to corps command on September 29, 1863. He was on the right flank of Missionary Ridge when Bragg was defeated by Grant at Chattanooga, engaged to block the Union Army in the final hours of the battle.

In 1864, Cheatham fought well in the Atlanta Campaign under General Joseph E. Johnston, and later Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood, inflicting heavy casualties on William T. Sherman's Union Army at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and being wounded at the Battle of Ezra Church. He was in corps command for the battles around Atlanta, replacing William J. Hardee, who had resigned when Hood took command.

Cheatham's most famous service came as a corps commander under Hood in the Franklin-Nashville Campaign. He was engaged in all the major battles of the campaign, receiving notoriety when the Union Army under Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield was able to slip by him and escape from the Battle of Spring Hill, which foiled Hood's plan and led to the disastrous Confederate defeat at Franklin. Hood accused Cheatham of dereliction of duty and the enmity between them lasted for the rest of their lives. After the collapse of Hood's army at Nashville, Cheatham rejoined Johnston's army for the Carolinas Campaign as a division commander, surrendering to General Sherman in North Carolina in April 1865.

After the war, Cheatham declined an offer of Federal civil service employment from President Grant. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States House of Representatives in 1872. He served for four years as superintendent of a Tennessee state prison and postmaster of Nashville (1885–1886). He died in Nashville and is buried there in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Shortly after the war he married Anna Bell Robertson of North Carolina, who was no relation to the Robertsons in his lineage. She was the sister of one of his war-time aides. They had five children together: Frank Jr., George Patton, an unnamed son, Alice, and Medora.

Cheatham's son, Benjamin Franklin Cheatham, Jr. (1867–1944), was a major general in the U.S. Army, serving with distinction in the Spanish-American War and World War I.

After the war, a camp of the Association of Confederate Soldiers Tennessee Division was named the Frank Cheatham Bivouac in his honor.

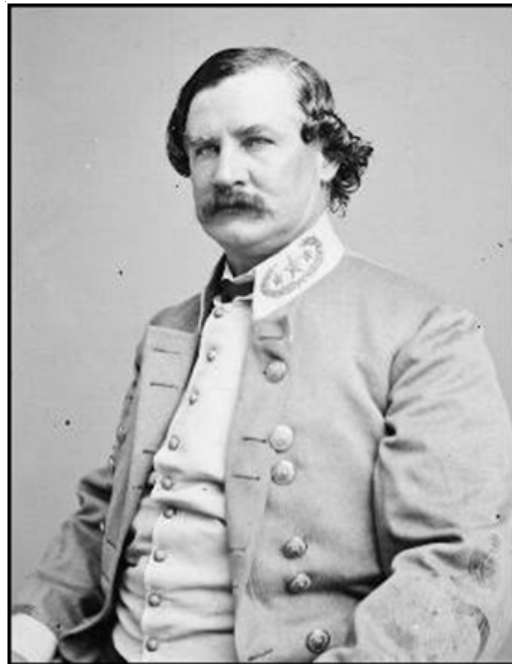
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Any member deciding to receive the newsletter by email only and removed from the mailing list can at any time change their request and again receive the newsletter by mail just by notifying me.

Yours in the Cause,
Jerry Brown, editor, Honoring the Gray



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Benjamin Franklin Cheatham October 20, 1820 – September 4, 1886