

19 June 1948

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My dear Mrs. Charles L Lewis:

Excuse me not having yet answered your kind letter of the 7 April, as I have been away from home some time. I am very interested in your sketch of the life of my dear Father and will do my best to give you the information you need.

1 - General Prince Camille de Polignac was the son of: Prince Jules de Polignac, Minister to the king Charles X of France and of Mary-Charlotte Parkyns of the lords of Rancliffe. He was born at Millemont, Seine-et-Oise, France the 16th Feb. 1832.

2 - He married first: Marie Adolphine Bangenberger and had from her daughter, Princess Armande de Polignac, now Comtesse Alfred de Chabannes La Palice.

secondly: Elisabeth Margaret Knight of Wolverley who gave him 3 children: Princess Mabel de Polignac; Princess Agnes de Polignac; Prince Victor de Polignac. (Princess Mabel married Count Michel de Pierredon; Princess Agnes married the Marquis de Créqui Montfort de Courtivron; Prince Victor is unmarried.)

3- After he returned to France in 1865 he wrote several articles in favor and in defence of the southern States, notably a booklet entitled: "L'Union Américaine apres la guerre". He undertook a second journey for information in Central American and in 1870 took part in the Franco-Prussian War as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted Brigadier, then Major General and made a brilliant campaign at the head of the 1st Division receiving the Legion of Honor for gallantry at the battle of Villersexel. Polignac's Division protected the retreat of the Army after Hericourt and had the honor of fighting the enemy 15 days after the armistice, without losing a gun, a sabre or a canon. The war coming to a close the Prince retired to private life and to his favorite study of higher mathematics. He assisted at the different Mathematical Congresses and published different studies on mathematical problems. In his property of Podvin, Slovenia, he liked to ride across country and kept up his riding up to the last years of his life. He was a devoted husband and Father and beloved by all his family.

4 - The Prince had a sister and four brothers. It was his brother, Ludovic who was an officer in the colonial algerian army and who fought and made explorations in Algeria. A fortress in the Algerian desert is called after him: "Fort Polignac". His eldest half-brother, Armand, inherited the title of Duke de Polignac and inhabited the beautiful Hotel de Crillon, Place de la Concord. (now an hotel for tourists.), which was in the dowry of his wife, a Mlle. de Crillon, one of the last of a very famous name in French history, a descendant of a companion of King Henri IV of France, to whom the latter wrote after the battle of Arques, 1589: "Pends toi, brave Crillon, nous avons vaincu a Arques et tu n'y etais pas!" That is: "Hang yourself, my brave Crillon, we conquered at Arques and you were not with us!"

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I trust these notes will be helpful to you, and if there is any other information you would desire, I am at your disposal to reply.

Father was not tall; he had sky blue eyes and fair hair and was from all I have heard, exceedingly handsome.

My daughter Camille de Lillers has a little son of 4 years old who has the same complexion; we all hope he will be physically and morally like his great-grandfather!

Cordially yours,

Agnes de Polignac  
Mse de Crequi Montfort de Courtivron

Marquise de Croqui Montfort de Courtivron.

*Gift: U. I. C. - Old Tom. Chap.*

GENERAL CAMILLE de POLIGNAC, PRINCE AND PATRIOT OF  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

During the American struggle for independence in 1776 the aid given General Washington by many gallant Frenchmen was a deciding factor in our winning that independence. The deeds of men like Admiral de Grasse with his French fleet, General Rochambeau with his army and Lafayette with his ability for leadership, will ever live in the hearts of American people.

In 1860 that dearly won independence for all the States seemed about to be destroyed. Feelings ran high and a peaceful settlement seemed impossible. When the angry cries of "the time for talking has passed; the time for action has come", even the countries of Europe felt that war had indeed become a reality. Volunteers from foreign lands began to enlist in both the armies of the North and the South.

The soldiers of fortune who came to join the Confederate forces gave many reasons for their desire to help the South. Some called it a "Holy War"; some cited their love of Liberty and their dislike of "tyranny of Federal rule"; but many more came for the sheer love of adventure that sends some men wherever fighting is to be found.

Some, however, came because they had strong feelings of devotion to the Southern cause. They felt as did a group of Englishmen, on board the ship Stag, who, as they were nearing the shores of our country, drank this toast: "We come not as mercenary adventurers, to enlist under the banner of the Confederacy; but, like true knights-errant, to join as honorable volunteers the standard of the bravest lance in Christendom, that of the noble, peerless Lee".

This motive was undoubtedly a factor in bringing to the

Confederate army Prince Camille Armand Jules Marie Polignac, who was probably the most picturesque figure among the foreigners who came to fight for the South. Born at Millemont (Seine-et Oise), France on February 16, 1832, he descended from an ancient royal French family whose line could be traced to the ninth century and whose name can be found in the pages of French history.

The male line became extinct in 1421 and the daughter married Guillaume sire de Chalancon who assumed the name of the arms of the Polignac family. They lived on the estates at Cevennes near Puy-en-Velay (Haute-Lorre). On the high rocky plateau overlooking the estate are the ruins of the imposing stronghold of the Polignac family, including a square donjon of the fourth century. Interesting Gallo-Roman remains have been found on the site.

The Prince's father served as President of the Council of Ministers of King Charles X of France and his son, being brought up in the atmosphere of court life, must have become interested in a military career at an early age for he changed from his original regiment to the Fourth Hussars in order to participate in the Crimean War. He conducted himself with sufficient valor to win a lieutenantship in the Fourth Regiment of Chasseurs and to be awarded the Crimean medal. His adventurous and restless spirit could not long endure the monotony of provincial garrison life; so early in 1859 he secured his discharge and began a study of plant life in Central America.

Though the Prince had position at Court and prestige in the French army and was a man of letters, it was quite in character for him to offer his services to the Confederacy which personified for him the "righteous cause". His offer was accepted and he set out on one of his greatest adventures. On July 16, 1861 he was

with the Southern army and was made a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. He was assigned as chief of staff to General Beauregard who was then in command of the Army of Tennessee.

Colonel Polignac was at this time only 29 years old. He is often described as a typical modern Gaul, tall and thin with a grave face decorated with a Napoleonic beard. There was just a suspicion of La Mancha's knight in his mount. "The rough humor of his soldiers", writes De Leon, "often greeted him as he rode past with 'Come out'er them boots! We see yer mustache!' Yet he was a great soldier, a knightly gentleman, and a courtier in the field, camp, and lady's bower."

On one occasion a Miss Pegram congratulated him on his promotion to brigadier; correcting herself, she called him "Count". Quite simply he replied, "No, Madame, God made me that; the other I made myself".

Mrs. Giraud Wright describes him as a "fiery little man", erect in figure with a keen black eye, white teeth that show brilliantly when he smiles, and a dark waxed mustache which lent a fierceness to his expression that I remember impressed me very much".

The active part taken by Colonel Polignac on the day of the battle of Corinth, the great bravery he displayed on the field, and his ability as a leader were at once recognized by all who were with him at that time. In August of 1862 he was made Colonel of the fifth Tennessee Infantry and then in February 1863 he was promoted by General Beauregard to Brigadier General. His gallantry on the field at Richmond, Kentucky was outstanding and many troops began calling him "The Lafayette of the South".

After his promotion he was transferred to forces west of

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the Mississippi River. This army under the command of General Kirby Smith was so remote from Richmond and the territory so vast that it became a department in itself known as the Trans-Mississippi with headquarters at Shreveport, which was called its "capital". Polignac was assigned to the section commanded by Major General Richard Taylor.

General Taylor tells us of the French nobleman's early days in his command of belligerently provincial soldiers. "It was uphill work at first", he declared, "notwithstanding General Polignac's patience and good temper. The adjustment called for was as great as if a crude Texas Colonel, drawn from some cattle ranch, were to be sent to command the Imperial Guard. I assigned him to the command of 700 men, who had been recently dismounted and were accordingly in an ill humor, who swore that a \_\_\_\_\_ frog-eating Frenchman whose very name they could not pronounce and whose orders were Greek to them "should never command them". Mutiny was threatened. I went to their camp and pointed out the consequences of disobedience; but promised that if they remained dissatisfied with him after action with the enemy I would remove him."

While the Prince spoke English fluently and in his calm moments with absolute correctness, American camp slang baffled him. "The Captain's lay-out" and "your shebang", were just too much for him. "Well," graced Polignac, "I have been militaire all my life, I have heard of se brigade, se division, se army corps; but I have never heard of se lay-out er se shebang".

Colonel Nesbit recalled the report of one of his mountaineer soldiers who said, "That thur furriner, he calls out er lot er gibberish and them thur Dagoes jes maneuvers up like Hell beatintan-bark! Jes like he was talkin sense."

Many of these rough but brave and courageous country boys

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listened open mouthed as Polignac drilled them often swearing "like a trooper". When excited, he often mixed French with his English, but these boys understood him and obeyed the dapper little Frenchman. Some who could not pronounce his name dubbed him "Polecat". Of course, General Polignac discovered his nickname as well as its meaning but he kept a discreet silence and did not reveal his knowledge or his indignation until one day, when the brigade was being ordered into battle, he had his revenge. As the order was given to charge, he raised himself in his stirrups and brandishing his sword aloft he shouted, "Follow me! Follow me! you call me Polecat, I will show you whether I am Polecat or Polignac!" The soldiers answered with a shout and followed him.

It was no small achievement that this French Prince could by his coolness, judgment, courage, and kindness win not only the confidence of these men but also their love, devotion, and even pride.

The Confederacy received a great blow with the fall of New Orleans and never really recovered from it, but the winter of 1863-1864 was uneventful in the Trans-Mississippi section.

Toward the end of February General Taylor shifted his inadequate forces to better positions along the Red River roads and united Polignac's brigade with that of Colonel Gray into a division under command of General Mouton.

Early in 1864 the enemy sent a gunboat expedition up Washita River to try out the strength of the Confederate forces. General Polignac's brigade with a battery succeeded in driving off the attack. The way he handled this situation impressed his men with his coolness and audacity and they began to be a bit proud of their General.

The rivers of the South seemed to run the wrong way for the

Confederate forces; few could be used as communication lines but they were wide open channels for the invading armies who fully recognized the importance of controlling these waters.

It was no surprise to General Taylor when early in March a small Federal fleet made its appearance at Beard's Point on the Black River. The objective was Harrisonburg, the Confederate headquarters under Brigadier General Polignac. The territory is one of numerous watercourses, treacherous rivers interspersed with more treacherous bayous. Recent rains had made the roads, already bad, impassible for movement of troops but Polignac, with a small force of infantry and Farie's battery, moved out to meet them. It was a brief fight, at short distance between Farie's battery of light guns and the heavier metal protected boats. This amphibious duel was still a novelty in warfare. So skillfully did Polignac handle his men that the expedition was made practically a useless exhibition of force. After ten days' shelling the flotilla withdrew.

The Union forces, early in 1864, planned invasions all along the Red River. An expedition in a grand and elaborate manner was placed under Banks' command.

Hoping to delay Banks, General Taylor scattered his men in advantageous positions along the river road. On March 7th Polignac was ordered to move to Alexandria, join Mouton's brigade, and go south to Boeuf. At Alexandria steamers were loaded with stores to be sent above the falls and everything made ready to evacuate the place. As the last boats moved up stream the men could see Banks' army marching into the city and Porter's gunboats entering the Red River. The Union seemed assured of victory.

The Confederate army was smaller and had less equipment than the Federal forces but their spirit and will to win were

strong, and their leaders had courage and audacity. Could they win with such odds against them?

Some of the Confederate high command felt their western forces were too weak in both arms and men to warrant any hope that they could seriously impede the march of Banks' army but General Taylor, though gradually falling back, was ever alert to a possible chance for a thrust at the enemy. He halted near Pleasant Hill to rest his men, let stragglers catch up, and pick up reinforcements wherever possible.

Meanwhile, General Kirby Smith was busy at Shreveport, anxiously watching Banks while getting his men and stores in shape. He too felt that the Federal forces could and would be checked. This was the test he had been preparing to meet for many months.

Fortunately for the Confederates the Union army delayed at Alexandria and General Taylor was able to learn some of their plans which enabled him to be ready with a counter attack, and gave him time to consolidate his forces which were, according to Robert Henry, the most cosmopolitan command gathered by the Confederacy. There were Texans drilled by Walker, an American, Texans drilled by Polignac with a Frenchman's touch, a regiment of German settlers under Colonel Buchell of the Prussian army, who armed his men with sabers. The Louisiana French brigade was under General Mouton. Most of them were already weary from long marches and many were almost in rags, some with wide hats, big spurs, and Enfield rifles rode Spanish mules or mustang ponies.

At last General Taylor drew up his forces for inspection. The battle line extended for twelve miles along the river road. As he passed down the lines and came abreast of Polignac he called out cheerily, "Little Frenchman, I am going to fight

Banks here if he has a million men".

General Kirby Smith wanted the forces to retreat to a place nearer Shreveport, the base of supplies, but General Taylor felt that now was the time and Mansfield the place to make their stand against Banks. They held good defensive positions, which covered all the diverging roads to the rear. Above all the men needed to rest from long marches.

The women of Louisiana set April 8, 1864, as a day for fasting and prayer. Many knelt at church altars and prayed all day as they tensely awaited the battle.

Finally late on the afternoon of the eighth the enemy struck. What was to have been a defensive stand became an aggressive battle when General Mouton, leading his men, left the Confederate lines and rushed forward to attack the enemy, calling out to Polignac, "Let us charge right into them and throw them into the valley". It was a magnificent charge across that open field under the murderous fire from the Union forces, the fighting was desperate, and then General Mouton fell. General Polignac stepped into the place of the fallen leader and with a ringing voice called, "Mouton, on to Mansfield"; with this their battle cry the 9000 Confederate soldiers kept up that bloody battle against 20,000 Federal troops. Their State's soil was still under their feet, Mouton must be avenged, the Louisiana boys were invincible on that day.

By dark the head of the Union army was in full retreat down the valley toward Pleasant Hill.

At Mansfield, Polignac rallied his men and the division pushed on up and down the long stretches of that river valley. They worn and weary men fought, bled, and died but drove the enemy forces into wild confusion. There was panic even; the

open spaces in the sparse pine woods on both sides were filled with a tangled and confused mass of negroes, cavalry, camp followers, wagons, ambulances, everything. The losses on the Confederate side were staggering. Every field officer in the Crescent Regiment fell. Man after man grabbed the fallen colors from the hands of the dead and tried to go forward with them. Six were killed, but they rushed on overwhelming the enemy. It was as if the immovable had been struck by an irresistible force which could not be stopped.

As the sun set and night came, the enemy crossed the river and soon were beyond the Confederate guns. It was a glorious victory for the Southern forces.

So here where the campaign opened more than two months before, the campaign ended, but General Smith's army held out until the very end of the war.

After the battle of Mansfield General Polignac's army was disorganized and weary, and many were sick. They were isolated and food was increasingly difficult to get; the half-starving division began to show signs of insubordination. The General collected his men and said to them frankly, "I wish I could tell you that matters are likely to improve but on the contrary I fear harder times are in store for us. It is for you to decide whether the cause for which we are fighting is worth the sacrifice we are called upon to make". There were no more complaints.

Words of praise for Polignac's display of valor and spirit in the campaign are to be found in many reports sent to headquarters by officers who fought with him, especially that of General Taylor who also wrote a letter of congratulations to "that gallant soldier, whom France has given to her daughter Louisiana". In April, 1864, Polignac was promoted to the rank

of Major General.

General Robert E. Lee paid great tribute to these troops of the Western army in a letter to a friend. He wrote, "They have fought grandly, nobly and we must have more of them."

At the close of the successful Red River campaign in 1864 there seemed to be little prospects of more hostilities in that section; so Polignac, who was really a man of action, suggested to General Kirby Smith that he be given a six month's leave of absence to go to France and there "awaken sympathy for the Southern cause by carrying information and capitalizing on the presence of an active participant in the war."

General Polignac was relying on his personal acquaintance with an intimate friend of Emperor Louis Napoleon, the Duke de Morny, to help him. The Duke was not enthusiastic about the Southern cause but he was not prejudiced against it and, being a shrewd business man, he would at least listen to what Polignac had to say.

General H. W. Allen, a distinguished soldier still suffering from a wound received in battle, was then Governor of Louisiana. Though interested in the proposed trip he was never "sanguine about the results", wrote Polignac, "and in our wildest flights into fancy we never looked to armed intervention as within the range of human possibilities, but it did not seem impossible to obtain a modification of sham neutrality, which worked entirely in favor of the North, to which a stream of mercenaries from all parts of the world were constantly flowing and to receive something like equal treatment to the Confederate States, especially as regarded the Navy. French commercial interests, I well know, made the mercantile world lean toward the South and in fact, it is difficult to comprehend how England

and France could from the first submit to a paper blockade in direct opposition to some of their most important commercial and manufacturing interests, when they could have set it aside by a mere stroke of the pen, without ever firing a gun over it."

This was decided upon not by the Confederate Government but solely by the State of Louisiana. In fact, few knew anything about it.

To give greater dignity to the group Polignac took along Major T. C. Moncure, his aide-de-camp, and Governor Allen sent Colonel Millenberger to carry a letter from the Governor to Emperor Louis Napoleon.

On March 16, 1865, the party started on the long journey which carried them by stagecoach, across the entire state of Texas to Mexico; thence by steamer to Havana where they embarked on a Spanish packet for Cadiz.

General Polignac never forgot the many courtesies accorded his party on that trip through Texas and years later wrote, "Deputations of citizens came to meet and welcome us and everywhere we were considered guests of the State." Then he added many words of thanks to all the people of that State.

The passage across the Atlantic was both long and stormy. From Cadiz they travelled by stage to Madrid, then by train to Paris.

On the last day of his long journey, Polignac in looking over a newspaper, read an announcement of the death of his friend, Duke de Morny. "It seemed like the irony of fate", wrote Polignac, "that the fulcrum -- so to speak -- of my efforts should fail me just as I was reaching my destination. From that moment I knew that whatever sympathy I might meet with could lead to no practical

results."

He did, however, have an informal interview with the Emperor who seemed greatly interested in the progress of the war and asked questions concerning details of the operations in the field. He also arranged to have Colonel Millenberger deliver to the Emperor the letter from Governor Allen. This was his last meeting with the Emperor for word of Lee's surrender reached Paris almost immediately afterwards.

General Polignac was greatly saddened by this news for he had formed strong and lasting ties with the people of the South and any hurt to them was a blow to him. This feeling was well known in both France and America. One historian wrote of this in these words: "Major General de Polignac was a gallant young Frenchman, as devoted to the Confederacy as he had been and still is, to the Bourbon Lilies."

The South and the Cause for which she fought could ask for no greater tribute than the one paid her by Polignac when he said to Emperor Napoleon, "The people of the South are determined to fight to the last in defense of the political doctrine of States' rights handed to them as an heirloom by their forefathers, and that in doing so they are upholding the principles of Washington, and of the other founders of the first Union of the States established with the aid of the French Nation."

Polignac said very little about his own views on slavery; he was, however, of the opinion that if armed they would have (in most cases) fought with the South. Many years after the war he wrote in a letter, "Many of them (Southerners) knew all too well that the institution of slavery proved the greatest bar to every hope of foreign assistance."

After the surrender General Polignac decided to remain in

France where he engaged in engineering and journalism. He felt he had laid down his sword, so he took up his pen in defense of the South. One of his outstanding articles is "The War of Secession and Its True Causes". "L'union Americaine Apres La Guerre" par Le Prince Camille De Polignac, Ex-General de division, Etats Confederes, was published as a book in Paris in 1866. Another was called "Ulster and the Confederate States".

His civil engineering took him on several expeditions into Algeria.

Some accounts claim Prince Polignac did take part in the Franco-Prussion War and others state he did not. General Taylor wrote of this period of his life, "General Polignac returned to Europe in 1865 and, as he had shown great gallantry and talent for war while serving in the Confederate army, I had hoped that he might come to the front during the struggle with Germany, but he belonged to that race of historic gentry whose ancestors rallied to the white plume of Henry at Ivry and followed the charge of Conde at Rocroy. Had he been a shopkeeper or a scribbling attorney, he might have found favor with the dictator who ruled France."

One account states, "Polignac was persona non grata to Louis Napoleon; so he retired to his estate in Austria and took no part in the Franco-Prussian War."

Another author claims, "He served his country in the Franco-Prussian War."

In 1883 Prince Polignac married Margaret Elizabeth Knight de Woverley who was born in the Chateau de Souce at Loivet, France. The wedding took place in London.

There were three children, one daughter and two sons. One of the sons was named Mansfield in memory of the battle of Mansfield.

He died in France in 1913.

On March 14 and 15, 1901, there appeared two editorials in the Washington Post, entitled "The Lost Chapter in Confederate History", in which the reporter claimed that a paper was prepared by the South and carried to Emperor Louis Napoleon by General Polignac proposing to cede Louisiana to France in return for armed intervention for the South.

When copies of these articles reached Prince Polignac at Villa Jessie, Cannes, France, he was both indignant and hurt. As he alone knew all the facts, he felt he must answer the charges; this he did in a letter, called "Polignac's Mission", which appeared in the Richmond Dispatch on May 20, 1901.

"This startling discovery was intended to fill a gap in history", wrote Polignac, "and I wonder that even the love of fiction, inherent in mankind, could have led any minds so far astray as to give the slightest attention, far less attach any credence to this wild, sensational suggestion". He then states the reasons for the mission, lists what few plans he made to meet his friend, Duke of Morny, and his hopes of arousing interest for the South with Morny and the Emperor. He stresses the fact that only the State of Louisiana was responsible for his trip and that the political side of the contest was never touched upon. He explains that he at the time did not know the contents of the letter sent by Governor Allen to the Emperor and, as there was no other paper and the Correspondent of the Post has read it, he knows as well as I do that it contained no such bargain as that suggest by the Post".

"Governor Allen", he writes, was an accomplished gentleman and a distinguished officer and I enjoyed his friendship and confidence. He honored me with his esteem and has lately offered

me a presentation sword in the name of Louisiana".

This is a long and most interesting letter. He quotes many passages from the editorial in the Post and answers each in turn. He concludes this part of his letter as follows: "So much for history! The wonderful array of political intrigues, negotiations, conflicting efforts, and war-like demonstrations, supposed to have taken place in the space of only a few days, does infinite credit to the dramatic imagination of the author. Indeed the tenor of the whole article, with the French Queen and Russian fleets thrown in, appeals so strongly to one's sense of humor that it seems a pity to mar by any commentaries the comical foundations of the scene".

In his reflections on the merits of the conflict he recalls a proclamation of President Lincoln, issued at the beginning of the war, in which he tried to bribe the Southern States back into the Union by the promise of the maintenance of slavery and failed, and was impressed by a speech delivered by President Davis in which he quotes from memory, "There are those who talk of a return to the Union with slavery maintained, but who would thus sacrifice honor to interest". With this quotation he closed his "narrative of facts" and adds, "Indeed, I should not have thought it necessary to contradict such a myth, were it not that my silence might have been misinterpreted and allowed some cloud of suspicion to hover over the memory of departed friends".

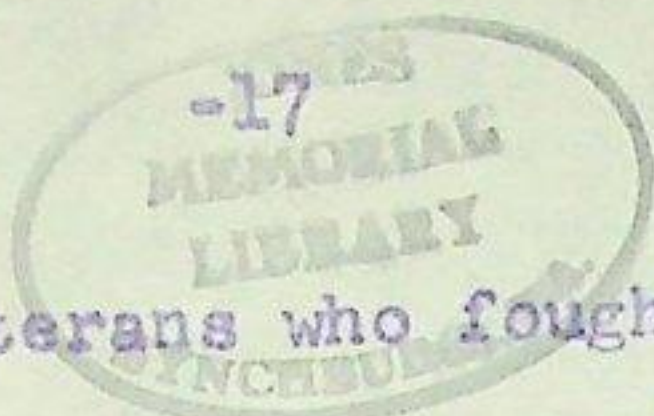
In 1918 Prince Polignac's daughter Agnes came to America with her husband, the Marquis de Courtivron, a Liaison officer of the French High Commission. While here they visited the battlefield of Mansfield. The Marquise became a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. On her return to France she was instrumental in organizing the

Major General de Polignac Chapter in Paris. At the 1941 Convention this chapter was made an Honorary Chapter for the duration of war conditions in France. This small group made one of its first objectives the raising of funds for the erection of a monument to the General. On April 8, 1925, the sixty-first anniversary of the great battle, the Chapter saw the culmination of its efforts in the unveiling of a beautiful monument on the battlefield of Mansfield. The fourteen foot shaft of Georgia granite from Stone Mountain is inscribed, "The Lafayette of the South". Within a wreath is recorded his war record and at the base are the words, "Erected by the U.D.C. 1925".

Many thousands came to see the General's son, Prince Victor Mansfield de Polignac, stand beside his mother, Princess Camille de Polignac, widow of the Prince, and unveil that tribute to a man who so nobly fought on this field of battle. The son in a short address said, "It is with pride we see erected here a lasting memorial of true friendship and comradeship in arms, a testimony that, though frontiers and oceans may separate us, hearts in France and American beat in union again and again in history, the men of the same mettle unite to fight for common ideals, for the triumph of the same aspirations, far dearer to them than ease, comfort, and even life."

Even with the passing of the years, when the Prince was no longer the dashing young officer, his love and devotion to the cause he felt "just and right" remained one of the great passions of his life.

General Camille de Polignac was a man of action, a daring soldier, and a diplomat but most of all a kindly, considerate, sympathetic gentleman who could give his friendship and his love to his fellowmen.



With gray-clad veterans who fought under Polignac standing beside the young men in khaki, who had just returned from fighting in France, the strains of the Marseillaise filled the air as the Confederate flag slipped down the shaft of marble erected at Mansfield; then the band played "America". Had our Prince and General been there, he would have joined with all of us in feeling about this War between the States, as did, Sidney Lanier,

"Headstrong South would have his way,  
Headstrong North hath said him nay,  
O Strong Heart, strong Brain beware!  
Hear a song from out the air!

Heart and Brain! no more be twain;  
Throb and think, one flesh again!  
So! they weep, they turn, they run;  
Lo! they kiss; Love, thou art one".

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