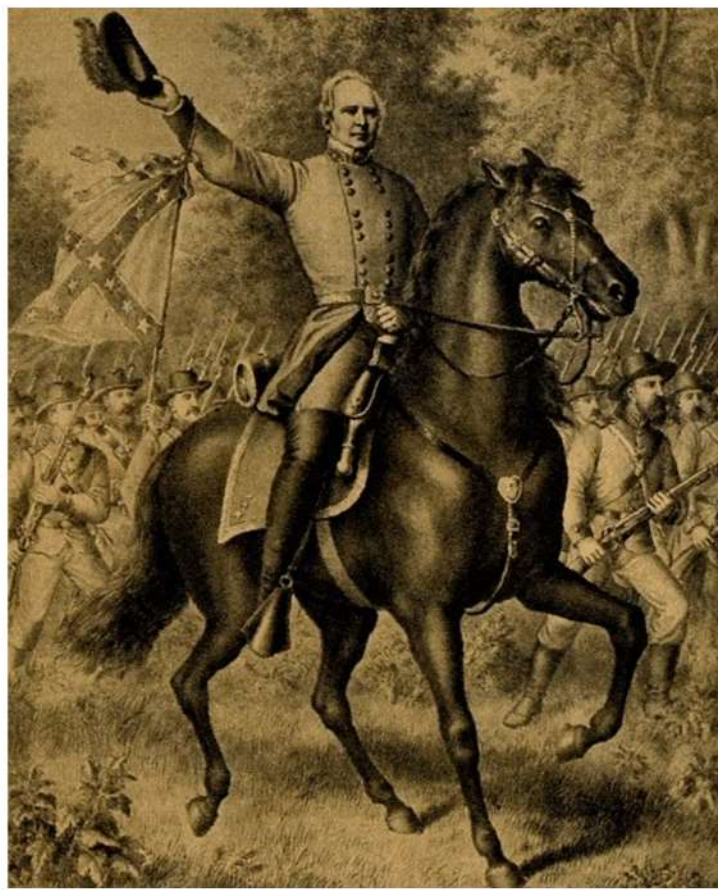




The SOUTHERN CROSS
Newsletter of the Sterling
Price Camp #145
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
St. Louis, MO
March Edition, 2019





Charge to the Sons

"To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

General Stephen Dill Lee

2018 Camp Officers

Commander – Ray Cobb;

First Lt. Commander – Bill Napier;

Second Lt Commander – Robert Kennedy;

Sgt. at Arms – Dan Maltman;

Adjutant – Chuck Knight;

Historian – Gene Dressel;

Chaplain – James England;

Please consider supporting Heritage Defense. Even a small gift will matter.

<http://www.scv.org/new/heritage-defense-fund/>

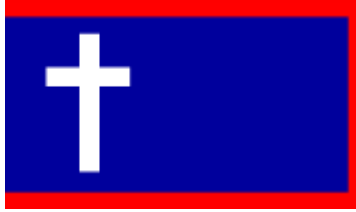
Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-693-4943

Statement of Purpose

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and gravesites for ourselves and future generations.

Sons of Confederate Veterans





Camp Calendar

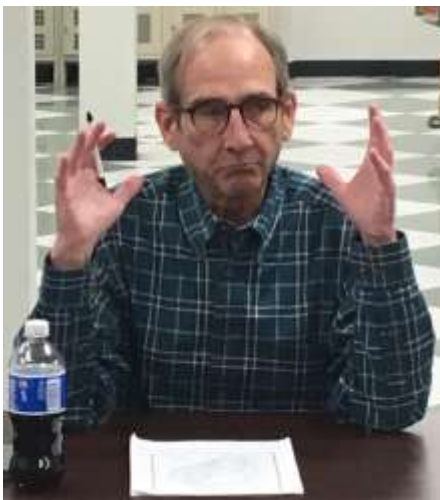
12:30 PM Social Time

1:00 PM Meeting Starts

Please join us. All monthly meetings are held at the Schnuck's Supermarket at 12756 Olive Street Boulevard in Creve Coeur. It is approximately 1.9 miles west of I-270 on the south side of the street. Take the Olive Boulevard exit off INT 270 and go west about one mile until a half a block after you pass Mason Road, then turn left into Bellerive Plaza and at the stop sign make another slight left into the Schnucks parking lot. We have been asked to park near the Firestone Tire Store at the left end of the lot as you face the store. The "Back Stage" room is located inside the front part of the store, on the Firestone store side, about 40 feet beyond the self-checkout counters. **Please note:** There is prepared food available at the Deli. **ONLY FOOD PURCHASED AT SCHNUCKS MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM.**

If you are interested in presenting at a program, or know of someone who is in 2018, contact Bill Napier, our Program Director.

Date	Program	Presenter	Function
Saturday, Mar 2, 2019	WBTS	Robert Laven, author of "A Burned Land..."	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Apr 6, 2019	To be announced	To be announced	Camp Meeting



Last month's program on the Battle of Belmont, by Sam Story was excellent. His knowledge of the Belmont, Missouri area was a real treat for the history buff. Who would have guessed, future general Thomas J. Jackson and his brother Warren, lived in an abandoned shack, selling firewood, on Wolf Island in the Mississippi River? Sam thank you for all the information you shared!

Lt. Col. William Williams Stringfield, Thomas' Legion of Cherokee Indians and Mountaineers

By Scott Williams, 3rd Cousin, 3x removed.



Veterans of Thomas' Legion at Confederate Reunion in New Orleans (1903). Backrow, left to right: Bird Saloneta, Dickey Driver, Lt. Col. Stringfield, Lt. Suatie Owl, Jim Keg, Wesley Crow, unidentified, Calvin Cagle. Frontrow, left to right: Young Deer, unidentified, Pheasant, Chief David Reed, Sevier Skitty.



William "Willie" Williams Stringfield was born 7th of May 1837, Nashville, Tennessee. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Stringfield, a Methodist minister, and Sarah King Williams. His paternal grandparents were John Stringfield and Sarah Boylston of Barren County, Kentucky. His maternal grandparents were William Williams formerly of Surry County, North Carolina and Sarah King of Knoxville, Tennessee. The Williams home, "Shady", at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson County, Tennessee would be the home where Lt. Col. Stringfield would grow up.

In early 1861, Stringfield proclaimed his allegiance to the Union side, "I still think that as a nation we would be more prosperous and happy if the Union could be preserved...But I will never stand by and

see my native soil polluted by a horde of abolition incendiaries..” With Lincoln’s call for troops to invade the southern states, that drove him to the Confederate side. Initially he served as a private in the 1st Tenn Cavalry, but he was soon commissioned a Captain in Co E, 31st Tennessee Infantry but due to reorganization in May 1862 he transferred out to become Deputy Provost Marshal of East Tennessee. Due to many friendships among the Unionist population, especially among the female population, he found it very difficult arresting their brothers and fathers in the line of duty. For this reason he went to Knoxville and turned in his resignation. Instead of accepting the resignation, the Provost Marshal appointed him mustering and enrolling officer. Soon he received a request from Cherokee chief William Holland Thomas of Cherokee County, North Carolina to enroll Cherokee and mountain troops. Chief Thomas, would receive permission to raise a regiment designated as Thomas Legion of Cherokees and Mountaineers. In the formation of this regiment, that consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery, Stringfield was elected Major. During most of the war the Thomas’ Cherokee and mountaineers operated as “the regiment” (mostly white soldiers) and “the battalion” (mostly Cherokee) in addition to detachments at various other times. Stringfield, initially served with “the regiment” composed of mountaineers, but later in the war commanded the Cherokee battalion.

When Union General David Hunter was threatening the Valley of Shenandoah and Lee had only a few men to oppose him, a battalion (“mountaineer” component) of Thomas Legion partially commanded by Maj. Stringfield was among the scattered units that were found. At the battle of Piedmont the out-gunned Confederates of Stringfield’s command poured a galling fire into the blue horsemen. At one point Stringfield shot dead one New York cavalryman that demanded his surrender. Unfortunately, although they were able to delay the Federals, they were able to continue through town and onto their destination, the key city of Staunton, Virginia.

On the next mission Stringfield and men joined Gen. John Echols division as part of Gen. Jubal Early’s pursuit of Hunter. On Early’s approach to Washington DC, it participated in the Battles of Kernstown and took heavy losses at Winchester. Any more battles like these, there may have been no “mountaineer” component of the legion to return to North Carolina. No more than sixty men remained of the this detached battalion of Thomas Legion, equivalent to 80% losses. In the meantime, Richmond was looking for a competent officer to take command the Cherokee portion of Thomas Legion that remained in the mountains of North Carolina. Chief Holland Thomas was not a military man and had many civil functions that needed immediate attention, such as feeding the tribe that bordered on starvation. For the military operations of the Cherokee component, Stringfield was selected as Lt. Colonel.

On his way back to the mountains of North Carolina, Stringfield stopped in Emory, Virginia where his family was living as refugees. His sister was working as a nurse at a hospital where Federal prisoners were being treated. While standing outside the building, Stringfield heard gunfire and someone yelled, “Come help us! A mob of southern soldiers are here killing Federal wounded!” Running up a stairwell, Stringfield encountered a group of men armed with colt revolvers. Stringfield asked, “Who put you here?” “Captain Ferguson”, stated the private. Running on up to the Fourth floor where he could hear more gunfire, Stringfield comes face to face with Champ Ferguson. Stringfield writes in his diary

account, he told Captain Ferguson, “this is hellish work. I know you sir, and I tell you, you can do no more now!” Only then does Stringfield realize he has no side-arm and Ferguson is pointing his colt at his chest. After glaring eye-to-eye, while appearing dazed, Ferguson “abruptly turned on heel and rushed downstairs”. That night Stringfield remains at the hospital serving as captain of the guard in case Ferguson and his band returned. Afterwards this marked a time when Champ Ferguson became a wanted man in the Confederacy and the Union. In Champ Ferguson’s post-war federal trial, Stringfield would testify as a witness to his crimes for which he would be hung. Although Ferguson had provided valuable service to the cause, had the South won the war, it is likely he would have still been put on trial as the Confederacy was a nation of law and order.

Most of the function of the Thomas’ Cherokee battalion was to protect the Confederate loyalist residents of western North Carolina from outlaws, deserters, and from federal raids, especially under Col. George W. Kirk, who “terrorized the Confederate citizenry”. On one occasion a Yankee raid captured 15 Indian soldiers. At Union headquarters in Knoxville these men were promised five thousand dollars in gold for the scalp of their chief, Col. Wm. H. Thomas. The Indians appeared to agree with the proposition but, “they returned to their native mountains, sought the camp of their Chief, told him all, and have ever since been on the war path—after Yankee scalps.” Col Thomas himself had always sought to pacify the Unionist. It was his “desire to reconcile the people and to make friends”, and that “good treatment would win them over, but harsh means would drive them to the federal army”. This is in stark difference to how the federals behaved toward loyal southerners. Stringfield, for his sake, believed Col. Thomas acted with much wisdom but his “excess of kindness goes too far”, although he is a “true Southerner”.

Following the war Stringfield returned to his home in Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, but the Unionist bitterness in that area convinced him to sell the estate and moved to North Carolina. In 1871 he married Col Thomas’ sister-in-law, Miss Maria M. Love. Due to Col Thomas’ failing health he assisted in helping his wife and the raising of the Thomas children. While briefly serving as an aid to Gen. Robert B. Vance, who was serving in Congress, he spent the bulk of the remaining years of his life in Waynesville, NC running the White Sulphur Springs Hotel. Waynesville was also the site of the last skirmish of the Civil War (east of the Mississippi) where Thomas command defeated federal troops under Lieutenant Colonel William C. Bartlett, yet surrendered to them because they didn’t know the war was over (since they were included in Lee surrender at Appomattox).

Stringfield’s greatest love was the history of the war and the welfare of its veterans. He maintained close ties with the Cherokees. Stringfield would say, “All the old and many young Indians know myself and wife. Ours is the only house around here where they can stay all night. We frequently have eight or ten of them.” In front of his house, near the spring was a small hill. Frequently the Indians and Stringfield would sit out on that hill, so it has been called, “Indian mound” and reportedly it is still there today. Stringfield was the last officer of the Thomas’ Legion to pass away, on March 6, 1923. He and wife are buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Waynesville, N.C. They had seven children. His last known grandchild died in the 2011.

Sources:

Storm In the Mountains: Thomas’ Confederate Legion of Cherokee Indians and Mountaineers., by Vernon H. Crow. Press of the Museum of the Cherokee Indian; Cherokee, North Carolina; 1982.

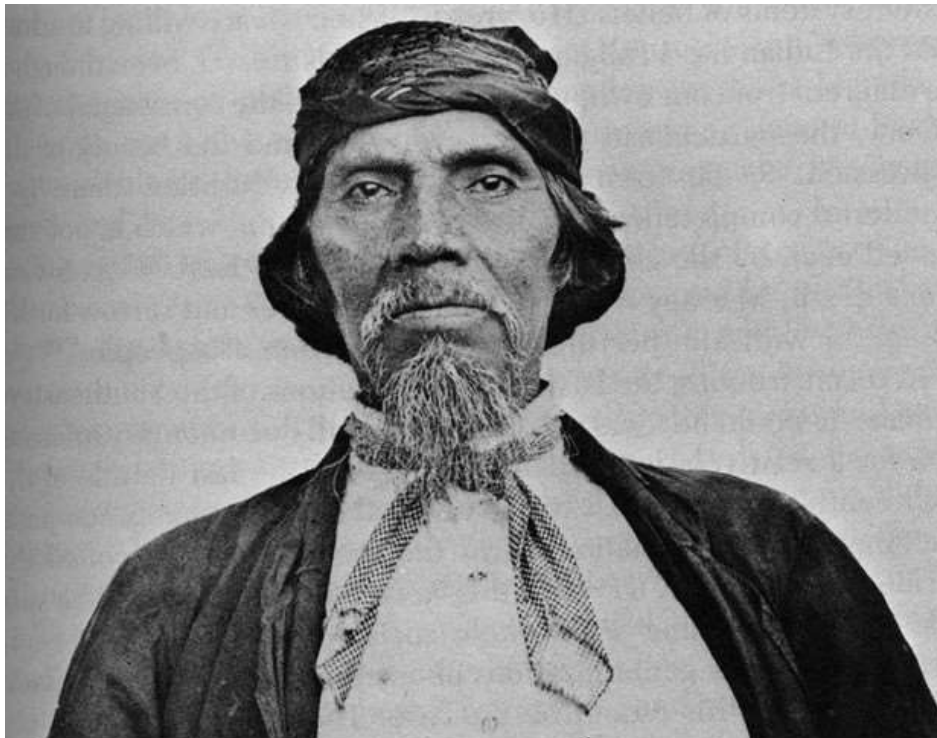
Confederate Colonel and Cherokee Chief: The Life of William Holland Thomas, by Godbold and Russell; University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tenn.; 1990.

Williams, 300 Years of Leadership in America: A History of the Descendants of John Williams of Llangollen, Wales. By Lewis Lanier Williams; Panther Creek Publishing, Lewisville, NC; 1997 and supplement 2012.

The Book of Kings, The King Family Contribution to the History of Bristol, Tennessee/Virginia. by V. N. Phillips; OvertheMountain Press; 1999.



Lt. Col. Wm W. Stringfield standing at extreme left. L to R standing: Jno. Jassan, "Wild Cat" (Cah hah), Standing Wolf Sequoyah; Jo Lowen; "Beat. Slo-Nee-Ta"; "Sou-a-tee-Owl (Swateh); "Nick-O-demus" (Nicojack); Jno. Jackson; Jim Keg (Santoney). Middle row: first man identified as Jno. Greybeard. The rest are unidentified. The younger white man in the front row is likely a son of a veteran.



**Confederate Soldier Sgt. Swimmer (Ayunini),
Keeper of Cherokee tradition, never learned
English. Co A, Thomas Legion, CSA. 1835-1899**

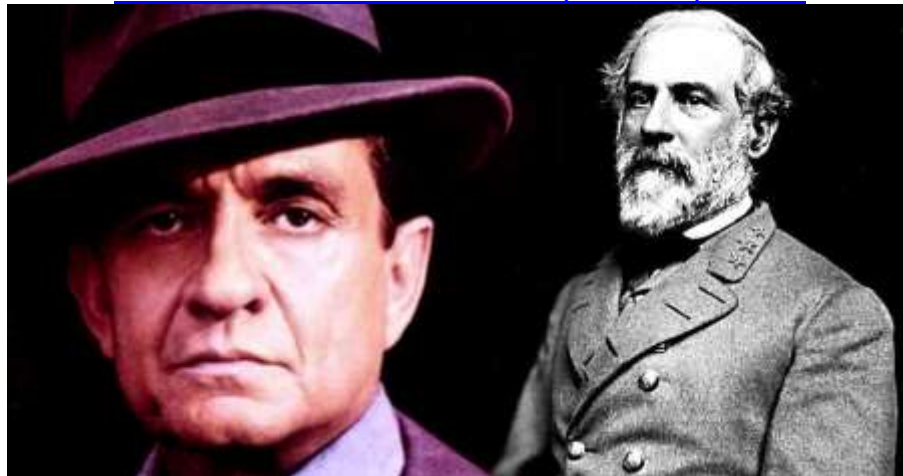
*The South wants independence,
the North wants empire.*

The London Times, May 7, 1861



Confederate Col. William H. Thomas, adopted by Cherokee chief, Yonaguska, as a boy. Becomes Indian agent and only white man to be chief for the eastern band of Cherokee. His unwavering support for tribe, enables him to obtain an exemption from removal. As a personal friend of Jefferson Davis, he is given special protection as a combined civil and military official. He uses his own money to feed the tribe during the war. He is a lifetime advocate for the Cherokee, stating, "*The Indians are as much entitled to their rights as I am to mine.*" (1805-1893)

[God Bless Robert E. Lee by Johnny Cash](#)



<https://youtu.be/xvIU6VQAWpo>

Historical Tidbits from Newspapers:

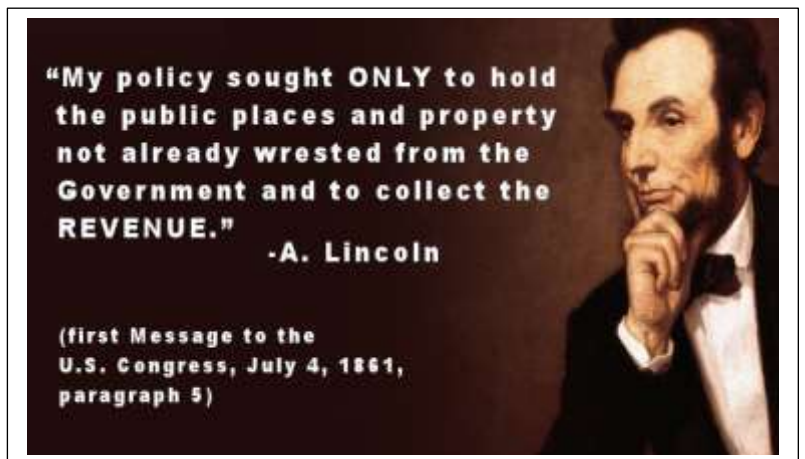
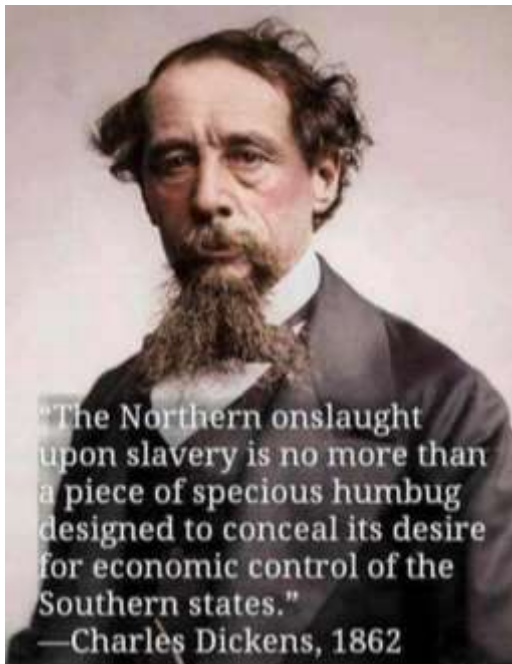
June 8, 1863, St. Louis, Mo. Reprint from Shannon County Democrat, Winona, Mo; June 27, 1863.

Surgeon W. S. Wright of the Confederate army was found concealed in a house in St. Louis with Confederate mail, morphine, quinine and gold lace in his possession, and was tried as a spy and sentenced to be shot.

Crime Increases in St. Louis

"Crime still continues to increase at St. Louis. Our Special dispatch contains accounts of assault upon and robbery of a merchant tailor; a list of horses and wagons stolen; the conveyance of a murderer to prison, and his narrow escape from lynch vengeance; and the stealing of a lot of mules from Benton Barracks."

--Chicago Tribune (Chicago, Illinois) · Mon, Nov 27, 1865



Words of a Union Veteran About His Former Confederate Foes



"Confederate soldiers were gallant
...hardfighters... I pity the Americans
who cannot be proud of their valor
and endurance...I do not hesitate
to acknowledge that their valor
is part of the common heritage
of the whole country."

-Col. David F. Pugh,
Commander of the GAR
Address at Camp Chase Confederate Memorial
June 7, 1902

Sought Safety under flag of Queen Victoria
Reign of Terror in the North

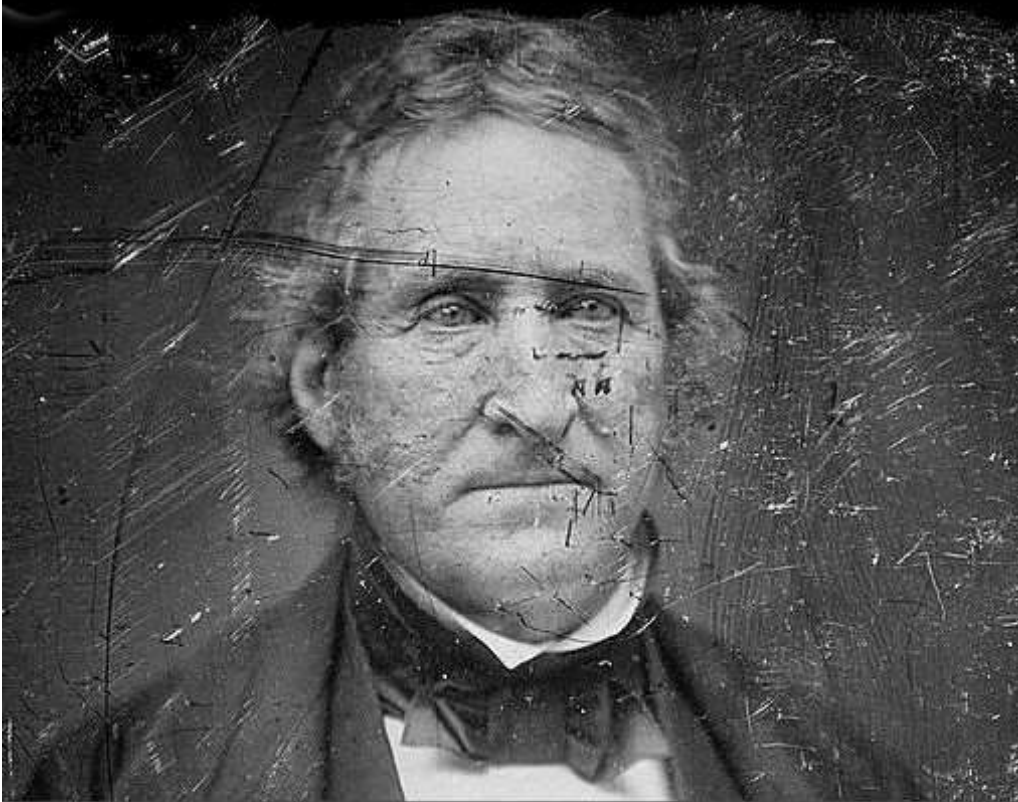
A REIGN OF TERROR.—The New York Day Book of the 6th inst., copies from the Toronto, Canada, *Leader*, a letter from P. F. Loveridge, late publisher of the Troy, N. Y. *Morning News*, in which Mr. Loveridge sets forth the losses, indignities and mob violences to which he was subjected and by means of which he has been driven into exile; separated from his family; his business broken up, and his life barely left him.

His crime has not been that he is a secessionist, for he avows himself a loyal citizen of the United States. But he was opposed to civil war—to coercion. He felt that no real union could be maintained by brute force. His offending had this extent—no more. Mr. Loveridge was and is a Northern man; a native of New York, a national Democrat. He advocated as "The Free Platform—PEACE!"

In another column he had a displayed heading which read, "The Republican Civil War;" "A Reign of Terror Commenced;" etc. This was after the affair at Fort Sumter, when all the Republican Papers and Politicians were calling for "Blood." On the 18th April he was visited by a vigilance committee, pursued by a mob, beaten, buffeted and driven off, not allowed to settle his business, remove his wife and child, or even return to close his own doors. His life was not safe until he had left the United States and placed himself under the protection of Queen Victoria's flag.

Mr. Loveridge is not a solitary example of this Republican terrorism. Mr. Cyrus Thayer, of Schenectady, has also been threatened and warned off. The North is on the eve, if not in the midst, of a terrible social revolution, which they will have more cause to regret than we will.

**Sen. Thomas Hart Benton,
Missouri (1782 -1858)**



"Under Federal Legislation, the exports of the South have been the basis of the Federal Revenue. Virginia, the two Carolina's, and Georgia, may be said to defray three fourths of the annual expense of supporting the Federal Government; and of this great sum, annually furnished by them, nothing or next to nothing is returned of Government expenditures and that expenditure flows in an opposite direction -- it flows north, in one uniform, uninterrupted and perennial stream."

"This is the reason why wealth disappears from the South and rises up in the North. Federal Legislation does this."

News Flash!

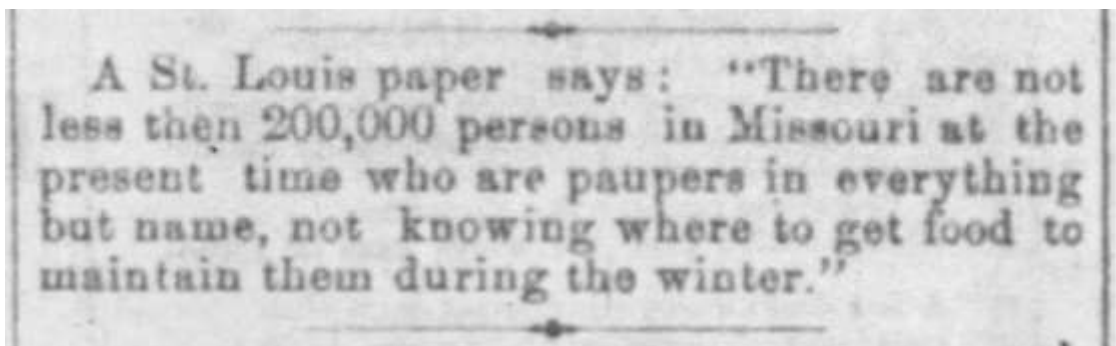
Plundering the
South
of its wealth!

Strange Developments From the Weekly Herald and Tribune (St. Joseph, Missouri) · Thu, Apr 23, 1863

A Military Court of Inquiry is a strange affair. One is now being held in St. Louis, and its revelations are decidedly interesting. Almost every man who testifies before the court enlightens that august body marvelously on the cotton trade. It seems that our officers are using the army, not so much for putting down the rebellion, as for putting up the price of cotton. They care less to rout the enemy than to put seventy-five cent cotton on the route to St. Louis. Soldiers are paid by the people—who are taxed enormously—to fight rebels, but superior officers compel them to labor that they become rich. When will this thing cease? Where will it stop?

Rome was corrupt. She became as ripe for the earth that she decayed before finally falling, but no Roman was suffered to live, who attempted to steal one half as much from his government as Federal officers are daily etching from theirs. We tremble for the fate of a nation filled with such men as are today operating in the Mississippi Valley. While the laborer is devoting a goodly portion of his hard-earned wages to the support of the Government, in this her day of need, the shoulder-strapped gentry lounge in the shade and order the common soldier to turn aside from their legitimate duties, and work for their peculiarly advancement.

No nation deserves liberty which has been thus corrupt and no nation will prosper till such practices are abandoned, and the people return to honesty and industry. Were there ten thousand cotton bales in the rear of Vicksburg attainable only by silencing every gun in those rebel fortifications. Vicksburg would be ours within a week. Certainly, men who thus prostitute their time and talents, who are recreant to the high trust confided to them, who prove false to their duty, their country and their God, do not desire a cessation of hostilities so long as present opportunities for gain are before them. With an army composed of such warriors, the war would last a century. Weed out the thieves and let this war be a war solely for the Union.



The Rock Island Argus (Rock Island, Illinois) · Mon, Nov 28, 1864

St. Louis “Broadway Bank” Robbed by a Union Soldier, Aided by a Squad of Wisconsin Soldiers, 1862.

By Scott Williams

The reports are that Sergeant Charles W. Redman, Co H, Third Missouri Volunteers, arrived from Rolla in charge of Confederate prisoners from the Battle of Pea Ridge. However, Redman hatched a daring plan depicting a much greater love of money than a love for the Union.

Redman, under the alias of Sgt Reed, approached the Provost Guard Headquarters of Maj. McConnell on 6th street, near Morgan. He presented an order, allegedly signed by Provost Marshal H. M. Leighton, ordering for a detail six soldiers to accompany Sgt. Reed on an important matter. Maj. McConnell suspected an error or a forgery, so ordered him accompanied by a soldier to another Provost Marshal Office. On the way there, Sgt Reed slipped away in a crowd. On another day, when Maj. McConnell was not on duty, Sgt. Redman tried again with a Lt. Ashton. Lt. Ashton considered the order, irregular, and simply denied granting the request. He was not aware of the earlier attempt, so did not order any arrest.

Not to be outdone, Redman proceeded to Benton Barracks, and although he abandoned the written order, approached the quarters of the 17th Wisconsin Infantry giving the order verbally to Capt. Southworth of Company G. While still using the alias Sgt. Reed, he said that “Gen. Halleck had sent him to obtain a detail of eight men, to be immediately placed in his command” for the execution of the order. The Captain complied, so “Sgt. Reed” and squad moved down Grand avenue to Morgan Street and Broadway to the G. S. Hammer & Co. Banking house (alias “Broadway Bank”, between Cherry and Washington Streets on the east side of Broadway.) The bank was only occupied by Mr. Hammer. When Redman entered the bank, he declared to Hammer that Gen. Halleck ordered his arrest. Hammer asked why he was being arrested, but Redman stated, “he didn’t know”. Hammer requested to place the money inside the safe before he departed but Reed said “he must leave the money as it was.” Mr. Hammer snatched a bag of gold and pile of bills and threw them in a small safe and slammed it closed, locking it. He also attempted to close the remaining doors inside the vault but was stopped by the threat of a bayonet. He then surrendered the key and Redman allowed him to secure the vault. Redman ordered the other soldiers to take the prisoner to Broadway Garden where Hammer could be put under guard. With only one soldier guarding the entrance, Reed attempted to reopen the safe and vault with the key. He could not open them, so he requested the guard at the door to retrieve Mr. Hammer.

After a half of an hour the squad returned with Mr. Hammer, who complied with opening the safe but Redman nervously overlooked having the vault opened. Hammer was again dismissed under guard to be confined in locked caboose. From the bank Redman was able to steal several stacks of bills, large quantity of gold and silver, plus stacked half-dollar coinage. This amounted to \$2,289.10 in 1862 U.S. dollars. For his escape Redman was able to change to civilian clothes at a nearby restaurant run by Henry Miller and Thomas True. That evening

Redman did not attempt to escape St. Louis but instead spent the evening purchasing fine clothes, taking a “Cyprian” (prostitute) to the theatre and spending the night at Maggie Saunders place (on Seventh street).

Although spectators were gathering outside the bank, the awareness of the robbery did not surface until the arrival of Mr. Hammer’s business partner, a Mr. Stryker. The United States Police Captain Tunnecliff ran the investigation. He was able to determine Sgt. Reed’s real identity, Charles W. Redman, shows he was **only fifteen year old** when he enlisted in the Army, and whose father lived near the “Six Mile House on the Bellefontaine road” in St. Louis. With his portrait, the detectives proceeded to hunt him down. A detective, Samuel L. Jones, spotted Redman jumping on board a train just as it was taking off in the direction of Alton and Chicago. Redman was apprehended in Alton and returned to St. Louis. Henry Miller and Thomas True of the nearby restaurant were arrested as conspirators. They were in possession of some of the stolen money. Captain Southworth (17th Wisconsin Infantry) at Benton Barracks was also arrested but for “violation of military rules in sending a detail with Redman upon his verbal statement merely.”

Military Service records: Indicates Sgt. Redman was not a sergeant but only a private. He enlisted March 4th, 1862 St. Louis, Mo. and deserted by March 22nd, 1862. He claimed to be 19 years of age. An affidavit was signed by a “George W. Redman” listed as “parent” that he was 19 years, dated March 5th, 1862. After his arrest he was delivered over to civil authorities and referred to a “parenting attorney.” His physical description: gray eyes, brown hair, 5’ 5” heavy set, squints, talks in a stuttering manner, 120 to 125lbs, appears to be 18 to 21, brags and frequents whore houses. A couple soldiers testified he came in with Pea Ridge prisoners from Rolla March 20th. Col. Bonneville sent him to Rolla from Benton Barracks. He was part of a twenty-five-man detail under Lt Cutter to escort rebel prisoners to St. Louis. In St. Louis he deserted and began his criminal activity.

The 1860 census records a George W. and Elizabeth Redman as living in St. Louis township with Carondelet post office. A son “Charles Redman” is listed as 13 years old. The father, Missouri born, age 35 is a blacksmith. From Redman family records, the family came from the St. Ferdinand township, the father being George Washington Redman. There is no record what ever became of the son.

It was my hope when I first heard about this story that this may have been some sort of daring Confederate plot. Of course, that would have had a noble motivation rather instead of the depravity involved as I learned of the details. For whatever this story is worth, now you know about the Broadway Bank robbery!

Sources:

St. Louis Democrat, 29 March, 1862

The Buffalo Commercial (Buffalo, New York) · Wed, Apr 2, 1862

From St. Louis.

An extract from a private letter from St. Louis, dated August 24th, 1861, says:

Things are as bad as ever here. Men are being arrested daily, and judged and consigned to the House of Labor, and imprisoned. Christian Pull's was arrested this morning and sentenced to thirty days labor.

Brownlee is preparing to leave with his family, under the sentence to leave the State in four days.

The New York News is still coming, but it will be stopped. The Louisville Courier is cut off. All the news we get is what is picked up from persons traveling through the country. Gen. Fremont is making formidable arrangements around this city, digging intrenchments and building fortifications around the Fair Grounds and the Lafayette Park, the latter eternally ruined, the grove killed, and the trees ruined.

The Louisville Daily Courier (Louisville, Kentucky) · Tue, Aug 27, 1861

The Provost Marshall prohibits all persons within the limits of the city and county of St. Louis, departing therefrom without permits from his office. All ferry, steamboat, and railway officers and agents, and all other carriers of passengers are forbidden to sell or transfer any ticket entitling the holder to go beyond the limits of the county, to any person not exhibiting a permit from the Marshal.

Vermont Journal (Windsor, Vermont) · Sat, Sep 14, 1861

Army Comrades Meet.

W. E. Rader of Albany last week enjoyed a visit from his old army comrade, F. M. Joiner of Bluff City, Kan., whom he had not seen for over forty years. Mr. Rader and Mr. Joiner were in the Confederate service with Jackson's Missouri troops at Springfield, and were with General Price's army when it was driven over into Arkansas by the Federal forces in 1862. Their term of service expiring with the Missouri troops they went east and Mr. Joiner enlisted in a Tennessee Confederate regiment, while Mr. Rader enlisted in a Virginia regiment and served to the end of the war. Of course they both enjoyed the meeting last week, and the recounting of reminiscences of the days when as young men they were soldiering for "the lost cause."

The Albany Capital (Albany, Gentry, Missouri) · 1 Dec 1910

The Hon. B. Frank McDaniel, who was born in Saline county and lived there until a year ago, died recently in St. Louis. Though only 48 years old he had made a bright name for himself as a lawyer and politician. During the war he served in Price's army and in 1876-78 he represented his county in the legislature. He was also a member of the committee appointed to revise the statutes in 1879.

Cassville Republican (Cassville, Missouri) · 6 May 1897

Confederate Treasure Found.

It is stated that Wilkes county, Ga. is in great excitement over the discovery of Confederate treasure. During a storm a few days ago, a small oak tree was blown down about nine miles from Washington. Mr. John Frank, while riding by, saw something shining, and examined the roots of the tree. In the hole left by the tree he found almost a peck of gold and a large quantity of jewels and precious stones. Among the latter were diamonds, rubies and pearls and many pieces of exquisite workmanship, the value of which has been placed by several connoisseurs at \$50,000. The belief expressed by all who have seen the treasure is that it is a part of the lot lost by the Confederate Cabinet during its flight through that section, as the road upon which this treasure was found is the same upon which the Confederates retreated. It is supposed that the person who secured this portion of the treasure, being unable to carry it off in safety, hid it for security, and either died a natural death or was killed soon after, and that consequently the treasure was never unearthed. The great quantity of jewels and precious stones pawned by ladies of the Confederacy for the benefit of the cause, suggests that it must have been the contents of the mysterious jewel box entrusted to Mrs. Moss and taken from her shortly afterwards by a stranger while retreating through the country.

Feel free to print a copy to give to a friend.

