

Loyalty & Lobbying:

The Knives of Ma

by Lori Nash Cosgrove

In the South, few character traits are as highly regarded as loyalty. In fact, there are often spirited discussions about the proper order of loyalties to God, family, friends, state, and country. That loyalties exist goes utterly without question.

Mark Anthony Cooper, whose Etowah Iron Works produced the knife featured here, was a man of many loyalties. Evident in the narrative that follows will be allegiances to God, family, friends, state ... and railroads.

In order to understand the entire scenario, we must begin at the very beginning. A timeline of Cooper's pre-Civil War life and experiences does much to point out his burgeoning talents and his deeply felt attachments.

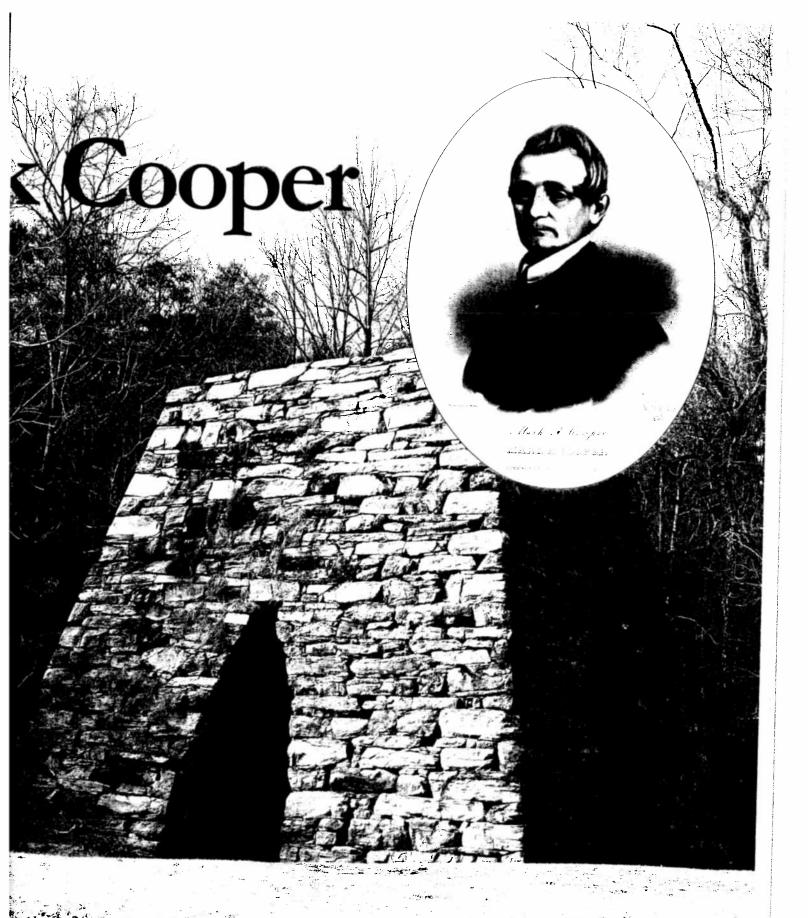
- **1800:** Born April 20, 1800, in Hancock County, Georgia, to a prominent family that had migrated from Virginia.
- **1816:** Attends Franklin College (now the University of Georgia).
- **1817:** Attends South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina).
- 1821: Is graduated from college and, with James Clark, begins practicing law in the firm of Cooper & Clark.

 Marries Evalina Flournoy of Eatonton, Georgia.

 Tragically, Evalina passes away just four months later.
- 1826: Marries Sophrinia Randale.
- **1828:** Elected solicitor general of the Ocmulgee Circuit Court.
- 1829: Resigns as major in the Georgia Militia.
- **1831:** With Charles P. Gordon, lobbies for a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton, and the two secure a charter for the proposed line. (It is eventually completed, but another charter superseded theirs.)
- 1832: Elected to the Georgia House of Representatives.
- **1833:** Although a success at practicing law, he shifts careers, erecting a cotton mill in Putnam County, Georgia. Known as the Eatonton Factory, it is one

of the earliest cotton mills in Georgia.

- 1835: Sells his cotton mill company and moves to Columbus. Purchases a charter for a bank, which he dubs the Western Insurance & Trust Company. He and brother-in-law Dr. Boykin own or control nearly all the stock, and all of the stockholders are personal friends. Although some citizens claim the interest rates are usurious, the bank is a success and annual dividends are 16%.
- 1836: Volunteers again in the Georgia Militia and commands five companies, including an artillery company. Goes toe to toe with superior officer Gen. Winfield Scott when Scott tries to appropriate for his general command a supply of bacon sent by the Georgia governor for Georgia troops. Cooper stands fast and the bacon goes to the Georgia boys.
- **1838:** Longtime railroad proponent Cooper sees work on the Western & Atlantic Railroad begin.
- **1839:** Cooper sells the bank and is elected to the 26th Congress as a states' rights Whig.
- **1840:** Cooper loses reelection bid but is chosen to fill the term created by the resignation of William C. Dawson.
- 1842: Elected to the 28th Congress as a Democrat. Resigns to run for governor of Georgia but is defeated by former classmate George W. Crawford. Retires from political life and settles with his family in Cartersville, Georgia, on the Etowah River. There he eventually procures some 12,000 acres. The property becomes home to Cooper's new venture: Etowah Iron & Manufacturing Company, also known as the Etowah Iron Works.
- 1847: The Iron Works are a few miles from the Western & Atlantic rail line, so the Etowah Railroad Company is founded by Cooper and a partner to transport goods to the main line. Cooper's partner is unable to pay for his portion of the cost, and Cooper buys him out, shouldering all the expenses



Aboves the cold blast furnace that is all that remains standing of the original Etowah Iron Works; photo, Jack W. Melion, Jr., Inset, Mark Anthony Cooper courtesy Library of Congress, Prints & Photograph's Division.

of installing the rail line.

1849: The railroad tunnel at Tunnel Hill, an engineering marvel in its day, is completed. Cooper constructs an iron cannon tube to be fired at a party honoring the event, but it explodes after numerous firings.

1850: The Western & Atlantic Railroad, connecting Atlanta and Chattanooga and long lobbied for by Cooper and friend Porter, is completed.

1857: Cooper is \$100,000 in debt and Etowah Iron Works is auctioned. Cooper buys the company back with a \$200,00 note to be repaid in three years. The note is endorsed by 38 friends.

1859: Cooper pays off the note—early.

1860: Cooper has a memorial known as the Friendship Monument erected in the Town Square of Cartersville. On it are the names of the 38 friends who endorsed his note when he was in financial need. It is believed to be the only monument ever erected by a debtor to thank his creditors.

As war looms on the horizon, Cooper corresponds with Colt about supplying firearms for the state of Georgia. Cooper goes to Boston acting as an authorized agent on behalf of Gov. Joseph Brown to purchase weapons. Cooper also enters into an agreement with Eli Whitney, Jr., to purchase weapons.

In November, Cooper writes to Gov Brown, stating: " ... it would be wise to have the state

convention 'resolve on secession' ... This will be a point when, beginning again on equality with the Northern States, we may most surely expect to speak & be heard."

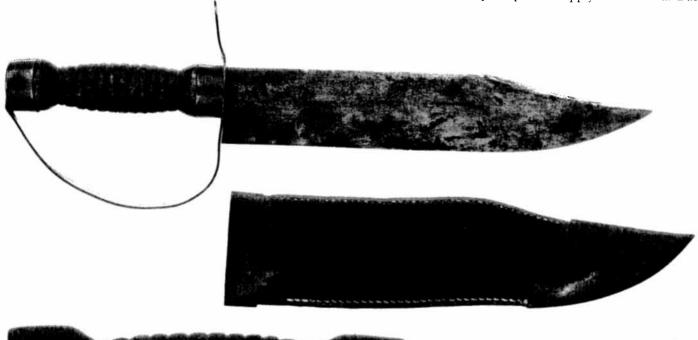
In December, Cooper writes to Gov Brown again, stating that his is "negotiating with Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina for arms contracts." It is at that time Cooper again requests for a contract to produce arms for the state of Georgia for "they would be needed very soon."

1861: He makes his intentions known by letter to Confederate Secretary of War Walker to arm the state of Georgia and the other Southern states.

awyer, businessman, politician, railroad aficionado, ironworks owner—Cooper had all the credentials necessary to put him at the forefront of acquiring arms for the men of his beloved home state. He also had the means to produce them, which was, as will be seen, one of his ultimate aims.

Transcribed below are letters sent between Colt Firearms, the state of Georgia, and Mark Cooper. These letters offer concrete information about Sam Colt's early intent to supply arms to the Southern states, and the consideration of manufacturing them at Etowah, Georgia.

Colt and Cooper shared common interests: Both were successful businessmen within their own realms, and they well understood the principles of supply and demand. But





The Etowah Iron Works knife of Capt. Josiah Allison Clark. At left is a closeup of the stamping on the guard. Photo, Jack W. Melton, Jr.

while Colt's interest was surely only financial, was Cooper's?

It may be inferred by some from the letters that follow that arming the South was a business matter to Cooper. However, his longtime advocacy of states' rights and his future actions make clear the high regard in which he held his home state and the lengths to which he would go to help preserve it.

First, two letters of introduction from Georgia official Bedney F. McDonald to Col. Sanuel Colt, recommending Mark Cooper to him. Bedney sent one to New York and one to Hartford, as the energetic Colt was often traveling for business.

Marietta, Georgia, January 4, 1860

Dear Colonel:

1 take pleasure in introducing to you Major M.A. Cooper of this state. He comes North for the purpose of purchasing arms for the State of Georgia. Also to inquire into the manner, cost, etc., of manufacturing them. Any attention you may extend Major Cooper will be duly appreciated by him and acknowledged.

Very truly your friend,

Bedney F. McDonald

Marietta, Georgia, January 4, 1860

Dear Colonel:

The last Legislature of this State made an appropriation of \$75,000.00 to purchase arms for the State of Georgia. The Governor has appointed Major Mark A. Cooper for the agent as I learned from him (the Governor) today, to purchase them ... I have written to the Governor to request Major Cooper to give you a call at your manufactory at Hartford. I know of no one I prefer to yourself to furnish the arms for the State. Major Cooper is the iron master of Georgia and is authorized by the Governor to examine into the cost alone of establishing a manufactory for making arms in the state. He is one of the substantial men of the south.

Truly your friend, Bedney F. McDonald Formerly 3rd Regiment Army USA

Colt's reply was swift and cordial:

Hartford, January 12,1860

I have received your two very kind notes of the 4th instant. The one directed to me here and the other at New York and for your kindness you have my sincere thanks and let me assure you that I shall take the greatest pains in promptly carrying out the wishes of the agent of your State to the extent of my ability where it shall be my good fortune to meet with Major Cooper, which

I hope will be as early after his arrival North as possible.

I will meet him either in Washington or New York or at Hartford, whichever place and whatever time he shall appoint. I think, however, it will be far better for him to telegraph to me at a particular day he will be at Hartford and come direct there on his arrival North, as much time may thus be saved and if he is the practical man, I am informed he is, we can talk more understandingly in the workshop than elsewhere ...

I shall always be happy to receive any of your friends in a social way as well as in the business point of view or in the instance of the gentleman you have now been kind enough to acquaint me with, as one of the most prominent men of your State.

[I hope] to have soon the pleasure of seeing your friend Major Cooper at my shanty here in Hartford. I must close this hasty scrawl with the compliments of the season and many happy returns of the New Year to you and yours.

I am truly yours,

Samuel Colr

Cooper then contacts Col. Colt and lobbies for Etowah to be considered as a hub of Southern arms manufacturing.

Etowah, Georgia, 25 January 1860

Sam'l Colt, Esqr.

Sir:

Inclosed [sic] is a letter to you furnished me by Col. B.F. McDonald, the son of an esteemed Friend of mine, ex-Governor, McDonald of Georgia. If not prevented by some Providential occurrence I shall, at an early date visit your establishment on business connected with our state's affairs. For anything that I may propose to do, I shall refer you to Secretary Cobb, Senators Toombs and Iverson U.S. from Georgia and those representing them also to Governor Brown of Georgia.

I see it states that you propose to engage in the manufacture of firearms in the South. Allow me to suggest to you to extend your observations far south as Etowah, Georgia, before you decide on a location. With a full knowledge of all locations South, I hazard anything in saying that, for your business or for any operation of manufacturing iron or steel or wood or work or cotton, this place has advantages superior to any, with this further benefits, that a location here would be made at speculation prices.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Mark A. Cooper

Colt agent A.H. Colt updates Col. Colt on the state of business affairs and prospects, and Cooper is once again mentioned:

January 30, 1860

Sir:

I have again had an interview with the Governor who has given to Captain deBignon the order to equip his troop with carbines and pistols. The captain left this morning on business for Savannah but left word that the list would be made out on his return and be sent on. Captain G. Doles is now urging the Governor to give an order for the rifled musket for his company, which the Governor has partly promised to do. He has also given me to understand that he would shortly send on a Mr. Mark Cooper to visit the factory in relation to a selection of arms ...

For Company

A.H. Colt

Toward the end of the year, Bedney F. McDonald is also lobbying by letter for a Colt manufacturing firm in Georgia:

Marietta, Georgia, November 17, 1860

My Dear Colonel:

I regret to hear through Mr. Hartley of your indisposition and hope by this time you have recovered. I write to let you know that the Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill appropriating one million dollars to arm the state. The bill passed both branches of that body unanimously. I would suggest to you (deferring to your better judgment) the propriety of your visiting Georgia at as early a date as possible and see what you can do in the premises. Other Southern states will pass similar bills but varying in amounts from \$200,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00 I hope you will take my suggestion under consideration.

Bedney F. McDonald

On January 22, 1861, 38 cases with 670 muskets were seized in the state of New York. They had been intended to arrive in the state of Georgia by way of Charleston and Savannah.

Milledgeville, January 24,1861

To His Honor, Mayor Wood:

Is it true that the arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New York? Your answer is important to us and to New York. Answer at once.

Robert Toombs

Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Georgia In reply to your dispatch, I regret to say that the arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by the police of this state, but that the City of New York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage. As Mayor, I have no authority over the police. If I had the power, I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

Fernando Wood

In other words: Too bad.

At the cusp of war, Cooper writes to Samuel Colt for, as far as is known, the last time. He has not yet given up on his Etowah Iron Works becoming a manufactory for firearms. His statement below that there will be no war rings false. His strong states' rights platform and his keen knowledge of politics imply he knew otherwise—not to mention he'd been trying to help arm Georgia for over a year.

Etowah, Georgia, 5 April 1861

Colonel Samuel Colt

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Your telegram of the 30th ultimo was received on my return from Montgomery. I could not leave here at present, but would be very glad to have a full conference with you or an authorized agent of yours. I think it might be greatly to mutual interest. A move here by you now would give larger royalty than any other plant in North America. There may be millions in it. I have at command all the gun work for Ordnance and Army. I have been waiting to hear from you.

We will have no war between North and South, but plenty to do nevertheless. The Government and the people are looking to Etowah for a future supply of arms &c. Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

Mark A. Cooper

Four days later, in a letter from Colt at a hotel in New York to an employee, Colt writes, "I may leave here for the South before returning to Hartford." Was Colt planning to investigate the proposed manufacture of arms at Etowah with the aid of and on the property owned by Mark A. Cooper?

If so, it was not to be. Within days it was clear that there would, indeed, be a war—a war that would greatly affect all that held Mark Cooper's loyalties.

ollowing in his father Mark's professional footsteps, eldest son Thomas L. Cooper practiced law in the city of Atlanta in 1852, and he was elected solicitor general in the Coweta Circuit Court. At the outbreak of hostilities, he received a message from a delegation of the Atlanta Grays asking if he would usher the company into the Confederate army. He assented and was elected captain by an overwhelming majority of the men.

Second son John Frederick Cooper was graduated

from the University of Athens, then studied and practiced law with his father and older brother. He eventually opened his own practice in Rome, Georgia. In 1861, he helped organize a volunteer cavalry unit of Floyd County men with a broadside that read: "To Arms! To Arms! Fellow Countrymen, we appeal to you in behalf of our common country, Her enemies are invading her soil, and it is our solemn and imperative duty to march in her defense."

The Floyd Infantry, as it became known, also saw the service of Cooper's third son, Mark, who entered service as a private.

In May of 1861 Cooper wrote to President Jefferson Davis. Cooper poetically wrote:

I have just learned that my sons, Thos. L. Cooper and John F. Cooper, have applied to the War Dept. to enter service in the Confederate Army. These sons are educated gentleman, by profession, lawyers. Their respective Corps are of good material & will do you good service. These are all the sons I have. They have been indoctrinated in the Rights of the States & of the South, on this ground they are planted.

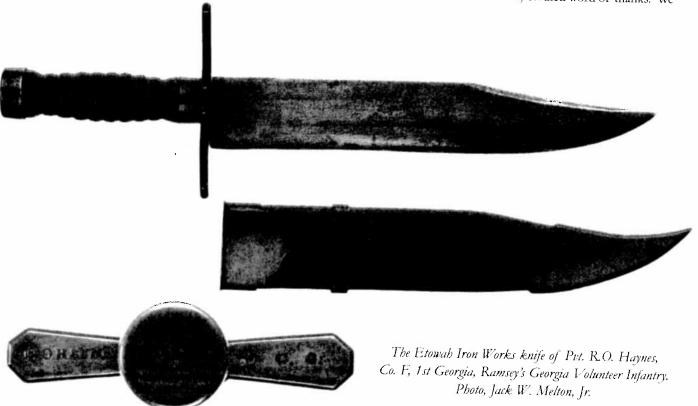
The boys were sent off with no small amount of fanfare. On May 23, in an elaborate display of Southern patriotism, the Atlanta Grays received a flag presented to them by the ladies of Atlanta to carry into battle. Capt. J.L. Glenn represented them and his presentation speech was in part:

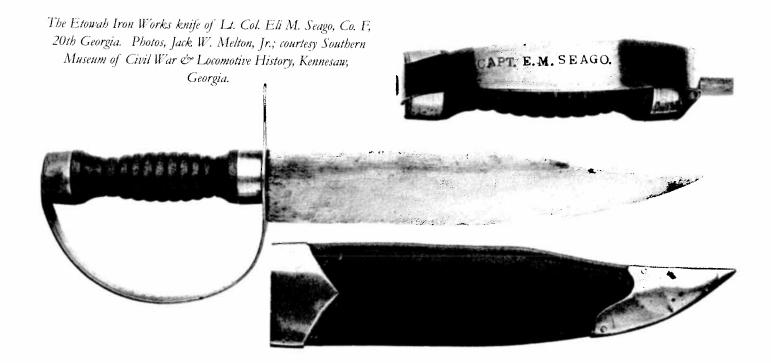
Captain Cooper, officers and men of the Atlanta Grays: the pleasing duty has been assigned me, by the ladies of Atlanta, to present to you this stand of colors—among whom are the wives, sisters and perhaps your sweethearts of some of your number. They present you with this beautiful flag, not only as a token of their esteem, but as an offering of the patriotic devotion upon the altar of their country, to cheer and encourage you along the rugged path of duty that lies before you. Upon that flag there glitters tonight but seven stars. 'Ere long it will have nine; and among them will be that of downtrodden Maryland, the victim of Gubernatorial treachery ...

Then, sir, in the name and behalf of the Ladies of Atlanta, I ask you to accept this flag. Take it with you. It may be, that, amid the thunders of artillery, the clash of arms, and the smoke of battle, one glance at it, awakening, as it will, the associations and memories of this hour, and of its fair donors, will renerve your arms, and add fresh courage to your hearts. Then receive it, cherish, protect, defend—and return it.

Capt. Thomas Cooper responded:

Ladies and Gentlemen: the incessant labor of preparing for our departure has rendered it impossible for me to prepare any response for this occasion; and circumstances have demonstrated how utterly unattainable would be any studied word of thanks. We





expect to show our valor in something more substantial than words—by acts. By this beautiful banner, which you have given us, we shall conquer or die. Its beautiful folds may trail upon the ground, but not until the last man of this company is made to bite the dust. While a living man remains—while there is left a heart to beat—like the brazen serpent—it shall be upheld.

My brave men, wherever danger is thickest, there will that flag lead; and wherever it leads we will follow. I pledge to you my word as a soldier and as your commander, that wherever that flag shall go, I will not stand back and tell you to go. Whenever you wish to know where your captain is, look for your flag; and if we all die in its defense we will die willingly. We are no holiday soldiers. We have enlisted for the war. Our fortunes, our lives, our honor, and our all, are pledged to our cause, and to stand by that flag. If this war lasts for ten or twenty or thirty years, we will bring back that flag with us at its close, or not a man of us will return.

On that same day, Mark Cooper presented the officers of the Atlanta Grays with bowie knives. His intent was to supply the remainder of his sons' units when more knives became available.

A passage in an authoritative and affectionate biography of Cooper by his great-great-grandson Mark Cooper Pope III notes:

Cooper made knives for all the officers and men of the Atlanta Grays and Floyd Infantry. These weapons, produced from good steel at the Etowah Ironworks, had blades seven to nine inches long. They came in a complete set with leather belts and scabbards, gifts from Cooper. A few knives were of fearsome size and dimensions, blades measuring sixteen to eighteen inches long and three inches wide.

During that May sendoff, Mark Cooper also presented the Atlanta Grays with New Testament Bibles to be carried into battle as a sign of their faith in God.

Doubtless Cooper himself sent up his share of prayers that his sons would return home safely. A man of his influence could have easily discouraged his sons' dangerous service in the war, but as a child of the South himself, there was no question about his or his sons' loyalty to her.

Of the three sons who served in the Confederacy, only one came home. John Cooper died as a result of wounds received at Manassas on September 6, 1861. Col. Thomas L. Cooper, died in Centreville, Virginia, on Christmas Eve of 1861 after being thrown from his horse and suffering severe head trauma.

The following month, Mark Cooper pled to President Davis:

I had three sons, they all volunteered to serve the country and formed a part of the 8th Regt. Ga. Volunteers. The events of the campaign of the Potomac have taken two, on whom my hopes mainly rested. One only now remains.

Since the Battle of Manassas this son had commanded the Floyd Infantry, succeeding his brother. I need this last and only son at home, Mr. President, to aid me in driving the iron business which I am & have for years been engaged in. He can do it for me & what few men can.

It was determined that the son's work in the allimportant iron industry would be more beneficial than his service on the field of battle, and Mark Eugene Cooper returned to Etowah. He lived until 1907.

he bowie knife featured below now joins an elite group of five identified Etowah Iron Works bowie knives. All five are constructed in the same manner and are believed to have been among those provided to officers of Georgia units by Mark Cooper himself in support of Georgia's secession from the Union.

This example is marked "W.A. Mims"; the others bear the names Seago, Clark, Hayes, and Bell. All are marked in an identical single-stamp lettering style that bespeaks crude production, perhaps as a result of haste. The mechanic believed to have made them, Ephram Jenkins, was an experienced metal worker who had been with the Iron Works for 15 years. However, he had only a matter of months to complete the contract for the 100 knives promised to Cooper to arms his sons' units.

Although the stampings are crude, the overall quality of the knives is anything but. Similar to its counterparts, the Mims knife features a massive hand-forged, clip-pointed blade with a high quality brass D-guard and an oversized, turned wooden handle.

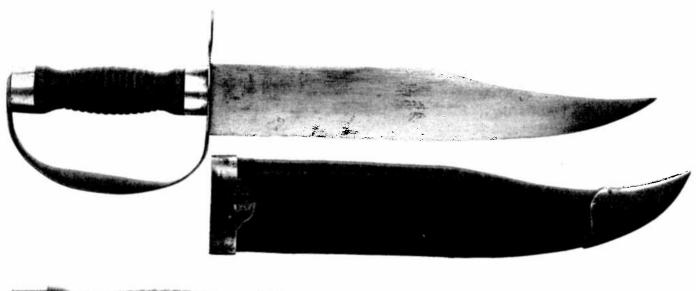
The known examples are not identical in size, which dovetails with biographer Pope's indication that the size of the knives varied: "a few knives were of fearsome size and dimensions." However, none of the Etowah bowies that have surfaced have the massive blade length of 18".

One wonders if the length of the blade bestowed had anything to do with rank, but the fact that Lt. Col. Eli Seago's blade was a mere 9 1/2" and was outranked in length by Sgt. William Mims' larger 11 5/8" blade implies that size didn't matter. Not when it came to rank, anyway.

An 18" blade would indeed be fearsome, but even the more typically sized Confederate bowie knife has been described in soldiers' writings as fiercely brutal in nature. A single swift stroke could could slice a man from throat to the spine. Georgia soldier Richard. A. Clayton, writing to his father from Camp Stephens, Escambia, Florida, on October 24, 1861, described the Santa Rosa expedition and gave a chilling report of the power of one such "large knife":

We lost Lieut. Nelms, a fine officer—& a perfect gentleman. Another brave Georgian gone. One of the Yankees fired on him the ball pierced him through the breast. He cried McDuffie's rally (He was Lieut. of the McDuffie Rifles). One of his men standing near rushed on the man who killed Nelms. The fellow cried for mercy—The McDuffie threw him to the ground jumped on him—and says, "Yes, I'll show you mercy"—He raised his "large knife" and came down with a lick which cut the Yanks "heart out." He then cut the fellows throat telling him at the same time, "If I had 3 thousand of you I'd do with them all just as I have done with you." (His words as near as I remember.) ...

War is an awful thing but can't be helped with us.





The Etowah Iron Works knife of Sgt. William Mims, Co. F, 1st Georgia. Photos, Jack W. Melton, Jr.

We are fighting in self defense, and it is a crowd of scamps we are fighting.

he distinctive appearance and significant Georgia association of the Etowah bowies render them perhaps the rarest and most sought after identified bowie knives. It is unknown how many of the knives are still in existence. The record of 100 being manufactured at Etowah merely indicates approximately how many may have once existed.

Given their appeal, it's unsurprising that they have been reproduced. The majority of the forged knives share a common die stamp and, unlike the authentic examples, they bear the markings "Etowah Iron Works" and a wartime date. It should always be kept in mind that, with the

The Men Behind the Inscriptions

These are the individuals to whom the known Etowah bowies are inscribed. Note that Clark, Mims, and Seago were all at the Milledgeville secession meeting in 1860, as was Cooper, and Clark had ties to Cooper through his work with railroad construction.

Pvt./Chaplain Van A. Bell

8th Georgia, Company E,
"Miller's Rifles" of Floyd County.
Discharged due to disability November 1861.
Appointed chaplain of Company G, 6th Georgia
Cavalry State Guards in September 1863.
Last record shows Bell as a minister in Farley, Alabama.

Capt. Josiah Allison Clark

Walton Cavalry, 42nd Georgia, in 1843;
Captain, Walton Guards, in 1860.
Referred to as "the General"; purveyor of a "railroad dinner house" in Social Circle and Stone Mountain, Georgia.
Present at Milledgeville secession meeting in 1860.
Direct ties to Mark Cooper as railroad manufacturer.

Pvt. R.O. Haynes

1st Georgia, Ramsey's Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Company F, "Gate City Guards" of Fulton County. Transferred in 1863 to Company F, 3rd Georgia State Guard, "Fire Battalion."

2nd Sgt. William A. Mims

1st Georgia, Ramsey's Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Company F, "Gate City Guards" of Fulton County. Present at Milledgeville secession meeting in 1860. State legislature representative of Fulton County.

Lt. Col. Eli M. Seago

20th Georgia, Company F,
"Confederate Continentals" of Fulton County.
Present at Milledgeville secession meeting in 1860.
Wounded at Chickamauga; some records erroneously report that he was KIA there.

exception of scripted panels with presentation dates, there are no known Civil War-dated Confederate swords or bowies that are at this time considered to be original.

It is ironic that Etowah has become well known for these exceedingly rare, wonderfully crafted knives when Mark Cooper's sights had been set on producing firearms. Cooper did fill an unknown number of contracts between the state of Georgia and the Confederate government for items such as shot and shell, iron horseshoes, and nails. Unfortunately, there was a shortage of manpower and materials, and some contracts went unfulfilled.

The Confederate government contracted with Etowah for field pieces and Columbiads, but as far as is known the contracts were never completed. The only cannon tube that can be proven to have been produced at Etowah was the one that exploded at the Tunnel Hill celebration mentioned in the timeline in 1849. The account of the event is rather comical:

When the road had progressed to Tunnel Hill and light was shown through the tunnel, the superintendent, the Hon. W.L. Mitchell, determined to celebrate the event by firing a national salute with a cannon made of Georgia Iron, Georgia ore, in Cherokee Georgia, by a native Georgian. That Georgian was Mark A. Cooper, who had the cannon made at his ironworks in Etowah near Cartersville. He accompanied the special gun to the long awaited ceremony at Tunnel Hill on November 1, 1849. That evening the cannon was placed atop the hill over the tunnel. The breech of the gun rested against a post oak tree and the muzzle pointed westward. However, the cannonade and the toasts brought the crowd "into a very lively mood" ... Some of the men shouted, "Let us fire once more and burst the cannon! Judge King shall touch her off."

Fifty men crowded around the cannon, much too close. Judge King was brought up. The match was placed in his hand, and the order to fire was about to be given when Cooper called out. "Hold! Stand back every man or you must be killed, the piece will burst." The men backed away.

The order to fire was given, and Judge King touched the light to the cannon. The cannon exploded. Nothing was left expect for a piece that struck the tree behind which the judge was standing.

Etowah Iron Works became a victim of Sherman's March to the Sea in 1864. The official report of Col. John S. Hurt, 24th Kentucky Infantry, for July 7, 1864, reads:

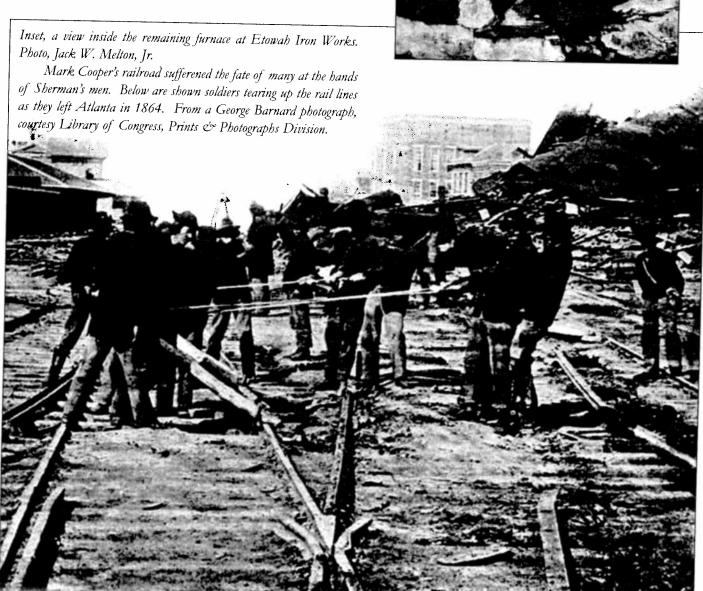
On the 22d of May (being then at Cartersville, Ga.), by direction of Col. Casement, then commanding the brigade, the regiment, together with the One hundred

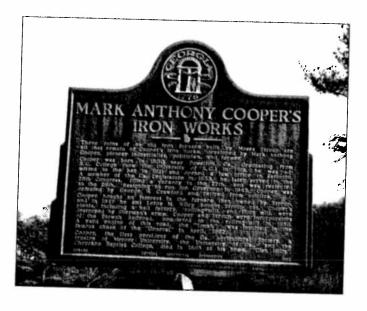
and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, both under his charge, proceeded to and destroyed the Etowah Iron Foundry and Rolling-Mills, seven miles from that place, employed by the enemy in the manufacture of munitions of war, such as shot, shell, &c. The works were destroyed by fire, which gallant feat was performed by fifty volunteers, twenty-five from each regiment, under the immediate charge of First Lieut. James Coughlan, Company K, Twenty-fourth Kentucky—a gallant and promising young officer

The destruction of his ironworks did not destroy the iron man. Life went on. A man of many interests, he was also a gifted agriculturist and was the first president of the Georgia Agricultural Society. He was also a longtime trustee of Mercer University and the Cherokee Baptist College.

He died at his residence near Cartersville, "Glen Holly," on March 17, 1885, and was buried on the estate, a Southerner loyal to his family, his friends, his state, his God ... and, of course, the railroads.

The only visible remains of the business today are the stone furnace and a chimney, and much of the location is





now underwater due to a dam installed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Where once stood a fierce ironworks engaged in the business of producing war materiel, children frolic in a park-like setting on the banks of the Etowah River.

The town of Cartersville exists in large part because of Cooper's undiminished faith in it as a place ripe with promise and his active lobbying for rail lines, so crucial to trade and travel. Thanks to his early efforts approximately Left, the monument at the site of the once mighty Etowah Iron Works. Photo, Jack W. Melton, Jr.

50 trains a day now come chuffing through the thriving town. A wag once suggested to the local Visitors Bureau that an apt motto for the town might be "A Train Runs Through It."

The Friendship Monument, Cooper's tip of the hat to the friends who had helped him, was relocated several times. Today it stands in the aptly renamed Friendship Plaza in Cartersville—a fitting tribute to loyalty.

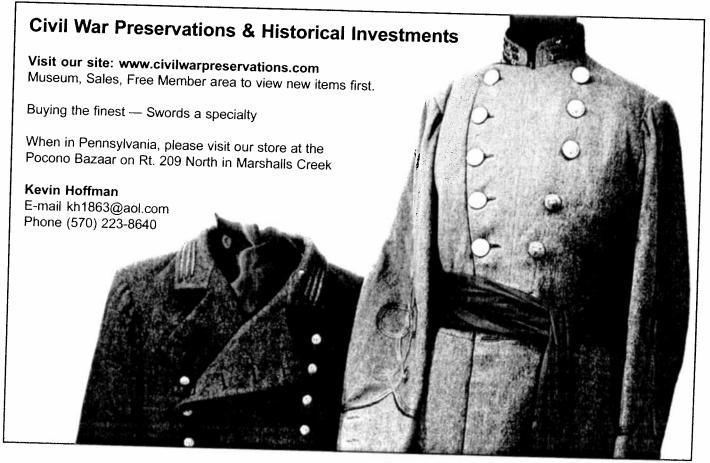
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The author is with Stone Mountain Relics of Stone Mountain, Georgia, http://www.smrelics.com.



Chain of Oroneeships

John Ashworth July 31 1990 to present Aug 2012

2 Don ____ ? to July 31. 1990

3 John D. Harman Oct. 6, 1975 to

4 John T. Francom to Oct. 6, 1975

5 W.F. Mc Youghlin June 6, 1961 to June 6, 1961

7 Care Pugliese to april 1961

8 Robert abels. pure to FEE.

CONFEDERATE EDGED WEAPONS

by WILLIAM A. ALBAUGH III

Illustrated by CARL J. PUGLIESE

BONANZA BOOKS

NEW YORK

Confederate Edged Weapons

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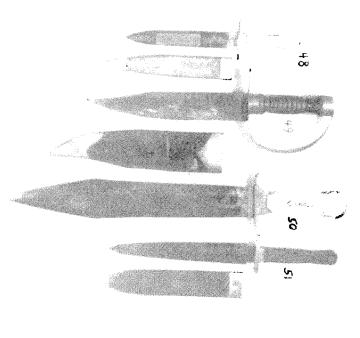
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49 48 Bowie type knife with spearpoint blade 7 inches long, with etched motto "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave" Ovil guard, ivory Confederate officers Bowie knife with 10 inch clipped point blade 1 5/8 and Sons Celebrated Cutlery dates 1860s. in its claws and motto on same, "E Pluribus Unum", Maker G. Nixon hilt, red leather metal tipped sheath with gold tooled eagle, with ribbon

a brass gauge, owners name Captain E. M. Seago on handguard, brass inches in width, has turned wood hilt, "D" shaped handguard made from

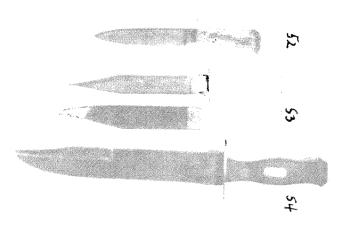
pommel and ferrule, leather brass mounted sheath, the finest Confeder ate officers knife known.

Civil War period derson, Mississippi, type used by mounted Plainsmen, and used as a brush knife, illustrated in one of Currier and Ives prints. Sheffield hilt is of ivory with two escutcheon plates on either side, marked Hen-Large Bowie type knife with 15 1/4 inch blade of spear point type, the

50

handguard, horn hilt with pearl inserts, maker Wilson Swift, Sheffield, Bowie type knife with spear point type blade 9 inches long, etched with leather scabbard, Civil War era. date 1850, has a fine nickel silver handguard, The Land of the Brave and the Home of the Free" nickel silver

51.



icans must and shall rule America" in oval with American eagle. Maker M. M. Nicholson, Sheffield, oval guard stag hilt, dates 1860s.

Bowie type knife with 8 1/4 inch clipped point etched surface with motto Bowie type knife with spear point 6 inch blade etched with motto "Amer-

52.

53 .

"Americans ask for Nothing but what is Right & Submit to Nothing that is Wrong""E Pluribus Unum" "American Bowie Knife" "The United States Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave""Protected by her Noble and Brave Volunteers". H as oval guard, ivory hilt, Maker H. V. Wilk Massive Bowie knife of American make, 12 1/2 inch clipped point inson, Sheffield. Date 1860s, leather scabbard metal tipped.

φ. 44.

blade, 2 inches wide, horn hilt with escutcheon plate, dates 1850

Virginia, carrying with him a superb Bowie knife for each member of the Atlanta Grays. These knives were manufactured at the Etowah Iron Works, under "CLOSE QUARTERS AND COLD STEEL."-The Macon Telegraph says Hon. Mark A. Cooper has left for Major Cooper's personal supervision. They are hand, somely mounted, of excellent workmanship and most ORIGINAL LT. COL SEAGO ORDERS

GREENSBORD ADJUTANT GENERALS

OFFICE - APRIL 14, 1865

a. GO. 237. A. 1865

Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office Greensboro, April 14, 1865 Special Orders? No. 86.

1. The following named Officers will report for duty to Major General A. R. Wright for duty in Georgia.

Lieut Colonel M. A. Hall, 40 Ga Regiment Captain & Henry Martin Co. D. 17 Ga Regimen

Captain J. Honry Martin, Co. D. 17. Da Regiment.

2. Sient Colonel John Hithers A. G. P.A. G. S. is relieved from duty at The Seat of Government at his own request, and will report to General E, Kirby Smith. Coundy France. Miss. Department, for assignment to outy.

Commanding Officers, and Officers of the sensal Staff Defits will furnish all necessary facilities to Colonel Withers in the execution of this order. 3 lehaplain M. S. Whitten, 9 alabama Reght will report to the Coundy Officer at Newberry S. C. for assignment to duty.

4. Cartain & M. Galdwell co. G. 9.9a Regt. will report to major General Joseph Phecler for Luty with Go. A. 5. Georgia Cavalry Regiment 5. Frientenant D. A. Turner, Co. I 4. " alabama Regt. being unfit for field service, will report to Poplani James R. Hidd, a. a.M. at West Point Miss for assignment to duty. 6, Leaves of absence for sixty days, is granted to the following named officers, with buthonly to extend the same to their subordinates, ar the expiration of their leaves they will report if practicable, at the ocat of Government. Major S. B. French, E.S. Major Mm H. Morrison Private G. B. Scott, Gobbs Battery, is hereby transferred to Saunders Company of Sports Under Command of General J. E. Johnston. 8. view Colonel Edward A. Palfry, A. J. G., I. F. G. S. is relieved from duty at the & Government at his own request, and will report to General E. Firby Smith, Coundy Frans. Miss Defit for assignment to duty. Commanding Officers and Officers of the several Staff Depts, will sumish all Recessary facilities to ledence Palfry in The execution

Os Garly as practicable, The following Ramed officers will report to the Commission General Thom the expenditure of the Specie Anna drawn from The Freasury of the State of Verginia for the subsistence of the army of General Rec. All unexpended balances of that fund will be Collected by Those officers, and held subject to The future orders of the Secretary of Mir. Their report will also embrace an estimate of the entire amount expended for The Subsice. times of the army of Northern Virginia from The date of the passage of the act directing the advance, reducing hayments in Confederate or other currency to the Gold Standard as fine by the Secretary of the Treasury, during the perior referred to. Lieut Colonel J. G. Williams assistant Comsig Se Major B. F. Holand, G.S. J.M. Strother, a. 6.8. Calitam 10 all unassigned officers of the P.A.G. S. and employees of the Departmento will report without delay at Augusta, Ga.

237

Major & Whis, Quarter Master will report to his Excellency the President for special service.

> By Command of the Secretary of Har. Sohn H. Riely Assistant adjutant General.

RICHMOND ARSENAL PAYS \$1.00 EACH FOR BULL RUN TROPHIES

So destitute of arms was the Confederacy when it became evident in the later part of 1861 that the war would be prolonged that desperate ordnance officers resorted to the purchase of private arms, including trophies from the Manassas (Bull Run I) battle.

Ist Lt. Briscoe G. Baldwin, Richmond, Va. Arsenal to Col. Josiah Gorgas, Richmond, VA., February 12, 1862. Records Group 109, Ltrs. Rec. by the Sec. of War, microcopy #437, roll 47, ltr. G29

Sir:

... I paid one dollar for each musket brought to me because I knew that many of the Manassas trophies were in the hands of private parties. I supposed this to be the most effective means of getting hold of them. . .

I am, very respectfully . . . Briscoe G. Baldwin lst Lt. Arty.

Capt E. M. Seago, [Georgia] Continentals, to L.P. Walker, Sec. of War., Camp. . . Richmond, Va., July 23, 1861, Records Group 109, compiled Service Records file, E.M. Seago, microcopy 331, roll 221.

Sir:

... I left Atlanta, Georgia on the 25th [June] with two horse wagons for baggage. We marched through the country 150 miles purchasing arms and enlisting more volunteers . . .

I have purchased a large number of rifles at from \$7 [to] \$15 each. Some furnished their own arms. My command is armed chiefly with country rifles & bowie knives. We desire to continue [as] a rifle company, but at the same time we desire the minie rifles and bayonets.

... your obt. serv't, E. M. Seago, Capt.

GRISWOLD AND GUNNISON NAVY REVOLVERS — THE MOVE FROM NEW ORLEANS

While considerable information has been published about Samuel Griswold of Griswoldville, Georgia, there has been a corresponding lack of

Special Requisition for Commutations for Clothing for Sixty-Seven meno in Company 3"20th beoreast Cape E. Mr. Seago Commanding

(67) Sixty-seven new 0 25% cach = \$ 1675 00

I centify. on honor, that the above Requisition is just & correct. that I had at the date of my last muster & pay. role the above of men in the services of the C.S.a. and that they are justly entitled to commutation for clothing for the Second Six months services in the C.S.a.

E The Senjo captles F 20th Ro Ryk

Received Camp 20th bear Regt Near Yorld-Lown Now. april 28th 1812 of C. S. Hart-Capt & a. q. Mr. Sixteen Hundred & Strainly Lation for Clothing for Second Six Leating Cervice of Surty-Seven men Lunder my Kaonmand -E Mr. Leago caft le o 4 20th Ea Ryf

The Confederate States of America,

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I hereby certify that the foregoing account is accurate and just; that I have not been absent, without leave, during any part of the time charged for; that I have not received pay, forage, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time therein charged; that the horses were actually kept in service and were mustered for the whole of the time charged; that for the whole of the time charged for my staff appointment, I actually and legally held the appointment and did duty in the department; that I have been a commissioned officer for the number of years stated in the charge for every additional five years' service; that I am not in arrears with the Confederate States on any account whatsoever; and that the last payment I received was from.

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	Appears on a Roster of the twenticth Regiment of Georgia Infantry. Appears on a Roster of the twenticth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, l'orgenteet's Brigade, Van Dorn's Division, Roster dated Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; organized Aug. 17, 1861, for 3 years or during the war. Roster dated Mcoll Mcoll into State service, bate of entry or muster into State service, bate of entry or muster into Confederate service, bate of rank, and whether into Confederate service, by appointment, election or promotion, Or promotion, State and cause Confederate Name of successor Remarks:	"atternorman, 8, 844.
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,	(CONFEDERATE.) (A. M. Leage Mignears on a Register Containing Rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States, Visional Army Confederate States, Date of appointment Lansfer or promotion While No. 83, page 1322 Confed. Arch., Chap. I, File No. 83, page 1322	
	S. M. SLEAGO. S. M. SLEAGO. Appears on a Register of Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va. Richmond, Va. Romaris: S. M. M. W. Meter. Mondy, Clause of allow. S. M. M. W. M. M. Mondy, Clause of allow. S. M. M. W. M. M. Mondy, Chap. 6, File No. 363, page 476.	
	Appears on an Inspection Report of Benefits Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Benning. Bennin	

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S (CONFEDERATE.) E. M. Seage Lt. Col 20 Ga Vols Appears on a LIST of casualties, in Benning's Brigade, during the campaign of 1854.	List dated near "Monmond Va. 1865. Remarks: wounded thigh severe	Section 1, Vol. 36, Dart 1, rege 1060.
CONFEDERATE.) Log Malical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., under the head of "Furloughs and Leaves of Absence."	When received Mul. 3, 1864. Date of paper Mul. 2, 1864. Where sent Lo, 1864. Where from Mull Man 26, 1864.	Confed. Arch., Chap. 6, File No. 145, page 1/0
S (CONFEDERATE.) S M. Lypears on a Weekly Report of Sick and Wounded in General Hospital No. 3, Lynchburg, Va., for the week ending four	Remarks: Fringle reed	Suffed, Arch., Chap. 6, File No. 724, page 126

SOUTHERN MUSEUM of CIVIL WAR and LOCOMOTIVE HISTORY

in Association with The Smithsonian Institution

- * The Great Locomotive Chase
- · Railroads: Lifelines of the Civil War
- Glover Machine Works: Casting a New South

Thank you for visiting us and I hope you liked our new museum and displays. I wish to personally thank you for sharing some of your knowledge about Civil War Swords and Bowie Knifes. I have often said that you can study that war all your life and still not know it all. My personal interest has been soldier's life and the causes/affects of that war on our nation. I grew bored of the same old battles, leaders and campaigns a while back. Instead I re-enact with one of those "hardcore units" that eat the hard tack and green beef and sleep out on the ground with only a blanket. I am still learning the ropes of all the "hardware" used back then and it is a daunting task to say the least. So your shared knowledge was and is very helpful to me. Thank you.

You mentioned having the insurance value of your knife changed. That is not a problem. We can do that now or when you return the knife for another loan period if that is agreeable to you. Please let me know so that we can take care of that. If you will let me know in September when you will be arriving to pick up the knife I will have it ready for you. Further, you mentioned the possibility of other items you would like to offer for display in the future. I think it is a possibility. In the short term perhaps a few items placed on a 2 to 3 year basis for our "Cavalry Case" or in the more distant future a large display on the scale to fit our Traveling Exhibit Gallery where you saw the Johnson's Island Exhibit.

I will stay in touch as best I can. My primary responsibilies here are the processing and handling of Loans and Donations (the dreaded paperwork and dotting of "I's") required of a growing Smithsonian Affiliate. I also am in charge of care of all artifacts and displays in addition to occasional help in Living History Programs etc.... So I stay busy. That said, if you have questions, ideas or concerns please feel free to contact me. We aim to keep your good will and desire a good relationship.

I would be remiss in my responsibilities to what I term as the preservation of the past into a future I will not live to see, where hopefully new generations will look back and yet learn of what once was a reality to the "Boy's of 61-65", if I did not add a few words here. In this I only suggest the always open opportunity in the future to place historical treasures with us as Deeds of Gift for preservation in the long term. I suggest

this with the all too often circumstance in mind that we all, as they say, are here only for a little while and when we pass on to the beyond treasures we leave behind disappear from all record and conciousness. Our institution by its nature is designed for long term preservation of the past. My apologies if I have spoken too much, but as I said before I believe in preservation for all time of that wars memory and the Americans on both sides involved.

Much Thanks and Best Regards,

Assistant Curator SMCW4LH

and LOCOMOTIVE HISTORY

in Association with The Smithsonian Institution

- * The Great Locomotive Chase
- * Railroads: Lifelines of the Civil War
- * Glover Machine Works: Casting a New South

23 September 2003

I first wish to thank you again for allowing us to place on display your wonderful and rare Etowah Bowie knife as it is a perfect fit for our Cooper Iron Works display in the Great Locomotive Chase Gallery. Further, I give thanks for continuing your loan for another year. Your knife is one of our rarest items that Civil War enthusiasts and admirers love to come and see.

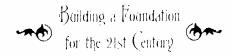
I enclose two copies of the new loan agreement for you review and sign. Please return one of the agreements to us in the enclosed self-addressed/pre-posted envelope. During your last visit you mentioned that the current insurance evaluation of \$65,000 was in need of adjustment. If this is still the case please make a note of that on the new form by crossing out the old evaluation, initialing the change and assign the new one along side. This way we can be sure to make adjustments with our insurance provider. It is a pleasure working with you and please be sure to drop by next time you are in the neighborhood. Please let me or Harper know of your arrival so that we can get you in complimentary free in recognition of your kind service to our museum and its mission. If the circumstance arises that Harper or I are not here or it is a weekend, please show this letter to the front desk folks and that should be enough to get you in. If you have any questions or anything of the like in the future please feel free to contact me in the future.

Best Regards,

James M. Bearrow Assistant Curator SMCW&LH



Home of the World-Famous "General"



HONORARY CHAIRMAN.

CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN,

JOHNNY ISAKSON GENE GUITEUGE

BILL ASKLA

MIKE MCDOWELL LEE PARTAIN

STEERING COMMITTEE

CARL BLACK PAUL CHASTAIN

LARRY THOMPSON

ROBERT ELLISON

MASON ZIMMERMAN

Bo GLOVER

I just want to thank you for offering to loan the Museum the Copper Iron Works Knife. What a great opportunity to build a display showing what the Iron Works built for the Confederacy. The Museum will also have a section on small arms of the war so your knowledge and input on knifes would be really helpful. Enclosed is a release that was put out a few weeks ago that will explain some of the progress and funding. Give me a call when you want to meet and I will set it up. My # is (770) 425-3433 or you can Email me @ hharris@ Kennesaw.ga.us .

Thank You,

Harper C. Harris

Manager / Historian

Southern Museum of Civil War And Locomotive History

Construction on Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History Underway

After nearly 5 years of planning, construction on the new \$5.6 million Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History in Kennesaw, Georgia has begun.

Date: Monday, Monday 28, 2002

Location: 2829 Cherokee Street, Kennesaw, GA

After nearly 5 years of planning, construction has begun on the new Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History in Kennesaw. The new \$5.6 million facility will be over 40,000 sq. ft in size. In addition to modern environmental and security controls, the museum will contain three permanent exhibit galleries, a 3,500 sq. ft. temporary/traveling exhibit gallery, a theatre, classroom, and library and archives. With the Museum's close proximity to other nationally significant historic sites, including the Chickamauga National Military Park, the Kennesaw Mountain National Military Park (the new museum is located approximately 2.5 miles from the Park), which draws over 1.5 million visitors annually, and state historic sites, including Pickett's Mill and Resaca, city officials believe a "history" corridor extending from Chattanooga, Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia, with Kennesaw strategically located in the middle, will be created. The museum complex will be a one-of-a-kind attraction for Kennesaw, Cobb County, and the entire metropolitan Atlanta area.

The mission of new museum is to collect, preserve, and interpret artifacts relating to the role of steam locomotives in the history of the South. Civil War railroad history, featuring the Great Locomotive Chase and the Civil War locomotive the General, and the manufacture of steam locomotives during the post Civil War industrialization of the South will be highlighted through the presentation of exhibits and educational programs relating to the Civil War and the Glover Steam Locomotive Collection. The Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. describes this collection as "the single most important collection of its kind." The Glover Steam Locomotive Collection includes records and documentation, set of patterns, as well as enough sample parts to reproduce original Glover Steam Locomotives. The Glover collection not only allows the general public a unique look into the history of steam locomotives, it also provides an opportunity for serious historians to study the details of this important era in our nation's commercial evolution. The Glovers, a Cobb County family, generously donated their collection in 1996.

When the museum opens next fall it will be a part of the prestigious Smithsonian Institution's Affiliation Program. Since the Smithsonian Affiliations program was established in 1997, the Smithsonian has established partnerships with more than 70 institutions in 25 states, the District of Columbia, Panama and Puerto Rico. The affiliation between the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History and the Smithsonian offers the opportunity for establishing a long term relationship that will prove rewarding to both institutions. Unlike traditional museum loan programs that place artifacts on loan for periods normally less than a year, the Smithsonian's Affiliations Program permits the long-term loan of artifacts. In addition, the program allows affiliates to incorporate Smithsonian collections in more than one format, allowing more of the Institution's estimated 142 million-objects to be seen. As a Smithsonian Affiliate the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History may integrate Smithsonian artifacts and collections into their exhibitions, educational initiatives and research programs.

To date, the effort to bring the museum to reality has been a true public/private cooperative venture. In addition to financial commitments from over 160 individual, corporate, and foundation push this project forward by providing valuable financial resources and support. Moreover, the Cobb County has provided financial assistance and helped to shape and guide the project since its inacception. The Foundation is currently engaged in \$1.8 million capital campaign to ensure the future success of the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History. Led by Gene Gulledge, Johnny Isakson, the money raised through the campaign will be used to establish an endowment and provide ongoing support for exhibit enhancement, community/educational programs, and equipment

The city has assembled a strong construction team to oversee the museum project. The museum was designed by architect Richard Lyles of Acworth, GA. Holder Construction of Atlanta serves as construction manager, while Murphy and Orr Exhibits, also of Atlanta, serve as exhibit de signers and fabricators. For more information on this exciting project please contact the City of Kennesaw at 770-424-8274.

LOAN TO

SOUTHERN MUSEUM OF CIVIL WAR & LOCOMOTIVE HISTORY 2829 CHEROKEE STREET KENNESAW, GEORGIA 31044 (770) 427-2117

Name:					
Address					
If an organization, the name and title of the authorizing official:					
Name:	Title:				
Telephone Number: Hor	ne 901 853 9102 Cell 901 485 6017				
Dates of loan: FROM:	9./3.03 TO: 9./3.0	4			

The above listed individual or organization lends the below-listed object(s) to the Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History under the conditions set forth on the Conditions of Loans to the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History document. All pages of the loan form have been read and must be signed by both parties. If there are other conditions of the loan they must be listed on this form.

Other Conditions of Loan: Name not to be used on display

Object(s) Loaned: Cooper Iron Works Bowie Knife w/ leather and brass sheath.

Insurance Value: \$65,000 \$5,000

Object(s) Condition: Bowie knife is in Good condition. Handle is chipped on one end.

Leather and brass sheath: leather belt strap on top is loose.

For the Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History		For the Lender
Signature: Title: Date:		Signature: Title: Date:
Release: Received in the condition noted:		
Name:	Date:	
Released for the Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History:		
Name:	Date:	

CONDITIONS OF LOANS TO THE SOUTHERN MUSEUM OF CIVIL WAR & LOCOMOTIVE HISTORY

- I. An object(s) is received into the Museum on loan from both institutions and individuals. In the event the lending institution or individual does not have a loan form available, the Museum will adapt its form to provide documentation associated with the incoming loan. The Museum exercises the same care with objects on loan as it does in the security, handling, and storage of its own objects.
- II. Requests for a loan object(s) to the Museum will be initiated in writing to the perspective lending institution/individual by the curator and/or Executive Director with notification to the Registrar. The appropriate curator and/or the Executive Director sign the loan agreement form as the representative of the Museum.
- III. Under no circumstances is a loan object(s) received into the Museum that has been acquired by other than legal and ethical means. A loan object(s) cannot be received from anyone other than the legal owner or authorized agent.
- IV. All incoming loans that are insured must include the provision that the amount payable by the insurance company is the only recoupment available to the lender in the event of loss or damage. It is the responsibility of the Registrar to make appropriate arrangements for insurance on the loan object(s).

It is the responsibility of the lender to set insurance valuations. The type of valuation must be stated on the loan agreement (fair-market, replacement, conservation, material, or special consideration). The lender monitors loan valuations and notifies the Museum immediately if any changes occur during the loan period. If a valuation figure is not forthcoming or not mutually acceptable between the lender and the Museum, the Executive Director will reconsider pursuit of the loan. The Registrar notifies the lender that failure to provide a valuation(s) will result in non-acceptance of the loan. The Museum does not provide evaluations or appraisals for a loan object(s).

VI. The Registrar may require the lending party to certify that the loan object(s) can withstand ordinary strains of packing, transportation, and handling. The Registrar may request that the lending party send a written condition report prior to the transportation of the object(s). Upon receipt of the loan by the curator or Registrar the object(s) must be inventoried, inspected, photographed, and written notations made of the findings. The Registrar must maintain a copy of these findings.

Any inconsistency in the loan inventory, such as number or type of objects, damage or suspected damage, or any change in the condition of the loan object(s), must be reported

immediately to the Registrar. The Registrar must notify the lending party and, when appropriate, notify the insurance company and prepare a full condition report. It is the responsibility of the Registrar to handle claim negotiations.

VII. The curator is responsible for the prompt return of the loan object(s). The object(s) must be inventoried, inspected, photographed and written notations made of the findings. The Registrar must maintain a copy of these findings. Any inconsistency in the inventory, damage, or suspected damage must be reported immediately to the Registrar. The Registrar must notify the lending party and when appropriate, notify the insurance company and prepare a full condition report.

All loan are for a set period of time as pre-determined with the lending institution. Regular evaluation of each loan situation occurs to determine if loan renewal or an updated insurance valuation is needed.

VIII. Normally, permanent loans are not permitted. However, the Museum recognizes that federal agencies by statute are not permitted to deaccession objects but may offer such objects on permanent loan. Although title is not transferred, all other rights of possession follow. In this situation, although termed a permanent loan by the federal agency, the objects are subject to the Museum's acquisition policy, must undergo consideration by the Acquisitions and Accessions Review Committee and, if accepted, the objects are accessioned into the Museum collection.

IX. When returning a loan, the object(s) must be packed and transported in the same or a more suitable manner as received. Packing and shipping arrangements of a loan object(s) are the responsibility of the Registrar. The Registrar will send by certified mail the lending institution a copy of the shipping inventory and a Museum receipt form. The Registrar will notify the lending institution/individual that they are required to sign and return the Museum receipt form within thirty (30) days or else forfeit any claim for damage or loss. If the lending institution/individual retrieves the loan object(s) through a representative, the Museum receipt form must be signed prior to removal of the object(s) from the Museum. In the event the Loan Agreement does not stipulate how the object(s) are to be returned, the Registrar will notify the lending institution/individual that the loan object(s) will be shipped if not retrieved in person within thirty (30) days.

X. The Registrar may notify a lender of the Museum's intent to terminate a loan for an object(s) for which a written loan agreement exists that was made for an indefinite term. A notice of intent to terminate must follow the process outlined in Section XI of this document. The statement of termination of loan must include the following information:

"The records of The Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History indicate that you have property on loan. The Museum wishes to terminate the loan. You must contact the Museum, establish your ownership of the property, and make arrangements to collect the property. If you fail to do so within sixty-five days (65) from the date of this notice you will be deemed to have donated the property to the Museum.

XI. Any property on loan to the Museum which is abandoned and for which no written loan agreement exists, and which no person has made claim according to the records of the Museum, is considered abandoned. The object(s) become the property of the Museum if the Museum has given the lender notice in accordance with Georgia Law. The Museum is considered to have given the lender notice if the Museum mails the notice to the lender at the lender's last known address and proof of receipt is received by the Museum within thirty (30) days after the date of the notice is mailed. The claims procedure for objects is as described in Section X in this document. If the Museum does not have a current address for the lender or if the proof of receipt is not received the Museum will publish a notice at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in Cobb County and the County of the lender's last known address. The notice of the unclaimed loan will contain the lender's name, last known address, description of the loan object(s), the date of loan, and the name, address, and telephone number of the Registrar.

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XII. As part of the loan agreement the lending institution/individual has the responsibility to maintain contact with the Museum. If a change of ownership of the object(s) occurs while on loan, as exemplified by the following conditions; 1) transfer of title; 2) death of the individual lending party; or 3) dissolution of the lending institution; the lending party or its authorized agent must give prompt notice to the Museum. In all such cases the Museum either negotiates a new loan agreement or returns the object(s).

The Florida Gun Collectors Association, Inc.

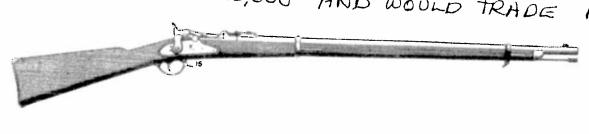
JULY 31, 1990

DEAR DON -

I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO FIGURE A POSSIBLE TRADE FOR YOUR SWORD AND SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING: (I DID GET A RELEASE ON MY COMMITMENT ON 3 KNIVES) THE FIRST TWO KNIVES WERE OFF BEING PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE BOWIE BOOK BUT DIDN'T MAKE THE DEADLINE.

- 1. BRONZE HILT BOWIE ENGLAVED ON BLADE " DEATH TO YANKEES - CROSKEYS MAKER" (ALBAUGH 124). I CONSIDER IT CLOSE TO SEAGO KNIFE - \$10,000.
- 2. FINE KNIFE ENGRAVED ON BLADE WITH CONFEDERATE PENNANT AND "T. A. LONGS LIFE GARDE". (LONG WAS FROM ATLANTA) ILLUSTRATED IN "FIGHTING KNIVES OF THE WESTERN WORLD" BY PETERSON - \$5,500
- 8. THE SEAGO KNIFE MY VALUE AS I TOLD YOU \$15,000
- 4. THE LARGE BRONZE HILT KNIFE (DNLY ONE KNOWN WITH LARGE SPEAK POINT)
- 5. BRONZE HILT WITH BOWIE BLADE
- 6. FINE KNIFE WITH "CSA" CARVED IN HILT \$3,000

THESE TOTAL \$40,000 AND WOULD TRADE A





COUPLE MORE KNIVES TO MAKE UP THE OTHER 5,000 OF YOUR 45,000 VALUE.

I ACTUALLY THINK \$45,000 SOMEWHAT HIGH SINCE MAKER IS UNKNOWN AS IS MEKANNA, BUT BOTH BETTY AND I LIKE THE DOG HEAD!

I WOULD BE TOTALLY GUTTING MY CONFEDERATE KNIFE COLLECTION OF ALL REALLY FINE KNIVES,

CALL ME IF YOU ARE INTERESTED. I WILL BE HERE ANY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.

BEST REGARDS.





ED WHEAT 🗪 Antique Guns

OLD HATTERTOWN RD.

REDDING, CONNECTICUT

FED. LIC. NO.

Mailing Address: West Redding, Conn. TEL. WEbster 8-2805

Jun 6, 1961

W.F. McLoughlin The Fayetteville Arsenal Fayetteville, Ark.

Dear Mr. Mc Loughlen;

The Confederate side know

is being shipped Today.

7 purchasel In last from

Carl Pugliese the artist who died the drawings in Confederate Edged Weapons" by wm a. Altough last april 1961. The Pugliese Told me That This is the house for the illustration; Figure is a page 174 of "Engeliate Edged Weapons".

7 hope that you are personal with the house Place with me what you are particularly looking for as 7 might come according to

Sonarely;

Ed. What

Member:





At the suggestion of several mutual friends, I am writing to you about a Confederate "D-Guard" Bowie Knife that I have for sale.

This is the knife marked "Capt. E. M. Seago" and is pictured in Albaugh's <u>Confederate Edged Weapons</u> and in several of Abel's Books. The knife came from Bob Abel's collection several years ago. It is 15" overall, blade 9 3/4" long, has turned wood grip painted black and brass ferrule, pommel cap and guard. The scabbard is very well made and has brass mounts.

With the knife I have Seago's official records and some information from the Richmond <u>Dispatch</u> during the Civil War, that possibly indicates the knife was made at Etowah Iron Works, Etowah, Georgia. And most unusual, I have an original order, dated at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 14, 1865 in which Seago's name appears. This order is dated the same day Lincoln was assassinated. Seago was part of President Davis' military Escort when Richmond was evacuated.

This group of items really have to be seen to put the Seago story together.

The cash price of the entire outfit is \$2,600.00.

I have admired for several years your "Boyle & Gamble" Bowie that is pictured in Albaugh's book. I have a very similar knife with the same markings, except it has two-piece grips. It came from a home in Columbus, Ohio.

If you have any interest in the Seago Bowie I would consider taking your Boyle & Gamble as part trade.

I do not want to mail the Bowie out for inspection. I will be at the Atlanta show in October, Friday night, Saturday and until noon Sunday. I thought maybe you would be coming to the show.

I am aware that you have a fine collection of Confederate Edged Weapons and I think this knife belongs in such a collection. I believe this knife may be the best documented Confederate Bowie known.

I look forward to hearing from you and possibly meeting you at the Atlanta show.

Sincerely,

John T. Frawner, Jr.

Route 1, Box 192

Hanover, Virginia 23069