

Subj File: Robert A Smith

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TWO BROTHERS SERVE THE SOUTH

By

William E. Melton

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Stories of immigrants have always been interesting. The courage with which they forsake their homes, the hope which they have for a brighter and better future in their adopted land, and the fortitude with which they meet the problems and perplexities of a new way of life move us to a deep respect and admiration for them. Because of the Southern plantation system and the institution of slavery, most immigrants went to the North since it was almost impossible for them to compete against the slave labor force. It is about these immigrants who worked in the growing industries of the North and especially about those who moved up through the ranks finding success and wealth at the top that we hear and read much. There is little said or written of the immigrants who did come to the South. The purpose of this paper is to tell specifically about two of those who did come South and of their devotion and loyalty toward their new homeland.

To the union of James Smith, an Edinburgh shawl merchant of the early 19th century, and his wife Ann Preston there were born eleven children. Of these, five came to make their homes in Jackson, Mississippi, two are buried there, and the descendants of two make their homes in America now. It is easily understandable that the support of a family of such large proportions would be very difficult. Thus it is not difficult to see why James, second child and oldest son of the family made up his mind, at the age of 16, to seek his own way in the world. Young James' friend, Stephen Wellstood, who with his parents had emigrated to New York only a few years before, helped to influence him in his decision to come to the New World. James' parents were naturally rather unwilling for their sixteen year old son to go so far away, but, showing a trait of character which remained with him all through his life, he had made up his mind in the matter and would not be changed. Despite the fact that four other would-be fellow adventurers turned back at the first obstacle, the walk from Edinburgh to the port of Greenock, James walked on alone and there succeeded in securing passage on a ship to

America. The year was 1832 when he arrived in New York and obtained a situation as an indentured apprentice to a metal worker, Stephen Wallsted acting as his guardian.

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After the period of apprenticeship in New York and a period of work of the same type under a manufacturer in New Orleans, James came to Jackson, Mississippi, in the middle 1830's when he was barely 20 years old. Putting into practice the trade which he had learned, James set up a small tinware and house furnishing business where he manufactured his own products and sold those articles he imported. Shrewd and practical, James continued to expand his business and built up during his twenty year's residence in Jackson a considerable fortune for an artisan in those days. His business occupied a three-story building in what is now the 200 block of South State Street where he sold among other things the following: cooking and warming stoves and ranges, his own "Miss Leslie Cooking Stove", tables and kitchen furniture, tinware, wholesale and retail, and cooking utensils, parlor and kitchen fire irons, fire-dogs, and brass and irons and fenders, toilet ware in "Setts"---sitz baths, sponge baths, plunge baths, and shower baths, fine table cutlery and BRITANNIA ware imported direct from Sheffield, plated tea pots, coffee pots, fruit baskets, etc., plated spoons and forks, the new, patent, French porcelain, self-acting coffee machine, planished dish covers, tea and coffee urns, chaffing dishes, oyster dishes, etc., camphene, phosgene, and fluid lamps and gas, metal roofing and gutters, wooden ware, and willow ware. In his early career in Jackson he was noted for his fidelity to every trust committed him as a citizen, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Noted as an unpretending and plain man, but at the same time as one of nature's noblemen, he was also known for the quality of looking ahead and providing against contingencies before they happened.¹

In 1841, for the first time since he had left, James returned to Scot-

1. Letter from E.M. Avery (Memphis) to C. H. Manship (Jackson), April 13, 1886, quoted in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown.

land where he married his childhood sweetheart Anne Wells Brown with whom he returned to America in the same year. For about twelve years they lived in Jackson, but because of his wife's ill health due to the enervating climate of the Southern states, the fact that Jackson in that day of general cotton planting was too small for a mechanical business in which he considered his experience entitled him to achieve a wider success, and the possibilities he foresaw for the manufacture of stoves in his homeland, he transferred his manufacturing business to Glasgow in 1854 leaving his brother Robert, twenty years his junior, in charge of the store in Jackson. "That his foresight was shrewd and accurate subsequent events have proved".² Setting up his foundries at Bonnybridge, eighteen miles from Edinburgh he went into partnership with his old friend Stephen Wellstood who came home from New York to join in the venture under the firm name of Smith and Wellstood. In 1860 the two men joined with Mr. George Ure, the manufacturing partner of a foundry which supplied Smith and Wellstood with parts, to found the Columbian Works. A Scottish newspaper credits Mr. Smith with the introduction of the American stove to Great Britain in the following sentence: "The American portable form of domestic cooking and warming apparatus had, up to this time when the manufacture of these articles was founded in this country by Mr. Smith, been almost wholly unknown in Great Britain".³ The manufactured articles Smith and his associates sold found a ready market as is evidenced by the fact that auxiliary warehouses were established in Glasgow, Dublin, London, and Alexandria, Egypt. Smith's stoves were sold all through the British Empire and in 1857 his firm received large contracts to supply the British army in the Crimea. The business that James Smith began in the small country town of Jackson over 100 years ago continues today under the name Smith and Wellstood in the manufacture and sales of stoves and other metal articles.

2. Inauguration of the Wellstood Club (Souvenir Bulletin), Bonnybridge, Scotland, December, 1923.

3. "Death of Mr. James Smith", Falkirk Herald and Lithgow Journal, (Scotland), April 17, 1886; typewritten copy in author's possession.

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From his manufacturing business Mr. Smith made an estimated fortune of \$15,000,000. He lost \$75,000 in the failure of the City Bank of Glasgow which amount was his share in satisfying the depositors by the trustees of the bank.. Rated as one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of Scotland, he was interested in civic affairs and in his employees for whom he erected a Literary Hall and Library in 1863. He provided books for the public schools and established night schools for his workers. Very charitable, Mr. Smith was generous to his church, the Presbyterian, both in Scotland and in Jackson.

Though in Scotland during the time of the Civil War, his sympathies were strongly with the South. He felt that the integrity of the country had been assailed and that what had been done (i.e. secession and war) was proper.⁴ At the time of the war Mr. Smith's brother previously mentioned and two sisters, Herriet (Mrs. Charles Dudley) and Jane (Mrs. George Dobson) lived in Jackson. From Scotland Mr. Smith furnished at his own expense arms and ammunition for the Confederacy, and, though there is no definite record of how much he contributed in this way, it is known that before the blockade was established he sent to Jackson a six-pounder cannon, the first rifled cannon furnished from abroad,⁵ and twenty-five Belgian rifles. He also equipped a company of Mississippi troops with rifles. He invested in Confederate bonds and, as a forceful writer, defended the Southern cause through the Scottish press. Mr. Smith was a close friend of President Jefferson Davis who when in Scotland about 1870 visited twice in the Smith home. Mr. Smith's devotion to the Confederacy never faltered even in the darkest hours of the war.⁶ Though he heard of the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg on the same day, he immediately paid up in a lump his Confederate loan subscription.⁷

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4. "James Smith of Glasgow", New Orleans Picayune, 1884 (about September).
5. "A Notable Visitor", a Jackson, Miss., newspaper clipping in possession of author, name, unknow, date about 1883.
6. Avery, op. cit.
7. Letter from James Smith (Glasgow) to E. M. Avery (Memphis), 1864, quoted by Avery, op. cit.

POWER
PUISSANCE
OVERHEAT
SURCHAUFFE

The exact amount he lost on Confederate Loans is not known, but the amount we can feel sure because of his ardent support of the South must have been large. In writing to a friend of the defeat of the Confederacy Mr. Smith said the following:

...we may see now! that had the South in the first or second year of the conflict, when her arms were so successfully vindicating her will and her right to govern herself, had she there, while the world was gazing in wonder and admiration of her prowess, and she commanding the spontaneous, active, material sympathy of Britain and France, had the South initiated an immediate or even partial or prospective measure of freedom for the Negro race, that sympathy would have quickly culminated in her full recognition by all Europe. We may see now that had the South after the telling victory of "Bull Run" moved actively forward upon the Federal Capital the Northern power would have been utterly demolished, or had Grierson been better watched in his passage through Mississippi, the disaster, following and ending in the fall of Vicksburg, would have been averted, or had the council meeting near Atlanta that set aside that able circumspect man Joe Johnston never been held, the cause might still have been hopeful, thus might we go on "after the facts", pointing at apparent blunders of policy but at best judging without "all the facts".

We do not know, but, that man of nerve and patriotism, The President, was as anxious as any for the South to magnanimously show the world that the particular mode of taking care of the "subject race" was secondarily to the great effort of separation from a people who were bent upon demolishing every right, but that short of assuming the dictatorship, the task of procuring the approval of each and all the Separate States to a measure of the kind was too herculean for him or his cabinet. We do not know but that Beauregard and Johnston after "Bull Run" found themselves without even harness and running gear to take them the short distance of Washington tempting as was the moment; and so we may go on finding great and disastrous errors of omission or commission and in the next thought find extenuating if not vindictory qualifications to our regretful judgment; so, we must with reverence, whether in view of the loss of our cause or the loss of my dear brother bow to the will of God who in the final consummation justifies the right.

James Smith's younger brother Robert, manager of the Jackson store, was no less an ardent supporter of the Confederacy. Several years before the actual outbreak of war he was instrumental in organizing a volunteer company to whose proficiency in drill he applied himself with unwavering devotion.⁹ Beginning as a private he worked his way up to the rank of Captain, and, succeeding to the command of this company, he was retained by

8. Letter from James Smith (Glasgow) to unknown addressee, date unknown (about 1867), MSS. in author's possession.

9. Tribute of Respect (to Col. Robert A. Smith) by Jackson Fire Company, No. 1, shortly after October 15, 1862.

unanimous vote of his men when they transferred to the Confederate service. Under the requisition of the Confederate Government for 1500 infantry to serve for one year at Pensacola, Florida, the volunteers under Captain Smith left home on March 26, 1861. At Pensacola, twenty two companies having arrived, two regiments were organized, the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi, Smith being promoted to the rank of Colonel and placed in charge of the Tenth. At Pensacola the Tenth Regiment participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Pickens, the Federal Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, and Fort McRae. Performing other routine duties at Pensacola until the expiration of the twelve month period, the 55 men of the original company "D" which Col. Smith had organized in Jackson re-enlisted in the service. After a furlough the men of Company "D" reported to Corinth where the Tenth Regiment was reorganized joining the Army of Mississippi then being formed by General Albert Sidney Johnston. The Tenth took an important part in the battle of Shiloh, Col. Smith as commander exposing himself to the greatest danger but escaping unharmed.

It was, however, in the battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, that the regiment met its greatest glory and tragedy and Col. Smith made the supreme sacrifice for the South. Col. Smith's immediate superior officer in this battle was Brigade Commander Brigadier General James R. Chalmers who apparently thought that an attack on Fort Craig at Munfordville would be an easy victory. Capt. E. T. Sykes of Company K of the Tenth Regiment attributes Chalmers' eagerness to capture the fort and Federal works to the "hope and expectancy, by coup de maitre, of winning promotion cost what it may in the loss of men".¹⁰ Sykes further adds that all concerned believed this to be Chalmers' motive. Chalmers, however, in his army reports states that he felt that it was his "duty" to make the attempt on the fort, an attempt

10. E. T. Sykes, "An Incident In the Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, September 14, 1862", Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, IX, 15-23, Oxford, Miss., 1906. Hereafter this will be referred to as PMHS.

which he believed would succeed.¹¹⁷ He attempts to remove any blame from himself in his reports: SUBJECT FILE

The information upon which I made the attack deceived me completely as to the number of the enemy, the strength of their works, and possibility of their being re-enforced. I was told that they had from 1200 to 1800 men, that no re-enforcements could possibly reach them,¹² and was led to believe that their works were nothing more than rifle pits, and they perhaps unfinished, which could be taken by a bold dash with an infantry force, when in truth they had not less than 2500 men;¹³ their works were extensive and complete and mounted with heavier guns than I had, and I am credibly informed that on Saturday they received a re-enforcement of 200 men, and during that night or early on yesterday morning a regiment of 500 old troops...arrived.

It is due to Col. Scott, Louisiana Cavalry, from whom I received my information, to say that he was himself misled as to the strength and disposition of the enemy by the fact that on Saturday night, when he demanded the surrender of the fort, the commander answered that he could not surrender to a cavalry brigade, leaving the inference to be drawn that if he had been supported by an infantry force they would have surrendered to it. I do not understand how he was deceived as to the possibility of re-enforcements coming to them.¹⁴

He also states in his reports that the following things which occurred when the battle started caused him to believe the enemy weak: 1) the retreat of two or three enemy regiments before a battalion of Confederate sharpshooters, 2) a great fire from behind the Federal works which was thought to be from the bridge over which the Federal troops might have retreated (but was only the burning of a church), and 3) the refusal of the Union artillery to reply to the Confederates until the Confederates were within just a few hundred yards of them.¹⁵

That Chalmers was not entirely ignorant of conditions in the fort is brought out in his own report where he states that citizens told him that the works were stronger than "I had at first been led to believe; but was

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11. Gen James R. Chalmers, army report, War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 972, This will hereafter be referred to as WR.
 12. In another army report Chalmers states that Scott told him all the troops were raw and that the railroad and telegraph communications had been destroyed in the rear. See WR, p. 974.
 13. According to Capt. Sykes, the aggregate force of Federal soldiers was 2122, many of whom were "seasoned troops of the veteran type".
 14. Chalmers, WR, p. 972.
 15. loc. cit.

unable to obtain any definite or clear description of them, and the foggy nature of the morning prevented me from making any satisfactory reconnaissance."¹⁶ Capt. Sykes brings out in his account that the attack was made by Chambers "without orders from, or information first furnished his commanding officer..."¹⁷ who in this case was General Braxton Bragg. Bragg, too, makes this fact clear:

The attack was unauthorized and injudicious, but the conduct of the troops and commanders in action reflects credit on both, and adds but another proof to the many of their distinguished gallantry.¹⁸

Col Smith's adjutant, Capt. D. A. Campbell, Jr., adds this comment to those of the others:

That battle was entirely out of place and could be styled a murder, a friend of mine says. I was too light on General Chalmers [i.e. in his account of the battle]; I did not think it advisable to deal harshly with any.

Napoleon never killed Marshall Neigh it is said because of envy. Col Smith was a sacrifice but for what reason we are left to conjecture.¹⁹

In another place Capt. Campbell says---

This battle...by many is considered one of the most uncalled for. I am prone to charge some blame but exactly where to place it I am not certain....I think the nature of the ground should have been better understood by those in authority.²⁰

The belief and tradition in the family of Col. Smith has always been that General Chalmers, fearing Smith's promotion to a higher rank, planned the battle with the express hope that Col. Smith would lose his life.²¹ General Braxton Bragg confirmed the fact that Smith was in line for promotion in a letter to one of the Colonel's relatives: "To me his loss was severe, for I had looked to him for support in a much higher and extended command."²²

16. *ibid.*, p. 974.

17. Sykes, *PMHS*.

18. General Braxton Bragg, quoted by Sykes, *PMHS*.

19. Letter from D. A. Campbell, Jr. (Vicksburg) to C. L. Gaston (Jackson), August 15, 1884, *ms.* in author's possession.

20. D. A. Campbell, Jr., "Recollections of the Battle of Mumfordsville", Jackson, Miss., *Clarion*, June 4, 1884. Hereafter abbreviated *RBM*.

21. Related to author by Mrs. G. W. May, Jackson, Miss., May 6, 1950.

22. Letter from General Braxton Bragg (New Orleans) to Mr. C. L. Gaston (Jackson), January 22, 1868, quoted in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown.

The story of this great military blunder is full of interesting and vivid details. General Chalmers in his army report gives a description of the Federal works at Manfordville. Located on a ridge with the Confederate forces before them and the Green River behind them, the Northern entrenchments were in three distinct parts. On the right there was a large rifle-pit range capable of holding 3000 men on the bluff of a lofty bank over the river. One hundred yards to the left of this was a rifle-pit capable of holding one regiment, and on the left, on higher ground the principal work, a regular bastion earthwork capable of holding 300 men. The passages between these works were protected from Confederate fire by the nature of the ground. The whole work protected the railroad bridge over Green River.

On the left flank of the Confederate forces General Chalmers placed Col. Smith's Tenth Mississippi Regiment, on the right the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, and in between them the Seventh, Ninth, and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments. The battle began about five o'clock on Sunday morning, September 14, 1862. At the time the Tenth Regiment had gotten into position Capt. Watt L. Strickland of the Brigade staff rode up hastily and said: "Colonel! the General orders you to charge." After indicating the danger and hazard of the enterprise, Col. Smith replied in substance: "To charge now before the right is ready will draw upon me the concentrated fire of the enemy. Will I not be too soon?" "No," replied Strickland, "the general says charge now," to which Col. Smith replied, "The duty is mine, but the responsibility belongs elsewhere."²³

General Chalmers again in two reports attempts to rid himself of any responsibility in ordering the attack by saying that Col. Smith was instructed "to move with the Tenth Mississippi Regiment to the banks of the river and to advance up it toward the fort as near as possible, and if he saw a favorable opportunity to storm them."²⁴

23. Newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown (after 1862).
24. Chalmers, WR, p. 975

Captain Sykes says that the failure of the right wing to attack strongly was due to the fact that Col. Scott who had provided Gen. Chalmers with the information which led to the attack "took position and imprudently opened fire from an eminence several hundred yards distant, throwing shell among Walthall's men [i.e. the Twenty-Ninth Regiment], and causing them to retire."²⁵

Thus, unsupported, the Tenth Mississippi Regiment attacked. The troops were fresh, bouyant, and eager for a fight, this spirit pervading the file as well as the rank.²⁶ Capt. D. A. Campbell, Col. Smith's adjutant, describes the battle in the following account:

Our direction was, as we supposed, the whole way through an open field. Our starting point was from one hill and the fort was on another with a hollow intervening. Over this hollow hung a dense fog of smoke, which in a great measure obscured our way, but under cover of which we could better make the assault. This smoke concealed the sequel to our terrible disaster. In the middle of this hollow was a ravine which had on its banks some large beech and other thick limbed trees. These trees the enemy had cut down and felled with their tops in our direction, forming an almost impenetrable abbatis, which was unknown to us till we came immediately upon it. Up to this point we had charged with a yell and an unbroken line, and up to this time, too, the enemy had reserved their fire, when all at once they unlimbered their guns, and the carnage began, raining a perfect hail storm of shot and shell into our confused and disordered ranks. Our brave boys, with their characteristic and desperate heroism, threw themselves forward upon the brush and struggled to the front only to become more and more entangled. Some of them succeeded in getting through, but the great majority, realizing their precarious situation, found protection behind the logs and limbs of this timber.

The enemy knew better than we did, our position. As the smoke cleared away, their aim became more accurate, and the slaughter from then on was murderous... In our rear, as in front of us, their artillery from behind the walls of their fort swept the face of the earth, rendering it utterly out of the question for us to either go forward or retreat. We were like worms in hot embers. The time we were kept in this position seemed an age, but was really some two hours..."²⁷

A more complete description of the obstacles which faced the Confederates as they attacked is given by the previously mentioned Capt. Sykes, the commander of Company K of the Tenth Regiment:

²⁵. Sykes, PMHS.

²⁶. Campbell, REM.

²⁷. loc. cit.

The first obstacle was a worm fence of fresh-cut rails and built exceedingly high. This passed over, an entanglement of brush-heaps and grape-vines twisted among the branches of fallen trees was next encountered; these also successfully passed, sharpened limbs with points like needles to penetrate the clothes were next overcome, and then came the most difficult of all the works of obstruction, the strong and double lines of abbattis. Here the regiment hesitated, but not until the gallant Smith had fallen with a mortal wound. At the time he fell he had the colors of the regiment, having taken them from the hands of the wounded color bearer. During this charge the most incessant and galling fire of small arms were kept up by the enemy, and the reader will realize the extent of its severity when it is stated that twenty minutes time, besides the killed and great number wounded, every brush pile, the cut limbs, a patch of growing corn and other obstructions were all leveled with the ground. When the regiment hesitated at the line of sharpened stakes the command to shelter was passed among the men, and every man sought it in any small object that would form some protection, only to receive slight or death wounds...While the Tenth Regiment lay exposed in this terrible situation---no protection from the fire of the enemy and the burning sun---the Federals enjoyed their safety behind well-built trenches, their heads protected by head-logs, making it almost impossible to harm one of them unless a well-directed shot penetrated the space between the head-logs and the earth works. Nevertheless, fourteen were killed and wounded. The loss of the brigade in the three hours' engagement was forty killed and 211 wounded, including three field officers. The fight terminated by the Confederates sending in a flag of truce asking permission to carry off their dead and wounded. ²⁸

Col. Smith, whose rich voice could be distinctly heard in the din of battle, ²⁹ had successfully made his way through the great mass of obstacles and fell only a few yards in front of the enemy works. Brought back to his men, Col. Smith lay in excruciating pain. Observing his Colonel in such agony, Capt. Sykes, although knowing that Col. Smith did not drink, nevertheless offered him a bottle of brandy which he had that morning received from a Northern soldier during the truce. At first refusing the proffered brandy, Col. Smith finally consented, when he observed that it was of such benefit to him. ³⁰ Despite his own severe pain the Colonel, always interested in his men, sent his Adjutant, D. A. Campbell, Jr., a request for a list of the casualties. Adjutant Campbell says that this

28. Capt. E. T. Sykes, Address at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Col Robert A. Smith, Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 17, 1884, copy in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name unknown, date about late September 1884.

29. Campbell, RBM.

30. Sykes, PMHS.

"was a most natural request for him to make. He always wanted to know who suffered with him".³¹ Before, however, he could get the list to him, Col. Smith had fallen into the hand of the enemy. General Wilder of the Union forces had Col. Smith removed to a residence and ordered one of his surgeons to the bedside of the sufferer to alleviate as much pain as possible and render all aid in his power. The sentiment expressed by General Wilder, "A more gallant man never lived",³² was echoed by Adjutant Campbell in his statement, "He was certainly a true prototype of chivalrous character. He was of commanding appearance, and his presence always inspired an assuring influence. With us he was without a peer."³³ Col. Smith died a few days after he received his mortal wound.

Mrs. Charles Dudley, sister of Col. Robert Smith and James Smith, was an ardent supporter of the Confederacy also. In the spring following her brother's death in battle, Mrs. Dudley, accompanied by her young son, Charles, and another boy, Thomas Gailor, later to become Bishop of Tennessee, whom she took as far as Memphis where he was to visit, travelled from Jackson to the Kentucky battlefield where she recovered the body of her brother which was then buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Jackson after full military rights conducted on March 29, 1863 by the Rev. John Hunter from the First Presbyterian Church.³⁴

James Smith who in Scotland was doing his best to promote the Southern cause, was proud of his brother's valiant efforts and perpetuated him through the erection of monuments. He said of his brother: "The record was always good---unselfish devotion to duty and unflinching attachment to his command and the care of it."³⁵ Mr. Smith endeavored to do all that he could to carry

31. Campbell, REM.

32. "Col. Robert A. Smith", newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown (about late September 1864).

33. Campbell, REM.

34. Related to author by Mrs. George W. May, Jackson, Miss., May 6, 1950.

35. Letter from James Smith (Glasgow) to Maj. R. T. Sykes, (Columbus, Miss.). Nov. 12, 1863; copy in newspaper clipping in author's possession, name and date unknown, (but after Nov. 12, 1863).

down to posterity not only the name and deeds of his brother but also the honor and glory of those who died for the land they loved.³⁶

In 1863, Mr. Smith had erected in Dean Cemetery in Glasgow an obelish of Italian Marble in memory of his brother. ~~Because~~ of military restrictions imposed during the era of Reconstruction the citizens of Jackson were prevented from erecting over their hero's grave a suitable monument, and so in their name James Smith had an exact copy of the monument in Dean Cemetery (this one, however, of Scotch granite) made in Scotland and sent it to Jackson where it today stands over Col. Smith's resting place. This monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on February 25, 1868.

Coming to America in the year 1883, Mr. Smith visited the battlefield at Mumfordsville and purchased a piece of land on which he contracted to have erected a massive and costly cenotaph. This monument, in an iron-fence enclosed lot of fifty feet square, stands at the center and weighs thirty tons. Eight feet square at the base and six feet square at the top and twenty-five feet tall, it is made of Kentucky marble on a pedestal of Bowling Green granite. At the time of its erection it was said to be, with the exception of Cleopatra's Needle, the "largest single stone in America".³⁷ Upon the shaft is the following inscription:

South 42 degrees west and 90 poles distant is the place of the sacrifice of Col. Robert A. Smith and his regiment the 10th Mississippi, on September 14, 1862.³⁸

At the generous invitation of Mr. Smith and with funds provided by an act of the Mississippi Legislature, 27 bodies of soldiers of the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-Ninth, and Forty-Fourth Mississippi Regiments were placed in graves around the monument. On his way to Jackson during this trip Mr. Smith stopped in Nashville where he presented to the Historical Society there four bound volumes of the "Index", a military magazine published in London during the four years of the Confederacy in the interest of the Southern cause; it

36. "James Smith of Glasgow", New Orleans Picayune, op. cit.

37. Jackson, Miss., Clarion, (about April) 1886.

38. "Col. Robert A. Smith," Memphis Appeal, September 1884.

was a complete account of the military operations of the war. In Jackson Mr. Smith presented the city with an iron fence to surround the park just north of the Governor's Mansion. This park was later named Smith Park in his honor. In another act of generosity toward his adopted city he had given about the time of the close of the Civil War \$2,000 to the school system of Jackson.

In the fall of the following year, 1884, Mr. Smith returned with several other members of his family to America where he dedicated the monument he had had built on the Kentucky battlefield. It was on this trip that he visited for a time with Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. In 1885 Mr. Smith visited Egypt and the Sudan-returning to Scotland by way of Palestine. On April 11, 1886, in his seventieth year, having outlived all his brothers and sisters, though, with the exception of one, all were younger than he, he died, leaving, however, among his survivors his 95 year old father who lived on for several months following the death of his last living son.

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