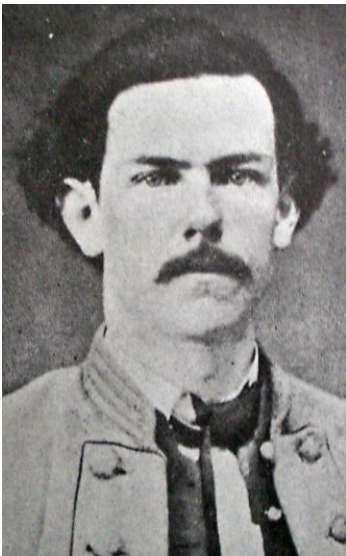
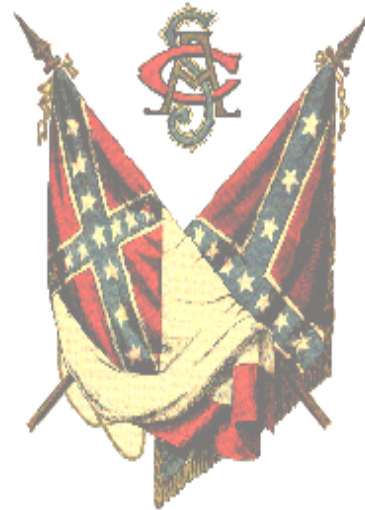


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**NEWSLETTER OF STATE OF DADE CAMP NO. 707**



**THE  
SILVER  
GRAY**



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President Jefferson Davis' summer cottage on Lookout Mountain.

# President Jefferson Davis on Lookout Mountain.

Before the war, President Jefferson Davis spent several summers in a vacation cottage located on Lookout Mountain across from the modern Ruby Falls Parking Lot. In 1870, the Confederate President, accompanied by his daughter, Varian Davis, visited Chattanooga to attend a Presbyterian Church Conference in this city. While here he was a guest of his old friend Judge Robert Hooke. Although, he was not received officially, the former Confederate President was honored by a large part of the population. Many veterans of the Federal Army, as well as Confederate Veterans called on him. Davis, no doubt, recalled many of the happy times he had spent on Lookout Mountain before the war. After the church conference was over, President Davis joined Judge Hooke and other socially prominent citizens of the local area for an outing to Lookout Mountain. Like many tourists before and since they posed for a picture on the edge of the bluff. Shown in the photograph are: 1. Judge R. M. Hooke, 2. Mrs. Fredrick A. Ross, 3. The Rev. Dr. Fredrick A. Ross, 4. Dr. Converse, 5. Miss Lizzie Converse, 6. Former President Jefferson Davis 7. Uncertain, but believed to be Varian Davis, the daughter of President Davis, 8. Mrs. Watt, the wife of the war time governor of Alabama, 9. Miss Josephine Hook, 10, The Rev. Charles Ross.



# Let the Histories Our Children Study Revere the Truth

Report of the History Committee (United Sons of Confederate Veterans)

“Is there any real need of undertaking such work as has been delegated to this committee? We answer that a deplorable condition, and not a theory, confronts us. We know that tens of thousands of boys and girls are growing up into manhood and womanhood throughout the South, with improper ideas concerning the struggle between the States, and with distorted conceptions concerning the causes that led up to that tremendous conflict; that this state of affairs ought to be remedied, and will be if our Confederation does its duty.

We have asked each member of our committee to urge upon each Camp in his State the importance of gathering reliable data for the use of the future historian. This is a sacred duty to that we owe to the living and to the dead and to those who are yet unborn. If we wait until the last Confederate shall have gone to join the silent majority, many statements will be in dispute forever.

Your committee has made an earnest effort to ascertain what United States histories are used in the schools of this republic. We have, so far, not found a single Southern history north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. In the South, thousands of schools use Northern histories. We do not condemn any work solely on the ground that it is a Northern publication...What we desire placed in the hands of the millions of American youth is a work that metes out exact justice to both sections of our great country; a work that tells the truth, and nothing but the truth. That is all we should desire.

“Do our text-books impress the fact that slavery existed in many of the Northern States also in the early years of the century?, that it was New England votes, combined with those of the extreme South, that prolonged the slave trade twenty years, against the protest of the middle South? Do our school children realize that secession was boldly and widely advocated in New England in 1814? Do they think of the Southern leaders as high-minded, noble, devout men, who fought with consummate bravery? Are we clearly taught than many of those leaders were in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery?

The resolution recently introduced into the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic is altogether praiseworthy. It recommends that school histories use some designation like the “War Between the States,” instead of the “War of the Rebellion,” thus avoiding needless irritation of Southern feeling.” Let the histories our children study revere the truth, and we shall be satisfied...[and] that the South fought honestly and fearlessly, and that when its banner was furled upon its folds not a stain was there to mar its beauty.”

*(Confederate Veteran Magazine, January 1900, pp. 19-20)*

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## **Major James C. Anderson And the East Ridge Tunnel**

In 1861 James C. Anderson became a First Lieutenant in Company K of the 1st Confederate Cavalry Regiment, serving with General Joseph Wheeler in the Engineering Department. He quickly rose to the rank of major, and had a heroic career with General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry during the war, having carried out several sensitive missions behind enemy lines. Although he was promoted to the rank of Colonel shortly before the end of the war, most people continued to address him as "Major" which was his rank through most of the war. He developed a highly successful career as a civil engineer with the railroad with a specialty in building tunnels. He had a considerable part in surveying the roads of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad from Chattanooga to New Orleans. He also served for a time as the Chief Engineer for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. It was at this time that trouble was encountered in efforts at overcoming earth slides and underground water flow at the Southern tunnel at Missionary Ridge at Sherman Heights. Major Anderson was called in to solve these problems. He successfully performed that task and thereby gained the reputation for being the man to go to for any difficulty with tunnels. This brought him calls to serve as consulting engineer for numerous large undertakings. His experience was critical to the building of the East Ridge Tunnel through Missionary Ridge, and it was he who first convinced engineers that peculiar earth formations encountered many years before at Sherman Heights existed everywhere on the ridge. After he went into retirement, Major Anderson spent more than twenty years on a farm in the East Ridge area. He died in 1820 and is buried at the Concord Baptist Church Cemetery.



Grave of Major James Anderson.



East Ridge Tunnel, commonly called the “Bachman Tubes.”  
Built by former Confederate Major Anderson.



## DUES

August 1, 2011 marks the beginning for the fiscal year for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. You can pay your dues for the coming year at this time. While we know that it is very important to recruit new members for the camp we must never lose sight of the fact that it is just as important to retain all of our current members.

We should all make every effort now to see to it that our camp has 100% membership retention for the coming year. Now is also the time to consider life membership.

We have a number of issues to face during the coming year, and we will need all the members we can get. The Georgia Division has some major problems that need correcting and we will need every vote we can get at the next annual meeting.

The August Camp meeting will be an excellent time for you to pay your dues for the coming year. Then, with that responsibility out of the way, you can concentrate on recruiting at least one new member during the next three months.

# Reconstruction's Enduring Bitterness of Heart

Bernhard Thuersam, Director  
Cape Fear Historical Institute

Despite fictional statements about malice toward none and charity for all, the reality of Radical Reconstruction in the American South left an enduring bitterness toward anything Northern. There was to be no happy reunion of formerly fraternal States; the recently liberated black man had a new Republican master his vote was securely shackled to.

The divisions... in the Reconstruction era went so far as to create a situation of almost permanent sentimental disaffection on the part of Southerners. "The whites cannot forget that dismal period," wrote James Bryce in 1891, "and their recollection of it makes them vehemently resolute that power shall never again pass into hands which so misused it. It is not revenge, it is not hatred, it is the instinct of self-preservation which governs them." The South had in fact suffered so much that from that day on a mark of a Southern man was his distrust of all who were not born below the Mason-Dixon Line.

The South later professed forgiveness to the men who fought in the fair fight of war. But to those who came victorious and "heaped indignities upon a fallen foe" it exhibited a "bitterness of heart that lasts as long as life endures." The South, as one of its spokesmen said, came to believe "that what was desired and intended by the party in power was not a restored Union of equal States, but a subjected South, a dominant North, and a radical faction ruling all.

Distrust of the Northern people, such as the fortunes of war and all the bitterness of surrender had failed to arouse, began to stir in the South; and her people began to look upon their brethren of the North as possessed of a cruel hatred which rejoiced to believe evil, and by a malignancy which would not stop at wrong or oppression."

"Whether right or wrong," said General [John B.] Gordon before a Congressional Committee in 1871, "it is the impression of the Southern mind – it is the conviction of my own mind, in which I am perfectly sincere and honest – that we have not been met in the proper spirit."

There is not a page written in the vast literature of war and Reconstruction which does not corroborate Gordon's judgment. Joel Chandler Harris poured out the emotional content of the Southern heart when he wrote, "It was the policy of lawlessness under the forms of law, of disenfranchisement, robbery, oppression and fraud. It was a deliberate attempt to humiliate the people who had lost everything by the war, and it aroused passion on both sides that were unknown when war was in actual progress. The yawning chasm thus remained unclosed. Southerners still looked upon their connection with the Union as something forced and inevitable rather than something desirable."

(The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900, Paul H. Buck, Little, Brown and Company, 1937, pp. 69-71)



## Chaplain's Corner

*II Samuel 22:4 I will call on the Lord, who is worthy to be praised; so shall I be saved from mine enemies.*

In this famous passage of a song by David, there is the universal hope of hearts to be saved from enemies and to give thanks to God for victory. Sometimes this praise must be given through tears, as families recall the great and terrible sacrifices of their service related fathers, sons, daughters, sisters and brothers. This loss is compounded when victory seems to be taken for granted by those who have not made sacrifices. Calling upon God for comfort and peace remains the way to personal victory over sorrow and suffering. God, accept our deep gratitude for those who loved us with their very lives, and make us worthy of you. God, accept our deep gratitude for those who loved us with their very lives, and make us worthy of you.

***Prayer list:*** Special prayers for all of us are going to be needed to get through the record heat we are having.

May God Bless,

James Fletcher, Chaplain,  
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## UPCOMING EVENTS

- August 16:                    Camp Meeting: The August 2011 meeting of the State of Dade Camp 707, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, August 16, 2011 at Randy's Restaurant in Trenton. We will meet to eat at 6:00 P.M. – there will be no retreat! Call 298-4544 for directions.
- September 9-11            Battle re-enactment: The annual re-enactment of the Battle of Tunnel Hill will be held on September 9-11, 2011. Call 298-4544 additional information.



**STATE OF DADE CAMP No. 707**  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
**Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)**  
**639 Canyon Park Dr.**  
**Trenton, Georgia 30752-2640**

**HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE**

