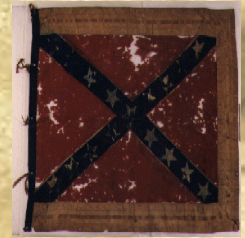


General Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262 Tuscaloosa, Alabama



*I Salute The Confederate Flag; With Affection, Reverence,
And Undying Devotion To The Cause For Which It Stands.*



The Sons of Confederate Veterans is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and is the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896; the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate

- Commander :
David Allen
1st Lieutenant Cdr:
John Harris
2nd Lieutenant Cdr & Adjutant :
Frank Delbridge
Color Sergeant :
Clyde Biggs
Chaplain :
Dr. Wiley Hales
Newsletter:
James Simms
jsimms@comcast.net
Website: Brad Smith
tidepridebrad@gmail.com

From The Adjutant

Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, April 12, 2012 at 7 PM.

This month's speaker is Jeff Vick. Mr. Vick, a Northport resident, owns Quality Tank Testing in Buhl; which tests underground gasoline tanks and sets up cathodic protection systems to keep them from rusting. Because of that experience, Vick has been working on preserving the Confederate submarine Hunley.

1st Lieutenant Commander John Harris is putting up a display about 1862 for the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Civil War. Support John's efforts and drop by to see it.

Two reminders for April.

The J.C.C. Sanders lecture is this upcoming Saturday, April 7, 2012 from 10:00 am to 2 pm in the Grand Gallery, Smith Hall on the University of Alabama campus.

The second reminder is Confederate Memorial Day will be held at Evergreen Cemetery across from Bryant-Denny Stadium at 4 pm, weather permitting.

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Upcoming Events 2012

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7 April - JCC Sanders Lecture | 12 July - Camp Meeting |
| 12 April - Camp Meeting | |
| 26 April 2012 - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery. | August
Summer Stand-down |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 10 May - Camp Meeting | 13 September - Camp Meeting |
| 14 June - Camp Meeting | 11 October - Camp Meeting |
| | 21 October - Thisldu - TBD |



The Rodes Brigade Report is a monthly publication by the Robert E. Rodes SCV Camp #262 to preserve the history and legacy of the citizen-soldiers who, in fighting for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Edited by James B. Simms; non-member subscriptions are available for \$15. Please send information, comments, or inquiries to Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 34501; or to James Simms at jbsimms@comcast.net.

General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)

The Robert E. Rodes Camp #262 is named in memory of Robert Emmet Rodes. General Rodes was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on March 30, 1829; the son of General David Rodes and Martha Yancey. Attending Virginia Military Institute, he graduated in July 1848, standing 10th in a class of 24 graduates; Assistant Professor (Physical Science, Chemistry, Tactics) at VMI, 1848-1850. He married Virginia Hortense Woodruff (1833-1907), of Tuscaloosa, Alabama in September 1857. They had 2 children: Robert Emmet Rodes, Jr. (1863-1925) and a daughter, Bell Yancey Rodes (1865-1931). He taught at VMI as an assistant professor until 1851. He left when a promotion he wanted to full professor was given instead to Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, a future Confederate general and commander of his. Rodes used his civil engineering skills to become chief engineer for the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He held this position until the start of the Civil War. Although born a Virginian, he chose to serve his adopted state of Alabama.

He started his Confederate service as a Colonel in command of the 5th Alabama Infantry regiment, in the brigade commanded by Major General Richard S. Ewell, with which he first saw combat at the 1st Bull Run. He was promoted to Brigadier General on October 21, 1861, and commanded a brigade under Major General Daniel H. Hill. In the Peninsula Campaign, Rodes was wounded in the arm at Seven Pines and was assigned to light duty in the defenses of Richmond, Virginia while he recuperated.

He recovered in time for General Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the north in September, 1862, fighting at South Mountain and Sharpsburg. At Sharpsburg, he commanded one of two brigades that held out so long against the Union assault on the sunken road, or "Bloody Lane", at the center of the Confederate line, suffering heavy casualties. Rodes was lightly wounded by shell fragments.

At Chancellorsville, Rodes was a division commander in Stonewall Jackson's corps. He was the only division-level commander in Lee's army who had not graduated from West Point. He was temporarily placed in command of the corps on May 2, 1863, when Jackson was mortally wounded and Lieutenant General A.P. Hill was also wounded, but Lee quickly replaced him with the more experienced Major General J.E.B. Stuart. Jackson on his deathbed recommended that Rodes be promoted to Major General and this promotion was back-dated to be effective May 2nd.

When Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia to compensate for the loss of Jackson, Rodes joined the II Corps under Ewell. At Gettysburg, on July 1, Rodes led the assault south from Oak Hill against the right flank of the Union I Corps. Although he successfully routed the division of Major Gen. John C. Robinson and drove it back through the town, the attack was not as well coordinated or pursued as aggressively as his reputation would have implied. His division sat mostly idle for the remaining two days of the battle. After performing poorly at Gettysburg, and recovered his reputation somewhat by performing better at Spotsylvania Court House.

Rodes continued to fight with Ewell's corps through the Overland Campaign of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Ewell was replaced by Major General Jubal A. Early and his corps was sent by Lee to the Shenandoah Valley to draw Union forces away from the Siege of Petersburg, in the Valley Campaign. They conducted a long and successful raid down the Valley, into Maryland, and reached the outskirts of Washington, D.C., before turning back. Major Gen. Philip Sheridan was sent by Grant to drive Early from the Valley.

On September 19, 1864, Sheridan attacked the Confederates at Opequon/3rd Winchester. Several wives of Confederate officers were chased from town during the attack and Rodes managed to save Major Gen. John B. Gordon's wife from capture. Rodes and Gordon prepared to attack Sheridan's forces when Rodes was struck in the back of his head by a Union shell fragment. He died on the field outside Winchester.

Rodes was a modest but inspiring leader. He was mourned by the Confederacy as a promising, brave, and aggressive officer killed before he could achieve greatness. Lee and other high-ranking officers wrote sympathetic statements. He was buried at Spring Hill Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia next to his brother, Virginius Hudson Rodes; and his parents. His wife Virginia Hortense is buried in Alabama, her home state.

His Major Commands included Rodes's Brigade/D.H. Hill's Division and Rodes Division/II Corps.

Replace your regular Alabama car Tag with an Alabama
SCV specialty car Tag!!



Remember: 1. The SCV Specialty Tag is an **OFFICIAL, LEGALLY RECOGNIZED LICENSE PLATE** as established by an act of the Alabama Legislature. The Battle Flag exhibited in this manner can NOT be discriminated against or removed by any government entity, corporation, employer or person without violating the law. IMAGINE! While politicians remove our flag from public view, one at a time, we will be displaying our Flag by the thousands to the public, furthering Confederate Pride and Loyalty.

2. You may personalize this tag with up to 5 letters and/or numbers, AT NO EXTRA CHARGE. (ALDIV, ALREB, 33ALA, 5THAL, CSSAL, etc.). Ask the Tag clerk when ordering.

How to buy:

1. When your current regular tag expires, go to the County's Probate Judge's Office or County Tag Office and say, "I want to order the Specialty Car Tag of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in place of my regular car tag."

2. You may **personalize (*)** this tag with up to 5 letters / numbers. Ask the Tag Clerk when ordering. **(AT No EXTRA CHARGE.)**

This cost is \$50.00 (in addition to the regular cost of an Alabama car tag), of which \$41.25 goes to the Alabama Division, SCV to promote and protect our Confederate Heritage and History.

You may reserve your choice before you go by going to:
<https://www.alabamainteractive.org/dorpt/UserHome.str>

ALABAMA REGISTRATION (TAG) FEE SCHEDULE
<http://www.revenue.alabama.gov/motorvehicle/mvforms/feeschedule.htm>

Be sure to select the SCV tag! The cost of reserving a personalized plate is \$2 and payment must be made online using either VISA or MASTERCARD. Once approved, the reservation will be valid for five business days. You will not be charged if DOR rejects your request.

Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



Most of you are aware that the Alabama Division has a new t-shirt that promotes the SCV car tag approved for sale in the State of Alabama.

Pictured is Morgan Strain wearing the new shirt. The front of the shirt has an Alabama state flag on it with Alabama Division above the flag. Please contact Northeast Brigade Commander Tom Strain at tom@ssnurseries.com or at 729-8501 to order the shirts. Order blank here:

<http://www.aladivscv.com/forms/OrderBlank.pdf>

Historical Markers of the Tuscaloosa Area

Alabama Corps of Cadets Defends Tuscaloosa

Early on the morning of 4 April 1865, Union Gen John T. Croxton's Cavalry Brigade of 1500 veteran troopers entered the town after fighting the home guard and capturing the covered bridge connecting Northport and Tuscaloosa across the Warrior River. While a detachment of Federals proceeded to capture two pieces of artillery stored at the Broad St. livery stable, Pat Kehoe of the Alabama Insane Hospital hurried to the University of Alabama to warn of the soldiers' approach. University president Landon C. Garland ordered the guardhouse drummers to "beat the long roll" to awaken the 300 sleeping cadets. Quickly forming into ranks, the three companies began their march from campus into town. A platoon from Co. C, under Capt John H. Murfee, formed as skirmishers and forged ahead to the corner of Greensboro Ave. and Broad St. (University Blvd.) where they encountered the enemy from the 6th Ky Cav Regt. In the ensuing firefight, Capt Murfee was wounded along with three cadets, W.R. May, Aaron T. Kendrick and William M. King. The Union pickets then retreated down the hill back toward the bridge.

The bloodied cadet platoon rejoined the main body of the Corps which had advanced at the sound of fighting. Together they proceeded one block north to the brow of River Hill and took up positions, firing several volleys down on the Union enemy by the river. Learning from a Confederate officer who had been captured and temporarily released by Croxton that the Yankee force included 1500 arms and the two captured cannons, President Garland and Commandant of Cadets Colonel James T. Murfee decided that an attack with teen-aged boys would be a useless sacrifice. The Corps marched the 1½ miles back to the campus, fortified themselves with what provisions were available, and continued east on Huntsville Rd. Crossing Hurricane Creek some eight miles from town, they unplanked the bridge and entrenched themselves on the east bank. Croxton did not pursue, instead exploding the University's ammunition supplies and setting the campus ablaze. After witnessing the destruction from afar, the cadets marched east, then south to Marion. There, the Corps disbanded with orders to re-form in one month's time; the war ended in the interval.

King's Store Skirmish – Pickens County

On April 6, 1865, near this site, Confederate forces from Carrollton and Bridgeville attacked a unit of Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton's Union forces under Capt. William A. Sutherland. Union forces were compelled to abandon 37 Confederate prisoners earlier captured. Union reporters counted one mortally wounded and another taken prisoner. No Confederate casualties were documented. Unable to rejoin Gen. Croxton as ordered, Capt. Sutherland and his 6th Kentucky Cavalry marched on to Decatur.

Lanier's Mill Skirmish – Pickens County

On April 6, 1865, near this site on the Sipsey River, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate forces, under Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, met Union forces under Brig. Gen. John Croxton. Union forces numbering 1,500 men, having burned the 3-story brick mill and resumed their march, were attacked by an equal number of Confederate forces. Gen. Adams reported his losses as 9 killed and 25 wounded and estimated Union losses as 75 killed or captured. Confederates took 2 Union ambulances and personal baggage of Gen. Croxton, who was forced back to Tuscaloosa. On May 4, when he surrendered, Gen. Adams received this communication from Col. George Moorman of his command: "Should the war cease now you would have the honor of having won the last victory on the Confederate soil and in the Confederate cause." The Confederate charge which took place here was the last cavalry charge in the War Between the States.

Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event Website</u>
April 12-15, 2012	Great Locomotive Chase Sesquicentennial	Kennesaw, GA	http:// www.southernmuseum.org/ sesquicentennial/
April 15, 2012	Blakely Camp Memorial	Confederate Rest Cemetery - Mobile AL	
April 20 - 22, 2012	150th Battle of Ft Jackson	Plaquemines Parish, LA	http:// fortjackson150.com
April 26 - 29, 2012	Battle of Selma	Selma, AL	
May 25 - 27, 2012	Battle for Ironworks	Tannehill, AL	
June 15 - 17, 2012	Skirmish at Buckhorn Tavern	New Market, AL	
September 8 - 9, 2012	Battle of Tunnel Hill Civil War Reenactment	Tunnel Hill, GA	http:// www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/#! reenactment

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

TANNEHILL REENACT/DANCE..	SAT/SUN...APR.28/29	SELMA,AL. (CONFIRMED)
P. BRYANT FISH FRY (THSL'DU).....	SUN.....OCT. 21...	BOLIGEE,AL (CONFIRMED)
SUWANNEE REENACT/DANCE	SAT/SUN ..NOV. 17/18	LIVE OAK, FL. (CONFIRMED)
DICKENS CHRISTMAS CONCERT	TUES.....DEC. 4	NORTHPORT,AL.

NOTE: THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Website Report for March

The website report for March is unavailable due to technical problems.

News of the Rodes Camp and of Alabama



Frank Delbridge gives the March presentation on the Camps namesake, General Robert Emmet Rodes

Rodes Camp News (Continued):

ALABAMA DIVISION REUNION

REGISTRATION FORM

JUNE 8-9-10, 2012

Lake Guntersville State Park and Resort

<http://scv452.org/>[Capt. John Rayburn Camp 452/2012 Reunion Information files/2012Confederate%20registration%20form%20for%202012.pdf](http://scv452.org/2012Confederate%20registration%20form%20for%202012.pdf)

Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

Registration Form

July 11th-14th, 2012 Murfreesboro, TN

<http://tennessee-scv.org/2012reunion/><https://www.facebook.com/pages/117th-SCV-2012-National-Reunion/250278811655939>

10th Alabama Marker project

Excerpted from the April 2012 issue of the *Alabama Confederate*.<http://www.aladivscv.com/april2012.pdf>

The article on the preceding page was one of a series of articles that has profiled the 10th Alabama Infantry and because of these articles, people around the country have contacted Prince William County, Virginia and the Alabama Division. The drive for the Division's involvement began with Hunter Phillips and Billy Price. Their desire to properly mark the location of the cemetery at Bristoe, Virginia did not fall on deaf ears. Commander Reames felt the Division should be involved in placing a marker in conjunction with Prince William County and took steps to form a committee that would work with Virginia officials.

Conversations and many emails with Orrison, the project manager for the project for Prince William County has given us the opportunity to be involved with the design and placement of a marker for the 10th. As you can in the picture on the preceding page, the cemetery is in a rustic location. Rob was adamant about using a native Alabama stone for the basis of the marker. Commander Fred Hicks of the Colonel Snodgrass camp in Stevenson has graciously donated the stone to be used for the marker. The next step is to arrange the shipping of the stone to Virginia. There will be a bronze plaque attached to the stone once the site is prepared and the stone is placed. The inscription for the plaque is being worked on now. The Division committee will have input into the description and the Alabama Division will be named on the plaque.

The Alabama Division is giving a donation of \$5,000 for the erection of the monument and for the plaques. Prince William County owns the battlefield park where the cemetery is located. Plans are underway to make improvements to the area of the cemetery is located, but funds are limited due to budget constraints. Private donations from around the country have been coming in but more is needed.

A small wooden bridge has been built over a creek at the cemetery, pathways have been laid out but the material for the walkway has not been purchased yet, a split rail fence has been built around the cemetery. Plans for interpretive markers along the path and at the cemetery are being designed. On these markers the names of the known soldiers buried there will be listed along with information about the 10th.

(Continued Next Page)

10th Alabama (Continued): The Division has established a 10th Alabama Cemetery fund so donations can be made for the restoration of the cemetery. All donations are tax deductible. The money donated to this fund will be sent to Prince William County with its use being designated for the restoration project. We have already received donations to the fund as far away as Colorado. If you have ancestors who fought in the 10th Alabama, here is an opportunity to commemorate their service and to provide for the men, that were buried literally where they died.

Donations should be sent to SCV 10th Alabama, Po Box 375, Capshaw, Alabama 35742. Please make your check or money orders out to the Alabama Division, SCV. Use the memo line to designate the 10th Alabama fund.

On September 29th there will be a dedication service for the marker at Bristoe Station, Virginia. The Alabama Division will have input into the ceremony and will take an active role in the service. I hope that many of you will make the trip to honor the fallen soldiers of the 10th Alabama Infantry.

The Committee members for the Division are Commander Robert Reames, 2nd Lt. Commander Gary Carlyle, NE Brigade Commander Jimmy Hill, Division Genealogist Harold Bouldin and Compatriot Hunter Phillips.

Name:

Address:

City / State:

Zip Code:

Amount:

Did you have an ancestor in the 10th?

Name, Rank and Company:

All donations are tax deductible. Please make check or money order out to the Alabama Division, SCV. A receipt will be sent to you for your records. All money collected will go to the restoration of the cemetery and it's continued upkeep.

Alabama News

Selma police investigate disappearance of bust of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

The Associated Press March 13, 2012

SELMA, Ala. — Police in Selma are investigating the disappearance of a bust of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest from a city cemetery.

Old Live Oak Cemetery superintendent tells The Selma Times-Journal (<http://bit.ly/zlzMBD>) the last time anyone remembers seeing the bust was Friday. The bronze bust sat atop a large granite monument.



Sgt. Tori Neeley with the Selma Police Department dusts the top of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Monument for fingerprints Monday after a large, bronze bust of Bedford was discovered missing. -- Tim Reeves *The Selma Times-Journal*

Some in Selma have criticized the monument. In addition to leading Confederate troops in the Battle of Selma, Forrest is also known as the founder of the Ku Klux Klan.

Selma police Chief William T. Riley says his department didn't have any leads but did contact area scrap yards to see if anyone had tried to sell it.

Soon after it was dedicated in October 2000, the monument was vandalized and was moved to the Confederate monument area inside the cemetery.

Selma police Chief William T. Riley says his department didn't have any leads but did contact area scrap yards to see if anyone had tried to sell it.

<http://www.therepublic.com/view/story/68e8588bb24a4a448c9cdfde0a418c24/AL--Forrest-Bust-Missing/>

Historic Wheeler home to open for tours

Deangelo McDaniel *The Times-Dailey* Florence, Ala. March 23, 2012

The almost life-sized oil painting of Gen. Joseph Wheeler at the bottom of the staircase is back on the wall.



Renovations to Pond Spring, the home of General Joe Wheeler on Alabama 20, are progressing, with many of the major furnishings having been moved back into the house. Site director Melissa Beasley explains how she intends to rehang a pair of matched swords in the house. Gary Cosby Jr./TimesDaily

So is the small portrait of Archibald Butts, an officer who served with Wheeler in the Spanish-American War and died when the R.M.S. Titanic hit an iceberg.

On March 19, and for the first time in more than a decade, the Wheeler Home where those items are housed will open to the public. Site director Melissa Beasley said she will give tours to groups of 10 or more in the home that freed slaves constructed for Wheeler in 1871.

It will be the first time the public has been allowed in the home since the Alabama Historical Commission closed it in 2000 because of safety issues. The opening is expected to attract thousands of tourists to the area, said Millie Caudle, president of the Friends of Joe Wheeler Home Foundation. The nonprofit group has raised almost \$1 million to help restore the home. "The reopening is a big deal and something that will be real popular," Caudle said.

The displays in the massive home will reflect the years 1918-29 when Wheeler's daughter, Annie Wheeler, built what historians have called a shrine to her father. The frock coats Wheeler wore in two wars (Civil and Spanish-American) will be in restored cabinets, as well as some of the medals he received. The flag the U.S. Fifth Corps carried when it charged up San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War is in a massive display case in the hall. Wheeler and Teddy Roosevelt were together during the decisive July 1, 1898, battle.

"We found the flag in the bottom of one of the display cases," Beasley said. The lanterns that were on the U.S. cruiser Columbia during the Spanish-American War have been polished and are in the hallway.

Wheeler's youngest son, Thomas, served on the ship. After the war, he and a friend were swimming in Montauk Point in Long Island, N.Y. "His friend had yellow fever and was weak," Beasley said. "Thomas jumped in the water to save him and drowned." Thomas was 17 and is buried in the family cemetery about 200 yards behind the Wheeler Home. "I assume these were given to the family after his death," Beasley said.

The lanterns are two of more than 30,000 items in the Wheeler collection, which includes everything from newspaper clippings during the Civil War to swimsuits the family wore on vacation and the formal dresses some of the daughters wore when they met Queen Victoria. The bigger items, such as hand-carved beds, will not change.

But the uniforms of Wheeler, his son, Joe Jr., and Annie's Red Cross outfits will rotate on display. "It's too much to put out at one time," Beasley said.

Although she is happy with the 6,000-square-foot home's reopening, Caudle said there is much more work left. Several of the outbuildings are being propped up, while the Sherrod House needs interior work. "We just hope when supporters get here they see how much more work there is to do," Caudle said. "This site has so much tourism potential."

In 2001, the historical commission hired a Washington-based company to survey state-owned historic sites to determine where it should be spending money.

The report said 200,000 residents live within 25 miles of the site and 855,000 reside within 50 miles. The company said artifacts in the Wheeler Home show what wealth afforded and what poverty created.

<http://www.timesdaily.com/stories/Historic-Wheeler-home-to-open-for-tours,186939>

Alabama governor, Eufaula native's Confederate flag restored

Anastasia Scarborough *Eufaula Tribune* Eufaula, AL March 21, 2012



Mike and Cynthia Davis, pictured here with EHA director Pam Snead, stand next to John Gill Shorter's restored Confederate flag.

Credit: Anastasia Scarborough

A 150-year-old Confederate flag was recently restored to its former glory thanks to two Eufaula citizens and a community effort. The flag, which hung on a flagpole in Shorter Mansion, belonged to John Gill Shorter, Alabama's governor during the Civil War. Shorter is buried in Eufaula's Shorter Cemetery.

Two years ago, the Eufaula Heritage Association developed a "wish-list" from which people could choose to fund needed projects at Shorter Mansion. One "wish" on the list was the restoration of Shorter's flag.

Mike and Cynthia Davis chose to fund the flag's restoration with the help of local photographer Todd Adams. The delicate flag was placed carefully on acid-free mat and under UV protection glass.

Though the Davises primarily funded the project, Mike says Adams donated a great deal of time in restoring, framing and transporting the flag from and back to Shorter Mansion. The framed flag now stands in the upstairs room at Shorter Mansion dedicated to Alabama's eight governors.

"It's a major improvement. Before (restoration) I held the flag up and we could see the door through it," says Mike. The Davises surmise the flag was made around 1861, though its gold trim was probably added later.

The Davises explain that they took on the project as part of another project of theirs – identifying the graves of Confederate veterans in Fairview Cemetery.

<http://www2.eufaulatribune.com/news/2012/mar/21/alabama-governor-eufaula-natives-confederate-flag--ar-3445783/>

Selma can't see the Forrest for the thieves

Alvin Benn *The Montgomery Advertiser* Montgomery, AL March 25, 2012

SELMA — Who's got the general's head?

It's a question making the rounds in Selma since earlier this month when a bronze bust of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest vanished from atop a 7-foot-tall granite monument at Live Oak Cemetery.

Sons of Confederate Veterans members were outraged when it happened and have been busy raising reward money to see if loose lips just might sink the culprit's ship. Attorney Faya Rose Toure, the most vocal Forrest critic in Selma, said she didn't have anything to do with the disappearance, but she is happy it happened and even volunteered to defend the guilty party or parties — if caught — "free of charge."

"(Forrest) was a domestic terrorist, and I think the man who took (the bust) did us all a favor," said Toure, formerly known as Rose Sanders, the wife of state Sen. Hank Sanders, D-Selma.

Selma Police Chief William Riley said an investigation is continuing into the theft, but no arrests have been made.

The bust, kept in the cemetery's Confederate Circle, apparently was taken on the night of March 9 and not noticed for a few days.

Copper and bronze have frequently been stolen from houses and businesses in Selma and taken to junk yards for cash. The swiping of the bust may not have been done for monetary reasons, however.

That's because of the way it was stolen. No sledgehammer was used to knock it off the granite monument. It had been carefully removed from the top, leaving behind eight holes where it had been bolted to the base.

(Continued Next Page)

Forrest Bust (Continued Next Page):

Some in Selma think it could be in a place of honor” at a house or, perhaps, used as target practice by those who didn’t care much for the controversial general.

In October of 2000, the monument was erected in front of the Smitherman Building,



James Hammonds visits the headless monument in Selma’s Live Oak Cemetery honoring Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. / ALVIN BENN/SPECIAL

formerly a Confederate hospital and now a museum.

It didn’t take long for angry black Selmians to begin calling for the monument’s removal. Protests included the dumping of garbage on it. Demonstrators once tossed a rope around the bust and tried to yank it off the heavy base. It broke.

“Jews would not tolerate a statue of Hitler in their neighborhood and what they put up in our neighborhood back then was pretty much the same thing,” Toure said. “Descendants of those who enslaved us insist on honoring someone with Klan connections.”

If Toure had her way, the Forrest monument would be removed from Selma. She said it has “no place” on public property.

“The Friends of Forrest” raised the \$25,000 to pay for the monument that was sculpted by a Yankee. They said it represents a man of honor, gallantry and military leadership.

There is no denying those attributes. In Ken Burns’ acclaimed TV documentary, “The Civil War,” historian Shelby Foote noted that America’s bloodiest war produced “two authentic geniuses — Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.”

Forrest and his weary troops arrived in Selma in the waning days of the Civil War, knowing they didn’t have a chance as they were outnumbered by Union cavalry bent on punishing the city.

Selma was one of only two arms manufacturing centers in the Confederacy and, as such, bore the brunt of the Union punitive raid on April 2, 1865.

After losing the Battle of Selma, Forrest returned to Tennessee and resumed his successful business activities. Along the way he also helped to organize the Ku Klux Klan.

SCV members view Forrest as a hero of the first order, a brave leader known as the “Wizard of the Saddle.” Critics say “wizard” was an apt description, as in Grand Wizard of the Klan.

Forrest resigned from the Klan when he felt it had become too violent and disbanded it at the same time. That didn’t erase the fact that he had been a Klan leader.

The Battle of Selma is commemorated every April, held not far from the actual site of the clash. Re-enactors from across the country come to town to re-create one of the last battles of the Civil War.

James Hammonds, who has helped direct the re-enactment each year and supplies his own artillery unit, said Forrest has been acknowledged “as one of the best fighting generals to come out of the Civil War on either side.”

Hammonds said he has told Riley the “re-enacting community” has had a “keen interest” in the investigation “and I think he sees this as an economic crime.”

“I have personal knowledge that material salvage crime is rampant in this area of town,” Hammonds said. “We should do more to interpret and protect our great resource at Live Oak Cemetery. I hope the bust is recovered or replaced.”

Forrest devotees are expected to raise up to \$20,000 in reward money and announce it soon.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120325/NEWS02/303250029/1009>

Additional Article: <http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120328/NEWS02/303280030/1009>

Alabama Personalities & Connections to Alabama During the WBTS

LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest - A cavalry and military commander in the war, Forrest is one of the war's most unusual figures. Less educated than many of his fellow officers, he was one of the few officers in either army to enlist as a private and be promoted to General Officer and Division Commander by the end of the war. Although Forrest lacked formal military education, he had a gift for strategy and tactics. He created and established new doctrines for mobile forces, earning the nickname *The Wizard of the Saddle*.

Promoted in July 1862 to Brigadier General, Forrest showed his brilliance by leading 2,000 inexperienced recruits, most of whom lacked weapons in raids as far north as the banks of the Ohio River in southwest Kentucky. He returned to his base in Mississippi with more men than he had started with; all fully armed with captured Union weapons.

Forrest continued to lead his men in small-scale operations until April 1863. The Confederate army dispatched him into the backcountry of northern Alabama and west Georgia to defend against an attack of 3,000 Union cavalrymen commanded by Colonel Abel Streight. In December 1863, Forrest was promoted to the rank of Major General.

Forrest's greatest victory came on June 10, 1864, when his 3,500-man force clashed with 8,500 men commanded by Union Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis at the Battle of Brice's Crossroads. Forrest led other raids that summer and fall, including a famous one into Union-held downtown Memphis in August 1864 (the Second Battle of Memphis), and another on a Union supply depot at Johnsonville, Tennessee, on October 3, 1864, causing millions of dollars in damage. After Hood's Army of Tennessee was all but destroyed at the Battle of Nashville, Forrest distinguished himself by commanding the Confederate rear guard in a series of actions that allowed what was left of the army to escape. For this, he earned promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General.

In 1865, Forrest attempted, without success, to defend the state of Alabama against Wilson's Raid. His opponent, Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, defeated Forrest in battle. When he received news of Lee's surrender, Forrest also chose to surrender. On May 9, 1865, at Gainesville, Forrest read his farewell address to his troops.

Forrest was one of the first men to grasp the doctrines of "mobile warfare" that became prevalent in the 20th century. Paramount in his strategy was fast movement, even if it meant pushing his horses at a killing pace. Also, Forrest became well-known for his early use of "maneuver" tactics as applied to a mobile horse cavalry deployment. He sought to constantly harass the enemy in fast-moving raids, and to disrupt supply trains and enemy communications by destroying railroad track and cutting telegraph lines, as he wheeled around the Union Army's flank.

Forrest died in Memphis in October 1877, reportedly from acute complications of diabetes. He was buried at Elmwood Cemetery. In 1904 his remains were disinterred and moved to Forrest Park, a Memphis city park named in his honor.

Forrest's great-grandson, Nathan Bedford Forrest III, pursued a military career, first in cavalry, then in aviation, and attained the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army Air Forces during World War II. On June 13, 1943, Nathan Bedford Forrest III was killed in action while participating in a bombing raid over Germany, the first U.S. General to be killed in action in World War II. His family was awarded his Distinguished Service Cross (second only to the Medal of Honor) for staying with the controls of his B-17 bomber while his crew bailed out. The plane exploded before Forrest could bail out. Tragically, by the time German air-sea rescue could arrive, only one of the crew was still alive in the freezing water.

Dargan, Edmund Strother (1805-1879) - also known as **Edmund S. Dargan** — of Mobile, Mobile County, Ala. Born in Montgomery County, N.C., April 15, 1805. Democrat. Member of Alabama state legislature; U.S. Representative from Alabama 1st District, 1845-47; associate justice of Alabama state supreme court, 1847-52; delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 9th District, 1862-64. Died in Mobile, Mobile County, Ala., November 24, 1879 (age 74 years, 223 days). Interment at Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.

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Alabama Personalities (Continued):

Shorter, John Gill (1818-1872) - of Alabama. Born in Monticello, Jasper County, Ga., April 23, 1818. Member of Alabama state senate, 1845; member of Alabama state house of representatives, 1851; state court judge in Alabama, 1852; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861; Governor of Alabama, 1861-63. Died in Eufaula, Barbour County, Ala., May 29, 1872 (age 54 years, 36 days). Interment at Shorter Cemetery, Eufaula, Ala.

Parsons, Lewis, Eliphalet (1817—1895) - also known as **Lewis E. Parsons** — of Talladega, Talladega County, Ala. Born April 28, 1817. Governor of Alabama, 1865; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Alabama, 1868; delegate to Republican National Convention from Alabama, 1872. Died June 8, 1895 (age 78 years, 41 days). Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Talladega, Ala.

Alabama Born Confederate Generals

BG John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders:

He was born April 4, 1840 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and at the age of 18 entered the University of Alabama, where he studied until early 1861, when Alabama seceded. Enlisting in the Confederate Guards or Company E, 11th Alabama, he was elected Captain on June 11, 1861. The 11th was ordered to Virginia and assigned on July 21, 1861, to the 5th Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah. By this time most of the army had left for Manassas and was engaged in the First Battle of Bull Run, the 5th however was still in the valley. The 11th would see no action the entire first year, receiving its baptism in combat at Seven Pines from May 31 to June 1, 1862. During Seven Pines, he fell severely wounded on June 30th at Frayser's Farm. Returning to duty on August 11th, assuming command of the regiment leading the 11th at Second Bull Run, and Antietam and was formally promoted to Colonel after the Maryland battle. At Fredericksburg, in December, he again commanded his unit with skill and bravery. Throughout the Army of Northern Virginia's campaigns in 1863 and 1864, he continued to perform conspicuously, fighting with gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the knee. Returning to regimental command in spring 1864; Sanders led his men in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, where he temporarily assumed command of Brigadier General Abner M. Perrin's brigade after Perrin was killed during the Federal assault on the "Mule Shoe." His performance earned him his commission of Brigadier General. During the Petersburg Campaign, he commanded Brigadier General Cadmus M. Wilcox's brigade of Alabama regiments, leading the unit brilliantly in the Confederate counterattack in the Battle of the Crater. While engaged along the Weldon Railroad during the Battle of Globe Tavern, he was mortally wounded. A minie ball passed through his thighs, severing both femoral arteries. He died within a few minutes, but not before he calmly told his adjutant, "Take me back, don't leave me." His body was taken to Richmond the next day and was placed in a vault in Hollywood Cemetery. From there he was interred in the Maryland Section for a short while, but his family decided to move his body to lot O-9 which was owned by John C. Page, a wealthy shoe merchant who had cared for him in 1862. Somehow the exact location of his grave has been lost, and in 1971 a granite marker to his memory was erected in Section R. The marker reads: IN THIS CEMETERY LIES GEN. JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN SANDERS C.S.A. APR. 4, 1840 - AUG. 21, 1864 LEE CHAPTER U.D.C. 123 1971.

Camps and Hospitals Located In Alabama During the WBTS

CAMP HOLT (near Mobile, AL) near Mobile (38th Inf)

CAMP HOOD (near Blakely, AL) near Blakely, AL (63rd Inf, July-Aug 64)

CAMP HUNTER (Baldwin County, AL) Baldwin Co. (2nd Cav)

CAMP JACKSON (near Pensacola, FL) likely 1-2 miles east of present-day Pensacola, near home of Genl Andrew Jackson (29th Inf)

CAMP JEMISON (near Tuscaloosa, AL) near Tuscaloosa (41st, 43rd Inf)

CAMP JOHNS[T]ON (near Camargo, MS) near Camargo, MS (2nd Cav)

General Hospital (Shelby Springs) Available records are in National Archives Record Group 109. Records include "Letters, orders, and circulars received", 28 Feb 64-10 May 65 (chap. VI, vol. 462); and a "Prescription book", 4 April-24 Nov 64 (chap. VI, vol. 643, p.61-201)

Heustis Hospital (Mobile) Formerly a hotel building.

Huntsville Established before the battle of Shiloh (April 1862) for the treatment, primarily, of measles. Included several houses on Jefferson and Holmes Streets, and the Easley Hotel. After Shiloh, the hospital stores were sent to Corinth, MS, to help in the care of the wounded.

Levert Hospital (Mobile) An officers' hospital, formerly a private clinic and named after the physician.

Locust Hill Hospital (Tuscumbia, AL) See Mary Wallace Kirk / Locust Hill (University, AL: U of AL Press, 1975)

Alabama Civil War Units

Fourth Alabama Battalion

This was made up of three companies from this State, which marched to Virginia in 1862. One was from Pike, Capt. A. P. Love (captured at Dinwiddie); and two from Barbour, Captains McKenzie and Roberts. They were organized, and made part of the Phillips Legion, Hampton's cavalry. The battalion followed the feather of Stuart through many of his most brilliant forays, and were with Hampton on many hard-fought fields.

Fifth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Fifth Infantry was organized at Montgomery, May 5, 1861, and at once moved to Pensacola. A few days after, it proceeded to Virginia, and took post near Manassas Junction in the brigade of Gen. Ewell. It was in the skirmish at Farr's X Roads, and was on the field but not engaged at the first Manassas. It remained in the vicinity of Manassas during the fall and winter, and Gen. Rodes became the brigade commander in October - the Sixth and Twelfth of Alabama, and the Twelfth of Mississippi, being the other regiments of the brigade.

Moving with the army to Yorktown in March 1862, it there re-enlisted and re-organized. It was under fire at Yorktown, and was on the field at Williamsburg. At Seven Pines the regiment received its baptism of blood, losing 27 killed and 128 wounded. The regiment was hotly engaged at Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, losing 15 killed and 58 wounded.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued): It was not at the second Manassas battle, but moved into Maryland, and shared in the stubborn conflicts at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, losing 11 killed and 39 wounded out of the remnant present for duty. It was in line of battle on the crest, and saw Burnside's bloody repulse at Fredericksburg; and at Chancellorsville it was in the invincible line under Rodes that swept everything before it; reaping its brightest renown, and losing heavily.

It moved into Maryland and Pennsylvania on the Gettysburg campaign, and its loss was very severe in that battle. Having wintered at Orange C.H., the Fifth, now reduced to a mere skeleton, participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and without severe loss. It took part in the subsequent operations as the lines began to be drawn around Petersburg, losing slightly at the second Cold Harbor.

It went with Early into the Valley and across the Potomac, taking part in numerous engagements with the foe, and losing severely at Winchester. It soon after took its place in the memorable trenches of Petersburg, and wintered there. Only 25 or 30 men were around its colors when they were surrendered at Appomattox, under Capt. Riley. Of 1719 names on its rolls, nearly 300 perished in battle, 240 others died in the service, and 507 were discharged or transferred.

Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Tusculum, in December 1862, and brigaded under Gen. Roddy. Moved into east Tennessee shortly after, and skirmished at Chapel Hill. Captured a wagon train at Hamburg; captured 60 prisoners and a train at Hunt's Mill, in Jackson; blocked the railroad in rear of Rosecrans; captured 130 prisoners at Madison Station; fought Gen. Long at Moulton; stampeded a regiment at Oakville; and was with Gen. Forrest on his brilliant Pulaski raid, with light loss.

The Fifth also skirmished with Steedman when he marched into the Tennessee Valley, and was in front of Wilson's corps from Montevallo to Selma. The regiment took part in the defense of Selma, and were mostly captured there. The remainder surrendered at Danville, in Morgan. During its career the Fifth captured 450 of the enemy, besides killing and capturing quite a number.

Fifth Alabama Battalion

This battalion organized near Dumfries, Va., in December 1861. Attached to Whiting's brigade, it was soon transferred to Hood's. Sent to Richmond, the battalion was placed in Archer's brigade, and fought at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, and Frazier's Farm, with heavy loss. It was engaged at the second Manassas with large loss, and with like result at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

The battalion lost half of the 200 it had engaged at Gettysburg, and was then placed on provost duty in A. P. Hill's corps. It remained in Virginia till the end, losing several on the march to Appomattox, where 30 or 40 were present.

Emery's Battery

This was part of "Waddell's Battery," and was organized at Columbus, Georgia, in November 1863. Ordered to Dalton, the record of the battery is blended with that of the Army of Tennessee during the memorable campaign of 1864. It was part of Major Waddell's battalion--Emery's, Barrett's, and Bellamy's batteries. The battery sternly confronted Wilson at Girard, and there the guns and two-thirds of the men were captured.

Eufaula Light Artillery

This command was organized at Eufaula, Feb. 26, 1862, and was composed of men from Barbour and adjoining counties--262 rank and file. Equipped with six guns, the battery joined the Army of Tennessee, and participated in its campaigns and operations till the end, losing 48 men killed and wounded, and 36 by disease, during its service. It was surrendered at Meridian, Miss.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):

Sixth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Sixth Infantry organized at Montgomery, May 6, 1861, with twelve companies, and about 1400 men. It was first ordered to Corinth, and from there went to Virginia. Reaching Manassas Junction, it was brigaded under Gen. Ewell. It was on the field, but not actively engaged in the first Manassas, and passed the fall and winter in that vicinity. General Rodes succeeded Ewell in command of the brigade. In the spring it moved to Yorktown with the army, and there re-organized, and re-enlisted for the war. It was on the field at Williamsburg, but not under fire.

At Seven Pines the regiment took a prominent part, suffering terribly, losing 102 killed, and 282 wounded out of about 650 engaged; while the brigade lost 1296 out of about 2500. Its mutilated columns again took a conspicuous part at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, and suffered very severely. It was in the advance in the movement across the Potomac, and lost slightly at Boonsboro; but at Sharpsburg was severely cut up, the loss being 52 killed and 104 wounded.

The regiment was present, but did not take part at Fredericksburg. With its brigade companions - the Third, Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth - Col. O'Neal commanding them, the regiment was in the victorious wave of battle at Chancellorsville, and again its ranks were thinned by its losses. It shared the perils of the Pennsylvania campaign, when Gen. Battle led the brigade, and in the fierce shock on the rocky slopes of Gettysburg it suffered frightfully. Having wintered near Orange Courthouse, the regiment was at the Wilderness, where it lost considerably; and was badly mutilated at Spotsylvania.

It took part in the Valley campaign of Gen. Early, and suffered severely at Winchester; and lost a number captured at Cedar Creek. Moving back to Petersburg, it was placed in Fort Mahone, and was almost continuously under fire till its colors were folded at Appomattox; its number present being about 80 men under Lieut. Col. Culver. Of 2109 names on its rolls, nearly 400 perished in battle, 243 died of disease in the service, and 675 were discharged or transferred.

Sixth Alabama Cavalry Regiment

This regiment was organized near Pine Level, early in 1863, as part of Gen. Clanton's brigade. It was first engaged near Pollard, with a column of the enemy that moved out from Pensacola. Ordered then to north Alabama, the Sixth was concerned in several skirmishes, near Decatur, with small loss. During the Atlanta-Dalton campaign the regiment served for several weeks as part of Ferguson's and Armstrong's brigades, and lost quite a number.

A portion of the regiment resisted Rousseau at Ten Islands, losing a number killed and captured. Transferred to west Florida, the Sixth fought Steele's column at Bluff Spring, under orders from Col. Armstead, and its loss was severe, especially in prisoners. The remnant fought Gen. Wilson's column, and laid down their arms at Gainesville.

Fowler's-Phelan's Battery

This battery was as organized in January 1862, at Tuscaloosa. It was composed chiefly of men who had served a year in Virginia as a company in the Fifth Alabama Infantry, having volunteered with R. E. Rodes as captain. The company was the first organization that re-enlisted "for the war." The battery was on duty at Mobile for about a year. Having joined the main army, at Tullahoma, the battery was part of Walthall's brigade at Chicamauga, and there lost 10 killed, and 18 wounded, and 16 horses.

At Mission Ridge the battery had several wounded. Placed in Cheatham's division, the battery lost 6 killed and 9 wounded. On the retreat from Dalton, the guns were served almost daily, and suffered considerably. Moving with Gen. Hood into Tennessee, the battery was engaged at Franklin and Nashville, losing 8 killed and wounded at the latter battle. The battery was stationed at Mobile till the close of the war, and surrendered with 130 men.

A Detailed Time Line of Secession and the Civil War in Alabama:

April

Apr. 1, 1862: Governor Shorter gives order that distillation of ardent spirits [hard liquors] in Alabama must cease, except that which he would license for medicinal and war purposes.

Apr. 2, 1865: CSA ordnance center at Selma falls to Wilson's Raiders.

Apr. 3, 1865: Wilson's Raiders under Gen. John Croxton capture Tuscaloosa and burn the University of Alabama.

Apr. 8, 1865: Spanish Fort (Baldwin County) evacuated.

Apr. 9, 1865: Fort Blakeley (Baldwin County) assaulted and captured.

Apr. 11, 1861: CSA Secretary of War Leroy Pope Walker of Huntsville authorizes bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, by telegraph from Montgomery.

Apr. 11, 1862: Federal forces under Gen. Ormsby (Old Stars) Mitchel march into defenseless Huntsville.

Apr. 12, 1865: Mayor W. L. Coleman and the city council surrender Montgomery to Wilson's Raiders on the fourth anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter.

Apr. 13, 1865: Mobile surrenders to Federal forces under Gen. Edward R. S. Canby.

Apr. 14, 1865: Abraham Lincoln dies.

Apr. 17-29, 1865: Federal forces under Gen. Benjamin Grierson raid from Blakely to Eufaula.

Apr. 19-May 3, 1863: Col. A. D. Streight's "Jackass Cavalry" (so named because they rode mules instead of horses) conducts raid across North Alabama, terminating at Lawrence, Ala., with Streight's capture by CSA forces under Gen. N. B. Forrest.

This Month in the War Between the States

April 1, 1865: Battle of Fort Forks, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee's supply line into Petersburg, Virginia, is closed when Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant collapse the end of Lee's lines around Petersburg. The Confederates suffer heavy casualties, and the battle triggered Lee's retreat from Petersburg as the two armies began a race that would end a week later at Appomattox Court House.

April 2, 1863: Bread riots in Richmond, Virginia.

April 2, 1865: Confederate lines at Petersburg breached and Fort Gregg stormed. Selma, Alabama assailed and captured. Confederate Government evacuates Richmond, Virginia because the Union army was about to take control of the city. Confederate President Jefferson Davis flees south. Fires and looting break out in Richmond. Confederate General Ambrose Powell Hill was killed while riding to the front to rally his troops.

April 2, 1865: Alabama-Selma. Principal Commanders: Major General James H. Wilson [US]; Lieutenant General Nathan B. Forrest [CS]. Forces Engaged: Two cavalry divisions [US]; troops in city (approx. 5,000 men) [CS]

April 2, 1865: 1SGT William Barney Howell (Company A, 14th South Carolina Volunteer is captured at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, VA. Sent to a Northern Prisoner of War Camp on Hart's Island, NY, arriving on April 7th. He is paroled and released on June 19, 1865.

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

April 2, 1866: U.S. President Andrew Johnson declares war to be over.

April 3, 1864: Battle of Elkin's Ferry.

April 3, 1865: Union forces occupied the Confederate Capital of Richmond, Virginia. Petersburg, Virginia occupied by Federals.

April 4, 1865: President Lincoln tours Richmond, one day after it was captured by the Union.

April 5, 1861: The authorities at Charleston were informed that an unarmed supply ship was to be sent to Fort Sumter. Fearing that the Federal fleet would enter the harbor, they signaled their intent to fire upon the ship should it enter the harbor, but the United States sent the ship anyway. The ship was reported off Charleston on April 10, 1861. In response to the presence of the ship, the Southern military in Charleston prepared to attack the Fort, anticipating the use of force by the Federal fleet to send reinforcements to the fort.

April 5, 1862: Battle of Yorktown.

April 5, 1865: Battle of Five Forks.

April 5, 1865 Alabama-Spanish Fort Principal Commanders: Major General Edward Canby [US]; Brigadier General Randall L. Gibson [CS] Forces Engaged: XVI and XIII Corps [US]; Spanish Fort Garrison [CS]. Siege of Spanish Fort started on March 27th.

April 6, 1862: Battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) in Tennessee. This was a bitter struggle with 13,000 Union killed and wounded and 10,000 Confederates, more men than in all previous American wars combined.

April 6, 1865: Battle of Sayler's Creek, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia fights its last major battle as it retreats westward from Richmond. Lee's army tried to hold off the pursuing Yankees of General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac. In fierce hand-to-hand fighting around Sayler's Creek, the Yankees captured 1,700 Confederate troops and 300 supply wagons.

April 7, 1865: General Grant inquires about General Lee's intentions regarding the surrender of the Confederate army. Battle of Cumberland Church.

April 8, 1864: Battle of Mansfield.

April 9, 1864: Battle of Pleasant Hill. Battle of Prairie D'Ane.

April 9, 1865: Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union Gen. U.S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse, virtually ending the War For Southern Independence. The surrender site has been made a national historical park. Although there were still Confederate armies in the field, the war was officially over. Four years of bloodshed had left a devastating mark on the country: 360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate soldiers had perished during the Civil War.

April 9, 1865: Alabama-Siege of Fort Blakeley. Principal Commanders: Major General Edward Canby [US]; Brigadier General St. John R. Liddell [CS]. Forces Engaged: XIII and XVI Corps [US]; Fort Blakeley Garrison [CS]. Siege started on April 5, 1895

April 10, 1865: General Robert E. Lee addressed his army for the last time. This closed the book on one of the most remarkable armies in history.

April 12, 1861: Fort Sumter, South Carolina is shelled by the Confederacy. The war begins.

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

April 12, 1862: Great Locomotive Chase. Union spies steal a train and attempt to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Although they failed, the men were the first to receive the newly created Medal of Honor.

April 12, 1865: Army of Northern Virginia formally surrenders. The last major Confederate port city falls when Mobile, Alabama, surrenders to Union troops.

April 13, 1861: The Federal garrison at Fort Sumter surrenders.

April 14, 1861:

President Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion.

April 14, 1865: United States flag raised over Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Abraham Lincoln is assassinated while attending Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., shot by John Wilkes Booth.

April 15, 1865: President Abraham Lincoln dies at 7:22 in the morning. Vice President Andrew Johnson assumes the presidency.

April 16, 1862: President Jefferson Davis approves Confederate conscription act.

April 17, 1861: Virginia secedes from the Union.

April 18, 1864: Battle of Poison Spring.

April 18, 1865: Union General William T. Sherman and Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston sign armistice memorandum at Durham Station, North Carolina.

April 19, 1861: President Lincoln declares a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States from South Carolina to Texas. For the duration of the war, the blockade limits the ability of the rural South to stay well supplied in its war against the Industrialized North.

April 19, 1861: Confederates occupy Harper's Ferry (now West Virginia)

April 19, 1865: Funeral of Abraham Lincoln.

April 20, 1861: Federals evacuate Norfolk, Virginia and Gosport Navy Yard. Robert E. Lee resigns from the United States Army

April 22, 1861: Robert E. Lee nominated and confirmed as commander of Virginia forces.

April 23, 1865: Confederate President Jefferson Davis writes to his wife, Varina, of the desperate situation facing the Confederates.

"Panic has seized the country," he wrote to his wife in Georgia. Davis was in Charlotte, North Carolina, on his flight away from Yankee troops. It was three weeks since Davis had fled the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, as Union troops were overrunning the trenches nearby. Davis and his government headed west to Danville, Virginia, in hopes of reestablishing offices there. When General Robert E. Lee was forced to surrender his army at Appomattox Court House on April 9, Davis and his officials traveled south in hopes of connecting with the last major Confederate army, the force of General Joseph Johnston. Johnston, then in North Carolina, was himself in dire straits, as General William T. Sherman's massive force was bearing down.

Davis continued to his wife, "The issue is one which it is very painful for me to meet. On one hand is the long night of oppression which will follow the return of our people to the 'Union'; on the other, the suffering of the women and children, and carnage among the few brave patriots who would still oppose the invader." The Davis' were reunited a few days later as the president continued to flee and continue the fight. Two weeks later, Union troops finally captured the Confederate president in Southern Georgia.

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

April 23, 1865: Alabama-Battle of Munford. It has been said to be the last battle of the American Civil War taking place east of the Mississippi. A force of 1500 Union cavalry under General John T. Croxton opposed Confederate soldiers were described as convalescents, home guards, and pardoned deserters, (known as "Hill's Layouts") while the Union cavalry was armed with modern repeating carbines.

They were commanded by General Benjamin Jefferson Hill. Confederate Lieutenant Lewis E. Parsons had two cannons which fired a couple of rounds before they were overrun. The Union troops quickly won the brief battle. Parsons was appointed provisional Governor of Alabama in June after the War's end. Two Union troopers and one Confederate killed that day are described by author Rex Miller as the last to die in open combat by contending military forces.

April 24, 1863: Confederate government passes a tax in-kind on one-tenth of all produce.

April 24, 1862: Seventeen Union ships under the command of Flag Officer David Farragut move up the Mississippi River then take New Orleans.

April 24, 1877: The last Federal occupation troops withdrew from the South, officially ending Reconstruction after the War For Southern Independence.

April 25, 1862: New Orleans falls to federal forces.

April 25, 1864: Battle of Marks' Mills.

April 26, 1865: John Wilkes Booth, the accused assassin of President Lincoln, is shot and killed. Joe Johnston surrenders the Army of Tennessee.

April 27, 1865: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders forces under his command to General William T. Sherman at Durham Station, North Carolina.

The steamboat *Sultana* explodes on the Mississippi River near Memphis, killing 1,700 passengers including many discharged Union soldiers. The *Sultana* was launched from Cincinnati in 1863. The boat was 260 feet long and had an authorized capacity of 376 passengers and crew. The *Sultana* left New Orleans on April 21 with 100 passengers. It stopped at Vicksburg, Mississippi, for repair of a leaky boiler. R. G. Taylor, the boilermaker on the ship, advised Captain J. Cass Mason that two sheets on the boiler had to be replaced, but Mason order Taylor to simply patch the plates until the ship reached St. Louis.

Mason was part owner of the riverboat, and he and the other owners were anxious to pick up discharged Union prisoners at Vicksburg. The federal government promised to pay \$5 for each enlisted man and \$10 for each officer delivered to the North. Such a contract could pay huge dividends, and Mason convinced local military authorities to pick up the entire contingent despite the presence of two other steamboats at Vicksburg. When the *Sultana* left Vicksburg, it carried 2,100 troops and 200 civilians, more than six times its capacity. On the evening of April 26, the ship stopped at Memphis before cruising across the river to pick up coal in Arkansas.

As it steamed up the river above Memphis, a thunderous explosion tore through the boat. Metal and steam from the boilers killed hundreds, and hundreds more were thrown from the boat into the chilly waters of the river. The Mississippi was already at flood stage, and the *Sultana* had only one lifeboat and a few life preservers. Only 600 people survived the explosion.

A board of inquiry later determined the cause to be insufficient water in the boiler--overcrowding was not listed as a cause. The *Sultana* accident is still the largest maritime disaster in U.S. history.

April 29, 1862: Battle of Corinth.

April 30, 1863: Alabama-Battle of Days' Gap, Crooked Creek, and Hog Mountain.. Principal Commanders: Colonel Abel Streight [US]; Brigadier General Nathen Bedford Forrest [CS].

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued): Forces Engaged: Men from 51st Indiana Infantry, 73rd Indiana Infantry, 3rd Ohio Infantry, 80th Illinois Infantry, and 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry [US]; three regiments [CS]

April 30, 1864: Battle of Jenkins' Ferry.

Significant Events Leading Up to the WBTS: 1852

- A New York court frees eight slaves in transit from Virginia with their owner.
- After magazine publication, Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe is published in book form, selling between 500,000 and 1,000,000 copies in U.S. and even more in Great Britain. Millions of people see the stage adaptation. By June 1852, Southerners move to suppress the book's publication in the South.
- April 30: A convention called by the legislature in South Carolina adopts "An Ordinance to Declare the Right of this State to Secede from the Federal Union."
- The Whig Party and its candidate for President, Winfield Scott of Virginia, general-in-chief of the U.S. Army, are decisively defeated in the election. Pro-South Democrat Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire is elected President.

Confederate Generals Birthdays for April

Brig. General Phillip Dale Roddey - 2 Apr. 1826 - Moulton, Ala.

Brig. General John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders - 4 Apr. 1840 - Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lt. General Simon Bolivar Buckner - 1 Apr. 1823 - Hart Co., Ky.

Lt. General Leonidas Polk - 10 Apr. 1806 - Raleigh, N.C.

Maj. General Charles William Field - 6 Apr. 1828 - Woodford Co., Ky.

Maj. General Edward Johnson - 16 Apr. 1816 - Salisbury, Va.

Maj. General David Rumph Jones - 5 Apr. 1825 - Orangeburg Dist., S.C.

Maj. General Edward Cary Walthall - 4 Apr. 1831 - Richmond, Va.

Maj. General Ambrose Ransom Wright - 26 Apr. 1826 - Louisville, Ga.

Brig. General Henry Watkins Allen - 29 Apr. 1820 - Prince Edward Co., Va.

Brig. General George Gurgwyn Adneron - 12 Apr. 1831 - Hillsborough, N.C.

Brig. General Henry Lewis Benning - 2 Apr. 1814 - Columbia County, Ga.

Brig. General Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb - 10 Apr. 1823 - Jefferson Co., Ga.

Brig. General Phillip St. George Cocke - 17 Apr. 1808 - Fluvanna Co., Va.

Brig. General Alfred Holt Colquitt - 20 Apr. 1824 - Walton Co., Ga.

Brig. General James Dearing - 25 Apr. 1840 - Campbell Co., Va.

Brig. General Geroge Gibbs Dibrell - 12 Apr. 1822 - Sparta, Tenn.

Brig. General James Edward Harrison - 24 Apr. 1815 - Greenville Dist., S.C.

Brig. General Harry Thompson Hays - 14 Apr. 1820 - Wilson Co., Tenn.

Brig. General Geroge Baird Hodge - 8 Apr. 1828 - Fleming Co., Ky.

Brig. General Evander McNair - 15 Apr. 1820 - Richmond Co., N.C.

Brig. General John Smith Preston - 20 Apr. 1809 - Abingdon, Va.

Brig. General James Edward Rains - 10 Apr. 1833 - Nashville, Tenn.

Brig. General Alexander Welch Reynolds - in of Apr. 1816 - Frederick Co., Va.

Brig. General Leroy Augustus Stafford - 13 Apr. 1822 - Cheneyville, La.

Brig. General Robert Frank Vance - 24 Apr. 1828 - Buncombe Co., N.C.

Brig. General William Stephen Walker - 13 Apr. 1822 - Pittsburg, Penn.

Brig. General Edward Cary Walthall - 4 Apr. 1831 - Richmond, Va.

Brig. General Louis Trezevant Wigfall - 21 Apr. 1816 - Edgfield Dist., S.C.



Save Cross Keys and Tom's Brook

Earlier this month, the Civil War Trust announced a new campaign to save 244 acres of the Cross Keys and Tom's Brook battlefields in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Together we can save the very ground where 5,000 Confederate soldiers held off 10,500 Union troops under General John C. Fremont in June of 1862. And at Tom's Brook we can save land where West Point friends and battlefield rivals Tom Rosser and George Custer fought.

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

The Cross Keys Battlefield has always had a special place in my heart. The 51-acre "Widow Pence Farm" tract was the very first battlefield property that the Trust purchased after I became president. Now, twelve years later, we have another excellent opportunity to preserve even more at Cross Keys. Coupled with our new efforts at Tom's Brook I hope that, like me, you will be motivated to take full advantage of the chance to buy 244 acres for just 1.8 cents per square foot.

Earlier this month, we concluded a great event in the Shepherdstown and Antietam region. It was great seeing so many of our Color Bearers at the 2012 Weekend event. And as I look at my calendar, I can see that our 2012 Park Day and Annual Conference in Richmond are coming soon. Both are great opportunities to support our mission and to learn more about our history. Join us!

- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

ONE MORE VICTORY FOR THE VALLEY

Did you know that our 2000 purchase of 51 acres at Cross Keys was the Civil War Preservation Trust's first victory as a new organization? Now, almost 12 years later we have the chance to add another 83 acres at this important 1862 Valley Campaign battlefield.

It was here at Cross Keys, that General Ewell, under Jackson's direction, was able to blunt the advance of Fremont's large Federal army. The hard-fought victory at Cross Keys allowed Jackson to swiftly redeploy forces from that front to nearby Port Republic where he was to achieve his crowing victory of the celebrated 1862 Valley Campaign.

Please join us as we return to the place where it all began. Join us in saving more of the Cross Keys Battlefield.

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/crosskeys/cross-keys-2012/>

TWO FRIENDS, MORTAL ENEMIES

Staring through his field glasses at the Confederate positions nearby, Gen. George Custer recognized his close West Point friend and battlefield rival, Tom Rosser. Trotting to the front of his lines, Custer made a grandiose salute before unleashing his cavalry division.

At first, Custer's cavalry on the Union right had a hard time with their old foe. But with time and further maneuvering, the larger Federal force broke the Rebel lines. The active pursuit, which would become known as the "Woodstock Races" covered 20 frantic miles.

Custer, who had captured his old friend's headquarters wagon in the pursuit, later trotted in front of his men, wearing Rosser's uniform coat as a trophy.

Building on past preservation victories, we now have the chance to save an additional 161 acres of this battlefield – the site where the Union cavalry achieved their most decisive victory in the Eastern Theater.

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/toms-brook/toms-brook-2012/>



The new Museum of the Confederacy at Appomattox



The new Museum of the Confederacy at Appomattox



MOC President Waite Rawls



The uniform that General Patrick Cleburne was wearing at the Battle of Franklin



Detail view of General Robert E. Lee's uniform - the uniform he wore at the surrender at Appomattox.



Confederate Color Guard



General Lee arrives for the festivities

Kennesaw museum to celebrate Great Locomotive Chase's 150th anniversary

Howard Pousner *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* February 10, 2012



The General locomotive at the Southern Museum of Civil War History in Kennesaw. Phil Skinner, pskinner@ajc.com

The *General*, one of the largest artifacts of the Civil War, is a prized piece in the collection of Kennesaw's Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History. The steam engine will be the centerpiece of an April celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Great Locomotive Chase.

The Southern Museum, a Smithsonian Institution affiliate, has announced a day full of events on the sesquicentennial of the chase, April 12, in which Union spies, called Andrews' Raiders, crept behind enemy lines in Big Shanty (present-day Kennesaw) with a plan to commandeer the *General*. Andrews' Raiders intended to force an end to the war by cutting off the Confederate strategic railroad supply line between Atlanta and Chattanooga, tearing up track, destroying bridges and cutting telegraph wires along their way.

cutting telegraph wires along their way.

Highlights of the April 12 celebration:

- After a 6 a.m. breakfast at the Trackside Grill in downtown Kennesaw (\$20), a 150th anniversary proclamation will be presented at the historic Kennesaw depot at 8:30 a.m. (free). The museum, 2829 Cherokee St., will offer free admission from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- At 6:30 p.m., the Great Locomotive Chase dinner will be held at the Trackside Grill (\$100).

At 8 p.m., the museum will host "Dessert at the Southern Museum" featuring Bobby Horton performing Civil War era songs (\$25 for those who do not attend the dinner).

The observance continues 10 a.m.-4 p.m. April 14-15 with "Camp McDonald: A Living History Weekend," featuring local re-enactment groups interpreting life in the Confederate encampment that was sited across the tracks from the museum. \$5, \$2 ages 4-12 (includes museum admission).

Information: 770-427-2117, www.southernmuseum.org/sesquicentennial.

Information: 770-427-2117, www.southernmuseum.org/sesquicentennial

<http://www.eventbrite.com/event/2204150674/efblike>

<http://www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/>

Faces of 2 USS Monitor crewmembers reconstructed

Experts hope work will help someone identify the unknown Union sailors

By Steve Szotak *The Associated Press* March 3, 2012

Richmond, VA — When the turret of the USS Monitor was raised from the ocean bottom, two skeletons and the tattered remnants of their uniforms were discovered in the rusted hulk of the Union Civil War ironclad, mute and nameless witnesses to the cost of war. A rubber comb was found by one of the remains, a ring was on a finger of the other. Now, thanks to forensic reconstruction, the two have faces.

In a longshot bid that combines science and educated guesswork, researchers hope those reconstructed faces will help someone identify the unknown Union sailors who went down with the Monitor 150 years ago.

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Faces (Continued): The facial reconstructions were done by experts at Louisiana State University, using the skulls of the two full skeletal remains found in the turret, after other scientific detective work failed to identify them. DNA testing, based on samples from their teeth and leg bones, did not find a match with any living descendants of the ship's crew or their families.



This photo shows a phase of facial reconstruction. In an effort to identify two Civil War sailors recovered from the shipwreck of the USS Monitor, Louisiana State University's FACES Laboratory is working with NOAA to complete forensic facial reconstructions on the two lost men recovered in 2002 by NOAA and the United States Navy. NOAA Monitor Collection /

"After 10 years, the faces are really the last opportunity we have, unless somebody pops up out of nowhere and says, 'Hey, I am a descendant,'" James Delgado, director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Maritime Heritage Program, said in an interview with The Associated Press.

The facial reconstructions are to be publicly released on Tuesday in Washington at the United States Navy Memorial where a plaque will be dedicated to the Monitor's crew.

If the faces fail to yield results, Delgado and others want to have the remains buried at Arlington National Cemetery and a monument dedicated in memory of the men who died on the first ironclad warship commissioned by the Navy.

The Brooklyn-made Monitor made nautical history, fighting in the first battle between two ironclads in the Battle of Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862. The Monitor's confrontation with the CSS Virginia ended in a draw. The Virginia, built on the carcass of the U.S. Navy frigate USS Merrimack, was the Confederate answer to the Union's ironclad ships.

The Monitor sank about nine months later in rough seas southeast of Cape Hatteras while it was under tow by the USS Rhode Island. Sixteen of the Monitor's 62 crew members died. Dubbed a "cheese box on a raft," the Monitor was not designed for sailing on rough water. The crew of the Rhode Island was able to rescue about 50 survivors.

The wreck was discovered in 1973 and designated the first national marine sanctuary in 1975. An expedition about a decade ago retrieved the revolving turret. It is now on display at the USS Monitor Center of the Mariners' Museum in Newport News.

Of the Union sailors aboard the Monitor, some fell into the sea and died and some remain within the crumbling hull still on the ocean floor. The remains found in the turret probably reflect the desperate attempts of two crewmembers to abandon the ship before it sank.

Besides the comb, uniform scraps and ring, archaeologists also found other clues within the turret: a pair of shoes, buttons and a silver spoon. None, however, conclusively identified the two dead men.

Delgado said this much is known about them. One was between 17 and 24 years old, the other likely in his 30s. They were Caucasian, so neither was among the three African-Americans who served on the Monitor's crew, he said.

An examination of medical and Navy records narrowed possibilities to six people. The older man is one of two possible crew members, while there are as many as four possible matches for the younger one.

"At this stage we don't know who these guys are," Delgado said. "We can tell you a fair amount about them, but that's about as far as forensic science takes us without a DNA match."

Genealogist Lisa Stansbury, who was under contract for a year on the Monitor project, waded through pension records, the National Archives and other documents in hopes of conclusively identifying the two Monitor sailors in the turret. While she couldn't make a positive match, she believes the older sailor to be the ship's fireman who tended the coal-fired steam engine.

"I think there is strong evidence the older man in the turret is Robert Williams," she said.

Stansbury was able to connect many dots in his military service and medical records, and one in particular. Records variously listed Williams' height as 5-foot-8 and one-quarter and 5-foot-8 and one-half.

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Faces (Continued): An examination of the skeleton revealed one leg was shorter than the other, meaning his height would vary depending on which leg he was favoring. Stansbury said she had not sought out any possible family connection in Williams' native Wales because of his common name.

The detective work was hampered, she said, by the use of aliases during the period — used to exit military service without a trace if it wasn't to your liking — and the error-filled records of the day. "It can be very frustrating when you can't find information," Stansbury said. Still, she said, "It was just an honor to have worked on this project."

The facial reconstruction was done at the Louisiana Repository for Unidentified and Missing Persons Information Database at LSU. Its director, Mary Manhein, declined to discuss the final product until the Tuesday announcement but called the facial renderings "very cool."

David Alberg, superintendent of the Monitor sanctuary, said the reconstructed faces of the two unknown sailors cast the ship's sinking in "very personal" terms. "The notion of putting a face on history suddenly rings true," he said.

If no one steps forward following Tuesday's announcement, Delgado said he hopes the remains can be buried at Arlington.

"After 10 years in the lab, maybe it's time for these guys to get out of archival boxes and into a final resting place," he said. Fund-raising has also begun to erect a monument in Arlington to the 16 men on the Monitor, which he called an "iconic warship that changed naval history."

"Like all who served and all who do pay the price, that in and by itself makes them important and worthy of remembrance and recognition," Delgado said.

Additional photographs at <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/46614086>

Additional story at <http://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20120306005932/en/UPS-Delivers-Maritime-History>

Use of Confederate flag as memorial questioned

Ed Zagorski, *Baraboo News Republic* Baraboo, MN March 4, 2012



Friends of Joshua Blum, a Baraboo High School student who died in a car crash Feb. 20, display Confederate flags from their trucks Saturday. Some of Blum's friends said they displayed the flags in his memory.
Ed Zagorski / *News Republic*

When Austin Smothers and a few others recently decided to place Confederate flags on their pickup trucks to honor the death of a friend, they also raised a few eyebrows.

"We never meant it to be a racist thing to anybody," said Smothers, a Baraboo High School junior. "We wanted to honor our friend, Joshua Blum, who had just died. We wanted to show we cared for him."

Blum died Feb. 20 in a crash after the pickup he was driving overturned in Marquette County. Blum's father, Tim, said his son didn't wear his seat belt and that's what killed him. However, a passenger in the truck wore a seat belt and survived.

Smothers said he and the others at Baraboo High School often drove their trucks around the city with the Confederate flag waving in the back. "That's why we had the flags on our trucks to his wake and at school," Smothers said. "I know Josh would've wanted us to do

it. We don't hate anybody."

But Baraboo High School Principal Bill Loss said shortly after the wake and the funeral he began seeing other Confederate flags pop up in the school's parking lot. He even fielded three calls from parents who were upset by the sight of the flags.

"It was disturbing to see those flags out there," Loss said. "It was a delicate situation because you had students mourning the loss of their friend, but they were honoring his memory with a long-standing symbol of hatred and slavery."

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Flag (Continued): Loss said he viewed the Confederate flags as wearing a swastika in front of Jewish people.

"I talked with the students and explained to them the concerns that were raised," Loss said. "I wanted to make sure our students knew what that flag stood for in the past and what it still carries with it today." Loss said after he talked with the students they took the flags down. "They were cooperative with us," Loss said. "They understood it was not the right thing to do."

B.J. Zeman, who graduated from Baraboo High School in 2007, said the Confederate flag means country to him. "It's from the 'Dukes of Hazzard' and the General Lee car," he said. "For me, the flag means fishing and hunting. That's it. It doesn't mean I am a racist."

Jordan Herritz, who graduated from Baraboo High School two years ago, said the Confederate flag was about the South trying to gain independence from the North. "We never intended for people to think we're racists because we had these flags on our trucks at Josh's wake," he said. "For us, it meant we're different. We're rebels."

University of Wisconsin-Madison History professor Stephan Kantrowitz said the Confederate flag has been adopted by many different people for various reasons.

"At some point in the last half century some people have appropriated the Confederate flag as a way of being defiant or rebellious," Kantrowitz said. "But those same types of people fail to identify that the flag represents the Confederate Army, who's success would have allowed slavery in America." He said having those flags at someone's wake was not appropriate. "That flag represents evil, hatred and bigotry," he said. "That's not the way one should memorialize another person."

Tanner Shelby, a Baraboo High School junior, said he understands Smothers and his friends were grieving the death of their friend, but believes having the Confederate flags on their trucks was not the right thing to do. "I know they wanted to show respect to Josh, but not that way," Shelby said. "The Confederate flag has a whole different meaning. It doesn't have anything to do with Josh dying."

Shelby's friend, Alyssa Orseno, also a Baraboo High School junior, said she found it disrespectful to have those flags on their trucks. "I realize they want to cherish the memories they had with their friend, but having those flags on their trucks wasn't the way to do it," she said. "Those flags have nothing to do with love."

http://www.wiscnews.com/baraboonewsrepublic/news/local/article_ec984f30-6661-11e1-bc9e-0019bb2963f4.html

Couple Finds Confederate Marker on Land

Tony Santaella WLTX-TV Columbia, SC March 5, 2012



Springfield residents Wayne and Lydia Lackey.
(Orangeburg Times & Democrat)

SPRINGFIELD, S.C. (AP) -- There's a bit of an historical mystery in the Orangeburg County town of Springfield.

The Times and Democrat of Orangeburg reports that Wayne and Lydia Lackey were recently preparing land for planting corn when Lydia Lackey found an unusual, weathered marker.

Her husband sandblasted it to find it was United Confederate Veterans Iron Cross once used to mark graves.

The couple is trying to find out if there were graves on their land which was part of what was known as Phillips Plantation during the Civil War.

They are checking with historians and doing online searches but have failed to solve the mystery.

<http://www.wltx.com/news/story.aspx?storyid=177212>

More on the "General Lee"

Todd Starnes *Fox News Radio* March 6, 2012

<http://radio.foxnews.com/toddstarnes/top-stories/nascar-bans-general-lee-over-confederate-flag-concerns.html>

Exclusive Interview with Senator Jim Webb

William Connery *The Civil War Courier*

Senator Jim Webb (D-VA), graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Marine officer and decorated Vietnam War Veteran, sat down to answer a few questions concerning the Civil War and his support for a National Sesquicentennial Commission. Senator Webb has been a leader in the Senate on a number of measures to protect and expand Virginia's Battlefields and National Parks, provide federal designations for historic sites, and to maintain current landmarks. Passage of his 'Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act' in 2009 reauthorized the American Battlefield Protection Program through 2014, and his advocacy has helped save more than 16,500 acres in 14 states.

"As someone with ancestors who fought on both sides of the American Civil War, its 150th anniversary has personal significance," the senator previously stated. "It is important that all Americans remain aware of the many sacrifices made by soldiers and civilians on both sides, and of the long-term impact of the Civil War on our country. The intention of this commission is to ensure the proper recognition of the sesquicentennial, building upon previous legislative efforts to support education and commemoration of this turning point in American history." Here are some of my questions and the senator's answers:

Courier: What is the present status of the Sesquicentennial Commission?

Senator Webb: Legislatively, nothing has been done on it.

Courier: Is there anything going forward in Congress right now for Preservation?

Senator Webb: I no longer lead the charge on Civil War preservation (Senator Webb is not seeking reelection and his present term ends in January 2013).

Courier: On a personal note, could you say something about your Civil War ancestors? In your bio, it says you had ancestors on both sides.

Senator Webb: Most of my family fought on the Confederate side. Southwest Virginia and western Tennessee; my mom's family were from Tennessee. I had one great-grandfather who fought for the Union, for a Kentucky infantry unit. It was still on the border. He fought all the way down to the Georgia Campaigns. It is such an important part of the history of this country. I always want to honor the people who went before us. Secondly, I want to honor all the veterans. I gave a speech at the Confederate War Memorial in Arlington in 1990. The speech is available on my personal website (<http://www.jameswebb.com/speeches/speeches-confedmem.htm>). (In that speech, he said: "I am not here to apologize for why they fought, although modern historians might contemplate that there truly were different perceptions in the North and South about those reasons, and that most Southern soldiers viewed the driving issue to be sovereignty rather than slavery. In 1860 fewer than five percent of the people in the South owned slaves, and fewer than twenty percent were involved with slavery in any capacity. Love of the Union was palpably stronger in the South than in the North before the war -- just as overt patriotism is today -- but it was tempered by a strong belief that state sovereignty existed prior to the Constitution, and that it had never been surrendered.")

Courier: How about your personal interest? Battlefields you've visited, etc.

Senator Webb: My son, Jimmy, who is also a former Marine, who fought in Iraq, from the time he was really young, we've visited battlefields, not just the Civil War. The Somme, Verdun, the World War II battlefields, and of course Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Shiloh—I actually at one time wanted to write a book on Albert Sidney Johnston and I did a lot of research on him. I believe he is the most under-remembered general of the Civil War.

Courier: Yes. He did not last long!

Senator Webb: He had quite a challenge and I believe the book would have been interesting. I actually went to the spot where he died. There is an old tree there—stories of him leaning on the tree and not knowing he was so seriously wounded.

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Senator Webb (Continued):

Courier: Similar to me, you probably got your first taste for the Civil War during the Centennial.

Senator Webb: At least 600,000 killed.

Courier: Some say more now.

Senator Webb: As a child, I heard more.

Courier: So to make sure, there is no National Sesquicentennial Commission?

Senator Webb: Not at the present moment.

Courier: You are still hoping?

Senator Webb: I would like to see it. This has not been a very productive year for Congress. On the floor of the Senate recently, Senator Lieberman, who has been here 23 years, said this has been the least-productive Congress.

Courier: After retiring from the Senate, are you writing another book?

Senator Webb: I haven't decided. But my basic profession has been writing. I will always care about this history. It has been very personal to me and my family. In my writing office, I have family memorabilia going back to the Civil War. I have a locket that my great-great grandfather carried through the whole Civil War, fighting in the 7th Tennessee Cavalry. It has a lock of my great-great grandmother's hair, and a lock of my great grandmother's hair in it. She was one-year old when the War began. I have a notebook he carried. I keep it in a glass case. I have three bullets from the battle of Gettysburg, found near the High-Water Mark of the Confederacy, after a rain! I have another locket from great grandfather Webb from Southwest Virginia. I have a lot of personal connections from that time. A lot of memories. A letter written to my great-great grandfather right after the battle of Brice's Crossroads, from a woman where his Company had stayed before the battle. So I have a strong connection to that period and care a lot about it.

http://www.civilwarcourier.com/news/view_sections.asp?idcategory=9&idarticle=963

Confederate war taxes plagued area residents

Charles Culbertson *The News Leader* Staunton, VA March 9, 2012

Ed. Note: Although this article was centered in the Shenandoah Valley, it could have been anywhere in the Confederacy

Most people throughout the course of human history have hated taxes, but Southerners may be the only ones whose reluctance to pay up actually contributed to their defeat in a war.

Although many factors contributed to the fall of the Confederacy — lack of natural resources, the inability to replace killed and wounded soldiers, insufficient infrastructure — the South's failure to raise enough money to effectively fight the war helped lead to its eventual conquest by the U.S. government.

In Staunton and the rest of the Confederacy, people distrusted a centralized government and were reluctant to grant it too much money in the form of taxes. Also, no one in the South (or in the North, for that matter) thought the war would last long, so there was no motivation to impose a large tax burden. From 1861 to 1865, the share of direct taxes in total revenue was 8 percent for the South and 20 percent for the North.

Even before the war got under way, people in Staunton and Augusta County were concerned about the increase in taxation that secession and military defense would require. A state proposal to increase property taxes by 50 percent was already on the table in 1861, and in April the editor of the *Staunton Spectator* noted: "The people may well 'groan, groan, GROAN,' when they reflect that their taxes are to be increased 50 per cent, whilst their ability to pay has been diminished to an even greater degree. They will not have as much money to pay with, and will have fifty per cent more to pay ...

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Taxes (Continued): They will then begin to realize the truth of what we have frequently told them — that secession, yea, even the contemplation of it, implies increased taxation."

The *Spectator* was correct. Virginia seceded later that month, and it wasn't long before area residents began to feel the Confederate government's squeeze for cash. In August, a "War Tax" was imposed on the individual states and affected property worth more than \$500, luxury items and slaves. When area residents howled, the *Spectator* took them to task:

"A people who number 20 millions have blown the war bugle and have already resolved to devote an army of half a million men and a treasure of 500 millions of dollars to our destruction," wrote editor Richard Mauzy. "Let there be no murmuring when the government asks for money! Let there be no repining when the tax gatherer comes. In whatever form he may appear, welcome him as one sent to receive the contributions of a patriotic people to the cause of liberty and independence!"

Mauzy's impassioned generosity with other people's money landed with a dull thud among a people who, in the true spirit of individualism and patriotism, were already giving generously of everything from their young men to every conceivable article that might be needed by a government at war. People who were hauling down their church bells to be melted into cannon didn't want a newspaper editor telling them they were unpatriotic for wanting to hang onto their rapidly diminishing Confederate dollars.

Collecting the war tax proved to be problematic for the Confederacy. In 1862, for example, only 5 percent of all the Confederacy's revenue sprang from this tax. Even with an increase in the tax rate in 1863 and the establishment of some harsh penalties for avoiding it, revenue rose to only 10 percent by 1864.

There was one final effort in February 1865 to wring more wealth out of the populace. The proposed Confederate tax system would confiscate one-fifth of agricultural products and double property and business taxes. The *Staunton Vindicator* said the intention of the new system was to "cut government expenses, to decrease prices, to pay the army well and eventually to replace the hopelessly depreciated currency with a good currency."

That effort didn't have time to fail, since the war ended just two months later. But the death of the Confederacy didn't relieve for long area residents who had endured oppressive taxation and impressment for four interminable years. Soon, the conqueror — the U.S. government — would descend upon them with even more onerous tax burdens.

<http://www.newsleader.com/article/20120310/LIFESTYLE22/203100311/Confederate-war-taxes-plagued-area-residents?odyssey=nav%7chead>

Confederate flag at Elizabethton cemetery could have been placed on grave site

Nate Morabito www.TriCities.com Johnson City, TN March 15, 2012

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. -- The Elizabethton Police Department is investigating a complaint that two members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans desecrated a grave when they erected a confederate flag pole last year.

The Watauga Historical Association filed a police report yesterday in regards to Green Hill Cemetery after the group commissioned an archaeological survey of the site of the flag pole. Patrick Garrow of Cultural Resource Analysts in Knoxville stated it was his opinion that the flag pole had been placed inside the parameters of a grave site, the report said. "It has been assigned for further investigation to determine the specifics of the matter, and if a crime has occurred," Elizabethton Police Department Capt. Joy Markland said.

The Watauga Historical Association referred all comment on the matter to the law office of Hendry and Cash. "Unfortunately, the flag pole is where one of the grave site's is," law clerk Michelle Caggiano said. "They just want to make sure that the people who are interned in that cemetery are being respected in there peacefully. They are afraid that that's going to look bad on them as caretakers, that they somehow may have allowed this to happen and they did not want this to happen."

The Watauga Historical Association publicly voiced opposition to the Sons of Confederate Veterans' plan to erect a flag pole at the private cemetery last year, saying it is not a military cemetery and therefore should not be home to a military flag.

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Flag (Continued): Despite that opposition, the Sons of Confederate Veterans dedicated a confederate flag at the cemetery in October. Members of the SCV said they received written permission from the Tipton Family to do so. In November, they reported their flag stolen and put up another confederate flag to replace the missing one.

SCV member Rick Morrell said although the flag pole may be resting on a grave site, there are no plans that he is aware of to take that pole down. "It wasn't intentional, I can assure you of that," Morrell said. "It may have went into the topsoil, but I don't think it went down there where the people were. We put (the flag pole) between the two markers. We tried to put it between both graves."

Caggiano says if the SCV do not voluntarily take the pole down, the Watauga Historical Association is prepared to file a civil complaint.

<http://www2.tricities.com/news/2012/mar/15/11/confederate-flag-elizabethton-cemetery-could-have-ar-1768258/>

Confederate Flag Won't Be Displayed Outside the Museum of Confederacy

Rachel Schaerr WSET – TV Lynchburg, VA March 16, 2012

Appomattox, VA - A new battle is brewing around the Museum of The Confederacy in Appomattox. Southern Heritage groups are calling on people to boycott the museum because the Confederate Flag will not fly outside.

All of this is surrounding 15 flag poles outside of the building, called the Reunification Promenade. It will display state flags in order of their secession leading up to the U.S. flag.

Virginia Flaggers says they've offered to pay to add the Confederate Flag to the display, but the museum isn't interested.

When David Smith see's the Confederate Flag, he thinks of his great-great-grandfather who



Cathy Wright of the Museum of the Confederacy opens an original Southern battle flag.
Credit: DEAN HOFFMEYER / TIMES-DISPATCH

went to war for it at just 17 years old. He says the flag represents a lot. "Pride. Honor. Respect." Smith said.

As a member of The Sons of Confederate Veterans, he'd like to see the symbol of his heritage flying outside the museum that pays tribute to it. But as it stands, 14 state flags and the U.S. flag will be the only ones flying outside the Museum of the Confederacy in Appomattox.

Last month, Virginia Flaggers, a Richmond-based organization realized one very important flag -the Confederate - was missing.

"It's pretty hard to support a museum that seems to us to be more worried about political correctness than honoring the veterans," said Susan Hathaway, a spokesperson for the group in a phone interview.

But President of The Museum of The Confederacy Waite Rawls says they're most concerned about historical correctness than political correctness. He says the Confederacy never reunified with the government, the individuals states did. And that's what this particular display is for. But the flag's heritage is still very much being preserved.

"We're gonna have the biggest, most comprehensive exhibit ever done in history on the Confederate flag," Rawls said.

Smith just wants to honor the flag his relatives died for. "This museum is there to honor all those who fought in the civil war, both the North and South and men on both sides deserve to be honored," he said.

<http://www.wset.com/story/17177667/confederate-flag-not-being-displayed-outside-the-museum-of-confederacy>

Additional Article: <http://www2.timesdispatch.com/news/2012/mar/24/tdmet01-group-wants-confederate-flag-to-fly-ar-1790088/>

Sullivan East High School asks parent not to fly Confederate flag on property

Cameron Crapps www.TriCities.com Johnson City, TN March 19, 2012

Sullivan County, TN -- A Sullivan County woman says Sullivan East High School officials would not allow her to fly a Confederate flag from her truck on school property. They asked her to take it down on Friday.

But school officials say it's not necessarily about the flag. Principal Angie Buckles says its against school policy to fly any flag on a pole out the back of a vehicle. She says it's not just the rebel flag, its anything flying from a pole.

Principal Buckles says it's a safety issue. She says the pole can be used as a weapon or it could fall out and hurt and student. 11 Connects asked Buckles to see where the rule is in a handbook. She said it is not a written rule.

Video at <http://www2.tricitie.com/news/2012/mar/19/2/sullivan-east-high-school-asks-parent-not-fly-conf-ar-1778002/>

Taking a Confederate sword to the grave of its owner: 'It was spooky'

WALLY SPIERS - [News-Democrat](http://www.News-Democrat.com) Belleville, IL March 20, 2012

When Allen Wandling held the old Confederate sword over the grave of its owner in Corinth, Miss., he swore he felt the hair on his arms stand on end. "It was spooky," he said.

He was standing at the grave of Col. William P. Rogers, who fell in the Battle of Corinth on Oct. 4, 1862.

Wandling, a serious Civil War memorabilia collector, bought the sword from a man in Joplin, Mo., but oddly enough, it had spent many years in Belleville after the war.

Wandling, of Belleville, said it probably hung in the old Grand Army of the Republic headquarters, which was east of Franklin School near downtown Belleville. He spent four years tracing the story of the sword.

He bought the leather scabbard of the sword in 2006 from a man who was selling it for his grandfather in Joplin. The man said his grandfather had inherited it from a sister who was married to a Belleville police officer, who got the sword when the GAR headquarters was sold at auction.

Wandling made him promise to get in touch if they found the drag, or the brass tip of the scabbard, or the sword. Six months later, he bought that piece. Another three years later and he got a call that the family had found the sword in a closet after the old man died.

Wandling traced the sword to William Rowley, of the 58th Illinois infantry, who cut the sword from Rogers' belt after the Colonel died, leading a gallant charge against Battery Robinette during the battle. Rogers had an armored suit on his chest but after being shot many times, finally died when a canister shot proved the suit not quite bulletproof.

Union Gen. William Rosencrans accorded Rogers a military funeral where he fell for his gallantry.

Wandling got a taste of how revered the colonel still is in early March when he took the sword back to Corinth for a Civil War relics show in honor of the 150th anniversary of the battle. "They treated me like a hero," he said. "Everyone wanted to talk to me and see the sword. They paid all my expenses."

Rowley apparently gave the sword to an officer in the 9th Illinois and it ended up in Belleville at the GAR headquarters. A great-great-great granddaughter of Rogers -- Leslie Eckert, of Austin, Texas -- asked Wandling if she could buy it. He agreed to meet her at the show but isn't selling. **(Continued Next Page)**



Allen Wandling poses with Confederate Col. William P. Rogers sword from the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi. - *Derik Holtmann/BND*

Sword (Continued): Wandling also had an interest in the battle as two of his relatives fought for the 63rd Ohio and likely had been shooting at Rogers. "Here were two descendants of people who had fought each other, shaking hands and holding the sword," Wandling said. "It was a nice moment."

Wandling said plans to go back down this fall for more festivities and he is hoping that he will be able to work out a deal to display the sword at the interpretative center at the battlefield.

"I see a real enthusiasm for history down there," he said. "Rogers has been dead for 150 years now but he's living again in this sword."

More photos at <http://www.bnd.com/2012/03/20/2107151/taking-a-confederate-sword-to.html#storylink=cpy>

Kentucky may finally retire Confederate pension fund

Joseph Gerth *The Courier-Journal* Louisville, KY March 21, 2012

FRANKFORT, KY. — In a move that you might consider long overdue, a Senate committee voted unanimously Wednesday to do away with the state's Confederate Soldiers Pension Fund.

The Senate State & Local Government Committee, taking perhaps a final action on what some Southerners still call the War of Northern Aggression, voted 7-0 to strike from state law all of Section 206, which lays out the particulars of the pension program.

If the bill passes the full Senate, gone will be the generous \$50-per-month pension for Civil War veterans and their widows. No more will there be a \$100 death benefit to help pay for burials.



A statue of Jefferson Davis, left, overlooks a statue of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, right, in the center of the rotunda at the Capitol building in Frankfort, Ky. Davis, a Kentuckian, was the president of the Confederacy. / *The Courier-Journal*

Not to worry, promised Rep. Adam Koenig, R-Erlanger, the bill's sponsor. He said no one has drawn on a Confederate pension in Kentucky for "well over 50 years."

All the Confederate soldiers have been dead for decades. Every now and again, the death of a Confederate widow — teen brides to elderly confederate fighters — makes news nationally. Each time, it's usually reported that each death marks the last Confederate widow.

While Kentucky didn't take sides during the Civil War, many have said that the state chose to go with the losing Confederacy after the war was ended.

State Historian James Klotter said that when the war began in 1861, Kentucky declared itself neutral as it favored preserving the Union but also liked the idea of owning slaves. But as the war dragged on, its Southern sympathies grew stronger, he said. By the time the conflict ended in 1865, and even though Union troops from Kentucky outnumbered Confederate troops from the state 2-1, the state identified more with the

South, Klotter said.

The Union government even treated Kentucky much like a Southern state by sending occupying troops into the Bluegrass and setting up Freedmen's Bureaus to help former slaves here, Klotter said.

With that as the backdrop, and with the federal government setting up pension funds for Union troops, Kentucky created a pension plan for its Confederate soldiers.

Koenig said the fund has been empty for years. And members of the committee took great joy in grilling him about the bill. "Are you sure you're not being a little bit premature?" asked Sen. Jimmy Higdon, R-Lebanon.

"Did you send out any public notices or anything like that that would make sure that at least we have some constructive notice for those who just might have exceeded the limits that we think one might live?" asked Sen. Gerald Neal, D-Louisville. Koenig noted that even though the legislature can't come to terms on revamping the state pension programs that have huge unfunded liabilities, his bill would give the House and Senate something to talk about.

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Pensioner's Fund (Continued): "I just wanted to be able to send you all home and say that you did some pension reform," Koenig told the committee.

Sen. Damon Thayer, a Georgetown Republican who is originally from Michigan, explained his vote for Koenig's House Bill 85, joking, "I was called a Yankee last year on the Senate floor."

On other matters, the committee passed HB 90, which would require candidates for statewide offices to file electronic campaign finance reports.

Currently, all candidates in Kentucky state races can file paper reports, which then have to be keyed into computers by state workers. Some of those reports can be thousands of pages long.

The committee also passed HB 112, which would lower the minimum age for a candidate for city councils from 21 to 18, and lower the minimum age for mayoral candidates from 25 to 21.

All three bills now go to the full Senate.

<http://www.courier-journal.com/article/20120321/NEWS01/303210077/1001/rsslink>

Lawsuit against Latta schools over Confederate clothing dismissed

Tonya Brown WPDE-TV Myrtle Beach/Florence South Carolina March 21, 2012

NewsChannel 15 has learned a federal judge has dismissed Candice Hardwick's lawsuit against the Latta School District

In 2006, Hardwick, then 15 years old, sued the district saying it was her constitutional right to wear clothing with the confederate flag on it after being suspended twice for doing so.

In 2010, a judge ruled in favor of the school district, saying administrators are entitled to a certain degree of flexibility in enforcing policies, but Hardwick's attorneys appealed the matter and it was heard in a federal appeals court.

Federal documents show the case has been dismissed in its entirety.

<http://www.carolinalive.com/news/story.aspx?id=732988>

View Complaint: <http://ftpcontent.worldnow.com/wmbf/pdf/CandiceHardwickComplaint.pdf>

Additional Link: <http://www.carolinalive.com/news/story.aspx?id=532172>

Lexington seeks dismissal of Confederate flag lawsuit

The Sons of Confederate Veterans said the city's ordinance was crafted with the flag in mind

Duncan Adams *The Roanoke Times* Roanoke, VA March 22, 2012

The city of Lexington filed a motion Wednesday in U.S. District Court in Roanoke that seeks dismissal of a lawsuit filed in January by the Sons of Confederate Veterans that alleged the city's flags ordinance violates the group's constitutional rights and a previous court order by effectively banning the flying of Confederate flags from public light pole standards in the city.

Defendants in the Sons of Confederate Veterans lawsuit include the city of Lexington, its mayor, members of the city council and the city manager. The suit contends that amendments made in September to the city's flags and banners ordinance specifically targeted the flags of the Confederacy.

The amended ordinance directs: "Only the following flags may be flown on the flag standards affixed to light poles in the city and no others" — the United States flag, the Virginia flag and the flag of the city of Lexington. Other flags previously flown from the same standards were also effectively banned.

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Lexington, VA (Continued): Lexington's motion to dismiss suggests "the city has a right to speak as it wishes through its choice of flags." It adds that the Sons of Confederate Veterans "asks the court to force Lexington to display [the group's] preferred flag — the Confederate flag — from city-owned flag standards."

When filed Jan. 12, the Sons of Confederate Veterans lawsuit came on the eve of the annual Lee-Jackson Day state holiday that honors Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

Last year, the Sons of Confederate Veterans flew flags of the Confederacy from public light poles in the days preceding the holiday but had wanted to display them through the holiday and the annual Saturday parade. The city said it planned to fly flags of the United States and Virginia from the standards on those days and through the Martin Luther King Jr. Day holiday, which bookends the Lee-Jackson Day weekend.

The Confederate flags display embarrassed and angered some residents and visitors, who complained that the flags symbolize hatred and that their flying from public flag standards sullied the city's reputation. The Sons of Confederate Veterans countered that Lee and Jackson had and have strong ties to Lexington, that the city's history is inseparably linked to the Civil War and that the flags are a symbol of sacrifice and Southern heritage.

A 1993 federal court order ruled that Lexington could not abridge the rights of the organization's members from wearing, displaying or showing the flags of the Confederacy "at any government-sponsored or government-controlled place or event which is to any extent given over to private expressive activity." That ruling stemmed from a prohibition about displaying the Confederate flags during a parade in July 1991.

Thomas Strelka, a lawyer with the Roanoke firm of Strickland, Diviney and Strelka, represented the organization when it filed its lawsuit in January.

Strelka wrote in an email Wednesday that the Sons of Confederate Veterans "argue that the specific reason for the creation of the ordinance was to limit the right of expression of one group of people."

He added, "We are anxiously awaiting our day in court on this matter."

<http://www.roanoke.com/news/roanoke/wb/306483>

Additional article: <http://www.wric.com/story/17286988/lexington-defends-limits-on-confederate-flags>

Confederate flag back at Georgia fort after 148 years

Fox News *The Associated Press* March 23, 2012

RICHMOND HILL, Ga. – As Fort McAllister fell to the Union Army of Gen. William T. Sherman days before Christmas in 1864, one of his artillery officers seized the Confederate flag of a vanquished company of Georgia riflemen. The officer carried the silk banner home to Maine as a souvenir, and it stayed in his family for three generations in a box along with a handwritten note: "To be return to Savannah or Atlanta sometime."

Nobody knows for sure why the late Maj. William Zoron Clayton wanted his Civil War trophy flag returned to the South. But after 148 years, his wish has been honored.

The Union officer's great-grandson, Robert Clayton, donated the flag to be displayed at Fort McAllister State Historic Park in coastal Georgia, where a dedication is planned next month just before Confederate Memorial Day. Clayton suspects his ancestor wanted to pay back his former enemies after a Bible taken from him by Confederate troops during the war was returned to him by mail 63 years later.

"I think he had a little sympathy for the plight of the Confederates," said Clayton, a homebuilder who lives in Islesboro, Maine. "They returned his Bible, so he wanted to return their flag. One good turn deserves another."

With its canons pointed out over the Ogeechee River a few miles south of Savannah, Fort McAllister was where Sherman won the final battle of his devastating march to the sea that followed the burning of Atlanta.



In this photo, a Confederate unit flag that belonged to the Emmett Rifles, a Georgia-based company during the Civil War, hangs at Fort McAllister state park in Richmond, Ga., 148 years after the fort fell to Gen. William T. Sherman's army. / AP

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GA Flag (Continued):

The Union general knew that taking the fort would clear the way for him to capture Savannah. On Dec. 13, 1864, he sent about 4,000 troops to overwhelm Fort McAllister's small contingent of 230 Confederate defenders.

Among the Confederate units defeated at the fort was 2nd Company B of the 1st Georgia Regulars, a Savannah-based outfit otherwise known as the Emmett Rifles. The company's commander, Maj. George Anderson, surrendered his unit's ceremonial flag after Fort McAllister fell.

Decades later, the flag's capture was no secret to Daniel Brown, the park manager at Fort McAllister, who kept research files on the Emmett Rifles banner and four others known to have been taken by Union troops under Sherman. He called the flag a "once in a lifetime" find, especially considering that Civil War sites nationwide are still marking the 150th anniversaries of the war's battles and events.

"You can't put a price on it," said Brown, who put the flag on display last month. "Everybody has drooled over the thing." Brown was well-versed in the flag's history during the war, but clueless as to what had become of it since. That changed when Robert Clayton paid a visit to the Georgia state park during a vacation in October 2010. He struck up a casual conversation with Brown about the Emmett Rifles. "I said, 'What would you say if I told you I had the Emmett Rifles flag hanging on my living room wall?'" Clayton recalled.

Clayton had found the flag, and its note with his great-grandfather's wish, about 20 years earlier stashed in a closet. He said he didn't know why older family members had never returned it, but also admits he wasn't at first eager to part with the flag himself. Instead he framed the banner and displayed it in his home.

Clayton said his visit to Fort McAllister made him change his mind. Before he left Georgia, he had agreed to donate the flag and follow through on his great-grandfather's written request. But it took months to make the final exchange -- mostly, Clayton says, because he couldn't work up the nerve to mail the flag 1,230 miles from Maine to Georgia. When he finally shipped it for overnight delivery last summer, he stayed up tracking the package online until it arrived.

Once the flag arrived in Georgia, park rangers turned it over to conservation experts who mounted and sealed it in a protective frame. Park staffers finally hung it above a display at Fort McAllister's museum last month.

Brown said he had some doubts when he first heard Clayton's story, but once he saw the flag he could quickly tell it was authentic. The dates of two prior battles in which the Emmett Rifles fought at Fort McAllister -- Feb. 1 and March 3, 1863 -- were also painted on the silk. Brown had records of the military orders authorizing the unit to add those specific dates as honors to its flag.

His files also confirmed that historians had identified the Union officer who captured the flag in 1864 as Maj. Clayton, the donor's great-grandfather. Civil War flag experts say the Confederate banner is a remarkable specimen that was hand-sewn from pieces of silk with a fancy golden fringe.

There's one small tear and the red field has faded almost to pink, but its blue "X" and white stars remain crisp. So do the hand-painted words -- "Emmett Rifles" and "Fort McAllister" -- and battle honors.

"It's a terrific find," said Cathy Wright, a curator and flag expert at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Va., which has a collection of about 550 Civil War flags. "It's not one-of-a-kind, but it's a relatively rare example of this kind of flag."

Despite orders after the Civil War to turn all captured flags over to the federal War Department, many Union troops kept them as souvenirs.

Many other unit flags were destroyed during the war, either by capturing units cutting them into pieces to divide the spoils or by units burning their own flags to stop them from falling into enemy hands, said Bryan Guerrisi, education coordinator at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg, Penn. "A lot of them get lost or are in somebody's attic and they think it's a blanket or something," Guerrisi said.

In 1905, under orders from Congress, the federal government began returning its stash of captured Confederate flags to the Southern states -- a move aimed at reconciliation that provided museums with many of the flags in their collections.

Clayton is planning to travel back to Fort McAllister to see his great-grandfather's flag officially unveiled to the public April 21, two days before Georgia celebrates Confederate Memorial Day.

"It was my great-grandfather's wish," Clayton said. "I looked at it for 20 years, but it needed to go back where it belongs." <http://www.foxnews.com/us/2012/03/23/confederate-flag-back-at-georgia-fort-after-148-years/?test=latestnews#ixzz1pyENITj>

Szakos Questions Relevance of Confederate Statues

WVIR-TV Charlottesville, VA March 23, 2012.

Charlottesville City Counselor Kristin Szakos says it's time for a discussion about what Charlottesville's historic Confederate statues are saying about this community. One of the options she's proposing is pulling Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson down off of their stone perches.



Szakos questioned their relevance at a Festival of the Book luncheon about the Civil War Thursday.

Szakos said, "I think those are conversations that we should be having as a community. As how do we see ourselves? What is our history? What does it mean to us now?" When asked if the statues should be torn down Szakos stated, "I don't know. I think we should have that conversation."

Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society President Steven Meeks says tearing them down would be like

rewriting history.

"It is a part of our heritage and our culture," he stated. "I think it's a part of the history of this city and a part of our culture and it should remain in place. These were given to the city for a specific purpose and they should remain there."

The monuments were an early 20th century gift to the city financed by Paul McIntire, the namesake for McIntire Park. The Jackson statue was dedicated in 1921. McIntire deeded the land to Charlottesville on the condition that no other statues would be placed in the park. Lee's statue was dedicated in 1924. The Confederate "Common Soldier" statue predates both and is from 1909. It was paid for with private donations.

<http://www.nbc29.com/story/17240667/szakos-confederate-statues>

Lee's Sword Featured At Appomattox Museum

The Associated Press & WRIC-TV Richmond, VA March 24, 2012

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) - The sword Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee had at his side when he surrendered to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is returning to Appomattox as the centerpiece of a new museum examining the post-Civil War struggle to heal the nation.

The uniform Lee wore that day in 1865 will also be on display March 31 when the Museum of the Confederacy opens an 11,700-square-foot museum within a mile of where the war effectively ended.

The Appomattox museum is the first in a regional system planned by the Museum of the Confederacy to make its vast collection of Confederate artifacts and manuscripts more accessible.

Only about 10 percent of its holdings are on display at any one time at the Richmond museum, located next to the former Confederate White House.

<http://www.wric.com/story/17245759/lees-sword-featured-at-appomattox-museum>

ACLU-DE defends display of Confederate flag license plate

The Newark Post Newark DE March 26, 2012

The American Civil Liberties of Delaware contacted the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) regarding disciplinary action it took against an employee because he displayed a Confederate flag license plate on his personal vehicle while parked at work. The ACLU of Delaware informed the state that this is not a constitutionally permissible basis for the government to discipline an employee.

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ACLU-Delaware (Continued): ACLU of Delaware was originally contacted by Delaware AFSCME on behalf of the employee, Tom Drummond. According to the DelDOT manager who reprimanded and suspended Drummond, the license plate was "inappropriate" and a violation of state policy.

Several federal courts have addressed this precise issue. They have repeatedly found that flags and other symbols, including Confederate Flag license plates, are entitled to First Amendment protection because they are variants of free speech. In a 2001 Fourth Circuit opinion, they went so far as to say: "Flags, especially flags of a political sort, enjoy an honored position in the First Amendment hierarchy."

Letters from DelDOT to Drummond refer to the state's harassment policy. However, the ACLU maintains that this policy does not override free speech rights. Americans do not lose their right to free speech when they become government employees.

"It is understandable that some people are offended by the display of a Confederate flag, but it does not rise to the level of harassment," said Richard Morse, ACLU-DE legal director. "It is also important to remember that the First Amendment exists to protect offensive speech, not the words, symbols or flags that people find agreeable."

http://www.newarkpostonline.com/news/article_47b5004c-7793-11e1-a7fb-001871e3ce6c.html

ACLU letter: <http://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/newarkpostonline.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/4c/64cc1ddc-7793-11e1-ae41-001871e3ce6c/4f70ee4f6078e.pdf.pdf>

DelDOT Responds To ACLU Backlash

Emily Lampa - WMDT-TV Salisbury, MD March 27, 2012

DelDOT responds to ACLU backlash, after reportedly suspending an employee who drove into work with a confederate flag license plate on his car. The American Civil Liberties Union of Delaware informed the state that this is not a constitutionally permissible basis for the government to discipline an employee.

DelDOT issued this statement to the press: "DelDOT's actions in this matter were prompted by a complaint from an employee who claimed harassment and our decisions were motivated solely by this concern. As an employer our aim is to maintain a workplace that is productive and as free from acrimony as possible. We will review the ACLU's letter with our legal counsel and take whatever additional steps may be necessary."

<http://www.wmdt.com/story/17269026/del-dot-responds-to-aclu-backlash>

New Appomattox museum offers glimpse of rare Civil War artifacts

The Museum of the Confederacy in Appomattox welcomes its first visitors this week

Tim Saunders WDBJ-TV Roanoke, VA March 28, 2012

APPOMATTOX, Va.: It's a painting that defines the Civil War: Robert E. Lee, surrendering the Confederate army in Appomattox.

The uniform Lee wore in that famous image is now on display at the new Museum of the Confederacy. "You can't see this anywhere else," said Waite Rawls, Executive Director of the Museum of the Confederacy.

Many items showcased at the new facility have been sitting in a basement. The original Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond didn't have enough room to display everything. "It's harder and harder for people to get to the collection in Richmond," Rawls said.

With two facilities now, museum officials can put out items like Robert E. Lee's sword, and the gloves he wore when he signed the surrender documents. "The exhibit tends to humanize what happened during the Civil War," said Rawls. "These were real people, with real stories."

The museum's location allows it to tie-in with another landmark. With the Appomattox Court House National Park a few miles down the road, visitors can see both attractions and learn more. "We're excited for our visitors, and for ourselves, to be able to talk about things on an even deeper level,"

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MOC Appomattox (Continued): said Ernie Price, Chief of Education and Visitor Services for the Appomattox Court House National Park.

Tourism officials hope the museum will be a boost, not just for Appomattox, but the entire area. "It's going to help this region enormously," said Sergei Troubetzkoy, Director of Tourism for Bedford City and County. "When people travel, they don't think about boundaries," Troubetzkoy said. "They don't understand them."

Museum officials hope visitors will understand American history a little better, after they spend some time looking over the new facility's artifacts. "There's no other collection like this," said Rawls. "There's no other museum like this and there's no other place like this."

The museum will officially open with special ceremony Saturday morning.

<http://www.wdbj7.com/news/wdbj7-new-appomattox-museum-offers-rare-civil-war-artifacts-20120328,0,4659678.story?track=rss>

Living history: Civil War's Battle of Shiloh had more than 23,000 casualties

Michael Lollar *The Commercial Appeal* Memphis, TN April 1, 2012

A night of rain meant a humid April morning, with enough moisture in the air that smoke from the first day's battle still hung over Shiloh as the second day began. The Union Army barely held its position on April 6, 1862. The second day of the Battle of Shiloh was one of history's biggest cliffhangers.

The South had to win this battle, or it would be increasingly certain the out-manned Confederate Army was doomed to lose the Civil War. The Union took a beating on Day 1, losing 3,000 more men than the South. Union reinforcements, on the way from the Nashville area, were delayed by flooding rivers and washed-out bridges.

Would they arrive in time to help Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his Union soldiers put down the secessionist Rebels? When the smoke cleared, the dead and wounded were strewn across the muddy, wooded battlefield, which sprawled over 6,000 acres on the west bank of the Tennessee River less than 10 river miles south of Savannah, Tenn.



Before the Battle Re-enactment begins, members of Bonnie's Brigade rest at their camp, knowing the next two days will be full of engagement. Photo: Stan Carroll.

The site is now Shiloh National Military Park, 110 miles east of Memphis, which will be the scene this week of events commemorating the 150th anniversary of carnage intended to settle the war between the states.

The blood of the fallen men -- and horses -- had turned a freshwater pond into what became known as "Bloody Pond," a symbol of the most gruesome battle the nation had seen.

It pitted North against South, but also neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother and classmate against classmate. The leading generals at Shiloh all were graduates of West Point, armed with the same tactics.

Casualties of war -- killed, wounded and missing -- are an inexact science, but some historians contend that in two days, the Battle of Shiloh cost more men than all

previous U.S. wars combined. Grant said later, "In numbers engaged, no such contest ever took place on this continent." More than 23,000 men were killed, wounded or missing.

"It stunned the nation. I think for the first time they realized the magnitude of the war," says historian Larry J. Daniel, a United Methodist minister in Lexington, Tenn. One of his six Civil War books includes "Shiloh: The Battle That Changed the Civil War."

In February 1862, Grant and his men had captured two Confederate forts -- Fort Henry and Fort Donelson -- about 15 miles south of the Kentucky border. It meant Grant could safely send gunboats and steamboats south along the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. He was preparing for a fresh assault deeper into the Confederacy. His goal was the rail lines intersecting in Corinth, Miss. The Memphis & Charleston went all the way from Corinth to the East Coast. It was the "vertebra of the Confederacy," as one secretary of war called it.

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Shiloh (Continued):

As Grant planned his attack at Shiloh, the Confederacy got the jump on him -- a surprise attack before dawn on April 6. The fight that followed is being repeated this weekend as a prelude to next weekend's 150th anniversary of the battle. Two re-enactment groups fought the first day of the battle Saturday and will conclude today.

In the actual battle, the Union had the heaviest toll -- more than 13,000 casualties. The South lost 10,000. But outnumbered Confederate forces were forced to retreat 22 miles south to Corinth, enlisting more men to rise again.

It was the fierceness of the battle at Shiloh that has attracted many war buffs to the two-day showdown. "It was just a great big fistfight with two big mobs slugging away at each other," the late historian Shelby Foote said when he attended a re-enactment of the battle in 1987. "It turns into this grinding, slowly moving bloodbath," says Chris Mekow, historian and National Park Service ranger at Shiloh National Military Park.

Historian Bruce Catton said, "Now the war had come down to uninstructed murderous battle in the smoky woodland, where men who had never been shown how to fight stayed in defiance of all logical expectation and fought for two nightmarish days. And because they had done this the hope for an easy war and a cheap victory was gone forever."

As part of the sesquicentennial celebration, the park will debut a 48-minute documentary film, "Fiery Trial" to replace the interpretative film shown at the park's visitor center since 1956.

"We wanted people to know this was a very bloody battle and that this was a bloody sacrifice," says park superintendent Woody Harrell. Harrell says one of the most compelling parts of the battle for many park visitors is the death of Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. On the first day of battle, a bullet struck him in the back of a knee, severing an artery. Johnston didn't realize he had been hit because the blood was pooling inside his boot. He died within 20 minutes.

Johnston was replaced by Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard, who called off the Confederate charge at dusk. His men were exhausted and had used up their rations. They slept in the Union's former camps to prepare for the next day's battle. Again it rained, and Union gunboats pelted the Confederate troops overnight.

By then, reinforcements were beginning to arrive from Nashville led by Union Major Gen. Don Carlos Buell. Grant had lost about 8,500 men on the first day, but with the fresh soldiers streaming in overnight he was up to more than 45,000 by morning. Beauregard, not realizing the Union reinforcements were arriving, felt confident although his commanders estimated that, partly because of desertions, their manpower had fallen to 20,000.

Preparing to drive Grant's troops into the Tennessee River, Beauregard was surprised when Grant made the first charge at dawn. "April 7th is like Day One, but in reverse," as the script of the new documentary film describes it. "Buell's fresh divisions slam into the Confederate right. Grant's men hammer the left. Beauregard's stunned troops rally, fighting desperately to halt the onslaught." Historian Catton wrote that it was a battle the South "simply had to win." It didn't. By 5 p.m., Beauregard and his men began a withdrawal on their way to Corinth.

The casualties at Shiloh would later be overshadowed by battles with more casualties -- about 50,000 at Gettysburg -- but it was a powerful omen of what was to come, says Dr. Carroll Van West, history professor at Middle Tennessee State University. "Shiloh was a shocker to the whole nation just how much of a killing field the Civil War was going to be."

It also emphasized the convictions of the Union and Confederate causes, says Lee Millar, president of the Battle of Shiloh Association. "For the North, it showed that the Southerners were very determined and were going to fight to the end. And for the South, it showed that the North was going to be very determined and fight to the end."

Additional photos and a list of events can be seen at: http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2012/apr/01/living-history-150-years-later-a-bloody-battle/?partner=yahoo_feeds

Civil War soldier gets identified

Michael E. Ruane *The Journal Gazette* Ft. Wayne, IN via *The Washington Post* April 1, 2012

The old photograph shows a young Confederate soldier posing proudly in an elegant uniform, with a pistol in his belt and a saber in his hand.

It is a well-known 1860s ambrotype worth thousands of dollars, and experts have identified the style of his buckle, the make of his revolver and the cavalry outfit in which he served.

But scholars at the Library of Congress, which was given the photo last year, had no idea who he was. Like scores of forgotten Civil War portraits, his was listed as “unidentified.” Until last month.

Karen Thatcher of Martinsburg, W.Va., opened a *Washington Post* Civil War history supplement. She spotted the picture in a Library of Congress advertisement, and realized: “That’s Uncle Dave!” In an instant, for posterity, the soldier was given back his name – and his story.



Family members recognized this Civil War soldier as David M. Thatcher from an advertisement. *The Washington Post*

He was a teenager named David M. Thatcher, from Martinsburg, who enlisted in Company B, Berkeley Troop, First Virginia cavalry, and was killed in battle at age 19 outside Warrenton in 1863.

He was buried in the cemetery at Martinsburg’s Tuscarora Presbyterian Church after, family lore has it, his parents brought his body home with a horse and wagon.

The identification has thrilled Karen Thatcher, a retired federal government worker, as well as the library and the collector, Tom Liljenquist, who bought the picture several years ago and donated it in October.

“We’re just tickled to death,” Thatcher said in a telephone interview on Wednesday. “There’s something very satisfying about this 19-year-old boy who died in 1863 who was (listed as) unidentified, ...that we’re able to put a name to that face.”

Liljenquist, who has given the library almost 1,000 Civil War portraits in recent months, said: “I’m just awestruck. ... This anonymous young boy has gotten his life back.”

The identification was made when Thatcher saw that the photo in the advertisement looked almost exactly like a larger image she had of David Thatcher, an ancestor of her husband, Larry.

The larger image – which was likely copied from the photograph – is a “crayon enlargement,” said Carol Johnson, the Library of Congress’s curator of photographs.

It was a common 19th-century technique in which a smaller picture was enlarged, printed and then colored in with charcoal or chalk to make a bigger portrait.

“That way, people would have something they could hang on their walls,” she said. “Since he died in the war, they probably had this made ... as a way to remember him.”

What happened to the original photograph is less clear. “Maybe he gave it to his girlfriend, before he left for the war,” Johnson said. Eventually, someone came into possession of it and didn’t know who he was, and it went onto the collectors market.

Johnson said experts were able to glean some information about the soldier from his uniform type and accouterments - his Virginia belt buckle, and the crossed sabers and No. 1 on his cap. But his name remained elusive. David Thatcher, it turns out, served in a storied unit that was originally commanded by the South’s legendary cavalry Gen. J.E.B. Stuart.

David Thatcher was killed on Oct. 19, 1863, in the Battle of Buckland Mills, which was such a complete Confederate victory that the rebels called it “the Buckland Races.”

His tombstone reads: “*When thou goest out to battle against thine enemies, be not afraid of them, for the Lord thy God is with thee.*”

Karen Thatcher said the Civil War still is “close” in her area and her family, with deep roots there, has long known of the story.

“If you have a family member who dies at the age of 19 in the Civil War, everyone knows that,” she said. “And this picture was just always in the family. And so you just knew that that’s who it was.”

Photo Identified (Continued):

A history lover, Karen Thatcher said she opened the Post's Civil War section, and staring back was an identical copy of the picture they had. "I thought, 'Son of a gun.' I thought, 'Gee whiz.' I thought, 'Isn't this amazing?'" she said.

She called the Library of Congress the next morning. Johnson, the curator, said the "unidentified" designation would likely be removed from the gallery and replaced with David Thatcher's name.

<http://www.journalgazette.net/article/20120401/FEAT/304019998/-1/feat11>

New Estimate Raises Civil War Death Toll

GUY GUGLIOTTA *the new york times* New York, NY April 2, 2012

For 110 years, the numbers stood as gospel: 618,222 men died in the Civil War, 360,222 from the North and 258,000 from the South — by far the greatest toll of any war in American history. But new research shows that the numbers were far too low.

By combing through newly digitized census data from the 19th century, J. David Hacker, a demographic historian from Binghamton University in New York, has recalculated the death toll and increased it by more than 20 percent — to 750,000.

The new figure is already winning acceptance from scholars. *Civil War History*, the journal that published Dr. Hacker's paper (linked below), called it "among the most consequential pieces ever to appear" in its pages. And a pre-eminent authority on the era, Eric Foner, a historian at Columbia University, said:

"It even further elevates the significance of the Civil War and makes a dramatic statement about how the war is a central moment in American history. It helps you understand, particularly in the South with a much smaller population, what a devastating experience this was."

The old figure dates back well over a century, the work of two Union Army veterans who were passionate amateur historians: William F. Fox and Thomas Leonard Livermore.

Fox, who had fought at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, knew well the horrors of the Civil War. He did his research the hard way, reading every muster list, battlefield report and pension record he could find.

In his 1899 treatise "*Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1861-1865*," Fox presented an immense mass of information. Besides the aggregate death count, researchers could learn that the Fifth New Hampshire lost more soldiers (295 killed) than any other Union regiment; that Gettysburg and Waterloo were almost equivalent battles, with each of the four combatant armies suffering about 23,000 casualties; that the Union Army had 166 regiments of black troops; and that the average Union soldier was 5 feet 8 1/4 inches tall and weighed 143 1/2 pounds.

Fox's estimate of Confederate battlefield deaths was much rougher, however: a "round number" of 94,000, a figure compiled from after-action reports. In 1900, Livermore set out to make a more complete count.

In his book, "*Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865*," he reasoned that if the Confederates had lost proportionally the same number of soldiers to disease as the Union had, the actual number of Confederate dead should rise to 258,000.

And that was that. The Fox-Livermore numbers continued to be cited well into the 21st century, even though few historians were satisfied with them. Among many others, James M. McPherson used them without citing the source in "*Battle Cry of Freedom*," his Pulitzer-winning 1988 history of the war.

Enter Dr. Hacker, a specialist in 19th-century demographics, who was accustomed to using a system called the two-census method to calculate mortality. That method compares the number of 20-to-30-year-olds in one census with the number of 30-to-40-year-olds in the next census, 10 years later. The difference in the two figures is the number of people who died in that age group.

Pretty simple — but, Dr. Hacker soon realized, too simple for counting Civil War dead. Published census data from the era did not differentiate between native-born Americans and immigrants; about 500,000 foreign-born soldiers served in the Union Army alone.

(Continued Next Page)

Casualty Estimates (Continued):

“If you have a lot of immigrants age 20 moving in during one decade, it looks like negative mortality 10 years later,” Dr. Hacker said. While the Census Bureau in 1860 asked people their birthplace, the information never made it into the printed report.

As for Livermore’s assumption that deaths from disease could be correlated with battlefield deaths, Dr. Hacker found that wanting too. The Union had better medical care, food and shelter, especially in the war’s final years, suggesting that Southern losses to disease were probably much higher. Also, research has shown that soldiers from rural areas were more susceptible to disease and died at a higher rate than city dwellers. The Confederate Army had a higher percentage of farm boys.

Dr. Hacker said he realized in 2010 that a rigorous recalculation could finally be made if he used newly available detailed census data presented on the Internet by the Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota.

The center’s Integrated Public Use Microdata Series had put representative samples of in-depth, sortable information for individuals counted in 19th-century censuses. This meant that by sorting by place of birth, Dr. Hacker could count only the native-born.

Another hurdle was what Dr. Hacker called the “dreadful” 1870 census, a badly handled undercount taken when the ashes of the war were still warm. But he reasoned a way around that problem.

Because the census takers would quite likely have missed as many women as men, he decided to look at the ratio of male to female deaths in 1870. Next, he examined mortality figures from the decades on either side of the war — the 1850s and 1870s — so that he could get an idea of the “normal” ratio of male to female deaths for a given decade. When he compared those ratios to that of 1860-70, he reasoned, he would see a dramatic spike in male mortality. And he did. Subtracting normal attrition from the male side of the equation left him with a rough estimate of war dead.

It was a better estimate than Fox and Livermore had produced, but Dr. Hacker made it clear that his was not the final answer. He had made several assumptions, each of which stole accuracy from the final result. Among them: that there were no war-related deaths of white women; that the expected normal mortality rate in the 1860s would be the average of the rates in the 1850s and 1870s; that foreign soldiers died at the same rate as native-born soldiers; and that the War Department figure of 36,000 black war dead had to be accepted as accurate because black women suffered so terribly both during and after the war that they could not be used as a control for male mortality.

The study had two significant shortcomings. Dr. Hacker could make no estimate of civilian deaths, an enduring question among historians, “because the overall number is too small relative to the overall number of soldiers killed.” And he could not tell how many of the battlefield dead belonged to each side.

“You could assume that everyone born in the Deep South fought for the Confederacy and everyone born in the North fought for the Union,” he said. “But the border states were a nightmare, and my confidence in the results broke down quickly.”

With all the uncertainties, Dr. Hacker said, the data suggested that 650,000 to 850,000 men died as a result of the war; he chose the midpoint as his estimate.

He emphasized that his methodology was far from perfect. “Part of me thinks it is just a curiosity,” he said of the new estimate.

“But wars have profound economic, demographic and social costs,” he went on. “We’re seeing at least 37,000 more widows here, and 90,000 more orphans. That’s a profound social impact, and it’s our duty to get it right.”

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/03/science/civil-war-toll-up-by-20-percent-in-new-estimate.html>

Additional articles and graphics:

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/09/20/recounting-the-dead/#more-105317>

http://www2.binghamton.edu/history/docs/Hacker_CW_dead.pdf

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/foxspref.htm>

<http://archive.org/stream/numbersandlosse00livegoog#page/n6/mode/2up>

Audemus jura nostra defendere



We Dare Defend Our Rights

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

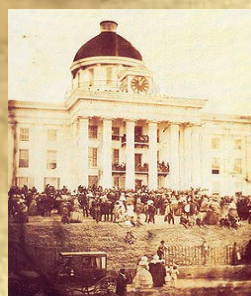


Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

"The Principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."
President Jefferson Davis, CSA

You can know a man in all his depth or shallowness by his attitude toward the Southern Banner.

A People Without Pride in Their Heritage, Is a Nation Without Purpose." - Walter E. Dockery



LEST WE FORGET
Our quest shall ever be
That we shall again see
The Battle Flag of Lee
Returned to the dome of the
First Capital of the
Confederacy