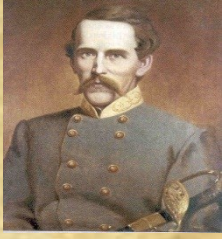


April is Confederate Heritage and History Month¹

April 2013



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 the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers.

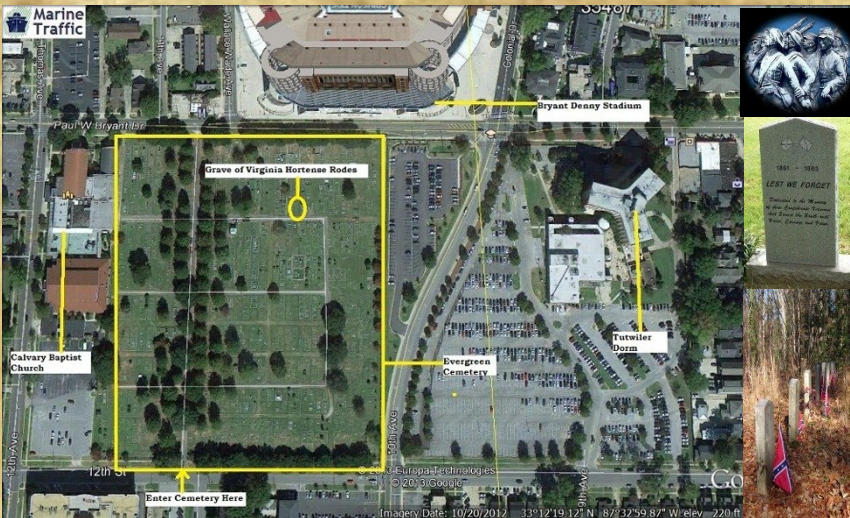
Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896; the SCV serves as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865

period is preserved so that future generations can understand the motives and legacy that animated the Southern Cause. The General Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, April 11, 2013. The meeting starts at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library Rotary Room, 2nd Floor. The Library is located at 1801 Jack Warner Parkway (River Road).

The program for April will be James Simms, editor of this newsletter; on how he puts it together each month.

The Index of Articles and the listing of Camp Officers are now on Page Two. Look for "Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262 Tuscaloosa, AL" on our [Facebook page](#), and "Like" our page.

Confederate Memorial Day Ceremonies April 26, 2013 6:30 pm



Confederate Memorial Day Ceremonies will be held at Evergreen Cemetery (across Bryant Drive from Bryant-Denny Stadium) on **April 26, 2013 at 6:30 pm.**

Evergreen Cemetery can be entered on the 12th Street side, across the cemetery from Bryant Denny Stadium.

The ceremony will be held at the gravesite of Virginia Hortense Rodes, the widow of General Robert E. Rodes.

A reminder of the ceremony with a larger image of the right will be sent out closer to the event.

James (Jim) B. Simms

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 military.



Upcoming 2013 Events



11 April - Camp Meeting

TBD - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

9 May - Camp Meeting

13 June - Camp Meeting

11 July - Camp Meeting

August—No Meeting

Annual Summer Stand Down/Bivouac

12 September - Camp Meeting

10 October - Camp Meeting

27 October - Thsil'du Fish Fry

14 November - Camp Meeting

Officers of the Rodes Camp

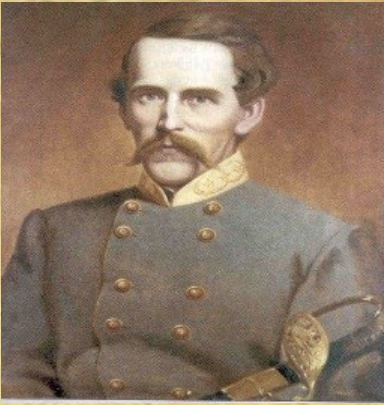
2

Commander	David Allen	danptal@aol.com
1st Lieutenant Commander	John Harris	
2nd Lieutenant Commander & Adjutant	Frank Delbridge	Reb41st@aol.com
Color Sergeant	Clyde Biggs	
Chaplain	John Clayton	
Newsletter	James Simms	jbsimms@comcast.net
Website	Brad Smith	tidepridebrad@gmail.com

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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 with his family in The Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia next to his brother, Virginius Hudson Rodes; and his parents. His wife Virginia Hortense is buried at Evergreen Cemetery, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama; her home state.

His Major Commands included Rode'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.

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

Gainesville, AL	March 16	Reenactment/Dinner/Dance
Bridgeport, AL	March 30-31	Reenactment/Dance
Selma, AL	April 27-28	Reenactment/Dance
Linden, TN	May 11-12	Reenactment/Dance
Jackson, MS	May 31	Civil War Trust Reception Concert
Boligee, AL	October 27	Thils'du Fish Fry Concert
Suwanee, FL	Nov. 16-17	Reenactments/Dance
Northport, AL	December 3	Dickens Christmas Concert

Website Report for March

For the month of March, there were 45 Visitors and 85 Pageviews. Overall, there have been 1,882 Visitors and 4,437 Pageviews.

Upcoming 2013 Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

Battle of Ten Islands	April 4-6	Ohatchee, AL	
Battle of Janney Furnace	April 6-7	Ohatchee, AL	
Living History/Battle of Ft, Tyler	April 14 -15	West Point & LaGrange GA	
Battle of Crooked Creek	April 20	Vinemont AL	http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc15/forrest1.htm
Battle of Selma	April 25-28	Selma, AL	http://battleofselma.com/
150th Abel Streight's Raid	May 3-5	Cedar Bluff, AL	
Battle of Resaca	May 17 -19	Resaca, GA	
Tannehill	May 25-27	Tannehill State Park	
Civil War Trust Annual Conference	May 29 - June 2	Jackson, MS	http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/events/annual-conference/
205th Birthday Celebration President Jefferson Davis	May 31- June 2	Fairview, KY	
2013 Alabama SCV Reunion	June 7 - 8	Foley, AL	http://www.aladivscv.com/reunion.htm
150th Battle of Gettysburg	July 4 - 7	Gettysburg, PA	
Battle of Iuka	August 30	Iuka, MS	
Siege of Decatur	Aug. 30- Sept. 1	Decatur, AL	
149th Battle of Tunnel Hill	Sept. 6 - 8	Tunnel Hill, GA	
Battle of Buckhorn Station	Sept. 27-29	New Market, AL	
Fall Muster @ Beauvoir	Oct. 18 -20	Biloxi, MS	
Cotton Pickin' Celeration	Oct. 27- 28	Harpersville, AL	Old Baker Farm
Battle for the Armory	Nov. 8 -10	Wetumpka, AL	

News of the Rodes Camp

Former Alabama Division Commander Leonard Wilson Passes Away



Former Alabama Division commander Leonard Wilson passed away on April 4, 2013. He was buried on April 7, 2013 Macedonia Church of Christ Cemetery on the Holly Grove Road near Townley, Alabama.

Obituary: http://www.mountaineagle.com/view/full_story/22174197/article-Leonard-Ray-Wilson?instance=main_article

(Continued Next Page)

Motion Put Forward to Clean Local Cemetery with Buried Veterans

A proposal/motion by Lt. Commander John Harris was made during the March meeting that the Rodes Camp help fund a cemetery clean-up project (a Father and Son - on site) in the Cowden Family Cemetery located about 12 miles north alongside US 43 North. The operation would include SCV members, and possibly Boy Scouts. Research on this is ongoing; the area in question is approximately 20 yards by 10 yards. Any suggestions can be forwarded to Mr. Harris at 205-657-2003.

John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders Lecture



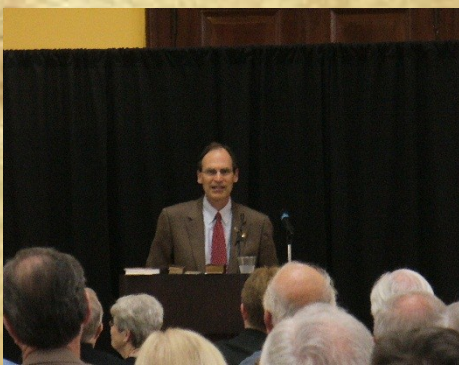
Gorgas Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars Commander John Coleman with the two recipients of the Robert E. Lee Leadership Award at the J.C.C. Sanders Lecture.



Cadet Dakota Roberts, Army ROTC receiving his Saber



Cadet Francisco Paulino, Air Force ROTC receiving his saber.



Dr. George Rable, Charles E. Summersell Chair, U.S. South; introduces the speakers



Dr. John Wesley Brinsfield, Jr. on "With a Bible, a Horse and a Calling: The Ministries of Confederate Chaplains."



Dr. Christian McWhirter on "Music, Politics, and Resistance in the Confederacy"



Professor Emerita Joyce Lamont leading the Memorial Service



Bobby Horton and "Songs and Stories of the Civil War."

Alabama Sons of Confederate Veteran's 2013 Annual Reunion

June 7 and 8, 2013 Foley, AL

For more information, see:

<http://www.aladivscv.com/reunion.htm>

Fold3 Confederate Info Free For Confederate History Month!

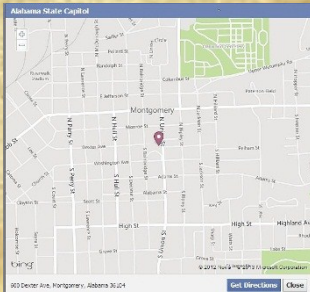
Compatriots,

In honor of Confederate History Month, Fold3.com has made all Confederate content on Fold3 free for the month of April. I would like to encourage you to take advantage of this great offer and let it become an asset to all your recruitment needs.

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
1800mysouth.com

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2013/04/fold3-confederate-info-free-for.html>

Alabama Division SCV Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony



Monday April 22, 2013 at 10 am.

Ceremony with the Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughter's of the Confederacy
Alabama State Capitol building

5th Ala. Regimental Band Plays at the Battle of Bridgeport Reenactment



Thanks to Compatriot Max Wilson for submitting the photos.

SCV Relief Fund - Recent Severe Weather

Compatriots,

A number of years ago the SCV established a relief fund to assist our Compatriots when they experience a loss. An example is aid given to some of our compatriots in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and in the tornados that hit Alabama about a year ago. The news reports today show that severe weather has again crossed Alabama, Georgia and other areas.

We do not have any reports of SCV members being affected by these storms but if there are members who have suffered a loss the Relief Fund may be able to assist. In this instance of severe weather, if you have been affected, contact AoT Commander Tom Strain at aot.commander@gmail.com or 256-990-5472.

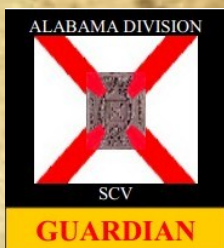
Chuck Rand
Chief of Staff

(Continued Next Page)

News From the Rodes Camp (Continued):

Alabama Guardian Program

From the October 2012 issue of the *Alabama Confederate*



Purpose: The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.

Eligibility: Any Alabama Division camp member in good standing, who is at least 12 years of age and who has demonstrated his desire and ability to serve as a GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in the program to honor our ancestors and to protect their final resting place. For more information, please see: <http://www.aladivscv.com/forms/alabamaguardian.pdf>

Mechanized Cavalry, Alabama Division

From the October 2012 issue of the *Alabama Confederate*

When we look into our ancestors who fought to defend their homeland, we see that they cut a swath of the social economic spectrum of the time. White, black and red men took up arms. Jew, Christian and non believers face death side by side. Yeoman farmers, merchants, college professors and planters stood together risking their lives and fortunes. Today their descendant's are just as diverse, coming from all backgrounds and professions.

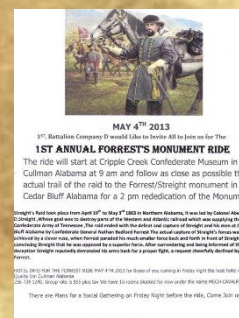
We have varied interests as well. In each of our camps we have some who come to hear historic lectures, some who are re enactors, others who are committed to historic research, and those whose passion is finding and honoring graves of those who fought.

We also have throughout the SCV those who have a passion for riding motorcycles and use that passion to forward the cause. You may have them in your camps, and if not you surely have seen them at events with their vests proudly displaying that they are a member of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. From a small group that joined together a little over 20 years ago they have grown to a group of approximately 1700 members spread across the States and overseas.

They are first and foremost SCV members, they just happen to also love to ride motorcycles. They are camp commanders, division officers, and national officers. Because of the patch on their back they are often highly visible at events, and they are workers in the SCV. During the re enactment of President Davis being sworn in, they were one of the largest contingents in the parade to the Capital. At the National Convention in Murfreesboro they put on a motorcycle ride and a motorcycle show, showcasing the SCV to the community in a very public way.



The 2013 ride takes them to the Jackson, Mississippi area for more rides, tours of historic sites, and good fellowship. The Mechanized Cavalry may not look like the typical SCV member with whom you may be familiar. But like our ancestors who while different in so many ways were dedicated to the cause, so today we have members from different backgrounds are committed to the memory of our ancestors. If you are interested finding out more check out their website (<http://alabama-scvmc.weoka.com>) or ask one of those men wearing the vest.



Calling all SONS and DAUGHTERS to the 9th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camp!

If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.

-- Major General Patrick Cleburne

Educated men are as much superior to uneducated men as the living to the dead.

-- Aristotle

[View Powerpoint presentation \(no audio\)](#)

When and Where?

Virginia Camp: Sunday June 16th to Friday, June 22th, 2013 at SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Rd, Thaxton, VA 24174.

The deadline for applications is Monday, Jun 11, 2012

(Continued Next Page)



Rodes News (Continued):

Texas Camp: Sunday Aug 5th to Saturday Aug 11th at Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634. The deadline for applications is Monday Jul 30, 2012.

For more information: <http://samdavis.scv.org/>

UDC - FOF - PAVERS ORDER FORM

As you all are aware, we, the Friends of Forrest, are in a full blown war with our local domestic terrorist, Rose Sanders, her husband Senator Hank Sanders and now they have brought in the national organizations that have been waging war on our heritage & culture for years. Let me assure you...WE HAVE THE HIGH GROUND AND WE ARE GOING TO WIN!

We are in a truce at this time...I will be able to expound more on that in the upcoming days. In the meantime, my job is to raise money...AGAIN! I know a lot of you might be saying, "well, I have been giving to this effort for years...when is it gonna stop and when is Pat Godwin going to stop asking me for money"....Gentlemen, there are not words adequate enough to express to you my most sincere gratitude for everything y'all have done for us and General Forrest here in Selma through all these years, plus the committed money for the reward for the information leading to the arrest & conviction of the perpetrators of the theft of the NBF bust. I am just an humble player in this theater of war...I have told many folks through the years, that I really think this entire project from its inception has been Providential.

There are people who walk the planet for their entire life, and then when the time comes for them to stand at their judgment, they wonder why they have been here and feel they have lived a lifetime not knowing why they were here and wondering what they have done with their lives during their time here. I am blessed to KNOW why I am here...our Lord has allowed me to be just a small part in this effort to pay homage to General Forrest that is properly due him...especially here in Selma Alabama where he only had about 3000 troops against more than 13,000 of the best equipped troops in the history of the world..this took extreme raw courage and commitment to duty to his country! Based on the history of Selma, I truly believe that General Forrest's spirit STILL LIVES HERE IN SELMA...and there is a reason this war continues to exonerate him in OUR time as he was exonerated in HIS time.

Confederate Circle will be an historical learning site ...we plan to have historical markers telling the history of the circle, the Ladies Memorial Association, Selma chapter 53 UDC, Elodie Todd Dawson, the Confederate Monument, the Forrest Monument...we are installing two more flag poles - one will fly the Confederate Battle Flag (the soldiers flag) one will fly the Stars & Bars (the daughters flag) and we plan to move the existing flag pole to the Forrest Monument and fly Gen Forrest's 7th Tenn Cavalry flag (the Battle Flag without the center star). We plan to have the heavy duty wrought iron park benches within the circle also. We are planning to re-landscape the Circle with Southern trees, flowers & shrubs.

There is sooo much to tell and I will be putting out a detailed report soon...however, please be assured that SECURING the FORREST monument and the entire Confederate Circle is the objective...we will have state of the art security system installed with 24/7 surveillance. There also will be LED lights installed on the Forrest Monument and the Confederate Monument.

There will be a 5 foot wrought iron period correct fence installed around the Forrest monument, as well. I am currently working on the order forms for the sponsorship of these features.

Thank you again for your continued faithful support of the Forrest Monument effort here in Selma...again, I will be putting out a detailed report soon.

Confederately yours,
Pat Godwin

Friends of Forrest
oldsouth@zebra.net

ORDER FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/St/Zip _____

Phone: _____

(Home) (cell)

e-mail _____

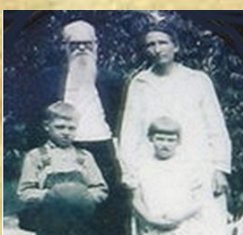
Please engrave my 4" x 8" paver as follows: (Max. 3 Lines, 19 Characters per line)

Rodes News (Continued):April Edition of the Alabama Confederate<http://www.aladivscv.com/april2013.pdf>**News From Alabama****The Last Alabama Real Son Passes***The Alabama Confederate* Vol.32, Number 2 Page 1

Tyrus Kirby Denney, Age 92, a native of Cullman, AL and resident of Birmingham, AL; passed away peacefully on Wednesday, March 6, 2013. He was a member of Plainview Baptist Church and a proud veteran of World War II where he served in the Pacific. His two great passions in life were fishing and beekeeping which he took up at age 12. He continued to fish well into his 80's and was still tending bees at his death. He was a member of the Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and took great pride in being one of only two surviving sons of a Civil War Veteran in Alabama. He was preceded in death by his parents Thomas Jefferson Denney and Dora Hill Denney; his loving wife of 65 years Christine, Overton Denney; brothers Wiley P. Denney, Bernice Warren, Clifford Warren and Pierce Warren; and sister Vivian Smith.



Tyrus was survived by his daughters Rolline Sisson (Larry), Brynda Roper (Bob), Sonja Everett (Greg); grandchildren Brent Sisson (Delanda), Kelly Gillespie (David), Heather Holman (Clint), Christopher Sisson (Marsha), Ashley Donnelly (Sam) and Chad Holt (Stacy); 10 great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild. He was a loving husband, father and grandfather.



Back row: Tyus J. and Dora Denney
Front row: Tyus K. and Vivian Denney

The family would like to acknowledge and express gratitude to Dr. David Lemak, the Staff of Trinity Baptist Hospital and Brenda Heaton for their kindhearted care and especially to Reverend Mary Seale for her devoted friendship. Visitation will be Friday, March 8, 2013 from 6:00 to 8:00 pm at Rideout's Trussville Chapel. Visitation in Cullman will be from 12:00 to 1:00 pm on Saturday, March 9, 2013, at Etha Baptist. The funeral service will follow visitation.

Tyrus Jefferson Denney enlisted in 1862 at the age of 18 as a private in Co. H, 31st Alabama Infantry Regiment. The 31st saw action in the Kentucky campaign before moving to Mississippi where they fought at Port Gibson, Bakers Creek and Vicksburg. Captured and paroled, the men of the 31st joined the Army of Tennessee at Missionary Ridge and then fought from Dalton to Atlanta. It was near Marietta, Georgia on June 15th, 1864 that Tyrus J. Denney was captured by Union forces. He was sent to Rock Island POW Camp where he remained until June 18, 1865. He made his long trip home and began his life after the war.

Tyrus Kirby Denney was 13 years old when his father died at the age of 91 in 1934.

Streight's Raid into Alabama*The Alabama Confederate* Vol.32, Number 2 Page 10

On the 19th day of April 1863 Union Col. Abel D. Streight and his men headed east from Eastport, Mississippi and after a brief battle in Tuscumbia, Alabama they continued east across North Alabama being pursued by Confederate forces being led by Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. This pursuit has become known as Streight's Raid. The raid lasted fifteen days and ended after General Forrest met a young lady by the name of Emma Sansom who assisted the



General with the location of the Union forces. On the 3^d of May 1863 even with a superior number of troops in his command Col. Streight surrendered to General Forrest in Cedar Bluff, Alabama.

In 1939 the ladies of the Forney District Alabama, United Daughters of the Confederacy raised monies to have a monument dedicating the site of this Confederate victory. On the 3rd of June in 1939 the ladies held a dedication of the new stone monument to much fanfare. In 2005 an unfortunate thing happened to the monument. A wayward log truck was attempting to turn around on the highway and accidentally backed into the monument and did substantial damage to it. The land where the monument sits was kindly donated to the Alabama Division, SCV and with the assistance of the area camps, UDC, County Commission, and many others the monument was repaired and re-dedicated on the 3rd of June 2006.

**(Continued Next Page)**

News From Alabama (Continued): The Alabama Division has desired to refurbish the grounds the monument sits on for a number of years. This being said Commander Carlyle has appointed me chairman of the Forrest Monument Committee.. We have some exciting ideas and plans to landscape the site, install stamped concrete sidewalks to make the site be more easily assessable and we are also planning on placing three informational kiosk each having information about the Raid. We are planning on holding a dedication ceremony on May 4, 2013 at 2pm in observance of the Sesquicentennial of the surrender. This is a Division event complete with a re-enactment of the surrender and there is a Mechanized Calvary ride covering much of the areas where the actual raid took place in 1863.

Compatriots we cannot do this alone. We have two work days scheduled for the 23'd of March and the 6th of April beginning at 9am, toss your work gloves, shovels, etc. in the trunk and plan on joining us. If you are unable to attend but would still like to give please consider mailing a check to the Alabama Division Adjutant Larry Muse and make a donation. Please put "Forrest Monument" in the memo line on your check so that we can properly account for the money. All donations will be listed in an upcoming issue of the Alabama Confederate. More information will be forthcoming on the Division website and Facebook page.

Tom V. Strain Jr.

Tuscaloosa Civil War units

The following is an excerpt from "*The Soldiers of Lumsden's Battery*" by John N. Harris. The following is a roundup of these brave men and by their group names an inkling as to where they called home.

LOCAL COMPANIES LISTED

The late Beasey S. Hendrix, Jr., has compiled the most nearly complete list of companies and soldiers from Tuscaloosa County. His information comes from *Brewer's History of Alabama*, the Alabama Department of Archives and History, scrapbooks, the National Archives and Service Records, and records in the Tuscaloosa County Courthouse.

Following are the names of the companies, the regiments to which they belonged, the names of the captains, and the dates of organization:

Warrior Guards, Co. H, 5th Inf., Robert E. Rodes & William H. Fowler; April 13, 1820.

Lumsden's Battery, Charles L. Lumsden; May, 1861 .

Tuscaloosa Rifles, Co. G, 11th Inf., William H. Fowler & James H. McMath. John B. Hughes; June 11, 1861.

Tuscaloosa Plow Boys, Co. G., 38th Tenn, Inf., J J. Mayfield; June 1861.

Confederate Stars, Co. E, 18,th Inf ., Richard F. Inge & S. K. Wilkerson; July 27, 1861.

Black Warriors, Co. K, 20th Inf., Joseph C. Guild & B. D. Massingale; Sept. 16, 1861.

Jemison Guards, Co. G, 26th Inf., Silas Gosmer; Fall of 1861.

Tuscaloosa Mountaineers, Co. F, 26th-50th Inf., N. N. Clements & John D. Burgin; Oct. 7, 1861.

Fowler-Phelan's Battery, William H. Fowler & John Phelan; Dec. 28, 1861.

Sipsey Guards, Co. A, 41't Inf., Theodore G. Trimmier & H. H. Sarrain March 13 , 1862.

Cherokee Grays, Co. D, 36th Inf., John C. Adams & John M. Walker, Lt. William M. Owen; March 22, 1862.

Warrior Rangers, Co. D, 2d Cav., J.J. Pegues & James Eddins; March 22. 1862.

Co. B . 36[^] Inf.. Nathan N. Carpenter, March 24, 1862.

Co G. 51" Ala. Partisan Rangers, Hampton S Winfield (?) & Palmer William Walker; 1862.

Eddins' Co. 41st Inf., Benjamin F. Eddins & L.M. Clements; April 1, 1862.

Hudgins' Co., Co. G, 41st, Inf., Lemuel Hudgins & James White; April 1, 1862.

Co. D., 43rd Inf., F.M. Barger & J.W. Mills; April 1862.

Co. K., 36th Inf.. Andrew J. Derby & H.R. Parish; April 1862

Co. K.,41st Inf., James N. Craddock; May 4, 1862

Co. H., 43rd Inf.; William H. Lawrence & Nicholas P. Lawrence; May 19, 1862

Shepherd's Co., Co. K., 43rd Inf., James W. Shepherd; May 14, 1862

Tarrant's Battery, Edmund Tarrant; June 1863.

Co. A, 8th Cav., William T. Poe; Sept. 5, 1863

Co. B, 8th Cav., LaFayette N. Cole; Oct. 1, 1863.

Co. K., 8th Cav., Richard H. Redmond, Jr.; Dec. 1863.

Co. G., 3rd Reserves Regmt., George W. Hassell; June 24th, 1864.

Co. A, Tuscaloosa Prison Guards, E. D. Powell; Dec. 13, 1861.

Co. B, Confederate States Prison, Guards, C. D. Freeman; Aug. 16,1862.

Hurricane Rangers, Local Home Guards, Joshua H. Foster; Sept. 22. 1863.

Local Home Guards, Benjamin F. Eddins.

(Continued Next Page)

News From Alabama (Continued): It is estimated that Tuscaloosa County sent between 3,000 and 3,500 men to the Southern armies.

In 1860. The total population of the county was 23,200 and the white population was 12,971. Assuming that about half of these were males, the population from whom soldiers would be recruited was about 6,500. Some were unfit for military service because they were too old, too young, or sick. Others were needed in essential work - doctors, ministers, teachers, government officials and others. Practically every able-bodied man was in the Confederate service.

From "*The Soldiers of Lumsden's Battery*"; *The Southern Times of Tuscaloosa*, Vol. 16, Issue 138; pg. 27-29.

<http://southerntimesmagazine.com/>

Shockley's Escort Company: Cadets from the University of Alabama

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~oldfedrd/shockley.html>

After Northern Alabama was occupied by the Union, Tuscaloosa and the University of Alabama were increasingly in fear of Union raids. In 1864, there were 296 students at the University and they formed the "Corp of Cadets." While attempts were made to keep to the usual academic courses then taught, the University was also a military camp of instruction.

Branscom T. Shockley and Henry McKenzie Burt were nineteen-year-old students at the University of Alabama in March 1864. They secretly worked together to enroll enough Cadets from the University to form a Cavalry company for the Confederate Army -- with the understanding that the volunteers would remain students until the term ended in July 1864. It was important that Shockley and Burt keep their plans from the faculty as they would have viewed it as insubordination.

Over one hundred students joined Shockley and Burt forming Schockley's Independent Escort. These cadets served under Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams until they were surrendered with Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest on May 10, 1865, at Gainseville, Alabama. The following is a list of the company's members that was compiled from several sources. **University of Alabama Cadet's names are in bold type.**

Years later, Shockley's brave cadets were remembered with a plaque at the University of Alabama noting the patriotic devotion of Capt. Branscom T. Shockley and his comrades who formed the Cavalry escort that faithfully served with Brig. Gen. Dan Adams until they were paroled at Gainesville, Alabama, on May 10, 1865.

This information is from *History of Shockley's Alabama Escort Company*, Hoole, William Stanley, ed. University, Ala.: Confederate Publishing, c1983.

Officers

Shockley, Branscom T.; Capt. b. Oct. 1844, d. 1876

Burt, Henry McKenzie; 1st Lt. b. Sept. 2, 1844; captured at Selma and paroled on the road from Montgomery to Selma

Miller, John Haywood; 2nd Lt. b. Jan. 30, 1843, wounded, captured, and escaped Selma, April 1865

Watkins, John P.; 3rd Lt. b. Mar. 15, 1846, d. July 11, 1897

Webb, William Thomas; 1st Sgt. b. Oct. 24, 1843, d. Aug. 5, 1878

Driskell, Thomas J.; 2nd Sgt., b. Jan. 3, 1845, d. 1901. Pvt. in Co. F, 3rd Ala. Reg.

Cowin, Thomas Edwin; 3rd Sgt.; Name also spelled Cowen

Scott, D. M. C.; 4th Sgt. b. Aug. 2, 1844, d. 1870

Patton, Robert Weakley; Comm. Sgt., b. Mar. 8, 1844. Killed in Battle of Selma, April 2-3, 1865

Privates and Corporals

Allen, Joseph M.; Enlisted age 16 :

Archer, Charles S.; Enlisted age 16

Barker, Charles L.; Enlisted age 16, surrendered at Demopolis, paroled at Selma

Bean, James; Enlisted age 18

Bender, Daniel Juston; b. Mar. 26, 1846, d. Jan. 24, 1893

Billbry, George M.

Brayer, A. B.; Name also Brazier; enlisted age 16

Calloway, Darby M.; Surrendered and paroled at Greensboro.

Carson, Shelby Chadwick; b. Jan. 26, 1846

Chadwick, E. S.

(Continued Next Page)

News From Alabama (Continued):

Clopton, William H.; Wounded at Selma, paroled Gainesville, May 10, 1865

Collins, J. W.; Captured at Selma; paroled between Selma and Montgomery

Connor, Junis K.; Captured at Selma; paroled Montgomery, April 1865

Crum, Augustus Willis; b. April 16, 1846, d. May 31, 1880

Cruso, Chales W.; b. Mar. 17, 1847

Elgin, Richard P.

Frazer, Nathan Hix; b. Oct. 20, 1845

Galloway, A. G.

Garner, Clement Cortez; b. Oct. 10, 1847

Gilmer, Morgan Smith; b. Nov. 30, 1847; wounded during Battle of La Fayette, GA, June 24, 1864

Hale, C. H.; b. July 26, 1847

Harris, Bayless E.

Harrison, James T.; Paroled Columbus, Miss, May 1865; later Lt. Gov. of Mississippi

Jones, William Clarence; Later Senator from Wilcox Co., Ala.

Lewis, William T.; Remained with Brig. Gen. Adams until end of War; paroled Gainesville, May 1865

McGraw, Waters

McLemore, Moses Joseph; b. Nov. 12, 1846, d. 1885 or 1886 in Greenville, Ala.

Mobley, John W.; b. Sept. 21, 1846; believed killed in Battle of Selma on April 2, 1865

Moore, William W.; Wounded Battle of Selma, April 2, 1865

Perkins, J. Hampden; Enlisted age 16; captured Selma; paroled Montgomery & Columbus, MS

Pittman, James F.

Pitts, Philip Henry; b. Jan. 27, 1849; Pvt. 9th Ala.

Rivers, Williams Jones; Enlisted age 16 at Montgomery; wounded Battle of Selma; drowned in Fla. in 1883

Robertson, William J.; Enlisted Montgomery April 1864, age 17; paroled Montgomery

Roquemore, John DuPree; b. Aug. 27, 1847, d. Mar. 12, 1900.

Rosser, Henry; Enlisted Montgomery April 1864, age 17

Sawyer, Thomas

Stoddard, J. Thomas; b. May 21, 1847; enlisted Tuscaloosa, age 16

Stokes, Henry; Enlisted Montgomery April 1864, age 17

Stroud, Alonzo Bibb; Enlisted Talladega, Fall 1864, age 17

Syring, Frank P.; Enlisted Montgomery April 1, 1864, age 17; paroled Gainesville, May 1865

Watt, James H.

Weathers, William; Name also Withers

Webb, Lucius de Yampert; b. June 18, 1846; enlisted Tuscaloosa Mar. 1, 1864, age 18; wounded near Opelika

CAPT. B. F. EDDINS-- A TRIBUTE

J. D. LeLand Gilmer, TX *Confederate Veteran, Vol XL, No. 2* Nashville, TN February 1932

For some reason unknown at this time, this article appeared ten years after the death of J.D.Leland. This article courtesy of special effort by the Hoole Special Collection Library at the University of Alabama, they put forth great effort to locate this for me. © 2000 R. M. LELAND III

Benjamin Farrar Eddins was born in Ninety-Six, S.C., March 21, 1813, of sturdy Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, for whom he was named, serving with the South Carolina troops and subsequently under General Jackson against the Seminoles in Florida. As First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 41st Alabama Regiment, in which Captain Eddins commanded a company, I desire in this brief sketch to commemorate the virtues and perpetuate the memory of this truly loyal, gallant, and unselfish patriot, who at the close of the struggle, gave up his life, a martyr to the cause he loved so well and served so faithfully.



Photo of Capt. Eddins courtesy of Rosemary Isbell Holdredge, great great-granddaughter of Capt. Eddins.

Captain Eddins was a planter in the *ante-bellum* days, residing about two miles from Tuscaloosa, Ala., famous for the culture and refinement of its citizens, the seat of the State University and a number of flourishing female colleges, and justly styled the Athens of Alabama. Amid such environment, this typical Southern gentleman of the old school lived and reared a large family, who enjoyed all the advantages of schools and churches in the old city of Tuscaloosa. Captain Eddins and I were warm personal friends through life, and I often enjoyed the hospitality of the Eddins home with his boyhood and later army comrade, Alexander M. Eddins, the soldier son, who now sleeps by the side of his soldier father. Captain Eddins was a prominent and consistent member of the First Baptist Church, was a true Christian, and exemplified it in his daily walk, his splendid, useful life. A man without guile or falsehood himself, he found none in his fellow-men, but was ever charitable to the faults and shortcomings in others.

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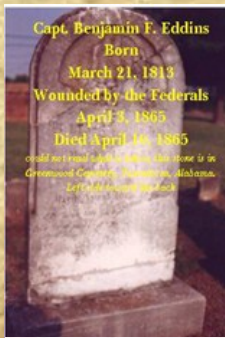
News From Alabama (Continued): A man without guile or falsehood himself, he found none in his fellow-men, but was ever charitable to the faults and shortcomings in others. As a friend, he was always loyal and true; as a citizen, he took deep interest in all matters looking to the advancement of



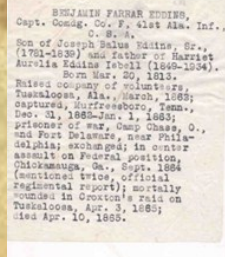
41st Alabama
Infantry Battle
Flag,
courtesy of
Alabama
Department of
Archives and
History

Tuscaloosa and Tuscaloosa County's welfare, and none stood higher in the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In fact, "the elements were so mixed in him that all the world stood up and said 'This was a man!'" As a father and husband, he was loving, kind, considerate, unselfish, and was idolized by his family. During my army career, when sadly in need of a guiding hand and wise counsel, I was fortunate enough to enjoy the closest intimate and friendship of this sterling, conscientious Christian gentleman and soldier, and none had a better opportunity to study his character from every viewpoint and to recognize its true worth, the grandeur of the man's life, his lofty ideals, his spotless honor and integrity. To the weak and erring, he was a friend to lean upon and trust implicitly. In his daily life he exemplified all the virtues of the citizen, husband and father, and true, unselfish patriot.

The 41st Alabama Regiment, Volunteers, was organized at Tuscaloosa, in March, 1862, with Dr. Henry Tolbird, President of Howard College, as Colonel; Col. James T. Murphree, Commandant Alabama Corps of Cadets, as Lieutenant Colonel; Judge Martin L. Stancel, of Pickens County, Major; and the writer, who was in Virginia in Rodes' Brigade, Fifth Alabama Regiment, was commissioned by the War Department as First Lieutenant and ordered to report to the Regiment for duty. Captain Eddins, though not liable to military duty by reason of age, but, his heart throbbing with patriotic feeling for his beloved Southland, and fired by the blood of his ancestors, raised a company of volunteers for this Regiment and was unanimously elected Captain. The Alabama Brigades in the Western Army having their full quota, the 41st was attached to the Texas Brigade, commanded by Gen. Sam Bell Maxey, upon its being ordered to join Bragg's army in Tennessee. Later the 41st Alabama was attached to the famous old Kentucky Brigade, better known as Buckner's, consisting of four as splendid regiments as the South produced, and our gallant 41st Alabama, commanded by those superb soldiers, Gens. Roger Hanson, Ben Hardin Helm (who was a brother-in-law to Abraham Lincoln), and Trabue, all three of whom were mortally wounded within the space of one year.



Capt. Benjamin F. Eddins
Born
March 21, 1813
Wounded by the Federals
April 3, 1865
Died April 10, 1865
could not read and write
Greenwood Cemetery, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
Left by Howard Maxey



This splendid brigade was in every sanguinary engagement in the West and covered itself with glory. In all the engagements, Captain Eddins led his company with distinguished gallantry, winning the commendation of his superior officers by his coolness and soldiery conduct under fire. In the battle of Murphreesboro, or Stone River, as it was more generally known, Captain Eddins and the writer were captured. The prisoners were put in a pen, or ring, and guarded. The Federal General summoned the highest officers captured up to that time, and Captain Eddins and I were sent. He questioned us in regard to the number of Confederates engaged in the battle, future plans, etc. Captain Eddins hesitated, saying, "I'm no traitor, and I will die before I will give you any information that would hurt my country," but he said he did not know the strength of the army. General Rosencrans replied, "If you do not know officially, say what you think." Upon his replying as best he could, the General straightened himself up and said, "You are a liar, Sir. Such a small number could not have whipped my army in such a manner." For it was a badly whipped army at that time.

After an imprisonment of several months at Camp Chase, Ohio, and Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia, we were exchanged at Fortress Monroe, and returned to our command. Camp Chase was very crowded at that time, and, in order to make room, **it was the custom each morning to line the prisoners up, count them, and then shoot the tenth man.** At one time, Captain Eddins was next in line to the man who was shot, thus escaping death by a hair's breadth. It has been rightly said that no place on earth so quickly and surely brings out the "yellow streak," and all that is mean, selfish, and despicable in a human being as a prison filled with a heterogeneous collection of humanity. Amid these environments with hunger and other worse suffering staring us in the face, did the true nobility of soul of Captain Eddins shine with transcendent brilliance, and irradiated everything and everybody within the sphere of his influence and example. Courteous, kind, considerate, unselfish, and with a heart of gold, he won the love and admiration and fellowship of his fellow-prisoners, but also by his personal magnetism won the respect and confidence of every prison official with whom he came in contact. None were insensible to the charm of character of this fine, true, Christian and soldier.

On account of ill health, due partly to his long imprisonment, Captain Eddins tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and returned home to remain with his family, but not in idle activity. Captain Eddins sacrificed all for his country and himself until no longer fit for active service, and his son, the late Alexander M. Eddins, than whom was no more gallant, faithful soldier in the ranks of the Southern army. Though not in active service, Captain Eddins' heart and soul were still in the cause of his beloved Southland, and opportunity found him ever ready and responsive to the interest of the cause and its heroic defenders in the field.

(Continued Next Page)

News From Alabama (Continued): And now we approach the last crowning act of his life, the last in the drama, his heroic life going out in a blaze of glory when almost the last shot had been fired. Thus he gave his life to the cause he had loved so long and served so faithfully and gallantly. News of approach of Croxton's raiders, April, 1865, spread like wildfire throughout the otherwise quiet old City of Oaks, and quick preparations were made to defend it and check the invaders. Captain Eddins and other leading citizens' began gathering together a handful of citizen soldiers and cadets, to meet the vandal horde. In the memorable engagement at the bridge over the Warrior River, April 3, 1865, this noble son of the South fell mortally wounded, shot by the Yankee to whom he had surrendered his gun; and seven days later, April 10, the knightly old hero, Christian soldier and gentleman, one of the dauntless host who followed the Starry Cross through the bloody years of the memorable struggle, crossed over to the land where heroes bask in eternal light divine. At the last revile and the last call of the Gray Hosts above, no braver, truer spirit will respond to name. No citizen of long ago is more deeply enshrined in the hearts of Tuscaloosa than Benjamin Farrar Eddins.

Jacksonville marks anniversary of Pelham's death

Laura Camper *The Anniston Star* Anniston, AL March 17, 2013

Jacksonville —While people along Pelham Road took pictures and video, a horse-drawn hearse filled with flowers slowly made its way down Pelham Road and then to the historic cemetery in Jacksonville on Sunday.



A mock funeral procession makes its way down Pelham Road in Jacksonville on Sunday, marking the 150th anniversary of the death of Confederate Maj. John Pelham.

Behind the hearse, ancestors of the pallbearers and relatives of Maj. John Pelham, along with re-enactors in period dress and a few dozen area residents, recreated the funeral procession of a Confederate hero of the Civil War.

The procession was a bit more jovial than the one that would have followed the hearse 150 years ago. People talked about gardening and waved to cars pulled along the side of the road. They joked as they dodged the leavings of the horses pulling the hearse.

But they also talked about their own ancestors who fought during the Civil War and the history of the road they were walking down. And that was the point of the event.

Bill Jones, one of the re-enactors, said he does six to eight re-enactments a year to learn and to teach what he has learned and in that way to honor his ancestors.

"I'm here to honor John Pelham and in honoring John Pelham I am also honoring my ancestors, anyone that was a Confederate veteran," he said. The funeral procession and graveside service were the culmination of a weekend of events commemorating Jacksonville's history from the Civil War era.

Sunday was the 150th anniversary of Pelham's death in Culpepper, Va., from injuries sustained in a battle a few miles away at Kelly's Ford. Although Pelham was just 24 when he died, he was a celebrated soldier and was nicknamed "the gallant Pelham" by Robert E. Lee.

Pelham attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point but dropped out two weeks before his graduation in 1861 to join the Confederate Army, said the Rev. Bob Ford, a retired Baptist campus minister from Jacksonville State University, who delivered a eulogy at Pelham's gravesite. By the summer of 1862, the young soldier had become Maj. Pelham, Ford said. But his career was ended by an artillery fragment less than a year later in Virginia.

The men assumed Pelham was dead when they found him after the battle, slung him over a horse and took his body to a friend's home in Culpepper, Ford said. It was there they discovered he was still alive, Ford said; but Pelham never regained consciousness and died early the next day on Mar. 17, 1863.

His body was transported to Richmond, Va., where it lay in state for a time. Then he was transported to Jacksonville for burial. It took two weeks for his body to arrive, Ford said.

Brian Chaney and his wife Melody, brought their three children, Brianna, 10, Amber, 4, and Gavin, 1, to the commemoration Sunday to teach them a little of the city's history, he said. "I've lived here most all my life," Chaney said. "I didn't know some of the stuff about Pelham that I just learned today."

Chaney, who according to his wife is a "walking history book," wanted his children to really know the town where they live, he said.

Linda Jones would be pleased. The Jones family, no relation to Bill Jones, were re-enactors who came from Georgia to support the event. The trips to re-enactments are her family's recreation, she said.

"We learn history; we do it as a family," Jones said. "The boys will remember it a whole lot more participating and being here and seeing this than they would reading about it in a book."

This particular time period in the country's history is important to preserve, she said. "So much was sacrificed," she added.

Pete Pelham summed up the event at the gravesite. "There's always a reason to celebrate bravery and character," Pelham said.

<http://annistonstar.com/bookmark/22001231>

More photos at: <http://www.consolpub.com/slideshows/as/20130317pelham/>

(Continued Next Page)

News From Alabama (Continued):

Selma's Forrest Monument Contractor Found Not Guilty of Assault Charges.

Charles DeMastus *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX March 21, 2013

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2013/03/ladies-gentlemen-we-have-victory.html>

Alabama Personalities from 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 cavalymen 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.

Edmund Strother Dargan (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.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama Personalities (Continued):

John Shorter 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.

Lewis Elphalet Parsons (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 Generals

Brigadier General 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.

Alabama Camps and Hospitals

General Hospital (Greenville): Built in late 1863 and located about 1/4 mile west of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Station. Built in response to a train wreck in September 1863.

General Hospital (Selma): Formerly a school on the corner of Alabama Avenue and Union Street.

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)

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Alabama Camps and Hospitals (Continued):

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.

Alabama WBTS Shipwrecks

Emma Boyd. Confederate. Stern-wheel steamer, 172 tons. Built in 1863 at Wheeling, Va. (now W. Va.). Snagged on August 26, 1864, at Selma, Ala. (MSV, 64, 258.)

CSS Gaines. Confederate. Wooden side-wheel gunboat, 863 tons. Length 202 feet, beam 38 feet, depth 13 feet, draft 6 or 7 feet 3 inches, speed 10 knots, armor 2-inch iron. Complement of 130-74, with one 8-inch rifle and five 32-pounder smoothbores. Built in 1861-62 at Mobile, Ala., from unseasoned wood. Shot to pieces on August 5, 1864, by Adm. David G. Farragut's Union fleet in a heated engagement in Mobile Bay. The vessel left the battle in a sinking condition after being hit by 17 shells with water in the magazines, aft hold, and shell room. Its wheel ropes were cut. Grounded within 500 yards of Fort Morgan in two fathoms of water. The vessel's ammunition, small arms, and cannon were salvaged by the crew. The crew scuttled and burned the vessel to prevent capture. Two crewmen were killed, and 3 or 4 were wounded in the engagement. Six boats with 129 crewmen rowed across Mobile Bay to the safety of Confederate-held Mobile in spite of the bay being controlled by Admiral Farragut's victorious Union fleet. May have been located by Clive Cussler's survey in 1989. (OR, 35:2:224; 39:1:443, 449-53; ORN, ser. 2, 1:253; CWC, 6-230; NUMA Web site, "Survey of Civil War Ships.")

USS Glasgow (Eugenie) (General Buckner). Union. Sidewheel steamer, 252 bulk tons, 428 or 168 registered tons. Length 150 feet or 119 feet 2 inches, beam 23 feet or 22 feet 1 inch, depth 11 feet 9 inches, speed 13 knots. Complement of thirty, with one 20-pounder rifle and one 12-pounder smoothbore. Built in 1862 at Keypost, N.J. Formerly the blockade-runner *General Buckner*. Was captured as the blockade-runner *Eugenie* by the *USS R. R. Cuylar* off Mobile on May 6, 1863. Converted to a Union navy dispatch and supply ship. Hit a submerged obstruction as a Union gunboat off Mobile and sunk on May 8, 1865. Was raised on June 19, 1865. (ORN, 22:188, 202, 212; WCWN, 108; LLC, 301.)

Henry J. King. Confederate. Side-wheel steamer, 409 tons. Cargo of cotton and bacon. Was captured on April 14, 1865, along with the steamboats *Augusta* and *Milliner* by the Union 4th Ky. Cavalry Regiment during Wilson's Raid. Was taken to Montgomery and burned with four other steamboats. (OR, 49:1:352, 497-98; MSV, 94.)

CSS Huntsville. Confederate. Screw ironclad floating battery. Length 150 or 152 feet, beam 32 feet, draft 7 feet, speed knots, armor 4-inch iron. Complement of forty, with three or four 32-pounders and one 6.4-inch rifled gun. Launched in 1863 at Selma, Ala. Completed at Mobile. Had defective engines and lacked a full battery. Escaped up the Spanish River after the fall of Mobile. Was scuttled by Confederates on April 12, 1865, about 12 miles from Mobile. In 1985 divers found small sections of the stern and deck of what was believed to be this vessel. Divers hoped to raise the vessel. (ORN, 22:95, 139; ser. 2, 1:256; CWC, 6-251; Irion, *Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor*, 13; WCWN, 207; Hand, "Gunboats of the South to Rise Again," *Skin Diver*, 140-41.)

CWC U.S. Department of the Navy, *Civil War Chronology, 1861-1865* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971).

DANFS U.S. Department of the Navy, *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, 8 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1959-81).

EAS Bruce D. Berman, *Encyclopedia of American Shipwrecks* (Boston: Mariners Press, 1972).

LLC Stephen R. Wise, *Lifeline of the Confederacy: Blockade Running in the Civil War* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988).

MSV William M. Lytle and Forrest R. Holdcamper, *Merchant Steam Vessels of the United States: 1790-1868, "The Lytle Holdcamper List,"* ed. C. Bradford Mitchell (Staten Island, N.Y.: Steamship Historical Society of America, 1975).

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Alabama Shipwrecks (Continued):

NUMA National Underwater and Marine Association, founded by Clive Cussler, www.numa.net.

OR *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880–1901), ser. 1 unless noted otherwise.

ORA Thomas Yoseloff, ed., *The Official Atlas of the Civil War* (New York: Harper and Row, 1967).

ORN Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, 30 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1894–1922).

SCH Robert Wilden Nesser, *Statistical and Chronological History of the U.S. Navy, 1775–1907* (New York: Burt Franklin, 1970).

WCWN Paul H. Silverstone, *Warships of the Civil War Navies* (Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1989).

WPD Frederick Way Jr., *Way's Packet Directory, 1848–1983* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1983).

WSTD Frederick Way Jr. and Joseph W. Rutter, *Way's Steam Towboat Directory* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1990).

Timeline of Events in Alabama During the WBTS

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 Blakeley 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 .

Alabama Units in the WBTS

Fortieth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized in May 1862 at Mobile, and remained there till December. It then moved to Vicksburg, and took part in the operations on Deer Creek. While in that region, it was brigaded with the Thirty-seventh, and Forty-second Alabama, and Second Texas, under Gen. Moore. Four companies were placed in Fort Pemberton, and were from there transferred to Gen. Bragg's army, and fought at Chickamauga. The other companies of the Fortieth were part of the garrison of Vicksburg, suffered severely, and were there captured. The regiment was united near Mission Ridge, and took part in that battle, and at Look-out Mountain, but with light loss.

Having passed the winter at Dalton, where Gen. Baker took command of the brigade, the Fortieth took part in the campaign from there to Atlanta, losing largely, especially at New Hope.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued): When the army marched back to Tennessee, in company with the other regiments of Baker's brigade, the Fortieth was sent to Mobile, and was on garrison duty there for some months. In January 1865, the regiment proceeded with the remainder of the army to North Carolina, and shared in the operations, fighting at Bentonville with severe loss. Consolidated with the Nineteenth and Forty-sixth, the Fortieth was shortly after surrendered at Yadkin River bridge.

Forty-First Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized in May 1862, and soon after proceeded to Chattanooga. It operated in middle Tennessee some months, then joined the army of Tennessee soon after its return from the Kentucky campaign. It was initiated into the harsh realities of war when "stormed at with shot and shell," as part of Hanson's devoted brigade, at Murfreesboro; and on that fatal field left its brigadier and 198 of its dead and wounded. The regiment then remained at Tullahoma till ordered to Mississippi with the other portions of Breckinridge's division.

It was engaged in the operations for the relief of Vicksburg, and in the trenches of Jackson. Having rejoined the Army of Tennessee, the Forty-first was in the forward movement at Chickamauga, and in the fierce struggle over the enemy's fortified position, left its brigade commander (Gen. Helm of Kentucky) and 189 men on the bloody field. The regiment was shortly after transferred to the brigade of Gen. Gracie of Mobile--Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama, and Stallworth's battalion. As part of Longstreet's corps, the Forty-first participated in the bloody struggles and severe privations of the winter campaign in east Tennessee, sustaining much loss.

The regiment reached Virginia in April 1864, and was engaged in the battle of Drewry's Bluff and Dutch Gap. It was then in the protracted siege at Petersburg, and in the bloody battles around that city. The regiment was also very hotly engaged at Hatcher's Run, and in the fighting on the retreat to Appomattox; and was there fighting under the matchless Lieut. Gen. Gordon, when the flag of truce appeared. About 270 of its number were there present for duty, under Col. Stansel. Of 1454 names on its rolls, about 130 were killed, about 370 died of disease, and 135 were transferred or discharged.

Forty-Second Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Miss., in May 1862, and was composed principally of men who re-organized, in two or three instances as entire companies, after serving a year as the Second Alabama Infantry. The regiment joined Generals Price and Van Dorn at Ripley in September, and was brigaded under Gen. John C. Moore of Texas. A month later the Forty-second went into the battle of Corinth with 700 men, and lost 98 killed and about 250 wounded and captured in the fighting at and near that place. It wintered in Mississippi, Moore's brigade being re-organized with the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, and Forty-second Alabama, and Second Texas regiments. It was part of the garrison of Vicksburg, and lost 10 killed and about 95 wounded there, and the remainder captured at the surrender of the fortress.

The Forty-second was in parole camp at Demopolis, then joined the Army of Tennessee. It fought with severe loss at Lookout and Mission Ridge, and wintered at Dalton. Gen. Baker of Barbour then took command of the brigade, which was in Clayton's (Stewart's) division, Polk's corps. In the spring the Forty-second fought at Resaca with a loss of 59 killed and wounded. It was then continually skirmishing till the battle of New Hope, where its loss was comparatively light, as it was at Atlanta the 22d of July. On the 28th of July the loss was very heavy, and the ranks of the regiment were fearfully thinned by the casualties of battle.

A few days later the regiment was sent to Spanish Fort, where it remained on garrison duty during the fall, and till January 1865. It then moved into North Carolina, and its colors floated in the thickest of the battle at Bentonville, and were furled at the capitulation of that army.

Forty-Third Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Forty-third was organized in May 1862 at Mobile. It was at once ordered to Chattanooga, and placed under Gen. Leadbetter. It moved into Kentucky in Gen. Kirby Smith's column, but was not actively engaged. Having passed the winter at Cumberland Gap, the regiment joined Gen. Bragg at Tullahoma being in a brigade under Gen. Grace -- the Forty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama, and Stallworth's battalion.

The regiment subsequently went back to east Tennessee, and operated there for some months. Rejoining the main army, it passed through the iron hail of Chickamauga with very severe loss. As part of Longstreet's corps, the Forty-third was shortly after sent towards Knoxville, and took part in the investment there, with light loss. It was also in the fight at Beene's Station, but the casualties were few. Having passed through the bitter privations of the winter campaign in east Tennessee the regiment reached Gen. Beauregard at Petersburg in May 1864. When Sheridan swooped upon the outposts of Richmond, the Forty-third fought him with some loss. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff the regiment was hotly engaged, and lost severely in casualties.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued): It was then in the trenches of Petersburg from June 1864 to the close, fighting continually and taking part in most of the battles that occurred by the attempts of the enemy to flank the Confederate line. At Appomattox the Forty-third, with the other portions of the brigade, had just driven back a line of the enemy, and taken a battery, when the capitulation of the army was announced. It surrendered as part of Moody's brigade, (Col. Stansel of Pickens commanding,) Bushrod Johnson's division, Gordon's corps, and about 50 men were present for duty. Of 1123 names on the rolls of the Forty-third, about 100 were killed, about 226 died of disease, and 161 were discharged or transferred.

Forty-Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Forty-fourth was organized at Selma, May 16, 1862, and reached Richmond the 1st of July. Attached to A. R. Wright's brigade, (Third, Twenty-second, and Forty-eighth Georgia,) R. H. Anderson's division, the regiment was a very severe sufferer by disease, and went into the second battle of Manassas with 130 rank and file. It lost 5 killed and 22 wounded there, then took 113 rank and file into the battle, and lost 14 killed and 65 wounded of that number.

The regiment wintered on the Rappahannock, and was placed in the brigade of Gen. Law of Macon--with the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Alabama--Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. At Fredericksburg the regiment was under fire, but with light loss, and in the spring was at the battle of Suffolk with the same fortune. The regiment moved into Pennsylvania, and in the terrible assault at Gettysburg, lost heavily, but captured the only two guns of the enemy's that were brought off the field by the Confederates. Transferred, a few weeks later, with the corps, to the West, the Forty-fourth lost largely in casualties at Chickamauga. It then shared the privations of the east Tennessee campaign, losing lightly at Lookout Valley, Knoxville, and Dandridge.

The corps reached the Army of Northern Virginia in time to take part at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, where the Forty-fourth's casualties were numerous. Its losses were light at Hanover Junction, the second Cold Harbor, and Bermuda Hundreds. Around Petersburg, and in the trenches of that city, the Forty-fourth was constantly engaged. It left there with the remnant of the army, and folded its colors at Appomattox, under Col. Jones. The Forty-fourth had 1094 names on its roll, of whom about 160 perished in battle, 200 died in the service, and 142 were discharged or transferred.

Forty-Fifth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Auburn, in May 1862 and proceeded at once to Corinth. At Tupelo it lost many men by disease, but in the autumn moved into Kentucky in Patton Anderson's brigade. It charged a battery at Perryville, and suffered very severely in casualties. The regiment came out of Kentucky with the army, and was soon after engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, where its casualties were numerous. Placed in the brigade of Gen. Wood of Lauderdale, Cleburne's division, (with the Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth, and Thirty-third Alabama), the Forty-fifth remained on duty with the Army of Tennessee, passing the first half of the year 1863 at Tullahoma.

It fought under the eye of Cleburne at Chickamauga, and its mutilated ranks told the eloquent story of its services. Gen. Mark Lowery of Mississippi succeeded to the command of the brigade, and the Forty-fifth was present at Mission Ridge and Ringgold Gap with slight loss. The winter was passed at Dalton, and the regiment took a full share in the Dalton-Atlanta Campaign, especially at Resaca, and at New Hope, where Cleburne's division grappled with Logan's corps. On the 22d of July, at Atlanta, Death reveled in its ranks, and half the regiment went down on the hard-fought field.

Six weeks later it again fought "where Cleburne crossed the line" at Jonesboro, with considerable loss. Then followed the long and disastrous march into Tennessee. The Forty-fifth opened the battle at Franklin the evening before by a brilliant fight at Springhill, and the next day was in the bloody and desperate assault of Cleburne's division on the enemy's works, and was almost annihilated around the corpse of its heroic division commander. Its colors floated before Nashville, and a remnant of the Forty-fifth moved into North Carolina. It was there consolidated with other Alabama regiments, and surrendered with Gen Johnston's forces.

Events Leading 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.

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued):

- 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.

This Month in the WBTS

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. He sent to a Northern Prisoner of War Camp on Hart's Island, NY; arriving on April 7th. He was paroled and released on June 19, 1865.

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.

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

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.

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.

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

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 Davises 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.

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 ordered 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.

(Continued Next Page)

This Month in the WBTS (Continued): 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] 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.

Confederate Generals Birthdays

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 Adnerson - 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.



Help Us Save 37 Acres at Chancellorsville!

Just after 5:00 p.m. on May 2, 1863, 28,000 men of Stonewall Jackson's corps exploded from the woods along the Orange Turnpike and dashed upon the unsuspecting Yankees of the Eleventh Corps. The Alabamians of George Doles' brigade advanced on the farm of James Talley, where the Federals were trying to rally, but, as one of Doles' men put it, "they may as well have tried to stop a cyclone." Jackson's Flank Attack was in its full fury and could not be stopped.

Now, just in time for the battle's 150th anniversary, the Civil War Trust has the opportunity to preserve 37 acres of the Chancellorsville battlefield, along the route of Jackson's famous Flank Attack. These two parcels along modern day Route 3—which include the site of the Talley Farm—will be added to the more than 115 acres of Jackson's Flank Attack that the Trust and its partners have saved, allowing us to protect another missing piece of this important battlefield forever.

Donate Today »

[Video: The Flank Attack Begins »](#)

[Satellite Map: Jackson's Flank Attack »](#)

[Audacious and Dangerous »](#)

[Artifacts from Jackson's Flank Attack »](#)



Letter From a Museum of the Confederacy Staff Member

Dear Member,

It is hard to believe that the Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox has been open for a year now! And what a year it has been. Over 32,000 people have visited us, including 3,000 school children. We hosted 350 Harley Davidson riders last September and another 350 individuals on the North Carolina Train Excursion in November.

What we are most proud of, though, is the nearly 1,400 new memberships that have been sold at our Front Desk. The Membership Department offered an introductory rate for residents of the local region (within 50 miles). You responded beyond our wildest imagination. That response has encouraged us to offer programs to enhance your understanding of the Museum of the Confederacy and its collection.

Starting in January 2011, in partnership with the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, we have offered a monthly Civil War Conversation at Baines Books & Coffee. This lunchtime program provides a glimpse into what was happening 150 years ago that month. Approximately 40 of you join us every month.

We also offer evening lecture programs at the museum every month. Curator Cathy Wright brought out some smuggling dolls and snips of John Wilkes Booth's hair and discussed how modern technology can help us understand more about artifacts from the Civil War. Historian John Coski spoke on the Confederate battle flag and President and CEO Waite Rawls explained how ladies memorial associations kept the legacy of the Confederate soldier alive, including the founding of the Museum of the Confederacy.

We offer a weekend activity every month as well. In addition to programs on ladies clothing and Civil War railroads, we have hosted a 19th Century games tournament, Victorian teas, a Valentine's Day program, a Dr. Seuss day and an Erin go Gray program. Many more are being planned such as relic hunting, herb gardens, Civil War music and a Marine encampment.

All of this is made possible by you, our members. As a special thank you, I want to invite all of our members to the MOC-Appomattox's Birthday Party on Saturday, April 13th at 7:00PM. Please stop by for cake and ice cream so my staff and I can thank you personally for making this a fantastic first year. We look forward to sharing many more such anniversaries with you.

With Warm Regards,

Linda Lipscomb
Site Director
Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox

Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox Birthday Celebration

Saturday, April 13, 2013 7:00PM-9:00PM

Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox

Come out and celebrate the first anniversary of the Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox's grand opening! All members are invited to the Museum's birthday party on Saturday, April 13th from 7pm to 9pm. Cake and ice cream will be served as a way to celebrate and thank everyone for making the new museum possible. **Reservations are required.** Contact Mandy Powers at (855) 649-1861 ext. 142 or apowers@moc.org. Reserve your spot online by [clicking here](#).

To become a member or renew your membership, you can do so online by [clicking here](#).

Gettysburg: They Walked Through Blood

Opens Saturday, May 11, 2013

Museum of the Confederacy-Richmond

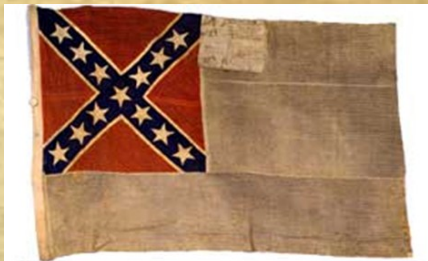
To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Museum of the Confederacy will exhibit artifacts pertaining to Gen. George Pickett's division, the command which became so famous for its attack on July 3, 1863. Included in the exhibit will be eight Confederate flags captured during the attack, the swords of Pickett's three brigade commanders (Gen. Lewis Armistead, Gen. James Kemper, and Gen. Richard Garnett), and the Armistead letter book (which includes casualty figures of the battle).

(Continued Next Page)

MOC News (Continued): Don't miss the chance to see the actual flags and swords carried by Pickett's men during their heroic charge. The exhibit is included with Museum admission.

Jackson's Casket Flag to be on Display 150 Years After His Death

May 11-12, 2013 10:00AM-5:00PM
Museum of the Confederacy-Richmond



In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson's death (and the time his body lay in state in Richmond), the Museum will be exhibiting the flag that draped his casket. This rarely displayed artifact, which was the first recorded use of the Confederacy's 2nd National Flag design, is one of the most important single flags of the entire Civil War. Come see it for yourself during this limited, two-day exhibition.

Losing Lee's Right Arm: The Death and Legacy of Stonewall Jackson

Wednesday, May 15, 2013
7:30PM-9:00PM

Hanover Tavern, 13181 Hanover Courthouse Road (Rte. 301), Hanover, Virginia 23069

On May 10, 1863, Lieutenant General Thomas Jonathan Jackson died at Guinea Station, Va, after being wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville. His body laid in state in Richmond on May 11th and 12th before being transported to Lexington for burial on the 15th. On the 150th anniversary of that funeral, famed Jackson biographer Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr. will speak on those historic events and the wider impact of the general's passing. Seating for this exclusive event at Hanover Tavern is limited. Reservations are required. Call (855) 649-1861 ext. 135 or email eapp@moc.org for more information, or [book your ticket online](#). Cost: Free for Museum Members, \$25 for non-members.

Page Sponsorship on the Museum of the Confederacy Website

Sponsor a page on the Museum of the Confederacy's website, and show your support for the Museum! When you sponsor a page, your gift goes directly to support the work of the Museum in artifact preservation and presentation, research and cataloging in the library's archives, and education programs that unlock and share the secrets and mysteries held within the century-old collection. First and last name as well as the city and state of sponsors appear on the MOC's website. You can choose to sponsor a page for one month, two months, or three months. [Click here](#) to participate. We hope to see your name online soon!

Haversack Online

Be sure to visit the all new online Haversack Store for the latest in Civil War books, flags, and accessories. [Click here](#) to start shopping!

Your Support Makes a Difference

Please continue to help the Museum in its efforts of preservation and education by clicking the link below and donating. Check our [website](#) to see if your company participates in matching gift programs, and if you're a federal employee, consider donating through the Combined Federal Campaign. Thanks so much for your support!

Confederate History Month: why we bother

By Ellen Williams
From the Alabama SCV Facebook page

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Why We Bother (Continued):

Well, it's April again and all across 11 Southern States, the SCV is donning gray uniforms, and the UDC is putting on hats and gloves. (For the uninitiated, SCV stands for Sons of Confederate Veterans and UDC stands for United Daughters of the Confederacy). They will travel to state capitols, and into hundreds of cemeteries to hold memorials and parades, make speeches, fire cannon and rifles to remember. April is Confederate History Month.

Why won't the Southern people let go of this eternal memorializing, dedicating, rededicating and decorating? Why do they stand at state capitol Confederate monuments, in town squares and in cemeteries with flags and wreaths; make speeches and sing "Dixie" across 11 states? Why will men clad in hot gray wool re-enact battles from Selma to Sharpsburg? Why will they stand on the at the CSA monument on Confederate Memorial day, on the north portico of the capitol in Montgomery calling out the names of their ancestors in memoriam and shooting off cannons rattling windows down Dexter Avenue and setting off vehicle theft devices? Why don't these people just let go of something that ended 150 years ago!

Pulitzer Prize author Williams Faulkner once said, "In the South, the past is not dead; it's not even past." He also wrote in his novel, "*Light in August*": "For every Southern boy at least one time in his life, it is July 3 and Pickett's men have not yet moved out from under the trees." Faulkner referred to the famous, Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. Though the war continued another 10 months, Gettysburg is considered the South's high water mark; her last chance to win the war.

My favorite quote about Southern folk and I do not recall the source is, "Southerners are like Chinese: they eat rice (grits) and worship their ancestors." Unless one is native-born (at least 5 generations), there is no understanding the esteem in which "family" is held in the South.

Family is most likely the primary reason we dutifully gather each April, unfurl our flags make speeches and sing. Those 250,000 plus who died, many to rest in spots, known only to God, were family. They were grandfathers, uncles, brothers, husbands and cousins and friends.

"Human imagination," wrote John Singleton Mosby to his wife, "cannot picture the harrowing scene. In confused heaps were lying men and horses, strewn over a space of 5 or 6 miles, and the groans of the wounded were more heart-rending than looking on the dead whose suffering was over. Men were burying them---away from home and kindred. They buried them without a stone to record the memory of their names, but to sleep in unknown graves until the archangel's trump shall awake them."

Another reason for our April memorializing is that though the war ended, there was no closure on the BIG question. Is secession constitutional (legal)? This question was never settled in a court of law. It was merely overpowered on the field of battle. Jefferson Davis was arrested and kept in prison for 2 years under an indictment for treason. He was finally released on bail and a little later the trial abandoned. Why? Davis refused to petition for his citizenship because he wanted to finally settle this question in a public trial. Why did the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court advise against trying Davis?

A last reason is the constant and everlasting "put down" of all things Southern. Recently, Ann Coulter, national political analyst and author, stated on prime time TV: "Oh, it's politically correct to put down white Southerners and Christians." Just look at many commercials: the buffoon is either easily recognizable as a Southerner or a pothole speaking with a heavy Southern drawl. Shepherd Smith is from Mississippi and Stuart Varney is from Britain. Guess which one had to go to elocution school to get rid of his accent?

The more the "cool" people put us down, the more we must remember and celebrate who we are. I think a lady from South Carolina put it best in 1863 when she said, "We, the free-born descendants of the Cavaliers; to submit to the descendants of the witch-burning Puritans, whose God is the almighty dollar? Never! I thank God I am a Southerner and a South Carolinian." (p. 229, *For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought in the Civil War*)

America's Pastime, Behind Bars

George Kirsch *new york times* new york city ny April 2, 2013

Civil War prisons were terrible places: captured soldiers suffered and died by the thousands from malnutrition, disease and exposure to the elements. But in several Northern and Southern prisons, a few fortunate inmates were able to enjoy, for a moment, a lighter side of life: baseball.

The Civil War was the caldron of America's pastime, the period in which several prototype forms of the game – the New York game, townball – were melded into what we more or less know as the sport today. Such melding took place in camps, where officers on both sides permitted and even encouraged baseball playing. But it also took place in prisons, mostly notably those in Salisbury, N.C., and Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio.

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Behind Bars (Continued): During the first two years of combat, weather permitting, the Salisbury camp was the site of daily baseball games by captured Northern soldiers. Adolphus Magnum, a Confederate chaplain who visited the prison in 1862, wrote that a few inmates “ran like schoolboys to the playground and were soon joining in high glee in a game of ball.” Charles Carroll Gray, a physician held at Salisbury from May 17 to July 28, 1862, recorded in his diary that the Fourth of July was “celebrated with music, reading of the Declaration of Independence, and sack and foot races in the afternoon, and also a baseball game.”

Some of the prisoners who were assigned to Salisbury had previously played baseball in other Southern prisons. William J. Crossley, a sergeant in Company C, Second Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers, was captured on July 21, 1861, at the Battle of Bull Run. He was transported to camps at Richmond, Va., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., before winding up at Salisbury on March 13, 1862. In his memoir he described a baseball game at Salisbury that spring between sides of men initially incarcerated in New Orleans and Tuscaloosa. He recalled that the “great game of baseball” generated “as much enjoyment to the Rebs as the Yanks, for they came in hundreds to see the sport.” He added: “I have seen more smiles today on their oblong faces than before I came to Rebeldom, for they have been the most doleful looking set of men I ever saw, and the Confederate gray uniform really adds to their mournful appearance.” The game ended in a draw (11 runs each), but “the factory fellows were skunked” – i.e., shut out – “three times and we [from the Tuscaloosa prison] but twice.”

Another commentator regretted “that we have no official report of the match games played in Salisbury between the New Orleans and Tuscaloosa boys, resulting in the triumph of the latter.” He explained that the “cells of the Parish Prison were unfavorable to the development of the skill of the ‘New Orleans Nine.’” Crossley was released that summer as part of a general exchange of prisoners, rejoined his old regiment in October, and fought again in campaigns at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor.

Josephus Clarkson, a ship chandler’s apprentice from Boston held at Salisbury, recalled that the prisoners preferred to follow the New York rules rather than the townball regulations, since the latter game allowed fielders to “plug,” or hit, base runners with the ball to record an out. He remembered that a pitcher from Texas was removed from the game after “badly laming” several prisoners. His side had to politely inform their captors “that we would no longer play with a man who could not continue to observe the rules.” Clarkson also wrote that “the game of baseball had been played much in the South,” but many of the guards “had never seen the sport devised by” Alexander Cartwright, a member of the Knickerbocker Base Ball club of New York who is often credited with devising the modern rules of baseball.

Through most of 1862 Salisbury prison was not filled to capacity, and the adequate supply of food, frequent prisoner exchanges and opportunities for recreation made life reasonably tolerable for many of the inmates. But conditions deteriorated severely in late 1862, and grew even worse until a new prisoner exchange agreement was negotiated in February 1865. Overcrowding, the intense cold winter weather, a breakdown in prisoner control and shortages of food, medicine and fuel made life miserable for the men. Approximately a quarter of Salisbury’s 15,000 prisoners died, many during its last few months. There is no documentary evidence of ball playing during that period, and given the horrific conditions and poor health of the inmates, it is unlikely that they participated in any athletic exercises from 1863 to 1865.

While baseball declined significantly in Southern camps after 1862, it remained a popular diversion for prisoners and guards in Northern facilities, especially at Johnson’s Island. The baseball historian John R. Husman has shown that it is very likely that a few of the Confederate prisoners had previously been members of the first baseball clubs in New Orleans. This group included Lt. Charles H. Pierce, captain of the Southern Base Ball Club at Johnson’s Island, who was a native of Ohio and grew up in Cincinnati. He later moved to New Orleans and enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861. After the end of the war he joined that city’s Southern club and also became an umpire.

Conditions at Johnson’s Island were generally better than at most other camps, in part because it was restricted to officers, and also because its average population was only about 2,500 men. Yet even there life became harsher by the summer of 1864, with food in such short supply that some inmates resorted to eating rats. But despite their hunger and bleak prospects, they organized a championship match for Aug. 27, 1864, between the camp’s two rival clubs, the Southern and the Confederate. Husman views that game as Ohio’s first formal interclub contest. (Cincinnati, Sandusky and a few other towns in Ohio had organized baseball clubs in the late 1850s, but they restricted their competition to recreational and intraclub play.)

The most detailed report of that grand contest appeared in 1874 in Col. Daniel R. Hundley’s diary. A native of Alabama and a graduate of Harvard Law School, Hundley married a daughter of a Virginia man who owned real estate in Chicago’s suburbs. Hundley purchased a house on Lake Michigan north of Chicago, but spent his winters in Alabama. A supporter of Stephen Douglas in the 1860 presidential campaign, after Lincoln’s election he moved to his home state and joined the 31st Alabama Infantry. After he was captured by Union troops in June 1864, he was transported to Johnson’s Island, just as the excitement was building before the contest between the Southern and Confederate nines.

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Behind Bars (Continued): The former were officers below the rank of captain who wore white shirts, while the latter held higher ranks and wore red shirts. Hundley wrote:

During the progress of the game nearly all the prisoners looked on with eager interest, and bets were made freely among those who had the necessary cash, and who were given to such practices, and very soon the crowd was pretty nearly equally divided between the partisans of the white shirts and those of the red shirts, and a real rebel yell went up from the one side or the other at every success of the chosen colors. The Yankees themselves outside the prison yard seemed to be not indifferent spectators of the game, but crowded the house-tops, and looked on that match with as much interest almost as did the rebels themselves."

Another prisoner, William Peel of the 11th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, recalled that several hundred dollars was wagered on the game by players and outsiders, which was won by the Southern club, 19 to 11. Lt. Michael McNamara, who wrote another account of this game, estimated the crowd of spectators at about 3,000, including inmates, officers and citizens of Sandusky. He recalled: "So apprehensive were the prison officials that the game was gotten up for the purpose of covering an attempt to break out, that they had the slides of the port holes" of a patrol vessel "drawn back and the guns prepared for action."

Although a local newspaper published a detailed and highly favorable account of the game, some radical Northern journals were highly critical of the decision by Johnson Island's commanding officer to allow it to proceed. According to McNamara, "their malicious efforts were successful, the commander was removed, and the amusement of the unhappy prisoners, for the time being, cut off."

Generations of historians have endorsed Albert G. Spalding's view that baseball games played in Union and Confederate prison camps contributed significantly to the spread of the game after the war. Many of the guards and spectators who watched the contests became enthralled with baseball, and after the war brought it back to their respective hometowns. But prisons were hardly the only place where men whiled away their time with a friendly game of baseball. Informal matches played by soldiers on makeshift grounds in army camps and contests between the first nines of the premier clubs of Northern cities kept the pastime alive during wartime and provided the foundation for the baseball boom that followed the return of peace.

And of course, the occasional baseball game does not overshadow the real horror of life in Civil War prison camps. But if nothing else, the fact that men deprived of their freedom and most of their physical comforts nevertheless found time for the sport demonstrates how deep a chord baseball had struck in 19th-century American culture, and foreshadowed how quickly it would spread after the war ended.

George B. Kirsch is a professor of history at Manhattan College and the author of "Baseball and Cricket: The Creation of American Team Sports, 1838-72" and "Baseball in Blue and Gray: The National Pastime During the Civil War." His latest book is "Six Guys From Hackensack: Coming of Age in the Real New Jersey."

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/04/02/americas-pastime-behind-bars/?hp>

March 13, 2013 Memorial to the Lives Lost in the Brown's Island Munitions Explosion of 1863 Confederate Munitions Explosion: Remembering the Young Girls of Richmond Photos from Facebook March 13, 2013



"Though their hands were small and not hardened in battle, their service to the Confederacy looms large."

In memory of those who lost their lives in the explosion of C.S. Laboratories on Brown's Island - Richmond, Virginia, March 13, 1863. Some were as young as 11, assembling or disassembling percussion caps, friction primers, signal lights, rockets, all things explosive for the southern cause. Dozens of girls - many of them young Irish immigrants - were injured during the chain-reaction explosion at the Confederate State Laboratory munitions factory on Brown's Island. As many as 50 died.

On Sunday, March 17th, a ceremony was held in Shockoe Cemetery, where 14 of the girls are buried. A new marker was unveiled. An Honor Guard was recognized and the Hardee flag of General Patrick Cleburne in honor of his birthday. The ceremony was sponsored and attended by Richmond's Irish community, and many were interested to learn of the flag, General Cleburne, and its connection to their Irish Heritage.

150 years later, their memory lives on, in the hearts of those who honor and recognize their sacrifice. God bless the girls of the Confederate States Munitions Laboratories.

Scenes from Spring Muster at Beauvoir

Photos from the Alabama Division of the SCV Facebook page.



Confederate Soldiers are American Veterans by Act of Congress

Jim W. Dean *Veteran's Today* April 14, 2011

April is **Confederate Memorial Month** where various commemorations held throughout the month, primarily in the South. In the other states I would venture to say that most have never even heard of it, a combination performance of historical revisionism, political correctness, and amnesia. But I am happy to report that we are seeing more events being held each year, and better attended.

The anti-Confederate smear campaign is becoming recognized for what it always was, a political campaign to denigrate Southern heritage. The ignorance of this was on the scale of your left arm not liking your right arm and then beginning a process of eventual amputation. But this would include a period of cigarette burning and razor slashing to get the process rolling.

The country is thankfully waking up from this silliness. *Veterans Today* has made an editorial decision to dig into more of these suppressed historical events, especially those involving veterans. It will keep us busy for the rest of our lives.

I have begun working on my main Confederate Memorial piece for *VT* focusing in on some of the archival gems and bombshells that most Americans know little or nothing about our War Between the States, or War of Southern Independence as despite the huge number of books written over the years the really good stuff is protected like the gold at Fort Knox, especially when it comes to school curriculums. I did not really begin learning about how much history had been suppressed and censored until my mid forties. The journey has so far turned into a seemingly endless one.

But I wanted to get something up to get the educational ball rolling with a one issue piece.

The simplest item I always use to jerk the shorts up on a Confederate basher, especially a veteran, and even more so an officer, is to ask them if they knew that Confederate soldiers are officially American Veterans by Act of Congress. They are usually stunned.

I then share with them the story below and then point out that when they think it is cute to bash Confederate soldiers they are making fools of themselves and embarrassing the Vet community as they are actually bashing all veterans. And if they can do it...then why not Vet haters.

I am happy to report that this sinks in very quickly with about 100% effectiveness. I follow up with a rundown on the disproportionate numbers that Southerners have contributed to all of America's wars.

The front lines of our current military conflicts are filled with descendants of Confederate soldiers, many of whom are also descendants of Revolutionary War soldiers like myself. See my earlier **Sesquicentennial** 150th Civil War anniversary article on just a few celebrity Confederate descendants.

<http://www.veteranstoday.com/2011/02/14/our-civil-war-150th-anniversary-the-sesquicentennial-begins/>

But I must admit that finding the great piece below by **Colonel Ed Kennedy** made doing this easy. It is short and sweet, and covers the early history up through 1958 when the final act giving Confederates legal equality with Union veterans was passed.

Those of you who have Confederate ancestry, whether you are male or female, are eligible to be members of the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** or the **United Daughters of the Confederacy**. And of course a few folks might be eligible for both. I have been waiting for that gender lawsuit to happen, but the lawyers seem to have missed that one.

Ancestor denial had been epidemic in America but fortunately the Internet has made what was once a grueling process much easier. SCV members are now doing DNA work to hook up with lost relatives, while others are finding fellow SCV men whose ancestors fought in the same unit as their Confederate ancestors. I am sure they are proud of the effort.

The process of discovering ourselves can be a rewarding one...most of the time. Professor Henry 'Skip' Gates of Harvard discovered that he was majority white, and seems to have adapted well.

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Veterans (Continued): We met while shooting a segment for his PBS documentary *'Looking for Lincoln'* and had a very interesting day.

The producers discovered in their research that the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** had never been formally included in any of the past productions on Lincoln and called us to inquire as to why. And of course the answer was that our perspective would refute the politically correct one, and so the sponsors preferred to leave us out. Bottom line it was a question of getting funding, or not getting it.

This PBS production crew was different. The director was a gracious Belgian lady. She was real, a total professional, and looking for new material. PBS and brother Gates were our guests at the SCV annual Reunion in Concord, NC. It was, shall I say, a first time for everybody. Prof. Gates left a different man after watching the descendants of a black Confederate honored with a special presentation and standing ovation. He had never heard the real story of these men and thought they were a myth. His comment when leaving at the end of the day?... **"Fellas, I was lied to?"**

Enjoy this first Confederate Memorial Month cannon shot. More are on the way.
Jim Dean, Heritage TV- Atlanta...Veterans Today.

Congressional Support for Confederate Soldiers: At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a move in the North was made to reconcile with Southerners. President McKinley was instrumental in this movement. When the Spanish-American War concluded successfully in December 1898, President McKinley used this as an opportunity to "mend the fences".

On 14 December 1898 he gave a speech in which he urged reconciliation based on the outstanding service of Southerners during the recent war with Spain. Remember, as part of the conciliation, several former Confederate officers were commissioned as generals to include former Confederate cavalry general, Wheeler. This is what McKinley said:

"...every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war [sic] is a tribute to American valor [my emphasis]... And the time has now come... when in the spirit of fraternity we should share in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers...The cordial feeling now happily existing between the North and South prompts this gracious act and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of those heroic dead."

The response from Congress to this plea was magnanimous and resulted in the Appropriations Act of FY 1901 (below).

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900: Congress passed an act of appropriations for \$2,500 that enabled the "Secretary of War to have reburied in some suitable spot in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, and to place proper headstones at their graves, the bodies of about 128 Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Soldiers Home near Washington, D.C., and the bodies of about 136 Confederate soldiers now buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia." Remarks: More important than the amount (worth substantially more in 1900 than in 2000) is the move to support reconciliation by Congressional act. In 1906, Confederate Battle flags were ordered to be returned to the states from whence they originated. Some states refused to return the flags. Wisconsin still has at least one flag it refuses to return.

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906: (P.L. 38, 59th Congress, Chap. 631-34 Stat. 56)

Authorized the furnishing of headstones for the graves of Confederates who died, primarily in Union prison camps and were buried in Federal cemeteries.

Remarks: This act formally reaffirmed Confederate soldiers as military combatants with legal standing. It granted recognition to deceased Confederate soldiers commensurate with the status of deceased Union soldiers.

[Editor's Note: I might also add here that the opening ceremonies off every Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion always include a welcoming address by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic descendent organization...jim dean]

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 17th Congress 26 February 1929: (45 Stat 1307 – Currently on the books as 38 U.S. Code, Sec. 2306). This law, passed by the U.S. Congress, authorized the "Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Confederate Army and to direct him to preserve in the records of the War Department the names and places of burial of all soldiers for whom such headstones shall have been erected."

Remarks: This act broadened the scope of recognition further for all Confederate soldiers to receive burial benefits equivalent to Union soldiers. It authorized the use of U.S. government (public) funds to mark Confederate graves and record their locations.

U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958: (US Statutes at Large Volume 72, Part 1, Page 133-134)

The Administrator shall pay to each person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War a monthly pension in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as would have been applicable to such person under the laws in effect on December 31, 1957, if his service in such forces had been service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Remarks: While this was only a gesture since the last Confederate veteran died in 1958, it is meaningful in that only forty-five years ago (from 2003), the Congress of the United States saw fit to consider Confederate soldiers as equivalent to U.S. soldiers for service benefits.

(Continued Next Page)

Veterans (Continued): This final act of reconciliation was made almost one hundred years after the beginning of the war and was meant as symbolism more than substantive reward.

Additional Note by the Critical History: Under current U.S. Federal Code, Confederate Veterans are equivalent to Union Veterans.

U.S. Code Title 38 – Veterans’ Benefits, Part II – General Benefits, Chapter 15 – Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability or Death or for Service, Subchapter I – General, § 1501. Definitions: (3) The term “Civil War veteran” includes a person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, and the term “active military or naval service” includes active service in those forces.

Researched by: Tim Renick, Combined Arms Library Staff, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Member: Brigadier General William Steele SCV Camp 1857.

Edited By: Lt. Col. (Retired) Edwin L. Kennedy, Jr. Member: Brigadier General William Steele SCV Camp 1857.

[YouTube - Veterans Today -](#)

<http://www.veteranstoday.com/2011/04/14/confederate-soldiers-are-american-veterans-by-act-of-congress/>

I Am Your Confederate Ancestor

By Trooper Jim DeArman, CSA
CO. B, 37th Texas Calvary (Terrell's)

I am your Confederate ancestor. Remember me?
When our country needed me, I answered the call.

Do not forget me!

I was willing and did give up everything... sacrificed all,
for country and you.
I faced deprivation, starvation... faced the winter in tattered uniforms, and
marched for miles with no shoes.

In Northern POW camps, ill treatment was the norm...
medical treatment intentionally withheld, festering wounds,
allowed to freeze in the winter, and forced to endure sickness,
with hopes we would die.

I proudly fought under our flag, for the constitutional
republic we desired.
I rallied and faced an army that most of the time
outnumbered us and was better equipped.

I gave my all and did my best. No sacrifice was too great.
No duty too small.

It was for you I did this, without expecting any reward.
I suffered horrible wounds, and watched the angle of death
cut vast lines of men down.

I bled for you, soaking the earth. I died for you.

Our families heeded the call They suffered under the
boot of the Union army,
sacrificing farms, homes, possessions. Years of hardships we endured.

Will our self-sacrifices and heroic deeds
be forgotten and perish from your memory?

My blood consecrated the ground of our country.
I gave my life for our people and its land.

I died a heroic death for our independence
on the battlefields of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Gettysburg.

Remembering Our Confederate Soldiers

From [The 44th Alabama Volunteer Infantry Regiment homepage](#)

<http://www.geocities.com/alabamon/CSA/main.html>

ALL THESE WERE HONOURED IN THEIR GENERATIONS
AND WERE THE GLORY OF THEIR TIMES
THERE BE OF THEM
THAT HAVE LEFT A NAME BEHIND THEM
THAT THEIR PRAISES MIGHT BE REPORTED
AND SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO MEMORIAL
WHO ARE PERISHED AS THOUGH THEY HAD NEVER
BEEN
AND ARE BECOME AS THOUGH THEY HAD NEVER
BEEN BORN
AND THEIR CHILDREN AFTER THEM
BUT THESE WERE MERCIFUL MEN
WHOSE RIGHTEOUSNESS HATH NOT BEEN FORGOTTEN
WITH THEIR SEED SHALL CONTINUALLY REMAIN
A GOOD INHERITANCE
AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE WITHIN THE COVENANT
THEIR SEED STANDETH FAST
AND THEIR CHILDREN FOR THEIR SAKES
THEIR SEED SHALL REMAIN FOR EVER
AND THEIR GLORY SHALL NOT BE BLOTTED OUT
THEIR BODIES ARE BURIED IN PEACE
BUT THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE
Ecclesiasticus xliv

Behold our bodies laid out in long lines,
buried like garbage in mass trenches.

Our faces changed, death reflected in our eyes,
we breathe not, forevermore.

Behold, our mothers, wives, family,
heads bowed down, silently grieving we who will never
return.

Some buried forever in Yankee soil. Our friends choked
with tears.

The burden of losing us, having to bury us, to entomb us.

We did not betray you!

Our muskets still by our side, ammo pouches empty,
we fought till the last man.

Just as our blood spilled out step by step,
We did all we could, every last man, never to rise.

Only when you forget us, do we truly die.
Only when you turn your back on us, are we truly gone.

Next column at right

Stand up for us!
Fight for us now!
For we carried your name, till death closed our eyes.

Do not let our sacrifice die, with us, our memory!

Raise the flag we fought for, wave it proudly from on
high!

Are you ashamed of us, or too weak of heart to carry on?

The banner has been passed to you, do not let it fall or
falter...

the battle is now yours.

Remember me... I did not shirk my duty.
Remember me... our bodies laid out in long lines.

But I can rise and live again.

But only through you!

The Burning of the University of Alabama

By Clark E. Center Jr.

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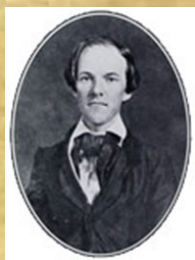
The young drummer beat the call to assembly, and the gray-uniformed cadets fell into ranks on the color line. Instead of weapons the boys carried schoolbooks, and they assembled not into military companies, but into class details. All present or accounted for, they marched to their respective classrooms. It was Monday, April 3, 1865—time for two o'clock classes at the University of Alabama, for the past five years the state's military school.

One section, commanded by cadet Captain W.H. Ross, made its way across campus to the residence of John W. Pratt, professor of logic, oratory, and rhetoric. The students entered the classroom on the lower floor, and after the group had been seated, Ross, serving as spokesman, pled their case. The week before, he reminded Pratt, the Corps of Cadets had been called out and marched across the Black Warrior River bridge and several miles beyond Northport in an attempt to intercept a group of Federal cavalry rumored to be swooping down on Tuscaloosa. The cadets had thrown out pickets and awaited news of the raiders, but had heard or seen nothing. Two days later, on Saturday evening, when the officer commanding the expedition determined that the danger had passed, the Corps marched back to the campus. Because of these operations, Ross pointed out, members of the class had had no opportunity to prepare their rhetoric assignments, and he asked that they not be graded on the day's lesson.

Pratt certainly understood the cadets' plight. Rumors of Union raids had kept the University stirred up throughout the spring, and the Corps had been called out several times before. He forgave the class its lesson for the day and permitted the students to spend the time discussing the current state of military affairs. When the period was nearly over, Pratt assured the young men that there was not a Yankee within fifty miles of the campus, and he urged them to pay less attention to the incessant rumors and to pursue their studies more diligently. With that pronouncement, the boys left to answer the next call of the drum.

The students had reason to be concerned about Federal raiders. A Union force threatened Mobile, while yet another controlled Alabama north of the Tennessee River. Southern defensive forces were few. The Army of Tennessee had been shattered at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and the only major Confederate force left to meet a threat to central Alabama was Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry.

Further, as Confederate authorities were aware, a large force of Union troops under Major General James H. Wilson had left its camp on the Tennessee River in northwest Alabama and was moving south, threatening the central part of the state.



Professor John
W. Pratt, a
faculty
member at the
University of
Alabama
during the
Civil War.

(Continued Next Page)

University (Continued): On March 30, Wilson reached the village of Elyton (now Birmingham). Here he ordered Brigadier General John T. Croxton to lead his 1,500 seasoned cavalrymen, armed with Spencer repeating rifles, on a side expedition designed to divert Forrest's attention. Croxton's orders were "to proceed rapidly by the most direct route to Tuscaloosa to destroy the bridge, factories, mills, university (military school), and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause."

Croxton lost no time, leaving that afternoon for Tuscaloosa, only fifty miles away. But an encounter with Confederate Brigadier General W.J. Jackson delayed him and changed his intended route [see "The Approach to Tuscaloosa"], and it was not until Monday, April 3, that Croxton's cavalrymen finally found themselves north of the Black Warrior River on an unopposed approach to Tuscaloosa.

On Monday, April 3, 1865, the cadets at the University followed their normal school-day routine—a strict regimen that dictated their movements from wake-up to lights out. They dressed and answered the call of the long roll at six o'clock. After roll call, they prepared their rooms for the day and studied until time for prayers at seven, followed by breakfast. At eight o'clock, classes began and ran until one, when the midday meal was served. The afternoon included classes from two to four o'clock, when the cadets formed for an hour of drill. The next hour was free. Supper was from six to six forty-five, followed by forty-five minutes of free time. The two hours from half past seven to half past nine were given over to study, followed by preparation for lights out, which came at ten o'clock.

The University had not always been so orderly. Opened in 1831 and modeled on universities in the more settled states to the east, the institution had been founded to provide a classical education to the state's youth and to prepare them for service to church, state, and society. But in the young state of Alabama, ideals of scholarship and strict codes of conduct had met head on with the realities of frontier education. The sons of Alabama's pioneers were accustomed to doing as they pleased, and early on the boys discovered that the University's regulations could be disobeyed with impunity.

Despite the best efforts of the University's first two presidents, Alva Woods and Basil Manly, University students continued to play fast and loose with the rules, often sneaking from their rooms at night to go to town. Drinking, gambling, and general rowdiness prevented many from attending to their studies, and the situation did not improve over the years. Indeed, in 1857, one student killed another student in a gunfight. Something had to be done.

Landon C. Garland, president of the University since 1855, believed that the answer to student discipline problems lay in a military system, and for the next five years he urged the state legislature and the University's board of trustees to implement such a system. Finally, on February 23, 1860, with tensions mounting between North and South, the legislature acceded to Garland's demands.

In a rush to prepare for the start of the new session, Garland traveled north, visiting other military schools, including the Virginia Military Institute and the United States Military Academy at West Point. He placed orders for uniforms, arms, and other equipment, and acquired the services of a regular army officer, First Lieutenant Caleb Huse, who was granted a leave of absence by the War Department to accept appointment as the University's first commandant of cadets. With his preparations completed, Garland opened the 1860 fall session on time.

Although many of the faculty were initially skeptical of the benefits of a military system, none could ignore the marked improvement in student discipline that accompanied the introduction of the system. Within a month of the start of the session, students showed evidence of better study habits, discipline, and even better health.

The Rotunda of the University of Alabama, designed by William Nichols, was completed in 1831. Seventy feet in diameter and seventy feet in height, the structure formed the nucleus of the original campus. The only known photograph of the Rotunda was taken about 1859.

But the new system proved expensive. In an effort to win an additional appropriation from the legislature, President Garland conceived a daring public relations move: He and Commandant Huse would take the Corps of Cadets to Montgomery, where they would be reviewed by the governor and the general assembly. Against the advice of some members of the faculty, who feared that the young boys would not be able to resist the temptations incident to such a venture, the cadets traveled to Montgomery in January 1861.

From the moment of their arrival in Montgomery aboard the double-decked riverboat *Southern Republic*, the cadets captured the imagination of the citizenry and became the darlings of the city. During their five-day stay, they won compliments for their sharpness and precision at drill, as well as for their gentlemanly behavior. The legislature responded as Garland had hoped and unanimously passed an act to increase the University's funding.

Within months of the trip, the Civil War began, and many of the cadets were called upon to drill troops in other parts of the state. Some joined the regiments they helped train; others, in their rush to see service, left to join companies being formed in their own home towns. During the next four years, many students left before graduating, much to President Garland's disappointment. In fact, in 1862 so many students left that there was no graduating class. Yet there were always more applicants for admission to the University than places for them, even after additional dormitories were built in 1863, allowing the Corps to expand from 200 to 300 cadets. Those students who remained at the University found themselves assigned to various duties in addition to their studies.

(Continued Next Page)

University (Continued): They guarded wagonloads of supplies en route through lawless areas, and on several occasions members of the Corps engaged the enemy, most notably on July 18, 1864, when University of Alabama cadets were part of a force which met and turned away a Federal raid into east Alabama. Part of the winter of 1864-65 the cadets spent in Mobile, bolstering the defenses of that city.

Throughout the war the University supplied the Confederacy with a cadre of young men with military training. In President Garland's own words, "We annually send about 200 youth, well drilled in infantry and artillery, into the field." It is no wonder that the University became known as the "West Point of the Confederacy."

Throughout the day of April 3, Croxton and his 1,500 cavalymen moved down Watermelon Road toward the Northport-Tuscaloosa bridge. About dusk they reached North River, which flows into the Black Warrior River about five miles from Tuscaloosa. Delayed briefly by shots fired at them from ambush, they crossed the river and rode through the dark until about nine o'clock, when they reached the eastern outskirts of Northport, directly across the Black Warrior from Tuscaloosa.

The Black Warrior River that Croxton prepared to cross bore little resemblance to the deep, navigable river of today, for Tuscaloosa was situated on the fall line of the river, and steamboat travel ended there. Stretching from bank to bank were the Falls of the Black Warrior, whose sounds could be heard much of the time by the residents of both towns. Rising from these shoals were brick pillars supporting a covered bridge.

On the night of April 3, the bridge was guarded by a detachment of the home guard, commanded by Captian B.F. Eddins, a retired Confederate officer. Sentinels guarded the north end of the span, while the main guard, protected by cotton bales, occupied the center of the bridge.

Croxton's plan of attack called for 150 unmounted cavalymen to move as close as possible to the bridge and wait for dawn, when they would rush the bridge and secure it for the rest of the brigade, who were to dash across on horseback and envelop the city. When Croxton heard the Confederate home guard removing the flooring from the bridge, however, he decided to act more quickly: He sent ahead two volunteers and a black guide to reconnoiter. Divesting themselves of their equipment (except for their revolvers), the three started for the bridge.

When the reconnoitering party was about thirty feet from the bridge entrance, a member of the home guard stepped out to challenge them. One of the Federal volunteers, Private Charles Wooster of Michigan, recalled what happened next:

As he steps out into the light he looks down on us and quickly challenges: "Who's there?" "Friends!" I reply, but he couldn't "see it," and instantly fired; the ball passed through the crown of my hat, and he beat a hasty retreat through the bridge, followed by our balls; as our support was up the bridge was cleared, and the man who first fired on us left mortally wounded near its center;—there were 14 rebels in the bridge, in all.

The fight had been brief. The Federals quickly relaid the twenty feet of the bridge flooring that the home guard had removed and crossed into Tuscaloosa. Parties of horsemen spread out searching for selected targets and Confederates who might be about.



Landon C.
Garland
(1810-1895)

At the University, about a mile upriver, the first guard tour of the evening was nearing its end. Shortly before eleven o'clock, cadet Sergeant J.G. Cowan. Cowan dressed quickly and posted his guard detail. The night was dark

and rainy, and Cowan settled down in the guardhouse to finish preparing his next day's assignments. The University musicians, slaves hired for their skills with drum and fife, slept in their accustomed places on the guardhouse floor.

Around midnight, a rider from town approached the President's Mansion. Moments later President Garland ran across the campus from his home, crying "*Beat the long roll! The Yankees are in town!*"

Cowan immediately roused the musicians, Neil, Gabe, and Crawford, from their pallets, and within moments the air was filled with the sonorous rattle of the drums. Sleepy-eyed boys, who had been in bed only two hours, hastily dressed in the dark, grabbed their belts, cartridge boxes, and muskets, and ran down the stairs and into the darkness, where they assembled in company formations.

Commandant James T. Murfee assumed command. (Murfee had replaced Caleb Huse in 1861, when Jefferson Davis sent Huse abroad to buy arms for the Confederacy.) Murfee ordered his brother, Captain John H. Murfee, instructor of tactics, to deploy one platoon of Company C as skirmishers. Their mission: to proceed toward town, locate the enemy, and determine his strengths and weaknesses.

Through a thin, misty rain the boys advanced in open formation, nervously peering into the darkness not knowing the location of the enemy. As the boys entered town they moved closer together, regaining their ranks and files.

When Captain Murfee and his cadets reached the town center, Murfee, intending to turn the platoon onto the street leading downhill to the bridge, gave the command, "Right wheel—forward march!"

Almost immediately a challenge rang out of the darkness only a few yards from them. "Who comes there?"

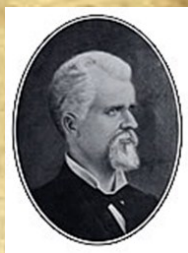
"*Halt!*" Murfee cried out, stopping the turn. Then he replied, "Cadets!"

(Continued Next Page)

University (Continued): "What regiment do you belong to?" came the reply.

"Alabama Corps of Cadets," answered Murfee.

"Let them have it boys," said the answering voice, and immediately the Federal pickets opened fire.



James
Thomas
Murfee (1833-
1912),
Commandant
of Cadets at
the University
of Alabama

"Fire and load lying—lie down," called out Captain Murfee, though most of his detachment had anticipated him. After a few rounds of firing, during which Murfee and two cadets were slightly wounded, the Federal pickets turned and ran. Soon the night was still, the silence broken only by the murmur of the Falls of the Black Warrior.

The remainder of the Corps had followed the skirmishers down the road into town. Guarding the formation's right on that march was a small detail consisting of Captain John Massey, Professor W. J. Vaughn, and Paul Tricou, the University bookkeeper, who proceeded down a parallel street closer to the river. On their way, they passed the home of Dr. S. J. Leach, where a wedding had taken place earlier in the evening (see story), but they encountered no one until they rejoined the rest of the Corps at the top of River Hill.

Another detail of cadets proceeded to Baird & Hunt's Livery Stable in downtown Tuscaloosa with orders to bring up the three fieldpieces belonging to the Corps. Ordinarily, these cannon would have been kept at the University, but the post commander at Tuscaloosa had turned them over to an artillery officer the week before, when the Corps had been called out to guard the city. When the force returned on Saturday, the guns had been placed in the livery stable. Now they were gone. Croxton's men had gotten to them first.

When the firing began on River Hill, the main body of the Corps, under Commandant Murfee, had just entered the city limits. Hearing the gunfire, Murfee ordered the Corps forward at the double quick, halting it briefly about a half block short of the street leading to the bridge. Murfee positioned the Corps in line across the top of River Hill, facing the bridge, and sent a platoon from Company B, under cadet Captain Samuel Will John, to take position a block closer to the river on the street immediately to the west.

Meanwhile, Captain Murfee and his skirmishers rejoined the main body of the Corps, and the wounded—including Murfee and cadets W. M. King and W. R. May—were carried to places of safety. Cadet A. T. Kendrick was slightly wounded but remained with the Corps.

For several minutes there was silence. Then Captain Massey and two cadets went forward to reconnoiter. They had gone perhaps two hundred feet downhill when they were challenged. "Who goes there?" came out of the darkness in an Irish brogue.

"A Rebel," came the clear reply, followed by the cocking of the enemies' guns. The Federals fired their Spencer repeaters blindly into the night, hitting no one, and the Corps of Cadets, situated at the top of the hill, fired several volleys in return. In a short while the firing ceased, and the reconnoitering party, uninjured, rejoined the main body of the Corps at the top of the hill.

As the Corps waited in position, President Garland held a conference with Commandant Murfee and Captain James S. Carpenter, a Confederate officer [see "*Bridesmaids and Bullets: A Melodrama*"]. Carpenter informed Garland and Murfee of the overwhelming odds facing the small force of three hundred boys. Not only were the cadets outnumbered, but the Federal troops were armed with repeating rifles. And to rub salt into the wound, the Corps' own fieldpieces, captured before they could be brought into play, were now trained on the bridge and its approaches from the Northport side.

Garland made his decision. Unwilling to commit the Corps to useless sacrifice, he marched the boys back to the campus. Once there, they quickly gathered their overcoats, blankets, and haversacks, which they filled with hardtack from the commissary stores, and fell back into ranks.

By two o'clock in the morning the Corps and many of the faculty were marching east along the Huntsville Road, away from Tuscaloosa and the University. About eight miles from town, the Corps crossed the Hurricane Creek bridge and, once on the other side, pried up the bridge floor and entrenched themselves on a hilltop to the east. That done, they settled in to wait, wondering if the Union cavalry would pursue them. **Part Two Next Month.....**

Great Snowball Fight of 1864: Dalton, GA

From: *Stonewall of the West Patrick Cleburne and the Civil War*

Occasionally the unpredictable March weather broke routine of camp life and interrupted the training schedule. On rare occasions it snowed and like children released from school, the troops treated any snowfall as an occasion for play. On March 22 dawn revealed a fresh 5 inches of new snow, and a spontaneous snowball fight broke out all across the camp. The men threw themselves into the fracas with enthusiasm. One Arkansas soldier recalled, "Such pounding and thumping, and rolling over in the snow, and washing of faces and cramming snow in mouths and in ears and mixing up in great wriggling piles together." (Stephenson, Civil War Memoir)

(Continued Next Page)

Fight (Continued): In Cleburne's Div. , Lucius Polk's Brigade attacked Govan's Brigade, pitting Arkansas against Arkansas, and Cleburne could not resist getting involved. He placed himself at the head of his old brogade and led the attack on Govan's campsite. The snowballs flew thick and fast , and Govans's men Were getting the worst of it when they desided to launch a counterattack. They charged Forword, no doubt yelling for all they were worth and Cleburne suddenly found himself a prisoner of war. After some tongue -in-cheek deliberation, his captors desided to parol their commander, and claburne was released.

The snowball fight contined and claburnes once again entered the fray. Atlas he was captured a 2nd time .. and this time his captors confronted him with mock solemnity about his violation of parole. According to one veteran, "Some called for a drumead court martial; others demanded a sound ducking in the nearby creek. Still others mindfull of Cleburne's reputation as a stern disciplinarian, insisted that the general be meted out his own customary punishment. The idea caught on and soon the whole brigade took up the familiar order: 'Arest that soldier and make him carry a fence rail!' " Cooler heads prevailed, with Claburne's defenders arguing that after all this was the 1st occasion on which he had been known to break his word and once again his captors granted him parole. When it was all over, Cleburne authorized a ration of whiskey to the troops , and they stood around great bonfires singing and yelling "at the top of their lungs" {Steve Davis "The Great Snowbattle of 1864" CWTI (June 1976) }

More snow fell on the 23rd of March, provoking yet another snowball fight and rain and snow continued through the rest of the month. On the 31st a more serious sham battle occurred when Joe Johnston organized a mock engagement involving Hardee's Corps. Cleburne's and Bates's Div. Squared off against those of Cheatam and Walker. It was a fine weather for a charge, and the troops entered the spirit of the drill, firing off a blank cartridges each, thrilling the small audiences of ladies who had driven out from Dalton to watch. One veteran recalled, "The noise waas terrific and the excitement intense, but nobody was hurt. . . except perhaps one of the cavalry men who was dismounted while charging a square of infantry." That night, back in camp , it was peaches and cornbread again for dinner. (John S. Jackson Diary of A Confederate Soldier)

<http://americancivilwar.50megs.com/stories04.html>

African-American man honored by Sons of Confederate Veterans

Megan Trotter *Herald-Citizen* Cookeville, TN March 7, 2013



Ken Tyler, member of the Captain Champ Ferguson chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, holds up a copy of a drawing of Abe H. Officer, who will be honored at a memorial service this Saturday. Ty Kernea | *Herald-Citizen*

COOKEVILLE — In the 1800s, an African-American man named Abe H. Officer was threatened with hanging to reveal the hiding location of two men being hunted by Yankee soldiers, but refused to give them up. This Saturday the Sons of Confederate Veterans plan to honor not only the man's bravery in that moment, but also the greatness he showed throughout his whole life.

"There were 200 Yankees who came up to the farm and started shooting at some Texas rangers that were there," said Ken Tyler, member of the Captain Champ Ferguson chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The soldiers were searching for two men named Johnny King and John Officer, but 32-year-old Abe Officer hid them away in the attic.

"It was made to be hidden really well," Tyler said. "The wood blended really well — it just looked like there was nothing there. ... (The Yankee soldiers) took him out to a big oak tree and was going to hang him. They said, 'Tell us now where John Officer is at' ... and he said, 'Don't you believe to save my life that I'd tell you where they were

at?"

The memorial service will be held at 1 p.m. at the old church located on Officers Chapel Road, just behind and to the right of 111 Storage Units in Cookeville and is open to the public. For more information about the event, call Tyler at 931-397-4635.

http://www.herald-citizen.com/view/full_story/21908502/article-African-American-man-honored-by-Sons-of-Confederate-Veterans?instance=main_article

A Saint Patrick's Day Tribute To General Cleburne

Calvin Johnson Conservative Truth.org March 11, 2013

Happy Saint Patrick's Day from Dixie!

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy was of Welsh descent and his mother, Jane Cook of Scotch-Irish descent. A lot has been written about the 150,000 Irishmen who fought for the Union during the War Between the States but do you know about the 30,000 equally brave Irishmen who fought for the Confederacy? It is written that by population a comparable number of Irishmen fought for the Confederacy as did those who supported the Union.

(Continued Next Page)

Cleburne (Continued): The 8th Alabama Irish Brigade made their mark in history fighting for the Confederacy and is remembered for their Erin Go Bragh! flag with a field of green with "Faugh 'a Ballagh" on the bottom that is Irish for "clear the way."

Sunday, March 17, 2013 is Saint Patrick's Day and it's also the 185th birthday of Patrick Ronayne Cleburne. Among the Union Armies fighting Irish was the 69th New York but did you know the Confederacy's units included the 10th Louisiana and the 10th Tennessee Infantry which was formed at Fort Henry in 1861 and defended Fort Donelson before becoming part of the Army of Tennessee?

Who was Patrick R. Cleburne? Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was born on March 17, 1828, in Ovens, County Cork, Ireland. He was an Anglo-Irish soldier who served in the 41st Regiment of Foot of the British Army. He is however best known for his service to the Confederates States of America.

He was only eighteen months old when his Mother died and a young fifteen when his Father passed away. He tried to follow in his Father's footsteps, Dr. Joseph Cleburne, in the field of medicine but failed his entrance exam to Trinity College of Medicine in 1848. He immigrated to America three years later with two brothers and a sister and made his home in Helena, Arkansas.

In 1860 Cleburne became a naturalized citizen, lawyer and was popular with the residents. He sided with the Confederacy at the outbreak of the War Between the States and progressed from the rank of private of the local militia to major general.

Cleburne, like many Southerners, did not support the institution of slavery but chose to serve his adopted country out of love for the Southern people and their quest for independence and freedom. In 1864, he advocated the emancipation of Black men to serve in the Confederate Armed Forces.

Cleburne participated in the Battles of Shiloh, Richmond, Perryville, Stones River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap and Franklin. He was killed at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

General Patrick R. Cleburne said before his death:

"If this cause, that is dear to my heart, is doomed to fail, I pray heaven may let me fall with it, while my face is toward the enemy and my arm battling for that which I know is right."

Cleburne was engaged to Susan Tarleton of Mobile, Alabama. On March 17, 1979, Cleburne's birthday, I proudly organized the Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 1361 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Jonesboro, Georgia which is still active. Gen. Cleburne is buried in Maple Hill Cemetery in Helena, Arkansas.

A good book "*A Meteor Shining Brightly*" *Essays on Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne* --edited by Mauriel Phillips Joslyn, is a good source of information about Cleburne.

April is Confederate History and Heritage Month. Read more on face book at: <https://www.facebook.com/ConfederateHeritageMonth>

The 150th Anniversary--War Between the States Sesquicentennial continues with events including the soon to reopen Jefferson Davis Presidential Library at Beauvoir on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Read more at:

http://www.beauvoir.org/Presidential_Library/index.html

<http://www.conservativetruth.org/article.php?id=3384>

Sons of Confederate Vets move forward with park, left out of Palestine festival

Field Sutton KYTX-TV Tyler, TX March 12, 2013

Palestine's Chamber of Commerce decided last week to bar the local Sons of Confederate Veterans chapter from having a booth in the annual Dogwood Trails Festival or a presence in the associated parade. The Chamber's board hasn't said much about its decision, but the group's history likely played into the decision.

In April of 2011 the original Confederate flag flew for five days on top of the courthouse in Palestine. Despite having the county's legal permission, protests against the Sons of Confederate Veterans brought it down. Gary Williams, the Historian of the John H. Reagan Camp and Doug Smith, the Adjutant/Treasurer, said Tuesday that they were just trying to honor Anderson County's Civil War fighters when that flag was flying two years ago.

"It's those men that came back, did their duty, came back and brought this town into the twentieth century and out of reconstruction," Williams said. "In the south it didn't matter your race," Smith said. "It mattered just how much fight you had in you."

In 2012 the Sons of Confederate Veterans began turning donated land at the corner of Oak and Jackson streets into a park--this time with the city's permission. It will eventually feature the same flag plus four others. It will also include individual memorials. "I know of between five and ten black Confederates who will be honored with brick pavers," Smith said.

"You can celebrate the history without flying the flag," Palestine NAACP President Kenneth Davidson said. "You know, to me it's all about the flag." Davidson said he believes the Palestine Chamber of Commerce decided to shut the Sons of Confederate Veterans out of this year's Dogwood Trails Festival because flying the flag causes problems.

"As a black individual, we have a lot of family members who were hung up under that flag," Davidson said.

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Palestine, TX (Continued): "It doesn't mean the same thing to us as it means to [the Sons of Confederate Veterans]."

The chamber released the following statement:

"The Palestine Area Chamber of Commerce is FOR building a stronger community. Our volunteers spend countless hours doing so. It is not in the community's best interest to allow politically divisive groups to participate in the Dogwood Trails parade or to be a vendor at the Festival."

"So what we said is 'If you don't want us to have a booth down there, we'll simply come down here to our own plaza and set up a booth here [at the park]," Smith said. "Now you finally see what we've been saying," Davidson said. "If you see and if you feel discriminated against, look at the flag situation. That's what we've been saying about this flag."

The park will not be finished by the time the Sons of Confederate Veterans host people during the Dogwood Trails Festival March 15-17. The park's grand opening will be April 13. Smith and Williams said it is open to everyone.

Video at: <http://www.cbs19.tv/story/21599860/sons-of-confederate-vets-move-forward-with-park-left-out-of-palestine-festival>

Related Articles: <http://www.ksla.com/story/21578735/etx-sons-of-confederate-veterans-group-says-they-are-misunderstood>

<http://www.kltv.com/story/21578735/etx-sons-of-confederate-veterans-group-says-they-are-misunderstood>

Plaza Dedication: <http://palestineherald.com/local/x1319126641/Heritage-group-to-dedicate-Confederate-Veterans-Memorial-Plaza>

Gettysburg 'witness' tree, at age 285, gets help to survive

Stephanie Weaver *The Evening Sun* Hanover, PA March 15, 2013



Ben Neely, left, Executive Director of the Adams County Historical Society, watches work being done Friday morning on the 285-year-old tree behind the Peebles Festival Shopping Center in Gettysburg. (*THE EVENING SUN* -- CLARE BECKER)

Amid modern-day clothing stores and fast-food restaurants just outside of Gettysburg stands a 285-year-old white oak tree. The large oak is often called a "witness tree," as it has observed nearly 300 years of history from its spot on a small ridge behind what is now the Peebles Festival Shopping Center on Route 30 in Straban Township.

The tree's life was threatened in 2000 when developers planned to demolish it for the shopping center. But the township convinced the developers to push the buildings forward to avoid damaging the tree's roots and save the historic piece of nature. Now, the tree is fighting for its life again.

Last fall, Jim Paddock, former Straban township landscape consultant and landscape architect, was enjoying lunch at the white oak when he noticed a crack near the top of the tree's base. The extra weight of the tree's long branches are likely to blame, he said.

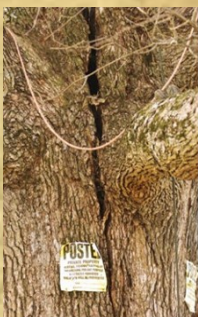
But Paddock worried that weather - harsh winds or heavy snow - could damage the tree even further, or kill it. Workers from the Cumberland Valley Tree Service were voluntarily giving the oak structural help on Friday by placing rods in the tree to relieve the stress of the branches.

Without the rods, it would be possible for the tree to split down the middle during heavy winds, Joe Breighner, a local botanist, said. The workers also removed dead cells, tissue and other rotting material from the inside of tree and placed cabling near the base to help push the tree together. "As long as we can hold it together, it should be fine," Paddock said.

Paddock was hired in 2000 as the township's landscape consultant to go over the plans of the shopping center. But he didn't notice the tree at first. He studied the land and the developer's drawings, but thought the area was wilderness. Then, one day when he was driving on Route 30 to go to Harrisburg, he noticed the tree - one of the oldest white oaks in Pennsylvania. The tree is in great shape despite the split in the middle on the base and continues to grow, he added.

The tree began growing in approximately 1728, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. It served as a property line so it's unclear who owns it, Paddock said. However, the tree does sit on private property, he added.

The tree is unique, given the conditions, Paddock said. No one has trimmed the branches of the tree or spread fertilizer on the roots. The tree has survived in the natural habit - from wilderness to industry - as the years have passed. The tree's birth dates back to America's virgin forests,



The tree sustained a split in its trunk; it is being voluntarily repaired by Cumberland Valley Tree Service of Gettysburg. (*THE EVENING SUN* -- CLARE BECKER)

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Tree (Continued): before the first settlers began cultivating the land. The genetics of the white oak are pure, which is a rare find, said Breighner. But the exact history of the tree is unknown.

During the pre-Revolutionary War period, Paddock believes the tree overlooked a road that allowed travel from York to Gettysburg and continued through the gap and mountains of present-day Adams County. In the 1700s, the Route 30 area was in Lancaster County, and Gettysburg was known as the Marsh Creek Settlement, Paddock said.

The oak stood long before the Battle of Gettysburg that took place just miles down the road. Roy Thomas, a former Straban Township supervisor, imagines soldiers used the tree's description - a large oak tree on the ridge - as a navigation tool to find Camp Letterman, a hospital that was stationed in the area of Route 30.

"Nothing was here," Thomas said, pointing to the busy shops and roadway ahead. "It's part of history." Thomas was a township supervisor during the 2000s and fought to save the tree's life alongside Paddock. Thomas visits the tree at least once a year, searching for acorns in hopes of growing more white oaks like the one that has stood firmly in the ground for 285 years. He hasn't found an acorn.

Yet.

Proposed extension of Camp Letterman Drive: The proposed extension of Camp Letterman Drive will most likely not impact the white oak, according to Straban Township Chairwoman Sharon Hamm. The township's Board of Supervisors recently approved a traffic study to test potential impacts of extending Camp Letterman Drive from Sheetz all the way down to Hunterstown Road.

"To best of my knowledge the tree, would be not be impacted by the extension," Hamm said. "We would do whatever we could to do to try to protect the tree." The township is in the preliminary stages of planning the extension and is still accepting public input.

http://www.eveningsun.com/ci_22802074

'Confederate Month' Controversy

Staff Reports WTVC Chattanooga, TN March 15, 2013

A controversial proposal is shot down at the Ringgold City Hall. Earlier this week the Sons of the Confederacy asked council members to declare April "Confederate Month," but that term alone can bring out all kinds of emotions to different people.

There are constant reminders of Ringgold's history downtown from the Confederate cemetery to the Confederate hospital. "It's important to maintain our history in this area. You can't put your foot down but you're stepping on history."

Jessie Torbett believes it's crucial to pass on generation to generation, the good along with the bad. Sons of the Confederacy member, and attorney Marshall Bandy agrees. That's why the group asked Mayor Joe Barger to propose the idea of having April set aside to remember this past. "Winners write history but what came out of the civil war was freedom."

All city council members voted down the bill Monday. However, unlike city hall, in the streets of Ringgold the vote is not unanimous. "The Confederacy was over 150 years ago. There's a difference between hatred and heritage," Glen Fountain says, "but I don't think you need to celebrate something you lost."

Anthony Berry disagrees, "The Confederates served their country just like anybody else in that time so they should be honored like the veterans in the U.S."

<http://www.newschannel9.com/news/top-stories/stories/confederate-month-controversy-4569.shtml?wap=0>

The South still lies about the Civil War

In an ongoing revisionist history effort, Southern schools and churches still pretend the war wasn't about slavery

Tracy Thompson *Salon* via *Salon Media Group* new york city, ny March 16, 2013

In the course of our conversation, Yacine Kout mentioned something else—an incident that had happened the previous spring at Eastern Randolph High School just outside Asheboro. On Cinco de Mayo, the annual celebration of Mexico's defeat of French forces at the Battle of Puebla in 1862, a lot of Hispanic students brought Mexican flags to school. The next day, Kout said, white students brought Confederate flags to school as a message: *This is our heritage.*

The Civil War is like a mountain range that guards all roads into the South: you can't go there without encountering it. Specifically, you can't go there without addressing a question that may seem as if it shouldn't even be a question—to wit: what caused the war? One hundred and fifty years after the event, Americans—at least the vast majority who toil outside academia—still can't agree. Evidence of this crops up all the time, often in the form of a legal dispute over a display of the Confederate flag.

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Lies (Continued): (As I write, there are two such cases pending—one in Oregon and the other in Florida, making this an average news week.) Another common forum is the classroom. But it's not always about the Stars and Bars. In 2010, for instance, Texas school officials made the news by insisting that Jefferson Davis's inaugural address be given equal prominence with Abraham Lincoln's in that state's social studies curriculum. The following year, Virginia school officials were chagrined to learn that one of their state-adopted textbooks was teaching fourth graders that thousands of loyal slaves took up arms for the confederacy.

At the bottom of all of these is one basic question: was the Civil War about slavery, or states' rights?

Popular opinion favors the latter theory. In the spring of 2011, in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, pollsters at the Pew Research Center asked: "What is your impression of the main cause of the Civil War?" Thirty-eight percent of the respondents said the main cause was the South's defense of an economic system based on slavery, while nearly half—48 percent—said the nation sacrificed some 650,000 of its fathers, sons, and brothers over a difference of interpretation in constitutional law. White non-Southerners believed this in roughly the same proportion as white Southerners, which was interesting; even more fascinating was the fact that 39 percent of the black respondents, many of them presumably the descendants of slaves, did, too.

We pause here to note that wars are complex events whose causes can never be adequately summed up in a phrase, that they can start out as one thing and evolve into another, and that what people think they are fighting for isn't always the cause history will record. Yet, as Lincoln noted in his second inaugural address, there was never any doubt that the billions of dollars in property represented by the South's roughly four million slaves was somehow at the root of everything, and on this point scholars who don't agree about much of anything else have long found common ground. "No respected historian has argued for decades that the Civil War was fought over tariffs, that abolitionists were mere hypocrites, or that only constitutional concerns drove secessionists," writes University of Virginia historian Edward Ayers. Yet there's a vast chasm between this long-established scholarly consensus and the views of millions of presumably educated Americans, who hold to a theory that relegates slavery to, at best, incidental status. How did this happen?

One reason boils down to simple convenience—for white people, that is. In his 2002 book "Race and Reunion," Yale historian David Blight describes a national fervor for "reconciliation" that began in the 1880s and lasted through the end of World War I, fueled in large part by the South's desire to attract industry, Northern investors' desire to make money, and the desire of white people everywhere to push "the Negro question" aside. In the process, the real causes of the war were swept under the rug, the better to facilitate economic partnerships and sentimental reunions of Civil War veterans.

But an equally important reason was a vigorous, sustained effort by Southerners to literally rewrite history—and among the most ardent revisionists were a group of respectable white Southern matrons known as the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The UDC sounds like one of those genteel ladies' organizations that would have quietly passed into oblivion about the time women ditched their girdles and entered the labor market, but they are still around—a group of about twenty thousand ladies dedicated to various educational and historical preservation causes. Since 1955, the UDC has recruited next-generation members through a young persons' auxiliary called the Children of the Confederacy, which does similar kinds of work. Blight was surprised when I told him in an e-mail that as part of my research I planned to visit the 2008 C of C convention in Fredericksburg, Virginia. "I knew there used to be such an [auxiliary] organization decades ago but did not know that it still exists," he replied. "Amazing. How I would like to be a fly on the wall there."

The significance of the UDC lies not in its present-day clout, which is negligible, but in its lasting contributions to history—both for good and for ill. From its inception in 1894 up through the 1960s, the UDC was the South's premier social and philanthropic organization, an exclusive social club where the wives, sisters, and daughters of the South's ruling white elite gathered to "revere the memory of those heroes in gray and to honor that unswerving devotion to principle which has made the confederate soldier the most majestic in history," as cofounder Caroline Meriwether Goodlett grandly put it. At first, the UDC provided financial assistance and housing to veterans and their widows, offering a vital public service at a time when for all practical purposes most local and state governments in the South were nonfunctional and/or broke. Later, as the veteran population aged, the UDC built homes that allowed indigent veterans and their widows to live out their days with some measure of dignity. Long before there was such a thing as the National Park Service, the UDC played a crucial role in preserving priceless historic sites, war cemeteries, and battlefields across the South. At the same time, it embarked on a spree of monument building: most of those confederate monuments you can still find in hundreds of courthouse squares in small towns across the South were put there by the local UDC chapter during the early 1900s. In its way, the UDC groomed a generation of Southern women for participation in the political process: presidents attended its national convocations, and its voice was heard in the corridors of the U.S. Capitol.

But the UDC's most important and lasting contribution was in shaping the public perceptions of the war,

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Lies (Continued): an effort that was begun shortly after the war by a Confederate veterans' group called the United Confederate Veterans (which later became the Sons of Confederate Veterans—also still around, and thirty thousand members strong). The central article of faith in this effort was that the South had not fought to preserve slavery, and that this false accusation was an effort to smear the reputation of the South's gallant leaders. In the early years of the twentieth century the main spokesperson for this point of view was a formidable Athens, Georgia, school principal named Mildred Lewis Rutherford (or Miss Milly, as she is known to UDC members), who traveled the South speaking, organizing essay contests, and soliciting oral histories of the war from veterans, seeking the vindication of the lost cause "with a political fervor that would rival the ministry of propaganda in any 20th century dictatorship," Blight writes.

Miss Milly's burning passion was ensuring that Southern youngsters learned the "correct" version of what the war was all about and why it had happened—a version carefully vetted to exclude "lies" and "distortions" perpetrated by anti-Southern textbook authors. To that end, in 1920 she wrote a book entitled "The Truths of History"—a compendium of cherry-picked facts, friendly opinions, and quotes taken out of context, sprinkled with nuggets of information history books have often found convenient to ignore. Among other things, "The Truths of History" asserts that Abraham Lincoln was a mediocre intellect, that the South's interest in expanding slavery to Western states was its benevolent desire to acquire territory for the slaves it planned to free, and that the Ku Klux Klan was a peaceful group whose only goal was maintaining public order. One of Rutherford's "authorities" on slavery was British writer William Makepeace Thackeray, who visited Richmond on a tour of the Southern states during the 1850s and sent home a buoyant description of the slaves who attended him: "So free, so happy! I saw them dressed on Sunday in their Sunday best—far better dressed than English tenants of the working class are in their holiday attire."

But presenting the "correct" version of history was only half the battle; the other half was preventing "incorrect" versions from ever infiltrating Southern schools. Before the Civil War, education was strictly a private and/or local affair. After the Civil War, it became a subject of federal interest. The first federal agency devoted to education was authorized by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1867, and Congress passed several laws in the 1870s aimed at establishing a national education system. White Southerners reacted to all this with a renewed determination to prevent outsiders from maligning the reputation of their gallant fighting men by writing textbooks especially for Southern students. One postwar author was none other than Alexander Stephens, former vice president of the Confederacy, whose portrayal of the war sounds remarkably like the version you hear from many Southerners and political conservatives today: it was a noble but doomed effort on the part of the South to preserve self-government against federal intrusion, and it had little to do with slavery (This was the same Alexander Stephens who had proclaimed in 1861 that slavery was the "cornerstone" of Southern society and "the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution.").

As the UDC gained in political clout, its members lobbied legislatures in Texas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Florida to ban the purchase of textbooks that portrayed the South in anything less than heroic terms, or that contradicted any of the lost cause's basic assertions. Its reach extended not just to public schools but to tenured academia—a little-known chapter of its propaganda effort is detailed by James Cobb in his 2005 book "Away Down South: A History of Southern Identity." Cobb recounts how in 1911, for instance, University of Florida history professor Enoch Banks wrote an essay for the New York Independent suggesting that slavery was the cause of secession; Banks was forced by the ensuing public outcry to resign. Perhaps Banks should have seen that coming: seven years earlier, William E. Dodd, a history professor at Virginia's Randolph-Macon College, had complained that to merely suggest the confederacy might not have been a noble enterprise led by lofty-minded statesmen "is to invite not only criticism but enforced resignation." Dodd himself would later migrate to the University of Chicago, where he established a Northern outpost for Southerners who were interested in a serious examination of Southern history. Such scholarship was not encouraged back home: the first postwar society of Southern historians was created in 1869 for the explicit purpose of vindicating the confederate cause.

The fear of losing one's job worked to keep most dissenters in line, but if that failed, self-appointed censors in the community were always on the lookout. In 1913, for instance, the sons of confederate Veterans succeeded in banning from the University of Texas history curriculum a book that they felt offered an excessively New England slant on recent history. The UDC industriously compiled lists of textbooks used in schools across the South, sorting them into one of three categories: texts written by Northerners and blatantly unfair to the South; texts that were "apparently fair" but were still suspect because they were written by Northerners; and works by Southern writers. Outside academia, the New South creed, popularized by Atlanta newspaper editor Henry Grady in an effort to spur economic development, also reinforced this new orthodoxy. A big part of Grady's canny public relations was to pay extravagant homage to the imagined splendor of the antebellum South, and to portray the New South as a revival of that genius instead of what it really was: the rise of a whole new class of plutocrats.

If all of this wasn't enough to stifle all public debate and intellectual inquiry in the decades after the war, other prevailing conditions might have finished the job: the widespread poverty of those decades,

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Lies (Continued): the rise of Jim Crow and the need to maintain the belief in white supremacy, a pervasive religious mindset that put a higher value on faith than on reason. There were more thoughtful voices, of course—in Atlanta, W. E. B. Du Bois was writing brilliantly about the black experience and reconstruction. But the racism of his day postponed his wider influence to a later era. For all but the rich and/or socially elite this was the South that H. L. Mencken lampooned as “a stupendous region of worn-out farms, shoddy cities and paralyzed cerebrums”—far more concerned with the next meal than with intellectual inquiry. Among white Southerners, rich or poor, the universally accepted history was the version that would later find fame in Margaret Mitchell’s 1936 novel “Gone With the Wind”—a book that sold millions, was translated into twenty-seven languages, and has probably had a more lasting influence on public perceptions about the South to this day than any other single work. It’s no wonder that the so-called Southern renaissance of the 1930s happened outside academia, in the field of fiction; as Cobb points out, the people least interested in understanding Southern history at that time were Southern historians, and Blight agrees. “It would have been impossible to grow up in the South from 1890 to World War I and not have heard or read [the lost cause version of history] many times over as the common sense of white Southern self-understanding.”

I would quibble with that last part; the era when this was “the common sense of white Southern self-understanding” lasted at least until 1960, very conservatively speaking, and its legacy thrives to this day. In an era when any assertion of “fact” is met by noisy counterassertions of competing “facts,” it’s hard to grasp how completely this warped version of history was accepted as gospel in the South, as silly to dispute as the law of gravity. Former New York Times correspondent John Herbers is an old man now, living in retirement in Bethesda, Maryland, with his wife, Betty. but when he was growing up in Mississippi in the 1930s and 1940s, “the lost cause was one of the main themes my grandmother used to talk about: ‘slavery was nothing to do with the Civil War—we had a cotton economy and [the North] wanted to dominate us.’ It was an undisputed topic.” At the time, he accepted this version, as children do; today, he is struck by the vigilance with which adults in his world implanted this story in the minds of their children. “They pushed themselves to believe that,” he said. “If [the war] had anything to do with slavery, they had no ground to stand on.”

Claude Sitton, another Southerner who covered the civil rights movement for the New York Times, remembers participating in a yearly essay contest sponsored by the UDC when he was a high school student in Rockdale County, Georgia, in the early 1950s. I did not encounter the UDC essay contests when I was a student in public schools in the 1960s, but the things I heard from my mother could have come straight from Miss Milly’s approved textbooks. History books were unfair to the South, she told me, so I was not to believe anti-Southern things I might read in them, and she was vigilant about correcting me if she heard me use the term “the Civil War” in conversation. To call it a Civil War was to concede that secession was impossible and/or unconstitutional—something no self-respecting Southerner should ever do. “The proper name,” she would say, “is The War Between the States.” Her reminder to me was nothing out of the ordinary; millions of Southern schoolchildren of my generation had absorbed such messages, as had several generations before us. “As late as the 1970s, neither textbooks nor curricula veered far from lost cause interpretations, especially in the Deep South,” writes historian Karen L. Cox—and in his book on the civil rights era in Mississippi, historian John Dittmer concluded that the lost cause version of post-Civil War reconstruction in the South still held sway among the vast majority of whites in that state as recently as the early 1990s.

Die-hard defenders of some version of the Lost Cause today say that the South has always been the victim of “political correctness” in school textbooks, and that this continues to this day. The truth is just the opposite: for decades, publishers of school textbooks went out of their way not to offend delicate Southern sensibilities in their treatment of the Civil War. One longtime publishing executive told me that when he got into the business in the 1960s, it was common to see two different versions of school history textbooks—one for in the Deep South and one for everywhere else, “and the difference was how you treated the Civil War.” By the mid-twentieth century, even textbooks that did not repeat the UDC party line still tiptoed carefully through the minefield. Take this passage, for example, from a widely used 1943 high school history textbook, which depicts a slave-holding South of stately mansions and benevolent slave owners: “The confederates . . . believed they were fighting for the democratic principle of freedom to manage their own affairs, just as the thirteen colonies had fought in the Revolutionary War.” The same textbook describes the Ku Klux Klan as a group that “sometimes” resorted to violence in its effort to retake local governments from the hands of incompetent former slaves. A 1965 textbook used in Alabama public schools taught another key point of the lost cause creed—that slavery was a benign institution: “In one respect, the slave was almost always better off than free laborers, white or black, of the same period [because] the slave received the best medical care which the times could offer.”

Publishers don’t offer a special “Southern” version of history anymore; these days, they cater to individual state educational standards, though some states—like California and Texas—have a disproportionate national influence on what those standards are. The problem today, the former publishing executive told me, is that “with so many state standards, the books have become in the last ten years longer, blander, more visual, certainly—and more inclusive. There’s so much to cover.” The result is like light beer: better tasting, less filling. With no space to truth-squad a 150-year-old public relations campaign, today’s texts simply strive not to offend;

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Lies (Continued): they don't perpetrate the lost cause myth, but they don't do much to correct it, either. Take this passage from a text widely used in public high schools today, which neatly splits the difference between the "states' rights" and the "slavery" camps: "For the South, the primary aim of the war was to win recognition as an independent nation. Independence would allow Southerners to preserve their traditional way of life—a way of life that included slavery." That's a way of putting it even Miss Milly might have been able to live with.

"I grew up in a cocoon," Herbers says today, recalling his childhood and the version of history he absorbed. It's an apt metaphor for what happened to any Southerner born before about 1970, and to a good many of those born since. Although the field of Southern history underwent a revolution at the university level in the 1940s and 1950s, the version ordinary Southerners knew in 1970 and even later had not changed appreciably since 1900. Perhaps 1970 sounds like a long time ago, but in educational terms it's not: 1970 was when a lot of people who are still teaching today learned what they know, and what they've passed on to their students. James Loewen, a sociologist and author of "Lies My Teacher Told Me," has said that when he speaks to public school educators across the country today, somewhere between 60 and 75 percent say that the Civil War was fought over the issue of states' rights. Whether the group he's speaking to is predominately white, predominately black, or racially diverse, the percentage stays roughly the same.

The Southern version of history also prevailed for decades at Civil War battle sites, thanks to the fact that Congress appropriated money for the National Park Service, and Southerners in Congress had their hands on the purse strings. It wasn't until the 1990s that the Park Service—under pressure from the academic community and a few members of Congress—made it a priority to revamp its exhibits to "interpret [the Civil War] and the causes of the war based on current scholarship," said Dwight Pitcaithley, a professor of history at New Mexico State University who was chief historian of the Park Service from 1995 to 2005. In December 2008, Pitcaithley gave a talk to public school educators in Mississippi, and used as part of his presentation this quote from the Mississippi Declaration of Secession: "Our cause is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery, the greatest material interest of the world." That sentence is now prominently displayed on the wall of the National Park Service visitors' center in Corinth, Mississippi, near the site of the battle of Shiloh. Pitcaithley took a picture of the display and used it in his presentation. After his talk, he was chatting with a thirty-four-year-old black school principal who had grown up in Mississippi, attended its public schools, and received his university education there. "I asked him if he'd ever seen that [quote] and he said no—he'd never even heard of that."

All of which explains both how that dubious assertion that thousands of slaves fought in defense of the Confederacy came to be included in that Virginia textbook back in 2010, and how the error came to light. As it turns out, the textbook's author took her information from the Sons of Confederate Veterans' website; the error was discovered when a history professor at the College of William and Mary happened to come across it while browsing through a copy of one of her fourth grade daughter's schoolbooks. Had that not happened, who knows how long the book would have been in use? To this day, it's possible to stir up a hornet's nest among ordinary Southerners by asserting that slavery was a primary cause of the Civil War; at the least, it will earn a native Southerner the accusation of having signed over his brain to those Ivy League intellectual snobs who despise all things Southern. The conviction that the South went to war primarily to defend the concept of states' rights "is in [Southerners'] families, in their churches, in their schools, in their political structure," Pitcaithley said. "They've been taught that over generations. It so embedded that—as you have found—if you suggest otherwise they look at you like you've put your pants on your head."

From "The New Mind of the South" by Tracy Thompson. Copyright 2013 by Tracy Thompson. Reprinted by permission of Simon & Schuster Inc.

http://www.salon.com/2013/03/16/the_south_still_lies_about_the_civil_war/

Sons Of Confederate Veterans wants to set the record straight

Danielle Thomas WLOX-TV Biloxi, MS March 16, 2013

Biloxi, MS - The last home of Jefferson Davis is being hailed for its significance in teaching the history of the South. The National Sons of Confederate Veterans coupled a celebration of the completion of Beauvoir's presidential library with the commemoration the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

Re-enactors at Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis, taught children about what life was like during the Civil War by showing them many of the artifacts used during that time.

Michael Givens is the Commander-In-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "It's very important that people recognize the struggles of the Southerners and the Northerners during that war because it was one of the defining moments in American history," said Givens.

History buffs headed to Beauvoir to mark the dedication of the new Jefferson Davis Presidential library. "The public needs to understand that his building represents a lot more than just Jefferson Davis," said Beauvoir Director Bertram Hayes-Davis.

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Record (Continued): "This is a historic educational opportunity for us to share the Southern heritage and all the stories to go along with not only Jefferson Davis but the Southern part of this country."

A museum is planned for the inside the library. Officials with the National Sons of Confederate Veterans said they look forward to exhibits which will preserve the history and heritage they hold dear.

"It's going to be a beacon. A depository of literature about the people, about their struggle," said Givens. "We're just so happy that we're able to dedicate it today. Once this building is complete and the museum is in side and all the literature, the history books, it will be able to help to tell the rest of the story. To set records straight. To let everybody know more about the struggles of our people."

<http://www.wlox.com/story/21661247/wants-to-set-the-record-straight>

Remembering Jackson before he was 'Stonewall'

Rosalie Earl *The Charleston Gazette* Charleston, WV March 16, 2013

CHARLESTON, W.Va. -- Joseph H. Diss Debar sketched the profile of Maj. Thomas Jackson on a piece of newspaper in October 1860.

Jackson was at Parkersburg and Mineral Wells for a few days' recreation awaiting the results of the electoral campaign that determined the Civil War, in which he would become a legend as Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

"His spirits were visibly depressed and his manner and speech more or less absent and dreamy," Diss Debar wrote about his encounter with Jackson in an 1874 article in the Clarksburg Telegram.

"I had met the acquaintance of Lt. Tom Jackson when he was presented with a sword of honor in the town of Weston, Lewis County, on his return from the Mexican War." For Jackson and his numerous kinsmen, it was "a proud and memorable occasion," Diss Debar recalled.

Now, Jackson sat each day by himself on a rustic bench perusing the paper with profound attention. Diss Debar had heard that Jackson, formerly of the Virginia Military Institute, was saddened by some disagreement with the government over his treatment in the Army.

One morning, Diss Debar wrote, an intelligent, liberal Democrat attempted to sound the silent reader on his sentiments in case of a rupture between North and South on slavery.

"Slowly folding his paper, the Southern patriot replied in a quite earnest tone, while his eyes contracted like John Brown's on the Shinnston Road, 'In that event, it may be the duty of some of us to stand for some things we may not implicitly approve. It is evidently so in the conflicts of that kind.'"

Jackson had nothing else to say.

<http://www.wvgazette.com/Life/201303160055>

Living on hallowed ground in Gettysburg

Amy Stansbury *The Evening Sun* (Hanover, PA) via the *Stars and Stripes* (Washington, DC) March 17, 2013

Every time Elizabeth Hoffman walks up the steps of her Cumberland Township home, she can't help but remember the story.

A soldier whose eyes had been blown out in an explosion during the Battle of Gettysburg had been resting in the bedroom, she said, gesturing upstairs. But after hearing the loud noises from nearby Pickett's Charge he became frightened and panicked, Elizabeth continued, her eyes wide as she told the familiar story.

Walking over to the staircase, she explained how the panic led the blind soldier to fall down the steps. "There isn't a time I'm not aware there's a history here," she said, her voice now in a softer and more reflective tone.

Together with her husband Gerry, Elizabeth lives on what is known by local historians as the Jacob Weikert Farm, a roughly 200-year-old piece of property on Taneytown Road that served as a Civil War field hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg.

Like many other Gettysburg area residents, the Hoffmans own a piece of national history. The Battle of Gettysburg was the costliest battle ever waged on North American soil and it wasn't fought within neat battle lines on big empty fields. It spilled out into people's homes and barns, many of which became field hospitals and command headquarters during those few frightening days in July of 1863.

Today, the streets of Cumberland Township surrounding the Gettysburg battlefield are littered with these temporary hospitals. It is a fact that is told with great pride by local residents, so much so that several organizations have sprung up to support them.

Historic Gettysburg Adams County, the National Park Service, the Gettysburg Foundation, the Cumberland Township Historical Society, and an entire community of homeowners have worked together over the years to keep these old hospitals standing and to educate the public about their importance.

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Living (Continued): Earlier this month the Cumberland Township Historical Society hosted an entire lecture given by Licensed Battlefield Guide Phil Lechak about local field hospitals, many of which are still standing today and have impressive stories to tell of citizen heroism and devastating destruction.

After the battle ended on July 3, Lechak said, 20,342 wounded men were left behind in Gettysburg and although many of them were eventually moved on to large Army-run hospitals, those men were the responsibility of average townspeople for at least a period of time.

When the Hoffmans moved into their Cumberland Township home 11 years ago, they didn't know any of this. They heard that their house had been a Civil War field hospital, but they didn't fully appreciate what that meant. That is, until they read the book.

"At Gettysburg, or What a Girl Saw and Heard of the Battle," written by the now-famous Tillie Pierce, takes place nearly entirely on the Jacob Weikert Farm and inside of what is now the Hoffman's home. Only 15 years old at the time of the battle, Tillie Pierce lived on Baltimore Street in Gettysburg, but was brought out to the Weikert farm in July to seek safety from the fighting. She accompanied her neighbor, Henrietta Weikert Shriver, whose father was Jacob Weikert.

Located near the base of Little Round Top, the Weikert farm was quickly thrust into history as hundreds of wounded men from the now-famous struggle on the Round Tops flooded into the property. Tillie ended up spending a life-changing week tending to the wounded at the farm and, as an adult, finally wrote down her experiences in her book.

It is that same book that Elizabeth stumbled upon years later as a new Gettysburg resident. And just as its contents had changed Tillie's life, the book proved to have a profound impact on the Hoffmans as well. "I bought the book and said wow! We aren't homeowners. We are curators," Elizabeth said.

Ever since, the Hoffmans have taken their new role as history-keepers very seriously, maintaining their home and barn according to preservationists' standards and sharing Tillie's and the Weikert's stories with anyone who will listen.

When the armies came through and killed and ate much of the townspeople's livestock, ran their wells dry, and damaged their homes, Jacob Weikert filed a claim for \$1,700 in damages and got back \$125, 10 years later, Gerry Hoffman said.

When the soldiers were at his farm in 1863, Jacob tried to save the family's water supply, which was limited in the summertime, by taking the handle off the well pump and hiding in the basement, Gerry Hoffman said. Then when the Union soldiers found out, one of them came up to him and at gunpoint made him return it, Hoffman added, explaining that the soldiers found Jacob to be selfish for not wanting to share his water.

"Well after we heard that, we thought, that's it. This man's reputation has to be redeemed," Elizabeth Hoffman said. "He was just trying to protect his family." So the Hoffmans went out and bought a decorative well pump to place over the existing well site, in recognition of Jacob Weikert and the struggles that the civilians endured during the battle.

Everything that the Hoffmans do with their home is in recognition of the people who once lived and spent time there. They have added modern appliances, like a dishwasher, to their kitchen, but have tried to keep everything tasteful and in the same 19th century country style.

The previous owners also put a National Park Service easement on the property, which means that the Hoffmans are bound by about 20 pages of rules preventing them from building any additions or interfering with the architectural integrity of the house, Elizabeth said.

In an easement agreement, the property owner is essentially given a financial incentive to preserve their historic property. The preservation restrictions then remain with the property even if it is sold by the owner, said Katie Lawhon, a spokesperson with the National Park Service.

The Park Service has several of these easements on historic properties that, like the Jacob Weikert Farm, fall within the boundary of the Gettysburg National Military Park. Although the Weikert property itself is under private ownership, it falls within Park Service boundaries, which is why the Park Service was able to help preserve it, Elizabeth Hoffman said.

Community groups like *Historic Gettysburg Adams County* are also active partners in preserving these properties inside and outside of park boundaries. For the first time this year HGAC is offering a \$2,500 matching grant for any property owner looking to preserve Civil War era barns, in particular. "It's the first program of its kind in Pennsylvania," said Curt Musselman, a member of HGAC.

HGAC in the late 1980s also helped to put up blue signs marking all the local Civil War hospitals and will be putting up another sign this spring at the Christ Lutheran Church in downtown Gettysburg.

There are about 40 HGAC Civil War hospital marker signs out there right now, Musselman said, and the property owners have all been cooperative in having the signs placed in front of their houses. "The owners are very interested and proud of the history," Musselman said.

And the Hoffmans are no exception. They often open up their home for school tours and other interested historians who want to see where Tillie's book took place. "The school groups I especially can't turn away," Elizabeth Hoffman said, explaining that the students really connect with 15-year-old Tillie's story.

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Living (Continued): The Hoffmans too have connected with Tillie's story, naming their antique store, Tillie's Treasures, after her, and using her words to navigate their historic house.

"There were amputated limbs piled high outside this window and this window," Elizabeth Hoffman said, recalling Tillie's descriptions while pointing outside her own dining-room window.

Although the Army helped to dispose of some of the limbs, this is the kind of thing the families were left to deal with when the battle was over, she said. "I just can't imagine having that going on in the house and not being in complete panic," Elizabeth Hoffman said, standing on the still bloodstained floor of her 19th century dining room.

<http://www.stripes.com/news/us/living-on-hallowed-ground-in-gettysburg-1.212130>

Reidsville remains firm on Confederate monument decision

Staff Reports *Times News* Burlington, NC March 19, 2013

The Reidsville City Council doesn't plan to return the Confederate monument to downtown. That was made clear during the council meeting Wednesday, March 13, as members responded to comments from the crowd and also addressed the recent resolution by county commissioners.

Council members said it's tiring to continue to hear about the monument. "We made our decision," Mayor James Festerman said. "We've done what we needed. We've taken our action." Festerman said groups like the Historical Preservation Action Committee may feel the city needs to take action on the monument, but he said there's nothing more for them to do.

City attorney William McLeod agreed, adding the council took action and it doesn't need to do anything else. "The only other action is what we are going to do," Festerman said.

During a January council meeting, members looked over eight options of what to place in the traffic circle besides the Confederate monument. City Manager Michael Pearce said during that meeting he planned to discuss the options in more details in the future.

As for county commissioners, the council expressed annoyance towards the resolution. Festerman said he had lunch Wednesday, March 13 with one of the county commissioners and said they "had a frank conversation" about the resolution, but he didn't go into details regarding the conversation or which commissioner he met.

Council members also readdressed rumors circulating in the community. In a past council meeting, Festerman referred to rumors over the security of Pearce's job. Festerman said he heard the council attempted to vote Pearce out and that never happened. This prompted Festerman to request a resolution from the council, in late February, supporting Pearce.

In regards to the rumors, Johnson said he felt some of the things being said could be considered libelous. McLeod agreed.

Residents ask for monument's return: Members of the Historical Preservation Action Committee spoke during the public comments section of the meeting, asking for the monument to be returned.

"I just want to remind you folks, the people want the monument back in the original location it resided in for 101 years before the accident on May 23, 2011," HPAC spokesperson Ira Tilley said. County resident Norris Aikens spoke after Tilley, asking the council to place the monument back. "I'm here also in support of having that monument go back to its original space," Aikens said. "I agree with Ira, it's the right thing to do."

Aikens cited the government's lack of morals as a reason why they haven't replaced the monument. "One of the reasons I see this nation going down, [sic] we have a lot of trouble is because many leaders are making decisions that lack moral principal," Aikens said. "It's a moral principal to replace something that has been destroyed."

Tilley told the council he noticed a lack of transparency regarding actions it took in dealing with the monument. "I think transparency is a major issue," Tilley said, "not only in Washington, but here in Reidsville, as well." Tilley questioned why the council refused to be more forthcoming with information.

"I'd like for you guys to let the public know, 'Why is this happening?'" Tilley said. "Why are we here? We have so many problems in this county that we need to address but this situation has taken so much time and energy away from the real problems that plague Rockingham County. Personally, I think it brings disappointment and shame to our county and to our city."

Tilley told the council he respectfully asked for the return of the monument to the traffic circle. He said he knew he spoke on behalf of "thousands and thousands" of people. Tilley told the council if it offends someone, to allow them to come before the council and ask for it to be removed again.

Aikens said HPAC plans to continue reminding city council the monument needs to be returned to the intersection. "We expect it to be replaced," Aiken said. "We want to continue to remind members of the [council] that it's the right thing to do. No matter what happens we will continue to remind you it's the right thing to do."

The pair spoke in regards to the city's 101-year-old Confederate monument which once stood in the intersection at West Morehead Street and South Scales Street.

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Monument (Continued): The monument became controversial after a Greensboro resident drove into the monument destroying the soldier on top and damaging its base. During his comments, Tilley said he didn't mean to hurt anyone's feelings.

"There's been a lot of things said in the last couple of years," Tilley said. "A lot of hurt feelings and a lot of unnecessary things that I think were said about this and it didn't have to happen. Accidents happen everyday but it's what we do after the accident that really counts."

Council members disagree with residents: The council must refrain from addressing citizens during public comment portions of the meeting and so members were unable to address Tilley and Aikens until their individual reports. Both men left the meeting by then.

Councilman Richard Johnson spoke up on the issue during his report. He addressed HPAC and included comments about Rockingham County's recent resolution favoring replacing the monument in the traffic circle.

"I think that the continued use of this monument is a divisive one and it has divided our county," Johnson said. "The county [commissioners] recently made a resolution to us to return our monument, which is not actually their business, but I'm just wanting to say that if we can not get past this monument and what it means to many people and what it means to other people than I don't think there will be an opportunity for this county to heal."

Johnson said it was time to let things go, in order for the area to heal. "In order for us to heal we're going to have to get past our issues with this monument as a people together," Johnson said. "It's not a white thing. It's not a black thing. It's a Rockingham County citizens thing. If we want to grow and we want to come together than we have to let certain things go."

<http://www.thetimesnews.com/news/region-state/reidsville-remains-firm-on-confederate-monument-decision-1.113573>

New names for already renamed Confederate parks?

Janice Broach WMC-TV Memphis, TN March 20, 2013

Memphis city officials are suggesting new names for two Confederate themed parks - hoping to bring a compromise to a big controversy. The renaming of three Memphis parks has caused one city council member to cry and creates an uproar each time the council discusses it.

Now, a letter to the Parks Renaming Committee from Mayor A C Wharton and council member Jim Strickland makes suggestions for even more names.

You'll recall in February the council voted to rename Forrest Park to Health Sciences Park. The mayor and Strickland suggest it be renamed to Civil War Park, where markers can be installed to explain what happened in Memphis during the war.

Nathan Bedford Forrest's statue can stay, but it is suggested that a monument to General Ulysses S. Grant be placed in the park with private funding to commemorate his commanding of Union Forces in Memphis. Confederate Park downtown, now Memphis Park, would be changed to Battle of Memphis Park. The Mayor and Strickland have no name change suggestions for Riverside Park, once named Jefferson Davis Park.

Myron Lowery, City Council member, who started the whole parks renaming with a suggestion to put a statue of civil rights crusader Ida B. Wells in what was Forrest Park, told us he didn't understand why the mayor and Strickland didn't have suggestions for all three parks. He also said the Parks Renaming Committee will hear ideas from a diverse group of citizens.

<http://www.wmctv.com/story/21752364/new-names-for-already-renamed-confederate-parks>

Related Article: http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/mar/20/memphis-mayor-council-member-offer-names-for/?partner=yahoo_feeds

Related Article: <http://wreg.com/2013/04/02/majority-at-metting-say-returns-parks-to-confederate-names/>

U.S. still paying Civil War veterans' families

Review shows World War II's compensation figures didn't peak until 1991

Mike Baker *Associated Press* via the *Des Moines (IA) Register* March 19, 2013

OLYMPIA, WASH. — If history is any judge, the U.S. government will be paying for the Iraq and Afghanistan wars for the next century.

At the 10th anniversary of the start of the Iraq war, more than \$40 billion a year are going to compensate veterans and survivors from the Spanish-American War from 1898, World War I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the two Iraq campaigns and the Afghanistan conflict.

The Associated Press identified the disability and survivor benefits during an analysis of millions of federal payment records obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

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Paying (Continued): To gauge the post-war costs of each conflict, AP looked at four compensation programs that identify recipients by war: disabled veterans; survivors of those who died on active duty or from a service-related disability; low-income wartime vets over age 65 or disabled; and low-income survivors of wartime veterans or their disabled children.

The Iraq wars and Afghanistan: So far, the wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and the first Persian Gulf conflict in the early 1990s are costing about \$12 billion a year to compensate those who have left military service or family members of those who have died.

Those post-service compensation costs have totaled more than \$50 billion since 2003, not including expenses of medical care and other benefits provided to veterans, and are poised to grow for many years to come.

The new veterans are filing for disabilities at historic rates, with about 45 percent of those from Iraq and Afghanistan seeking compensation for injuries. Many are seeking compensation for a variety of ailments at once.

Experts see a variety of factors driving that surge, including a bad economy that's led more jobless veterans to seek the financial benefits they've earned, troops who survive wounds of war and more awareness about head trauma and mental health.

Vietnam War: Now above \$22 billion annually, Vietnam War compensation costs are roughly twice the size of the FBI's annual budget. And while many disabled Vietnam vets have been compensated for post-traumatic stress disorder, hearing loss or general wounds, other ailments are positioning the war to have large costs even after veterans die.

Based on an uncertain link to the defoliant Agent Orange that was used in Vietnam, federal officials approved diabetes a decade ago as an ailment that qualifies for cash compensation — and it is now the most compensated ailment for Vietnam vets.

The VA also recently included heart disease among the Vietnam medical issues that qualify, and the agency is seeing thousands of new claims for that issue. Alan Simpson, a former Republican senator and veteran, said he has a lot of concerns about the government agreeing to automatically compensate for those diseases. "That has been terribly abused," Simpson said.

Since heart disease is common among older Americans and is the nation's leading cause of death, the future deaths of thousands of Vietnam veterans could be linked to their service and their benefits passed along to survivors.

A congressional analysis estimated the cost of fighting the war was \$738 billion in 2011 dollars, and the post-war benefits for veterans and families have separately cost some \$270 billion since 1970, according to AP calculations.

World War I, World War II and the Korean War: World War I, which ended 94 years ago, continues to cost taxpayers about \$20 million every year.

World War II? \$5 billion. Compensation for WWII veterans and families didn't peak until 1991 — 46 years after the war ended — and annual costs since then have only declined by about 25 percent. Korean War costs appear to be leveling off at about \$2.8 billion per year. Of the 2,289 survivors drawing cash linked to WWI, about one-third are spouses and dozens of them are over 100 years in age.

Civil War and Spanish-American War: There are 10 living recipients of benefits tied to the 1898 Spanish-American War at a total cost of about \$50,000 per year.

The Civil War payments are going to two children of veterans — one in North Carolina and one in Tennessee — each for \$876 per year.

Surviving spouses can qualify for lifetime benefits when troops from current wars have a service-linked death. Children under the age of 18 can also qualify, and those benefits are extended for a lifetime if the person is permanently incapable of self-support due to a disability before the age of 18. Citing privacy, officials did not disclose the names of the two children getting the Civil War benefits.

<http://www.desmoinesregister.com/viewart/20130319/NEWS/303190109/U-S-still-paying-Civil-War-veterans-families?odysey=tab%7Ctopnews%7Ctext%7Cfrontpage>

Confederacy's last SC daughter passes in Turbeville

Beulah Marie Baggett Mims was 3 when soldier father died

John D. Russell *SC Morning News* Florence, SC March 22, 2013

TURBEVILLE – A true daughter of the Confederacy was laid to rest Thursday in Turbeville at Horse Branch Free Will Baptist Church.

Beulah Marie Baggett Mims was only 3 years old when her father, Confederate soldier John Jarrett Baggett, passed away. He served in Company One, 23rd Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, before becoming a preacher in the Hemingway area after the war.

Mims was the last known actual daughter of the Confederacy in South Carolina. Currently, there are only 15 documented real daughters nationwide, according to the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). "It's history. It's sad that she's gone. To think her father fought for the Civil War is just amazing," state UDC president Mary Armstrong said.

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SC Daughter (Continued): Mims was inducted into the Ellison Capers Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy almost four years ago. A small contingent of the chapter served as honorary pallbearers for the funeral service. "It's important to remember that many direct connections to history are leaving us. This particular kind of history is gone now," Ellison Capers president Sylvia Pinkerman said.

The UDC is the oldest Southern heritage and patriotic organization made up of the lineal and collateral female descendants of the soldiers, sailors and statesman of the Confederate States of America. Originally established in 1896 as a service organization to aid Confederate soldiers, the UDC expanded its role to include educational, historical, memorial, benevolent and patriotic responsibilities.

Despite her significant historical connections, Mims, who was 96, will be remembered most by those that knew her for the way she led her life. Those that spoke at the funeral all said Mims had a way of making everyone feel like they were her favorite.

"I'm sorry to tell you all but I'm the favorite," the Rev. Theron B. Scott said from the podium during the service.

He was followed by two other pastors who told the attendees that in fact they were the favorites. "Her faithfulness was a hallmark of inspiration for everyone here," Scott said. "People would be afraid to miss prayer meetings because of her because they knew she'd be here and know they didn't come. Her presence and prayers will be missed."

Friend Karen Coker said she was glad she told Mims how much she appreciated and loved her when she was alive. "When I was a young, married, ignorant woman, I didn't know anything," Coker said. "She helped guide me. The most outstanding thing about her was her love of God. She was in love with God."

http://www.snow.com/news/local/article_b5476e74-9290-11e2-8a80-0019bb30f31a.html

Pike donates for upkeep of Confederate graves

Staff Reports WXVT-TV Greenville, MS March 23, 2013

MCCOMB, Miss. (AP) - Cemetery associations in Pike County will receive small payments from the Pike County Board of Supervisors for upkeep of the graves of Confederate soldiers.

The Enterprise-Journal reports (<http://bit.ly/ZJsRrw>) the supervisors, on a 4-1 vote, agreed to allocate a total of \$320 to the Allen, East Union, Holmesville and Magnolia cemetery associations.

The dissenting vote was cast by Supervisor Tazwell Bowsky.

Information from: Enterprise-Journal, <http://www.enterprise-journal.com>

<http://www.wxvt.com/story/7900901/contact-us>

S.C. school's policy to nix Confederate duds upheld

Meg Kinnard *The Post and Courier* Charleston, SC March 25, 2013

COLUMBIA — A federal appellate court on Monday upheld a South Carolina school district's decision to bar a student from wearing shirts with the Confederate battle flag on campus, ruling that school officials need to keep order and promote education.

"Although students' expression of their views and opinions is an important part of the educational process and receives some First Amendment protection, the right of students to speak in school is limited by the need for school officials to ensure order, protect the rights of other students, and promote the school's educational mission," the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals wrote.

In 2006, the North Carolina-based Southern Legal Resource Center filed a federal lawsuit against the Latta School District on behalf of Candice Hardwick, then a 15-year-old high school sophomore. Hardwick had been forced to change clothes, turn shirts inside-out and was suspended twice for Confederate-themed clothing in middle school. Hardwick's attorneys argued that a ban on wearing the Confederate emblem violated her right to free speech.

Three years later, a federal judge in South Carolina tossed out that notion, ruling that Hardwick's attorneys didn't have enough evidence to succeed with their case. U.S. District Judge Terry Wooten wrote that district officials, fearing possible disruptions if Confederate-themed clothing were allowed in the racially diverse schools, acted reasonably in banning such items.

The appellate court also dispensed with arguments that the school's dress code was too vague. Kirk Lyons, an attorney for the Southern Legal Resource Center, did not immediately return a message seeking comment on Monday.

Lyons' group had argued that a 2002 decision from the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals involving a Kentucky high school student is central to Hardwick's situation. In 1997, Madison Central High School student Timothy Castorina sued after he was suspended for wearing a Confederate flag T-shirt. A federal judge tossed out the case, saying T-shirts aren't a form of free speech. An appeals court overturned that decision, and the school settled.

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Ruling (Continued): Hardwick's family has said the teen's desire to show Confederate pride by sporting T-shirts, belt buckles and cellphone covers bearing the red flag crisscrossed with blue stripes and white stars is a family thing.

When Hardwick kicked off the last week of school in May 2006 by staging a protest march into the high school, her father said two of his great-great grandfathers had been Confederate veterans — including one who was wounded at Gettysburg.

<http://lowcountryparent.com/article/20130325/PC16/130329499/sc-school-x2019-s-policy-to-nix-confederate-duds-upheld&source=RSS>

Related Article: http://www.scnow.com/news/local/article_2b468b5a-9741-11e2-af5e-001a4bcf6878.html

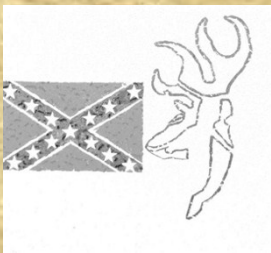
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Expression or disruption? Student, mother say art should have been displayed; district says principal's decision in best interest of school

Dale Linder-Altman *The Times and Dispatch* Orangeburg, SC March 28, 2013



A Bethune-Bowman student's artwork that included the Confederate flag was not displayed at the school based on a decision by the principal that it could be disruptive.

BOWMAN — Bethune-Bowman High School's top science scholar says he's been denied the right to express himself because his painting for art class included a picture of the Confederate flag.

Jacob Lambert was honored at the March board meeting for having the highest science score at the high school. But a day later, he was told his silhouette of a deer's head and the Confederate flag would not be displayed with the work of his classmates.

"The project was supposed be about whatever you wanted to draw ... and they said they'd put it on the wall," Lambert said. "I feel like I have the right to express my opinion and how I feel."

However, Orangeburg Consolidated School District Five spokesman Greg Carson said the flag is controversial and displaying it could be disruptive. The administration had the right to decide not to display it, he said.

The district fully supports "creativity and freedom of expression by our students, as long as the expression does not cause substantial disruption or infringe upon the rights of other students or staff," Carson said. But it's left to the discretion of the principal to decide if a particular item may lead to a disruption in the school or in-

fringe on the rights of others. Carson noted the painting was graded and Lambert got credit for completing the project.

"The decision was in no way intended to punish the student but was to avoid a disruption at school, which is in the best interests of this student and the school community," he said. Lambert said he never thought about the historical slant to the flag. To him it means a way of life, he said.

"I just drew the deer because I like to hunt and (I like) the rebel flag. I just wanted it on there. I grew up with it. It means freedom, country, hunting, redneck," he said.

Neither his classmates nor his teacher seemed upset over the painting, he said. "They just asked me why I was doing it and I said because I wanted to," he said.

Deborah Lambert said she talked with Principal Marvin Foster after she learned he'd refused to allow her son's painting to be put on display. The principal said the flag has racist connotations and would not be displayed in the school, she said.

Foster declined to comment on the issue, but allowed the district to speak for him. Carson said Foster denied making a comment about the flag being a racist symbol. Lambert said she and her son don't see the Confederate flag as racist.

The American Civil Liberties Union says the right of students to express themselves in public school is protected by law within certain parameters.

Victoria Middleton, executive director of the ACLU of South Carolina, says the U.S. Supreme Court has determined that students can express their opinions orally and in writing, in leaflets and on buttons, armbands or T-shirts. Their right to do so is limited only when it "materially and substantially" disrupts classes or other school activities. Additionally, the court has said that a district or school cannot censor one side of an issue.

Middleton said that while she does not have the full facts in the Orangeburg case, some court cases have said displaying the Confederate flag in a district with a history of racial tension can be considered a racially provocative statement.

Under those circumstances, it could possibly justify the school not including the painting in an art exhibit, she said.

<http://thetandd.com/news/local/education/29159376-9732-11e2-9fb5-0019bb2963f4.html>

Confederate flag flying near I-20 causes mixed feelings in Roscoe

Jenna Rodgers KTXS-TV Abilene, TX March 28, 2013

Driving along Interstate 20, it's hard to miss the large Confederate flag just east of Roscoe. It is on private property west of US 84 where it joins I-20.

Over time, the flag has been viewed as a controversial symbol. Many relate it to negative, racially-fueled events in American history. Others say it's only a symbol of Southern pride. The flagpole was resurrected last August. The flag flying now was put up about a month ago. It is the most recognizable flag from the Civil War, originally used as the battle flag for the Army of Tennessee.

"I can see where people would be offended by it, but I'm not," said one Odessa native passing through the town. "It's just people speaking out for America. Wanting things to go back the way they used to be," said one man from Munday. "I think we're past that now. Well we should be anyways," said a Roscoe resident. "I don't agree with it myself because of the heritage that's behind it," said another man from Roscoe.

While the flag might bring up negative feelings for some, others say it's just a part of United States history. Gaylan Harrison of Coahoma is part of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He said the flag was put up in the Roscoe cotton field to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War.

"This is part of my heritage. Why should I sweep mine under the rug because somebody doesn't like it?" Harrison said. He said he's especially connected to the flag, as many of his ancestors fought in the Civil War. "I have a lot of affection for that flag. I know what those men went through. I know what they did. I know what they sacrificed," Harrison said.

Harrison said he is tired of his organization being associated with groups he said have misused the flag. "We're not any part of any of those organizations. The clan, the skinheads. That's not us. This was the flag of the soldiers," Harrison said. "It was for those men who went into battle so they could tell where their troops were."

As a former teacher, Harrison said he hopes it will spark conversations and encourage people to learn more about our country. "I wish that everyone would do a little studying before they make decisions about whether things are good or bad," Harrison said.

That particular flag has been flying for 30 days, but the group switches them out to various other flags that represent the South.

<http://www.ktxs.com/news/Confederate-flag-flying-near-I-20-causes-mixed-feelings-in-Roscoe/-/14769632/19510082/-/oniadkz/-/index.html>

Confederate Flag Inside Old North Carolina Capitol Building Sparks Concern

Michael Biesecker [huffington post](#) new york city, ny March 29, 2013

RALEIGH, N.C. — A Confederate battle flag hung inside the old North Carolina State Capitol last week to mark the sesquicentennial of the Civil War is being taken down after civil rights leaders raised concerns.

The decision was announced Friday evening, hours after the *Associated Press* published a story about the flag, which officials said was part of an historical display intended to replicate how the antebellum building appeared in 1863. The flag had been planned to hang in the House chamber until April 2015, the 150th anniversary of the arrival of federal troops in Raleigh.

"This is a temporary exhibit in an historic site, but I've learned the governor's administration is going to use the old House chamber as working space," Cultural Resources Secretary Susan Kluttz said Friday night. "Given that information, this display will end this weekend rather than April of 2015."

Kim Genardo, the spokeswoman for Gov. Pat McCrory, said the exhibit that includes the Confederate battle flag will be relocated, possibly across the street to the N.C. Museum of History.

The decision was a quick about-face for the McCrory administration, which initially defended the display. Many people see the flag as a potent reminder of racial discrimination and bigotry.

State Historic Sites Director Keith Hardison had said Thursday the flag should be viewed in what he called the proper historical context. "Our goal is not to create issues," said Hardison, a Civil War re-enactor and history buff. "Our goal is to help people understand issues of the past. ... If you refuse to put something that someone might object to or have a concern with in the exhibit, then you are basically censoring history."

North Carolina NAACP president Rev. William Barber was shocked Friday when he was shown a photo of the flag by the *AP*.

"He is right that it has a historical context," Barber said. "But what is that history? The history of racism. The history of lynchings. The history of death. The history of slavery. If you say that shouldn't be offensive, then either you don't know the history, or you are denying the history." Barber couldn't immediately be reached Friday night, after the decision to take down the flag.

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NC Flag (Continued): Sessions of the General Assembly moved to a newer building a half-century ago, but the old Capitol building is still routinely used as a venue for official state government events. McCrory's office is on the first floor, as are the offices of his chief of staff and communications staff.

The Republican governor was in the House chamber where the Confederate flag hangs as recently as Thursday, when he presided over the swearing-in ceremony of his new Highway Patrol commander.

The presentation of the Confederate battle flag at state government buildings has long been an issue of debate throughout the South. For more than a decade, the NAACP has urged its members to boycott South Carolina because of that state's display of the flag on the State House grounds.

Prior to taking his current job in North Carolina in 2006, Hardison worked as director at the Mississippi home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, which is operated as a museum and library owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The group has led the fight in the South for the proud display of the Confederate flag, which it contends is a symbol of heritage, not hate.

Hardison said the battle flag was displayed with other flags described in the diary of a North Carolina woman who visited the Capitol in 1863. A large U.S. flag displayed in the Senate chamber is reminiscent of a trophy of war captured from Union troops at the Battle of Plymouth.

"I thought, wouldn't it be wonderful to recreate this?" Hardison said. "I think we were all thinking along the same vein. ... The Capitol is both a working seat of government, in that the governor and his staff has his office there. But it is also a museum."

Hardison pointed out that the national flag used by the Confederate government, with its circle of white stars and red and white stripes, is still flown over the State Capitol dome each year on Confederate Memorial Day. The more familiar blood-red battle flag, featuring a blue "X" studded with white stars, was used by the rebel military.

David Goldfield, a history professor at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and author of the book "*Still Fighting the Civil War*," said the battle flag can hold starkly different meanings depending on a person's social perspective.

"The history of the Confederate battle flag, how it was designed and formulated, how it has been used through the years, clearly states that it is a flag of white supremacy," Goldfield said. "I know current Sons of Confederate Veterans would dispute that, saying 'Hey, I'm not a racist.' But the fact remains that the battle flag was used by a country that had as its foundation the protection and extension of human bondage."

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/29/confederate-flag-north-carolina_n_2979730.html?cid=maing-grid7%7Cmaing6%7Cd11%7Csec3_lnk1%26pLid%3D291160&utm_hp_ref=fb&src=sp&comm_ref=false

Petition: Stop Censoring History and bring back the Confederate Battle Flag and Exhibit to the Capitol.
<http://www.thepetitionsite.com/565/033/069/stop-censoring-history-and-bring-back-the-confederat-battle-flag-and-exhibit-to-the-capitol/>

Confederate remembrance group bypasses Memphis

Loss Of Confederate Convention Costs Memphis \$900,000

Staff Reports *Associated Press* via *Chattanooga Times-Free Press* Chattanooga, TN April 2, 2013

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A group that preserves the history and legacy of the Confederacy is skipping Memphis in scheduling its 2016 convention after city parks were renamed.

According to *The Commercial Appeal*, the Sons of Confederate Veterans chose the Dallas suburb of Richardson, Texas, for its convention, partly because of the park renaming issue.

The Memphis City Council changed the names of three parks which were formerly Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park.

Lee Millar, a Memphis spokesman for the sons group, said he met with officials of the international group's planning committee and said the decision was because of what he termed "the misguided attempt to erase Civil War history."

<http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/2013/apr/02/confederate-remembrance-group-bypasses-memphis/>

Related Article: <http://wreg.com/2013/04/02/loss-of-confederate-convention-costs-memphis-900000/>

Ole Miss changes homecoming king title

Staff reports Yahoo News April 5, 2013

<http://news.yahoo.com/video/ole-miss-changes-homecoming-king-213215643.html>

Confederate battle flag of Bloody 6th regiment restored

Renee Elder *The News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC) via *The Stars and Stripes* (Washington, DC) April 7, 2013

RALEIGH — A Confederate battle flag lost in the final months of the Civil War was handed over again Saturday — this time back into the collection of the N.C. Museum of History following a \$6,500 restoration.

The flag was carried by the 6th Regiment of North Carolina at the Battle of Sailor's Creek in Virginia when it was captured by a Union soldier on April 6, 1865. Forty years later, the federal government returned the flag to North Carolina, but it remained hidden in storage because the torn and dirty fabric was not suitable for display, said Jackson Marshall, assistant director of programming at the history museum.

"It's been 100 years since the public has seen this flag," Marshall said. "Now it's cleaned and conserved in a way that will protect it for another 40 or 50 years."

The museum is short on funds for restoring historic artifacts and must depend on private groups such as the Cedar Fork Rifles Preservation Society, which raised money to restore the 6th Regiment flag, he added. The museum has about 125 battle flags but only about 30 have been cleaned and preserved so they can be made available for display.

More than 100 people from across the state came to the dedication Saturday to see the flag and share stories about the N.C. 6th Regiment, which formed in Charlotte in May 1861 and fought its first major battle two months later in Manassas, Va., also known as the First Battle of Bull Run. "It was the only North Carolina battalion at that first great battle of the war," said Rick Walton, a Civil War historian and member the Cedar Fork Rifles Preservation Society.

Known as "the bloody 6th," the regiment fought constantly during the war and at many famous battle sites in throughout Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina: Yorktown, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, New Bern, Plymouth, Petersburg and others. Starting out with 1,000 members, the ranks were diminished by injuries and deaths after years of fighting. Replacements were brought in whenever possible, Marshall said.

Sailor's Creek, about 60 miles southwest of Richmond, was the last battle fought by the 6th Regiment, which carried a practically new flag that had been issued to replace others lost or captured in battle. "We don't know who the 6th's flag-bearer was that day; in fact we know more about who captured it," Walton said.

Joseph Kimball, of Littleton, N.H., got credit for taking the 6th Regiment battle flag; he was awarded one of the 57 medals handed out by the Union Army for military service on that day.

The Confederate battle flag has 13 five-pointed stars set on an "X" pattern, known as St. Andrew's Cross but also sometimes called a Southern Cross. It is distinct from the Stars and Bars design of the Confederate States of America flag.

This 6th Regiment's battle flag is missing a star, which was cut rather than ripped from the fabric, indicating it was likely taken as a souvenir from the battlefield or after the war, Marshall said. Conservators who prepared the flag for exhibit cleaned and protected the delicate fabric but did not change the flag's overall appearance.

The Confederate Army lost more than 7,700 men at Sailor's Creek. Just 72 hours later, General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. More than just a symbol of a long-ago military conflict, the flag represents family history for many of those who came to see the flag rejoin the museum's collection, Walton added. "What this represents to us is heritage," he said. "It's a visual reminder of our ancestors."

Marshall said North Carolina troops suffered massive losses in the Civil War -- as many as 35,000 men were killed and thousands more severely wounded. "In Gettysburg, almost 25 percent of the total losses were North Carolinians killed or wounded," Marshall said. He said North Carolina's Civil War heritage remains strong largely because of the losses so many families endured.

"I'm astounded at how many people give money to these efforts because they know they have a family connection," he said. "People still remember the suffering and loss and want to keep family memories alive."

<http://www.stripes.com/news/us/confederate-battle-flag-of-bloody-6th-regiment-restored-1.215473>

Morgan's Raid re-enactment, events planned

Jo Ann Bobby-Gilbert *The Review* East Liverpool, OH April 7, 2013

WELLSVILLE - As with another, more recent, war-time event, Columbiana County had its own day that will "live in infamy," when Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan surrendered just outside West Point, following the northernmost battle of the Civil War. That surrender and the night leading up to it will be commemorated in the county July 27 and 28, and at a meeting this week of the Wellsville Historical Society, some of the upcoming events were discussed.

Over those two days, a host of events is planned, including a tour of the route Morgan and his raiders took to reach the point of surrender on what is today state Route 518 between Gavers and West Point.

Starting at Two Ridge Presbyterian Church in Wintersville, traveling to Bergholz, to West Grove Cemetery, Riley Church and then to the Sharp Farm on state Route 39 where a skirmish took place,

(Continued Next Page)

Morgan (Continued): to Bethesda Presbyterian Church and on to the surrender point, spectators will be able to get a feel for what residents experienced that day as they learned that the general and his troops were coming through the area.



A plaque is posted on a stone to commemorate the location where Gen. John Hunt Morgan surrendered. (Photo by Patti Schaeffer)

It was in June 1863 that Morgan set out with 2,460 cavalymen from Sparta, Tenn. Morgan's Raid culminated 46 days later on July 26 when he and his men were captured eight miles northeast of Salineville near West Point. Residents had reason to fear the on-coming forces after newspaper reporters dubbed it *The Calico Raid* due to Morgan's men foraging stores and homes for personal clothing and goods.

Following his surrender, Morgan and his remaining troops were taken to Wellsville to await transport to the state prison in Columbus. At 3 p.m. on the 28th, author Lester Horwitz, who wrote the Pulitzer-nominated book, "The Longest Raid of the Civil War," will be speaking, followed by a re-enactment of Morgan's stay at the Whitacre House and his presentation of his sword to owner Thomas Whitacre. The sword will also be on display at the museum.

Although no provisions have been made for food concessions at the event, it was noted events at the museum are expected to culminate by 5 p.m., allowing visitors time to partake of local restaurants afterward.

It was reported by Virginia Glenn, who is coordinating events in Bergholz, that copies of a sketch by area artist Dave Barnhouse depicting the Mooretown Civil War monument are being sold for \$50 each, and a second sketch depicting Morgan gifting Whitacre with his saber will also be drawn for sale.

In addition, the book, "*Last Night and Last Day of John Hunt Morgan*," printed in 1913, will be reprinted and sold. This book includes anecdotes and stories by those involved in the raid and surrender and their descendants.

Proceeds from these sales will be shared among the area groups planning events on the 27th and 28th, according to Glenn, who noted her husband posed for the Mooretown sketch. Bookmarks telling the story of Morgan are also being made to give to children.

It is anticipated the state will have available brochures showing the route Morgan took from Cincinnati to the surrender site, and John H. Barnett of the Carroll County Historical Society said he also hopes to make sure people are directed to Wellsville where the general stayed, because it is not listed on the state's brochures.

Directional signs are being erected along the route, and kiosks have been installed at some of the key points, including on state Route 39 near Salineville, explaining Morgan's actions. "There will be an enormous amount of interest in this because the state is promoting it," Barnett said, adding that thousands of people came to see a mock battle during the 100th commemoration in 1963.

Lisbon is also planning events in conjunction with the event, according to promoters, who said preliminary plans include a breakfast, ringing of church bells, gathering of the town folk and re-creating events of that fateful day.

Although Barnett said he spoke with someone in Salineville who said the town is not planning anything, Mayor Mary Smith said later she had not been advised of this conversation but would like to see the town which figured prominently in Morgan's last raid participate and will be contacting Barnett.

Chairman of the Wellsville event is Matthew Watson of the Wellsville Historical Society.

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.



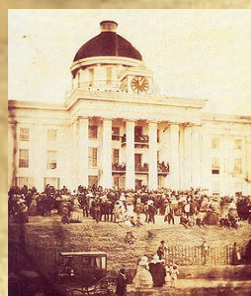
Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

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

We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence."
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

Photo of Capt. Eddins courtesy of Rosemary Isbell Holdrede great granddaughter of Capt. Eddins. e,

