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Confederate Veteran.



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IN CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

The VETERAN is in possession of a letter from General Bragg, that may never be published, which would reverse much of critical sentiment against him. It would make one of the saddest chapters in the four years of tragedies. No man can read it without feeling that injustice has been done General Bragg, and he would be less critical of President Davis in having him as counselor at Richmond after Gen. Joseph E. Johnston succeeded him as Commander of the Army of Tennessee.

The story cannot be told without reflecting upon subordinate officers whose men were ardently devoted to them. General Bragg states of one that his "disobedience of orders enabled the enemy under Hooker to pass Lookout Mountain and join Grant in Chattanooga. . . ." He also charges the officer with treason, and adds: "Thus I yielded to the President's policy and sent _____ instead of _____, my choice, to capture _____." The letter was written to one of his officers, a devoted friend, in 1878.

The Editor of the VETERAN was prejudiced against General Bragg, but facts revealed in the succeeding years demonstrate that he was as faithful as any man of the Confederacy. He kept his wife at their home in Louisiana to care for what she could that was helpful to the Cause, which she did until the Federals literally destroyed what they had, even scattering the feathers from their beds about the yard. The sad story, if generally known, would forever stop criticism of General Braxton Bragg.

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UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,
SONS OF VETERANS, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Though men deserve, they may not win success;
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.

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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
PROPRIETOR.

GREETING FROM THE U. D. C. TO THE U. C. V.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER B. WHITE, PRESIDENT GENERAL.

To the *United Confederate Veterans*: I am glad it has fallen to my lot to tell you dear veterans how the *Daughters of the Confederacy* love and honor you who are crowned with Fame's halo; how for your endurance, your courage, and your pride in your cause you are enshrined in our hearts. Your sacred flag that guided your gray hosts to victory and blazed its starred splendor into fearful fights and battle storms and was for four years afloat in the field of glory is dear to us, and may it be a symbol of the union in love and good works of the U. C. V. and the U. D. C.! May this Reunion be the date of a closer, tenderer drawing together of

the two organizations who have the same origin in love of country, love of the sacred Southland, and of the path where devotion and duty led! You gave to us as a birthright a heritage of glory; and as a tribute of love and appreciation, as one in the "unity of blood," one in the "unity of patriotism," we want to walk with you hand in hand to the fulfillment of all the good to which we are pledged, and which with your wisdom and guidance and assistance we intend to bring to glad fruition. And to you who did all that was possible to brave men, who vindicated your honor and attested your sincerity and your "brave and simple faith," we give "the immortality of love and reverence."

SKETCH OF GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.

Joseph Eggleston Johnston was born in Cherry Grove, Va., February 3, 1807. At the age of twenty-two years he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was a commissioned officer in the United States army during the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he served with such distinction as to gain rapid promotion. In June, 1860, he was commissioned quartermaster general of the United States army, with the rank of brigadier general.

When Virginia seceded from the Union, he resigned his commission in the United States army, and was made major general of Virginia volunteers. His great ability soon brought his promotion to the rank of full general in the Confederate States' service. He took an active part in the first battle of Manassas, personally leading a charge with the colors of the 4th Alabama Regiment in his hands. In December, 1863, he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army at Dalton. By the spring of 1864 he had brought a disorganized force to a state of wonderful efficiency. From Dalton he was compelled to retire toward Atlanta, his army frequently engaging General Sherman's forces, and reached Atlanta larger in numbers than when the campaign started, a feat never duplicated in the annals of war.

In July, 1864, General Johnston was succeeded in command by General Hood, but was again given command of the army, superseding General Hood just before the close of the war while the army was stationed in South Carolina.

After the war he engaged in business. He served in Congress from 1876 to 1878, and from 1885 to 1889 he was United States Commissioner of Railways. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891.



MRS. ALEXANDER B. WHITE.

CHATTANOOGA'S MOST BELOVED CITIZEN.

TYPICAL CONFEDERATE RECORD OF REV. J. W. BACHMAN, D.D.

Jonathan Waverly Bachman, Captain C. S. A., was born at Roseland, his father's home, near Kingsport, Tenn., October 9, 1837, and is the fourth son of Jonathan and Frances (Rhea) Bachman, and one of four brothers, all Presbyterian ministers still in active service.

The Bachmans were an old Swiss family who came early in the eighteenth century to Pennsylvania to escape religious persecution. They were peace-loving Quakers who finally came southward through Virginia into Tennessee.

The Rheas were a militant family, descended from "Matthew the Rebel" of Clan Campbell, Scotland, and, coming early to America, were engaged in all the wars in which the United States was involved, furnishing sixty-two members to the Confederacy and one to the Union in the War of the States, including nineteen officers in the list. Among them were four Bachman brothers, Samuel, Jonathan, Lynn, and Robert, the latter a lad of seventeen years.



CAPT. J. W. BACHMAN.

Jonathan Waverly Bachman was in Union Theological Seminary, New York, when the war began, and, volunteering his service to his native State by telegraph, hastened South and enlisted as a private in the 19th Tennessee Regiment. He was soon promoted to be assistant to Col. D. F. Cocke in the commissary department. In the spring of 1861 he was licensed to preach at the old Cold Spring Presbyterian Church, near Bristol, wearing the uniform of a Confederate lieutenant. While under Colonel Cocke he was detailed upon special service in Virginia, and for a time served under both General Lee and General Jackson, having personal orders from each of them. He was with General Lee at Sewall Mountain when his aid, Colonel Washington, was killed, and was with General Jackson on the Romney campaign, suffering much from cold and exposure, as they were three weeks without tents, and the cold was extreme.

In the spring of 1862 Lieutenant Bachman was in Chattanooga helping Colonel Cocke settle the accounts of the regiment. Returning to Sullivan County, he assisted in raising a new regiment, the 60th Tennessee, Colonel Crawford commanding, and was made captain of Company G. The regi-

ment was sent to Mississippi as part of Gen. J. C. Vaughn's brigade, which engaged in the operations before Vicksburg, and under General Pemberton it assisted in the heroic defense of the city from May 23 to July 4, 1863, being stationed on the extreme left, fronting the Mississippi River, just above "Whistling Dick," the gun which sank the Cincinnati.

On account of the illness and disability of the ranking officers, Captain Bachman as senior captain commanded the regiment throughout the siege; and when, with other officers, he was called into a council of war by General Pemberton, he voted to cut their way through the enemy rather than surrender. But they were compelled to surrender, and Captain Bachman, with other prisoners, signed his parole at Vicksburg on July 8. The regiment was afterwards allowed to inscribe "Vicksburg" upon its banner. After a furlough of one month, he reported with his command at Demopolis, Ala.

While a prisoner on parole, clad in his Confederate uniform, he was married between the picket lines on October 20, 1863, to Miss Evalina Dulaney, of Medical Grove, Sullivan County; and after being exchanged resumed command of the regiment and saw much service in Upper East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia under Gen. John Morgan and General Breckinridge. In December, 1864, he was appointed chaplain, but at General Breckinridge's request retained command till an engagement, then pending, was over. During this engagement Captain Bachman's horse was shot under him, and he urged his commission being issued, saying the time might be short either to preach or to fight.

Captain Bachman continued in service till the close of the war; and when he heard of General Lee's surrender, he was with his command at Mount Airy, N. C., endeavoring to join Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After the war was over he began preaching in Hawkins County, and endured many afflictions on account of the unsettled conditions in that bitterly divided section of the State. His career as a minister is widely known.

DR. BACHMAN'S CAREER IN CHATTANOOGA.

On the evening of October 9, 1907, the city of Chattanooga honored Dr. Bachman's seventieth birthday by a celebration on the lawn at his home. Practically every organization in



RICHARD B. RANDOLPH, SUPERINTENDENT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

the city took part in the demonstration, and there were bands and music and many speeches of congratulation and affection. The notable phase of the occasion—the keynote, indeed, of the entire demonstration and the burden of the speeches—was: "We love this man." Says an eyewitness of the event: "There was little mention made of Dr. Bachman's public achievements. It was more a record of personal service he had rendered from unselfish instinct that held the hearts of this grateful people."

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 most of the ministers left Chattanooga, but Dr. Bachman and Father John, the Catholic priest, refused to leave a people so afflicted; and when Father John died, Dr. Bachman ministered to his last hours and then took up his work for the sick and the dying.

Dr. Bachman went to Chattanooga in 1873, and he has been a part of the life and progress in all the forty years that have followed. After President Garfield's death, he was sent to bear the condolences of the city to the President's widow, and was sent again to carry the same sad messages to Mrs. McKinley after President McKinley died.

In 1910 Dr. Bachman was made Moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly then sitting in the old historic town of Lewisburg, W. Va. In 1861, while being transferred with Loring's Division to join General Jackson at Winchester, he had walked from Pocahontas County into that same Lewisburg a barefooted Confederate soldier. After he was made Moderator, Washington and Lee conferred upon him the degree of D.D., an honor which he already had.

Several years ago Rev. James P. Smith, now the only surviving member of Stonewall Jackson's staff, commented on an unusual occurrence in Dr. Bachman's church. "On a certain Sunday morning in Chattanooga," wrote Dr. Smith, "the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bachman, of the First Presbyterian Church, made an address to his people that moved them greatly. He declined to accept an increase of salary planned by his deacons and unanimously voted by the congregation."

Dr. Smith quotes Dr. Bachman's remarks: "Almost thirty-three years ago some of you who are still here and many others of your fathers and mothers who have passed into glory promised to see that I should be kept free from care and worldly avocations and give myself wholly to the work of the Lord. That vow has been kept on your part. I have never lacked since coming among you for good food, good raiment, and a dwelling place for me and mine. This is better than my Master had; yea, more, I have never known a sorrow or trouble which you have not been quick to relieve and help in all that mortal hands and hearts could do. Time and again you have ministered to more than my necessities and met generously any known desire of mine for travel and recreation. For all this I am profoundly grateful. My manner and habits of life are simple and plain, and it is my desire to keep them so. The salary you are giving is ample for me and mine. A greater regular stipend might create habits of ease and self-indulgence which would be hard to overcome when I get to be an old man. So you see I am not wholly unselfish in what I am going to ask: First, that you will direct your liberality from myself to the poor, to our struggling Churches, and to the causes of missions at home and abroad and our aged ministry. This will make you treasures above. Second, I will request my board of deacons to let my salary remain as it is and present no resolutions in regard to it to the session of the Church. And so we will close this little disagreement by singing 'Blest be the tie that binds.'"

The New York Times in an editorial states: "In these days, when graft and greed are attracting so much attention and moving so many mournfully to contrast the present with a golden age of which, curiously enough, history has no record, it is well perhaps to read with care this significant incident. Now, what are we to think of a man like this?"

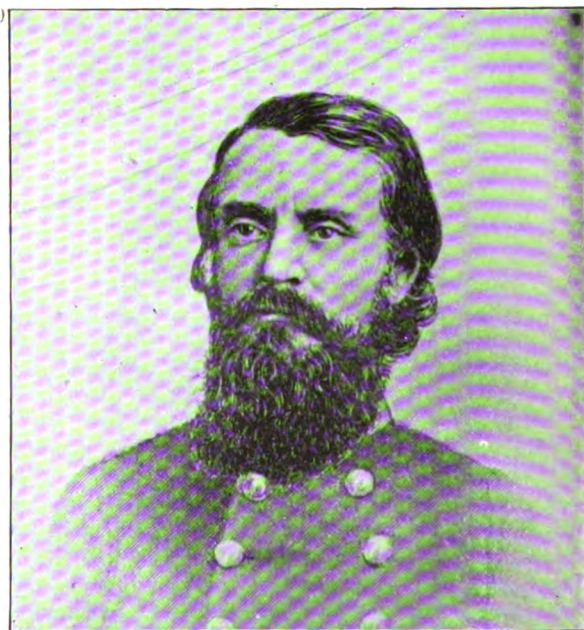
Dr. Smith was with General Jackson when he received his mortal wound at Chancellorsville. He and Polk Miller are both to be guests of Dr. Bachman during the Reunion at Chattanooga.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS MISREPRESENTED.

[Mrs. A. B. H., in The Lookout.]

We expect some inaccuracies in moving picture shows, but when endeavoring to present a historical play exhibitors should not go so far astray as to make history ridiculous and heroism mock-heroic. Sometimes a humorous anachronism presents itself which can be pardoned on account of local conditions. Such a one occurred in "Jack Jouett's Ride," a Revolutionary play with the setting near Charlottesville, Va., in which Jefferson is portrayed escaping from Monticello when the Redcoats are approaching; and as he gallops down the driveway we see him plainly pass his own monument and read the inscriptions in the family burying ground. Now every Virginia University man knows that that winding roadway is the only way out and that a modern Jefferson must perforce gallop by his own tombstone, though it is rather a ghoulis performance.

But of quite another character is the play styled "Andrew Jackson." After seeing it and noting that the pictures were made in Chicago, it was not inappropriate that General Pakenham's name was written "Packingham"; but why they chose to make him surrender when he did not is an inexcusable mystery. Fully two-thirds of the play relates to the marriage of General Jackson and Mrs. Robards, which is depicted in a most unfavorable and untruthful light, and Robards subsequently appears to be the deserter who left General Jackson's



COL. BAXTER SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.