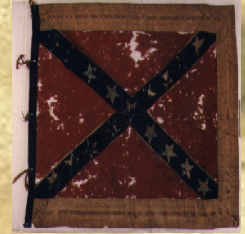


# General Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262 Tuscaloosa, Alabama



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



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

Commander :

David Allen

1st Lieutenant Cdr:

John Harris

2nd Lieutenant Cdr &

Adjutant :

Frank Delbridge

Color Sergeant :

Clyde Biggs

Chaplain :

Dr. Wiley Hales

Newsletter:

James Simms

[jsimms@comcast.net](mailto:jsimms@comcast.net)

Website: Brad Smith

[tidepridebrad@gmail.com](mailto:tidepridebrad@gmail.com)

## From The Adjutant

Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, February 9, 2012; resuming our monthly meetings.

This month's program will be Compatriot Clyde Biggs report and review of Bill O'Reilly's latest book, "Killing Lincoln".

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## Upcoming Events 2012



- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <b>9</b> February - Camp Meeting                            | <b>10</b> May - Camp Meeting      |
| <b>8</b> March - Camp Meeting                               | <b>14</b> June - Camp Meeting     |
| <b>7</b> April - JCC Sanders Lecture                        | <b>12</b> July - Camp Meeting     |
| <b>12</b> April - Camp Meeting                              |                                   |
| <b>22-26</b> April 2012 (TBD) -<br>Confederate Memorial Day | <b>August - Summer Stand-down</b> |

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

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

### **General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### **How to buy:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



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

Pictured is Morgan Strain wearing the new shirt. The front of the shirt has an Alabama state flag on it with Alabama Division above the flag. Please contact Northeast Brigade Commander Tom Strain at [tom@ssnurseries.com](mailto: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

### Skirmish at Trion

On 31 March 1865, Union Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton's Cavalry of some 1500 troops entered Tuscaloosa County with orders to destroy the State University (military school) and anything else of value to the rebel cause. Near Bucksville they destroyed Saunders Iron Works and William's Tannery (now Tannehill State Park). Learning that Confederate cavalry units under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and Brig. Gen. W.H. (Red) Jackson were traveling near Trion, some 10-miles distant, Croxton's Brigade rode to intercept. The Union forces camped that night on the farm of Squire John White, and were attacked by Jackson's Cavalry Division as they broke camp at daybreak, 1 April. The skirmish, the first in Tuscaloosa County, occurred about a half-mile south of present-day Vance.

Union losses were heavy in the running fight: some 30 killed or wounded, another 30 captured, and 150 horses lost. Croxton was forced away from his original line of march, retreating to the northeast before turning west towards the Black Warrior River some 40 miles above Tuscaloosa. Crossing to the west bank at Johnson's Ferry or Black Rock Shoals (near old Lock 17 area), the Union raiders resumed their advance on Northport and Tuscaloosa on 3 April. Jackson's Confederate forces suffered several casualties in the skirmish. One soldier from Tennessee, who died several days later in the Squire John White home, was buried nearby by Trion-area citizens.

### Website Report For January 2011

There is no information available at the time

### Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

| <u>Event Date</u>        | <u>Event Name</u>             | <u>Location</u> | <u>Event Website</u>   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| February 24 - 26, 2012   | Battle of Sipsey              | Fayette, AL     |  |
| March 2 - 4, 2012        | 150th Battle at Fort Donelson | Erin, TN        | <a href="http://fortdonelson.org/">http://<br/>fortdonelson.org/</a> |
| March 9 - 11, 2012       | Battle of Cuba Station        | Gainesville, AL |  |
| March 23 - 25, 2012      | Siege at Bridgeport           | Bridgeport, AL  |  |
| March 30 - April 1, 2012 | AOT 150th Battle of Shiloh    | Counce, TN      | <a href="http://shiloh150th.com">http://<br/>shiloh150th.com</a>     |
| April 26 - 29, 2012      | Battle of Selma               | Selma, AL       |  |
| May 25 - 27, 2012        | Battle for Ironworks          | Tannehill, AL   |  |

### TENATIVE 2012 5TH REGT. BAND EVENT CALENDAR...

|                            |                         |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| GAINESVILLE REENACT/DANCE. | SAT., MAR.17            | GAINESVILLE,AL                                 |
| BRIDGEPORT REENACT/DANCE.  | SAT/SUN.....MAR,24/25   | BRIDGEPORT,AL.<br>(CONFIRMED) 150TH<br>ANNIV.) |
| SHILOH REENACT/DANCE       | SAT/SUN....MAR.31/APR 1 | BRIDGEPORT,AL.<br>(CONFIRMED) 150TH ANNIV.)    |

**(Continued Next Page)**

**5th Alabama Band Schedule (Continued):**

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

**NOTE:** THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

**News of the Rodes Camp****Special Offer From Ancestry.com**

Compatriots;

Here is a special offer from Ancestry.com that generates money for the SCV. This source of records is an asset for every camp to have access to in order to help potential members with their genealogy.

We are pleased to announce a special opportunity to SCV members. The SCV would like to introduce you to [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), a great online resource for researching your family tree. Ancestry.com currently offers access to numerous genealogy records.

SCV members can now get membership to Ancestry.com by going to [SCV.org](http://www.scv.org) and scroll down to the Ancestry.com link or go to <http://www.dpbolvw.net/click-5451196-10467607>. In addition, for every purchase of a Ancestry.com membership the SCV will earn a commission.

Deo Vindice!  
Charles Kelly Barrow  
Lt.Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
[1800mysouth.com](http://1800mysouth.com) [www.barrowscv.net](http://www.barrowscv.net)

**S.D. Lee Institute February 3 and 4 – Savannah, GA****THE COSTS OF LINCOLN'S WAR**

The Stephen D. Lee Institute has named the Francis S. Bartow Camp #93 of Savannah to host the Friday Meet the Speakers Reception. Speaking that evening will be prominent Georgia historian David A. Dickey. Mr. Dickey's topic will be "The Devil Comes to Georgia: William Tecumsah Sherman".

The Institute would also like to remind all attendees that the reduced hotel rate will not last much longer so please get your registrations and reservations taken care of.

**SPEAKERS FOR SATURDAY**

Jonathan White - "Calculating the Value of the Union: Physical costs of the War to Prevent Southern Independence.

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### News of the Rodes Camp (Continued):

Ronald Kennedy "Liberty: The Price of Federal Supremacy"

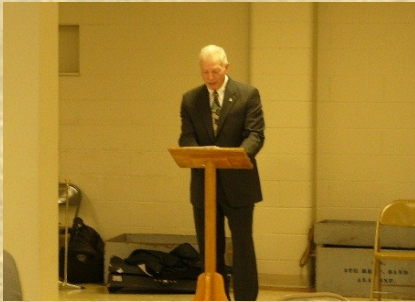
David Aiken "Lincoln's Blood Money and the financial impact of the war"

Donald Livingston "How Lincoln's War derailed Constitutional Liberty"

Douglas Bostick "Colored Troops for Work": The Union Army's Assessment and Use of Black Troops

Michael Scruggs "Advent of the Federal financial system"

### Lee-Jackson Dinner 2012



Rodes Camp  
Commander David  
Allen at the beginning  
of the Lee-Jackson  
dinner



Northwest Central  
Brigade Commander  
Carl Jones gives the  
keynote address



NW Brigade  
Commander Jones  
with his gift of  
appreciation; a  
saber letter opener



The 5th Alabama  
Band provided  
quality  
entertainment  
for the dinner

### Alabama Personalities During the WBTS

**Walker, Richard Wilde (1823-1874)** — of Alabama. Born in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., February 16, 1823. Son of John Williams Walker; brother of Leroy Pope Walker. Member of Alabama state legislature, 1851, 1855; associate justice of Alabama state supreme court, 1859; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62; Senator from Alabama in the Confederate Congress, 1864-65. Died in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., June 16, 1874 (age 51 years, 120 days). Interment at Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Ala.

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**Francis Strother Lyon (1800-1882)** — also known as **Francis S. Lyon** — of Demopolis, Marengo County, Ala. Born near Danbury, Stokes County, N.C., February 25, 1800. Democrat. Member of Alabama state senate, 1833-34, 1876; U.S. Representative from Alabama 5th District, 1835-39; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Alabama, 1860; member of Alabama state house of representatives, 1861; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 5th District, 1862-65; delegate to Alabama state constitutional convention, 1875. Died in Demopolis, Marengo County, Ala., December 31, 1882 (age 82 years, 309 days). Interment a private or family graveyard, Marengo County, Ala.

## Alabama Born Confederate Generals

### BG James Deshler

James Deshler was born February 18, 1833 in Tuscumbia to David Deshler and Eleanor Taylor. Deshler went to West Point and graduated in 1854.

His first military experience was when he was assigned to California after graduation. He was then transferred and promoted to First Lieutenant in 1858 and joined a regiment to fight in the Utah War Expeditions. After the expedition Deshler was assigned to Fort Wise, where he remained until 1861. In 1861 Deshler resigned his post and joined the Confederate States Army.

Deshler enlisted as a captain in the artillery. In September 1861 he was an assistant to Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson during the Battle of Cheat Mountain. Deshler was wounded at the Battle of Allegheny Mountain when he was shot through the thighs. After his recovery from his wounds he was promoted to Colonel and assigned to the staff of Maj. Gen. Theophilus Holmes.

In 1862 he was given his first command, which consisted of four regiments of Texas infantry and cavalry, the Tenth Texas Infantry Regiment, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry regiments. On January 11, 1863, Deshler was captured when the Confederates surrendered at the Battle Fort Hindman. After being exchanged he was promoted to brigadier general on July 28, 1863.

On the second day of the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, while inspecting his brigade before an attack, Deshler was killed instantly by a Union artillery shell when it exploded in front of him, tearing his heart from his body. After the fighting ended, a family friend buried Deshler's body on the battlefield. Later the friend brought Deshler's father to the gravesite. They disinterred Deshler and subsequently reburied him in Oakwood Cemetery in his hometown of Tuscumbia, AL.

Deshler's father founded the Deshler Female Institute in memory of his son. To further honor General Deshler, Tuscumbia's Deshler High School was named for him.

## Camps and Hospitals Located In Alabama During the WBTS

**CAMP CHALMERS** (Warrington, FL): occupied 1861-62

**CAMP CHEATHAM** (Cedar Hill, AL): Named for Benjamin Franklin Cheatham, who was in 1861 appointed brigadier general in the Provisional Army, Independent State of Tennessee, and its first camp commander, the training camp established in this area in June, 1861 was used by numerous Confederate units, including the 3rd TN Infantry (John C. Brown), 11th TN Infantry (Rains), and 42nd TN Infantry (Quarles). Other units, organized elsewhere, trained here; among them were Woodard's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry. On U.S. 41, Robertson County, at crossroads leading into Cedar Hill.

**CAMP CUBA STATION** (near present-day Cuba, AL): about one mile west of town. Cuba was a parole point at war's end, because of its close proximity to Meridian (HQ). Thousands of Confederate soldiers, especially artillerymen, were camped, surrendered and paroled at Cuba Station.

**CAMP CUMMINGS** (near Mobile, AL): 4 mi west of the city. 38<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry volunteers, 46th TENNESSEE INFANTRY REGIMENT, 55th (Brown's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry CSA, 57th Alabama Regiment.

**CAMP CURRY** (Talladega, AL): near Talladega, AL (30th Inf) [the Curry home, just outside of Talladega, where a Confederate soldier was shot by one of the Curry boys. No trial was held. They had a tent camp there and marched in the yard || James Foshee, Talladega. Named after Jabez L. M. Curry. Located at Curry's Station, between Oxford, Calhoun Co. and Talladega Co.

**CAMP DAVIS** (near Warrington, FL): occupied, 1861-62.

**(Continued Next Page)**

## **Alabama Camps and Hospitals (Continued):**

**Formerly the City Hospital. Concert Hall Hospital** (Montgomery): Located on the corner of Market [Dexter Avenue] and Perry Streets.

**Demopolis:** A Wayside Hospital, located opposite the depot on Franklin Street.

**Engineer Hospital (Mobile):** Available records are in National Archives Record Group 109, "Register of patients", 13 Jan 64-25 April 65 (chap. III, vol. 20), including slaves and Federal negro prisoners.

### **Florence**

Established in a former factory building on Court Street. A second building was located on the corner of Seminary Street and old Jackson Highway. When Federal troops occupied the north side of the Tennessee River, the hospitals were moved to the south side in Colbert County (South Florence).

## **Alabama Civil War Units**

### **First Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, in November 1861. Ordered to Tennessee soon after, the regiment was engaged at the battle of Shiloh with light loss. It fought at Boonville, suffering severely, and at Blackland with few casualties. The regiment moved into Kentucky with the army, as part of Wheeler's command; was engaged at Perryville, and skirmished for several weeks subsequently. When the army reached middle Tennessee, the first was occupied in a series of skirmishes, and lost considerably at Murfreesboro. It guarded the flanks and front of the army, and protected the rear on the retreat to Tullahoma and Chattanooga, losing severely at Duck River.

The regiment fought at Chickamauga with light loss, and moved into east Tennessee with Longstreet, fighting at Clinton, Knoxville, Mossy Creek, &c., with some loss in each. It was part of the force on the Sequatchee raid, fought at Dandridge, and operated on and harassed the enemy's front and flank during the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. The First was in the brilliant fight at Decatur, with severe loss, and took part in the capture of Gen. Stoneman's column. Moving to the Tennessee, the regiment faced about and pursued Sherman.

It was in the fight at Waynesboro, and lost a number at Fiddler's Pond. In the attack on Kilpatrick, and the collisions at Averysboro and Bentonville, the First participated. Near Raleigh, a few days before the surrender, the regiment drove the enemy. It surrendered as part of Hogan's brigade, Allen's division at Salisbury, N. C., about 150 strong.

### **First Confederate Regiment**

This was one of Gen. Wheeler's best cavalry regiments, and there was a company, perhaps two, of Alabamians in it from the northwest quarter of the State. The regiment served throughout the war, and on many battle-fields. None of the field officers were Alabamians.

### **First Confederate Battalion**

There were three Alabama companies in this battalion, made up mainly of recruits from the Second Alabama (as its time was expiring), in the spring of 1862. There were three other companies, one each from Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee. The battalion fought at Corinth with small loss; and in Tilghman's brigade, Loring's division, was at Baker's Creek with few casualties. Part of the battalion was captured at Vicksburg, the other portion fought at Jackson. Ordered to Virginia in the winter of 1863-64, the battalion was placed in Davis' brigade, Heth's division.

**(Continued Next Page)**



**Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):** It was engaged at the Wilderness, the second Cold Harbor, and in the trenches of Petersburg, losing severely, especially at the attempt to drive the enemy from the Weldon Railroad. At Hatcher's Run (April 2, 1865), the battalion was captured, with the entire brigade; but it was greatly reduced in numbers.

### **First Alabama Battalion of Artillery**

This command was recruited at Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, and Eufaula, as part of the "Army of Alabama," and was organized about the first of 1861, at Fort Morgan. In the spring the command was transferred to the Confederate government as "regulars." Stationed at Fort Morgan and its dependencies, the battalion attained a high degree of discipline, in so much that the federal Gen. Granger pronounced it the most perfect body of either army.

Detachments of it manned the heavy artillery at Forts Gaines and Powell, and rendered effective service. During the terrific bombardment of Fort Morgan, the battalion, "moved by no weak fears," handled the guns till they were all knocked out of position, losing 150 killed and wounded of about 500 engaged. The men were taken to Elmira, N. Y., where fully half died of smallpox; and the officers to Fort Warren.

### **"Andrews"-Lees" Battery**

This company was organized at Norfolk, Va., January 1862, and the men were from Montgomery. The majority of the men had served a year as a company in the Third Alabama Infantry. Some months later, the battery was sent to North Carolina, and was on garrison duty on the coast. It assisted in the capture of Plymouth with small loss, and blew up Fort Branch when the Confederate line at Petersburg was broken, and tried to join Gen. Johnston. The battery disbanded at Ridgeway, N. C., April 1865.

### **Second Alabama Infantry Regiment**

The Second was composed of companies which flocked to the seaboard at the first call of the State, and enlisted for a year. They organized at Fort Morgan in April 1861, and remained in garrison there till March 1862, manning heavy artillery. Ordered to Tennessee, the term of service expired at Fort Pillow, and it was disbanded. Two or three companies almost intact joined other organizations; but the mass distributed themselves among new regiments, and infused a leaven of discipline into their ranks.

### **Second Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, May 1, 1862. Proceeding to west Florida, it operated there about ten months, and was engaged in several skirmishes. Ordered to north Mississippi, and placed under Gen. Ruggles, the regiment lost 8 men in a skirmish at Mud creek. It was then placed in Ferguson's brigade, and operated in the Tennessee valley, taking part in numerous skirmishes. The Second fought Grierson at Okalona, with a loss of about 70 men killed and wounded, then harassed Sherman on his march to and from Mississippi.

Joining Gen. Wheeler, the Second performed arduous duty on the flank of the army in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and lost a number of men in the battle of July 22 at Atlanta. Having accompanied Hood to Rome, the Second then fell on Sherman's rear, and skirmished almost daily with some loss. The regiment tracked Sherman to Greensboro, N. C., then escorted President Davis to Georgia. At Forsyth, in that State, the regiment laid down its arms, 450 strong.

### **Bellamy's Battery**

This command was the other half of Waddell's battery, and was organized at Columbus, Ga., November 1863. Sent to Dalton, the battery participated in the almost incessant battle back to Atlanta, but its loss was not severe. Ordered to Columbus, the battery fought Wilson at Girard, and the men were dispersed or captured, and the guns abandoned.

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

**Feb. 4, 1861:** Montgomery becomes provisional capital of the Confederate States of America (CSA).

**Feb. 8, 1861:** Provisional Constitution of the CSA is adopted.

**Feb. 8, 1862:** Federal gunboat flotilla on Tennessee River reaches Florence (first invasion by Federal troops in Alabama, 200 miles behind CSA lines).

**Feb. 18, 1861:** Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as provisional President of CSA on portico of state capitol building.

### This Month in the War Between the States

**February 1, 1861:** Texas secedes from the Union.

**February 1, 1865:** William T. Sherman's troops cross into South Carolina.

**February 2, 1861:** Confederate States of America formed at Montgomery, Alabama.

**February 2, 1865:** Battle of Sand Creek.

**February 3, 1865:** President Lincoln meets with Confederate Vice-President Alexander Stephens to discuss peace terms. After less than five hours, the conference ended and the delegation left with no concessions. The war continued for more than two months. Only Lee's Army at Petersburg and Johnston's forces in North Carolina remain to fight for the South against Northern forces now numbering 280,000 men.

**February 4, 1861:** Delegates from seceded states meet in Montgomery, Alabama to establish the Confederate government.

**February 5, 1865:** Battle of Dabney's Mill (Hatcher's Run). Union and Confederate forces around Petersburg, Virginia began a battle that produced 3,000 casualties, but ended with no advantage for either side.

**February 6, 1862:** Victory for General Ulysses S. Grant in Tennessee, capturing Fort Henry, and ten days later Fort Donelson. Grant earns the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant.

**February 6, 1865:** John C. Breckinridge named Confederate Secretary of War. Confederate General John Pegram was killed at the Battle of Dabney's Mill

**February 8, 1861:** The convention of seceded states adopts a provisional constitution.

**February 9, 1861:** Jefferson Davis elected provisional President of the Confederate States of America with Alexander Stephens as provisional Vice President.

**February 11, 1862:** Battle of Fort Donelson.

**February 12, 1861:** Provisional Confederate Congress establishes Peace Commission to prevent war with the United States.

**February 15, 1862:** Ulysses S. Grant obtains the unconditional surrender of Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson in Tennessee.

**February 16, 1861:** Provisional Confederate President Jefferson Davis arrives in Montgomery, Alabama.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**February in the WBTS (Continued):**

**February 16, 1861:** Texas state troops seized the U.S. Arsenal at San Antonio.

**February 17, 1864:** Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley sinks USS Housatonic outside Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

**February 17, 1865:** Columbia, South Carolina, falls to Sherman's troops; most of the city is burned.

**February 18, 1861:** Jefferson Davis inaugurated as provisional President of the Confederate States of America.

**February 19, 1861:** Louisiana State troops seize the U.S. paymaster's office in New Orleans.

**February 22, 1862:** Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President of the Confederate States of America.

**February 22, 1865:** Joseph E. Johnston placed in command of Confederate forces opposing Sherman's march through the Carolinas.

**Confederate Generals Birthdays for February**

Brig. General Barnard Elliott Bee - 8 Feb. 1824 - Charleston, S.C.

Brig. General Robert Hall Chilton - 25 Feb. 1815 - Loudoun Co., Va.

**Brig. General James Deshler - 18 Feb. 1833 - Tuscumbia, Ala.**

Brig. General Matthew Duncan Ector - 28 Feb. 1822 - Putman Co., Ga.

Brig. General Clement Anselm Evans - 25 Feb. 1833 - Stewart Co., Ga.

Brig. General Nathan George Evans - 3 Feb. 1824 - Marion, S.C.

Brig. General Johnson Hagood - 21 Feb. 1829 - Barnwell Co., S.C.

Brig. General John Daniel Imboden - 16 Feb. 1823 - Staunton, Va.

Brig. General Alfred Iverson Jr. - 14 Feb. 1829 - Clinton, Ga.

Brig. General John King Jackson - 8 Feb. 1828 - Augusta, Ga.

Brig. General William Lowther "Mudwall" Jackson - 3 Feb. 1825 - Clarksburg, Va.

Brig. General Adam Rankin Johnson - 8 Feb. 1834 - Henderson, Ky.

Brig. General Walter Payne Lane - 18 Feb. 1817 - County Cork, Ireland

Brig. General Nathan George Evans - 3 Feb. 1824 - Marion, S.C.

Brig. General Johnson Hagood - 21 Feb. 1829 - Barnwell Co., S.C.

Brig. General John Daniel Imboden - 16 Feb. 1823 - Staunton, Va.

Brig. General Alfred Iverson Jr. - 14 Feb. 1829 - Clinton, Ga.

Brig. General John King Jackson - 8 Feb. 1828 - Augusta, Ga.

Brig. General William Lowther "Mudwall" Jackson - 3 Feb. 1825 - Clarksburg, Va.

Brig. General Adam Rankin Johnson - 8 Feb. 1834 - Henderson, Ky.

Brig. General Walter Payne Lane - 18 Feb. 1817 - County Cork, Ireland

Brig. General Hylan Benton Lyon - 22 Feb. 1836 - Caldwell, Ky.

Brig. General James Green Martin - 14 Feb. 1819 - Elizabeth City, N.C.

Brig. General John Creed Moore - 28 Feb. 1824 - Redbridge, Hawkins Co., Tenn.

Brig. General Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander Mouton - 18 Feb. 1829 - Opelousas, La.

Brig. General Abner Monroe Perrin - 2 Feb. 1827 - Edgefield Dist., S.C.

Brig. General William Read Scurry - 10 Feb. 1821 - Gallatin, Tenn.

Brig. General Thomas Benton Smith - 24 Feb. 1838 - Mechanicsville, Tenn.

Brig. General Gilbert Moxley Sorrell - 23 Feb. 1838 - Savannah, Ga.

Brig. General James Barbour Terrill - 20 Feb. 1838 - Bath Co., Va.

Brig. General John Crawford Vaughn - 24 Feb. 1824 - Roane Co., Tenn.

**Brig. General Leroy Pope Walker - 7 Feb. 1817 - Huntsville, Ala.**

Brig. General John Henry Winder - 21 Feb. 1800 - Somerset Co., Md.

## Significant Events Leading Up to the WBTS: 1850

- U.S. slave population in the 1850 United States Census: 3,204,313.
- March 11: U.S. Senator William H. Seward of New York delivers his "Higher Law" address. He states that a compromise on slavery is wrong because under a higher law than the Constitution, the law of God, all men are free and equal.
- April 17: U.S. Senator Henry S. Foote of Mississippi pulls a pistol on an anti-slavery Senator on the floor of the U.S. Senate.
- President Taylor dies on July 9 and is succeeded by Vice President Millard Fillmore.. Although he is a New Yorker, Fillmore is more inclined to compromise with or even support Southern interests.
- Henry Clay proposes the Compromise of 1850 to handle California's petition for admission to the union as a free state and Texas's demand for land in New Mexico.  
Clay proposes (1) admission of California, (2) prohibition of Texas expansion into New Mexico, (3) compensation of \$10 million to Texas to finance its public debt, (4) permission to citizens of NM & UT to vote on whether slavery would be allowed in their territories (popular sovereignty), (5) a ban of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; slavery would still be allowed in the district and (6) a stronger fugitive slave law with more vigorous enforcement.
- The Nashville Convention of nine Southern states discusses states' rights and slavery in June; in November, the convention talks about secession but adjourns due to the passage of the laws that constitute the—Compromise of 1850. Utah is organized as a territory and adopts a slave code. Only 29 slaves are found in the territory in 1860.
- In October, a Boston "vigilance committee" frees two fugitive slaves, from jail and return to Georgia.



### Save the Slaughter Pen at Perryville

New Opportunity to Save 121 Important Battlefield Acres

*"I assure you Sir, that the slaughter of that Indiana Regiment was the greatest I had ever seen in the war." - Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk*

In 2011 we had the opportunity to save 141 acres around the historic Squire Bottom House on the Perryville Battlefield. Now in 2012 we have the opportunity to build on our recent preservation successes by saving 121 additional acres that includes, according to historian and park manager Kurt Holman, "without a doubt, the most blood-soaked ground on the entire Perryville Battlefield."

One of the two tracts that make up this new opportunity is the location of the Slaughter Pen region of the battlefield. Here late on October 8, 1862, a terrible and bloody struggle raged for the strategic Dixville Crossroads . The 22nd Indiana alone lost 65% of its men in the fighting here. Colonel Squire Keith lay dead on the ground.

And by the end of the intense fighting on this section of the battlefield upwards of 1,000 soldiers from Indiana, Alabama, Ohio and Illinois, were dead, wounded, or captured on the very ground that we are now seeking to save.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**CWT News (Continued):**[History »](#)[Photos »](#)[Satellite Map »](#)[10 Facts About  
Perryville »](#)

I do hope that you will take some time to look at the extensive historical material, photos, battle maps, and other resources that will greatly expand your appreciation of the Battle of Perryville and these new tracts that we, with your help, must save.

Thank you so much for your generosity, and for your dedication to such an important cause. I wish you and yours a prosperous 2012 and I look forward to hearing from you soon. Help Us Save This 121 Acre Tract: [Save Perryville 2011 Campaign »](#)

Til' the battle is won,  
Jim Lighthizer  
President Civil War Trust

### Saving Kentucky's Civil War Battlefields

A few weeks ago, we announced an exciting new campaign to save the bloodiest section of the Perryville Battlefield. And now we are proud to announce a new campaign to save 16.4 acres of the Mill Springs battlefield -- the very heart of this early 1862 battlefield where the Union army earned its first battlefield victory.

[See Map](#)[See Photos](#)[History](#)

We need your help to save this battlefield land. Please consider making a donation to help add these important Kentucky tracts to the "saved forever" column.

Thank you so much for your generosity, and for your dedication to such an important cause. I wish you and yours a prosperous 2012 and I look forward to hearing from you soon. Yours, 'til the battle is won,

Jim Lighthizer  
President  
Civil War Trust

Dear Civil War Preservationist,  
2011 proved to be a remarkable year for the Civil War Trust. With your help, we saved 2,042 acres of endangered battlefield land spanning 39 different transactions at 25 different battlefields in 12 different states! With all of these important campaigns, our total saved acreage now tops 32,000.

Despite all of our many 2011 successes, we are determined not to rest on our laurels. Already, in the first month of 2012, we have announced two battlefield preservation campaigns in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. And I can tell you that these tracts at Perryville and Mill Springs are the real deal -- land that Northerners and Southerners fought over to determine the course of the Civil War. I do hope that you will continue to help us reach new heights in saving our American Civil War battlefields, starting with these two new transactions.

Jim Lighthizer,  
*Civil War Trust President*

**'LITERALLY COVERED WITH THE DEAD AND DYING':** Learn more about the remarkable and bloody history of the tract of land that we are now working to save at the

**CEDAR CREEK CAMPAIGN KICK-OFF:** On February 9, join Jim Lighthizer, Kathleen Kilpatrick, and Dr. Gary Gallagher at Belle Grove Plantation to kick-off a \$1.3 million fundraising campaign to save 77 acres at Cedar Creek. [Learn More »](#)

**(Continued Next Page)**

## **CWT News (Continued):**

**NEW BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE PAGE:** Check out our new and expanded Battle of Perryville page. Maps, photos, history articles, facts, recommended books, and travel resources are all at your fingertips. [See the Page »](#)

**10 FACTS ABOUT THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS:** Expand your knowledge of the Battle of Mill Springs -- the Union army's first battlefield victory of the American Civil War. [Learn More »](#)

**A CIVIL WAR NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION:** With the second year of the American Civil War Sesquicentennial in full swing, why not make a commitment to expand your knowledge of the war? Check out our list of battles, topics, and recommended books. [Learn More »](#)

**VIDEO: BALL'S BLUFF WITH ROGER MUDD:** Check out this new video from our friends at the Northern Virginia Regional Parks Authority. This new Battle of Ball's Bluff video features Civil War Trust Color Bearer Roger Mudd. [Watch the Video »](#)

**BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE QUIZ:** Who commanded the Union forces at Perryville? This and many other questions will test your knowledge of the Battle of Perryville. [Take the Quiz »](#)

**150TH: BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND:** February 7-8, 2012 will be the 150th anniversary of the Union army's amphibious landings on Roanoke Island. Learn more about Ambrose Burnside's victory in the Outer Banks. [Learn More »](#)

**JANUARY CIVIL WAR BATTLES:** [Mill Springs »](#) [Stones River »](#) [Fort Fisher »](#)

### DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT LINES

Civil War preservation news from around the country.

[Walking the Battlefield...with a phone: CWT's Bull Run Battlefield App](#)

[150 Mill Springs](#)

[Eleventh Corps at Gettysburg](#)

[Story of Civil War Traveling on Wheels](#)

[History Buffs Celebrate Brooklyn-Built Warship's 150th Anniversary](#)

[The Battle of Mill Springs](#)

[Primary Source: Zollicoffer's Proclamation to the People of Southeastern Kentucky](#)



## Letter from the Membership Director

Dear Member,

We have officially begun the countdown to the March 31<sup>st</sup> Grand Opening of the Museum in Appomattox and we hope you can all join us for the festivities. The building is complete and soon the exhibits will be installed. I look forward to sharing details about the content of the exhibits in the next Newsletter, but in the meantime, I'm happy to introduce you to two of the staff positions that have been filled in Appomattox.

**Josie M. Butler** has taken the position of Education Services Manager. Butler has an extensive background in education and training. She is a retired Social Studies teacher with the Appomattox County school system. Prior to being hired by the museum, Butler worked with the National Park Service at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and the Historic Appomattox Railroad Festival Committee. She has also been a Fire Education Specialist with the Henrico County, Virginia Fire Department and was the Advancement Center Coordinator at Appomattox County High School.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**MOC News (Continued):**

**Robert M. Sayre** of Gladstone, Virginia, has taken the position of Visitor Services Manager. Sayre comes to the Museum from Costa Mesa, California, where he was a partner with The Closet, California Couture. Prior to that position he was an Apparel Industry Consultant in Huntington Beach, CA, and Executive Vice President of Apparel with the Forzani Group of Calgary, Canada.

The Grand Opening will begin at 10:00am with a parade that includes re-enactment groups along with Lee and Grant interpreters on horseback. The flags from the 14 states that sent soldiers to the Confederate armies as well as the United States Flag will be raised by the donors who contributed funds for these flags. There will be remarks from our special guest, Dr. James "Bud" Robertson, Jr. followed by the official ribbon cutting at noon.

The celebration will take place throughout the day with history demonstrations, food vendors and a re-enactment of the surrender ceremony at 2:00pm. Please mark your calendar for this special day and I hope to see you all there.

Thank you for making 2011 a stellar year for the Museum of the Confederacy! We have so much to look forward to and we would not be celebrating this huge milestone in the Museum's history if not for our members. Thank you for your generous support and we look forward to celebrating with you in March.

Thank you for being a member.

Sincerely,  
Diane Willard  
Director of Membership and Annual Giving

### Appomattox Photo Update!



The Blue - Gray Alliance  
presents the  
150th Anniversary Reenactment of the Battle of Shiloh

Proudly presented by Cleburne's, First Federal Division and the Battle of Shiloh Association.

We are pleased to have the National SCV as a co host and contributor to this event. The Blue Gray Alliance and the Battle of Shiloh Association have joined together in order to present a historically accurate and fulfilling event for all participants. The battles that will be recreated have been planned according to historical records.

The necessary amenities are being planned for and purchased in order to provide the re-enactor with a "worry free" event.

We appreciate all of you who have considered, are considering and have registered already for this event adjacent to Shiloh National Military Park. Visit the website at [www.shiloh150.org](http://www.shiloh150.org) for more information.

Battle of Shiloh Event Schedule March 29 - April 1, 2012

**Thursday @ 5 p.m. -**

Column will leave for overnight stay on Fallen Timbers Battlefield

**Friday between daylight and noon-**

Fallen Timbers Battle

**Saturday @ sunrise -**

(non spectator battle)

Shiloh Church Battle (2 hours)

**Saturday @ 2 p.m. (Spectator)**

Hornet's Nest/Peach Orchard/Bloody Pond/Ruggles Line

**Sunday @ noon (Spectator)**

White Oak Pond (CS retreat)

**Ed Note: I found the following item on the Alabama Railroads Yahoo Group. It referenced to one of my great passions: trains. I thought this would be of interest to any of the re-enactors in the camp. My only question is the UP doesn't run to Tupelo and must reach an agreement with either the Norfolk Southern or Burlington Northern Santa Fe.**

Division Cavalry Brigade, Inc.

*The Cavalry Brigade for the 1st Federal Division*

Train to Shiloh  
March 29 - April 1, 2012

[http://www.divisioncavalrybrigade.com/event\\_notices/Shiloh2012/ShilohTrain.htm](http://www.divisioncavalrybrigade.com/event_notices/Shiloh2012/ShilohTrain.htm)

Fellow Reenactors:

(Continued Next Page)



**Train to Shiloh (Continued):**

We need your help as a matter of high priority. In conjunction with the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh, March 30th thru April 1, 2012 in McNairy County, Tennessee, Cleburne's Division and First Federal Division have worked with the Union Pacific Railroad to provide a "first of its kind" reenacting/railroad experience. This experience is not likely to ever be repeated! The Union Pacific Railroad, transportation company was chartered in 1862 by Congress to build part of the nation's first transcontinental railroad line. Check out the video clips on this page: [http://www.uprr.com/newsinfo/media\\_kit/steam/excursion\\_adventure/index.shtml](http://www.uprr.com/newsinfo/media_kit/steam/excursion_adventure/index.shtml)

Prior to the Shiloh event, the Union Pacific Railroad will operate a steam powered train (UP 844) from Omaha, Nebraska to Memphis, Tennessee. This 1,000 mile ride will take a couple of days and food will be provided by a caterer. The only cost of this experience for you will be the cost of food and the expense of you getting to Omaha to board the train. Thanks for your help and cooperation.

Joe Grosson on Behalf of the Blue & Grey Alliance and Generals Joe Way and Terry Crowder, Commanders of Cleburne's Division and First Federal Divisions respectively.

This experience is open to period civilian, military federal and military confederate, properly attired, reenactors. You can even have wagons and guns loaded aboard the train but no animals. The train will make stops along the journey to interact with the public and the media. We can have up to 500 reenactors.

We recognize that there are a number of logistical challenges. For example, for Eastern reenactors, dropping off tents, etc. at Shiloh and then driving (one way rental perhaps) to Omaha or flying from Memphis. Unfortunately, at this time, there is no other information to share as we have just begun to plan the details.

What we need to know on an urgent basis is the following:

How many reenactors might be willing to participate in this train ride? We are NOT asking for a commitment, just a sense of the extent of support there is for this train ride. Please take a guess and let me know ASAP so we can continue coordination of the logistics and work with Union Pacific.

· What suggestions might you have to make this experience work for reenactors and the hobby?

## **Five Alabama soldiers' names added to Civil War cemetery in Virginia**

Mary Orndorff The Birmingham News January 4, 2012

WASHINGTON -- The manager of a newly public Civil War cemetery in rural Virginia has added five more Alabamians to the list of those buried there, after descendants came forward with information about their Confederate ancestors.



Rob Orrison, left, and Dane Smith, right, work with a volunteer on the new split rail fence at the cemetery of the Tenth Alabama Regiment at Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park in Bristow, Va. (File photo)

A local Eagle Scout candidate and his volunteers last month cleared an overgrown section of the new Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, where soldiers of the Tenth Alabama Infantry Regiment camped and died in a disease outbreak in late summer 1861.

Following a story in The News last week about the cemetery's rebirth, several ancestors, amateur genealogists and historic preservationists contacted park officials with information.

"Because of all this I've added five names. They have documentation saying (their ancestor) died at Bristoe," said Rob Orrison, site manager with the Historic Preservation Division of the Prince William County Department of Public Works.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Tenth Alabama Cemetery (Continued):** "From our point of view that's pretty exciting. Word of the cemetery has spread among historical groups and preservationists. Orrison said he's received a deluge of emails and phone calls since the story was published, many of them from people in Alabama. "I think we're going to have a lot of visitors up here, probably in the warmer months of spring," he said.

Donations have also come in, including two checks from supporters in Tennessee and Virginia.

The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has taken an interest in helping to raise money for a stone monument, which could be dedicated at the site in September, Orrison said.

Another man told Orrison he visited the site in the early 1980s and photographed worn but readable engraved stone markers, which gave Orrison names to add to his list.

About 90 soldiers from Alabama are believed to be buried on the plot about an hour's drive west of Washington, D.C., near Manassas. But only about half of the names are known, partly through an 1883 letter to a newspaper that listed some of the fallen.

Old gravestone markers, both wooden and stone, disappeared while the property was in private hands during the past century and a half.

Once Prince William County took charge of the 133-acre battlefield property and opened it to the public in 2007, Civil War historians determined the boundary lines of where the Tenth Alabama Regiment buried its own the year before the Battle of Kettle Run in 1862. Eagle Scout candidate Dane Smith, a 16-year-old from nearby Nokesville, organized the December clean-up, during which volunteers found two more stone markers, without engravings, and man-sized depressions in the ground.

The Tenth Alabama Infantry Regiment included companies from Jefferson, Shelby, Calhoun, St. Clair, Calhoun, DeKalb and Talladega counties, according to the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

[http://blog.al.com/sweethome/2012/01/5\\_more\\_alabama\\_names\\_added\\_to.html](http://blog.al.com/sweethome/2012/01/5_more_alabama_names_added_to.html)

## **James Brown, Sr., one of last Real Sons of Confederate Veterans, dies at 99**

Lance Coleman *Knoxville (TN) News Sentinel* January 28, 2012

James Brown Sr., 99, of Tellico Village, one of the last real sons of a Confederate veteran, died Thursday afternoon in a Farragut nursing home, his son, James Brown, said Saturday afternoon.

James Brown Sr.'s father, James H.H. Brown, served in the 8th Georgia Infantry's Company K and fought throughout the Civil War. Mr. Brown would've turned 100 on Valentine's Day. Norman Shaw, founder of the Knoxville Civil War Roundtable, recalled meeting Mr. Brown.

"It is definitely a direct connection to the past when you can say this gentleman's father fought in the Civil War," he said. "We call them real sons and real daughters of Confederate veterans."

James Brown said his grandfather was 71 when his father, James Brown Sr., was born in 1912. "My Dad and I are so lucky to be alive," James Brown recalled.

James H.H. Brown joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War and fought in 19 major battles, including Manassas, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Campbell Station and Fort Sanders.

"He made it to the end at Appomattox with the surrender of Lee and then he walked back home," James Brown said. "He was wounded twice and, back then with the medical situation, he could've had a leg lopped off and bled to death."

James Brown, 90, poses with a portrait of his father at his home in Tellico Village. His Dad served in the Confederate Army in the Civil War. Photo by Paul Efrid.



**(Continued Next Page)**

**10th Alabama Cemetery (Continued):**

James Brown said his father was 11 when James H.H. Brown died. He said his grandfather wasn't bitter with former Union soldiers. "I always remember about my grandfather telling my dad he had nothing against Yankees," James Brown said. "They were good men and he was a good man. It was just something they had to do." Brown Sr. also had a daughter by a second wife. Mr. Brown lived in Tucson, Ariz., for 19 years and was close to his daughter's family, his son said.

Mr. Brown had lung cancer two years ago and had treatment. His son said Mr. Brown's health began to deteriorate quickly in the past few weeks. "At 100, everything starts to wear out. He went very quietly. He went in peace, comfortable without pain," his son said. "He had a ton of friends who came down to see him the last couple days. He was a popular man, a real country gentleman. He enjoyed people and they enjoyed him."

A memorial service is set for 11 a.m. Feb. 14 at Tellico Village Community Church. Click Funeral Home in Lenoir City is in charge of arrangements.

[http://www.knoxnews.com/news/2012/jan/28/james-brown-sr-one-of-last-real-sons-of-veterans/?partner=yahoo\\_feeds](http://www.knoxnews.com/news/2012/jan/28/james-brown-sr-one-of-last-real-sons-of-veterans/?partner=yahoo_feeds)

## The passing of a real son of the South

Gregg Clemmer    *DC Civil War Heritage Examiner*    January 30, 2012

"Lucas L. Meredith, Jr., 87, of Dewitt, Virginia, passed away on January 28, 2012. Born in 1924 to the late Lucas L. and Mary Francis Gregory Meredith, Mr. Meredith was a Navy Veteran of World War II, seeing service in the Pacific. He owned the Flower Mart in Petersburg for more than half a century. Mr. Meredith was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Camp A. P. Hill, #167. A memorial service honoring his life will be held at 11 am, Saturday, February 4, at Rocky Run Methodist Church, Dewitt, Virginia."



The late Lucas Meredith holding an image of his father, Confederate veteran Lucas Meredith  
Credits:  
courtesy Mary Killmon

A typical obituary anyone might read from a sleepy, small Southern town? *Not in the case of this American!*

You see, Mr. Meredith's late father—Lucas L. Meredith, Sr., who passed away in 1927—was also a veteran ... *a Confederate veteran!* Which across the Old South, makes his son...*a real son.*

Mr. Meredith's father--born on March 15, 1842, in DeWitt, Virginia--was sworn into the Confederate Army at Dinwiddie Court House on May 23, 1861. His uncle—his father's older brother, James—took the strongest horse in the family stable and joined the 3rd Virginia Cavalry, serving under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart as a corporal. His dad ended up in the infantry: Private Lucas L. Meredith, Co. C, 3rd Virginia Infantry, Kemper's Brigade, Pickett's Division. Both brothers would survive the war.

<http://www.examiner.com/civil-war-heritage-in-washington-dc/the-passing-of-a-real-son-of-the-south>

## World gets better view of Civil War submarine

*CBS/AP*    January 12, 2012

(CBS/AP) NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C. - The world has a clearer view of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley for the first time in nearly 150 years. Crews at a North Charleston conservation lab on Thursday lifted a more than eight-ton truss that has shrouded the hand-cranked sub for the last dozen years. The operation took about 15 minutes as the truss was slowly lifted and moved laterally over the tank.

(Continued Next Page)

**CSS Hunley (Continued):**

The endeavor allows conservation of the sub to begin. Scientists hope that getting a close look at the entire hull will finally yield clues as to why the Hunley sank in 1864 with its crew of eight.



The H.L. Hunley sits in a conservation tank on Jan. 12, 2012 at a conservation lab in North Charleston, S.C. (AP Photo/Bruce Smith)



The Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley sits in a conservation tank after a steel truss that had surrounded it was removed on Thursday, Jan. 12, 2012 at a nbnconservation lab in North Charleston, S.C. Scientists say removing the truss allows the first clear view of the sub since it sank in 1864 off the South Carolina coast. (AP Photo/Bruce Smith) / AP

The Hunley sent the federal blockade ship Housatonic to the bottom, becoming the first sub in history to sink an enemy warship before sinking as well. It took another 50 years before another sub was able to take down a ship.

A funeral for the crew was held in 2007, 140 years after the sub sank. Thousands of Civil War re-enactors wore Confederate and Union uniforms, and marched along the bodies of the crew until they reached their final resting place along the Cooper River.

[http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201\\_162-57358869/world-gets-better-view-of-civil-war-submarine/?tag=cbsnewsSectionContent.1](http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57358869/world-gets-better-view-of-civil-war-submarine/?tag=cbsnewsSectionContent.1)

Additional Links:

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2000/08/08/national/main222745.shtml?tag=contentMain;contentBody>

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2001/01/22/tech/main266036.shtml?tag=contentMain;contentBody>

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2004/04/17/national/main612416.shtml?tag=contentMain;contentBody>

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2004/04/17/national/main612416.shtml?tag=contentMain;contentBody>

## **Bearss on Forrest**

Forrest Gets The Bulge On Sooy Smith  
Edwin Bearss *Gatehouse Press* January 16, 2012

*The following article first appeared in Morningside Bookshop's Catalog 18, issued in September 1985.*

In early February 1864 Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman marched 20,000 soldiers eastward from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, driving Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk's little army into Alabama. Sherman's army remained at Meridian from the 14th to the 20th anxiously awaiting the arrival from Memphis of 7,000 cavalry led by Maj. Gen. W. Sooy Smith. Not hearing anything from Smith, Sherman led his columns back to Vicksburg.

Sooy Smith and his powerful mounted corps on their foray deep into Mississippi were fated to meet Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and his 2,500 "critter" cavalymen. Although the Yanks outnumbered the Rebs almost three to one, Forrest, one of the great combat leaders of American history, evened the odds.

Forrest, a physically powerful man, knew that war meant fighting and fighting meant killing, a philosophy that made him a terrible enemy. In the running engagement, known as the battle of Okolona, Forrest demonstrated these qualities of leadership as he and his men put the "skeer on Sooy Smith and his corps."

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Bearss on Forrest (Continued):** Smith's 7,000 horsemen had left Memphis on February 11, ten days late. When they took the field, their march was slowed by muddy roads and it was the 16th before they crossed the Tallahatchie at New Abany. Riding down the Pontotoc Ridge, the bluecoats struck the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Okolona on February 18. Two days later, one mile north of West Point, Sooy Smith's troops encountered and drove one of Forrest's brigades through the town. Smith now lost his nerve. Satisfied that Sherman was already en route back to Vicksburg from Meridian and that Forrest had been reinforced, Smith, on the 21st, retired from West Point to Okolona.

Forrest and his men resumed that pursuit at first light on the 22d. By mid-morning the Confederates had advanced some 14 miles overtaking the Yankees as they neared Okolona. Forrest's efforts to cut off and destroy the enemy rear guard as it passed through the town were frustrated by the usual problems in coordinating converging columns, and the enemy retreated northwestward up the Pontotoc road. The chase continued, Forrest leading his escort.

At Ivey's Hill, some six miles beyond Okolona, the Federals came to a stand. Dismounting they occupied a timber-covered ridge and threw up fence rail barricades across the road. Col. Jeffrey Forrest, the general's youngest and favorite brother, led the attack on the Yankee roadblock.

In the ensuing desperate fighting, Jeffrey was shot through the neck and fell mortally wounded, within 300 yards of the enemy strongpoint. His men faltered as they saw their leader fall, and, dismounting, they prepared to hold the ground gained. General Forrest, informed that his brother had been shot, galloped to the site and dismounted. Jeffrey died as Nathan Bedford cradled him in his arms and called out "Jeffrey, Jeffrey" in a voice choked with emotion. Satisfied that Jeffrey was dead, Forrest kissed him on the forehead, laid him down, and called for Maj. John P. Strange, and, with tears in his eyes, asked him to take care of his brother's body.

In the immediate vicinity, battle-hardened Confederates had ceased fire, but to the right and left the dismounted Rebels exchanged shots with the bluecoats on the ridge. As reinforcements came into view, Forrest remounted and brandishing his saber ordered his bugler to sound the charge, as he shouted for his men to follow him. With his escort hard on his horse's heels, Forrest galloped toward the enemy, and to some of his people his actions seemed "so rash as to savor madness." The Federal troopers defending the roadblock "broke to the rear and retreated at great speed." Forrest, closely trailed by some 120 of his men, pursued. About a mile up the road, some 500 Yanks were encountered. Forrest, undaunted by the odds, assailed the roadblock. One of the war's most furious hand-to-hand fights occurred, in which the general killed three of the enemy horse soldiers. Just as it seemed that Forrest and his small force was about to be overwhelmed, Col. "Black Bob" McCulloch, wounded earlier in the day's fighting, led his brigade to his general's rescue, brandishing his blood-stained bandaged hand above his head as a flag.

The Federals gave way before the Rebel reinforcements, pulled back about a mile, and rallied on a plantation house, its outbuildings, and fences. Forrest's horse, as he led his men toward the stronghold, was killed. One of the escort surrendered his steed to the general, as the Federals soon abandoned this position in favor of another roadblock, while General Smith and their officers sought to buy time. Here there was another short, sharp fight, in which Forrest's second horse was shot down. His favorite charger "King Philip" was brought up, and Forrest rode him until nightfall, closing the day's fighting, though "King Philip" received a slight neck wound.

The day's last battle took place halfway between Okolona and Pontotoc, when the Yanks "made a last and final effort to check pursuit." There were charges and countercharges before the Federals disengaged abandoning a cannon. Dusk was at hand and Forrest, seeing that his men and his mounts were fagged out by two days of marching and fighting which had brought them nearly 50 miles—from the crossing to the Sakatonchee to within ten miles of Pontotoc—called a halt.

Discouraged and beaten, Sooy Smith's once proud corps hurried on to Memphis, where they arrived on February 27. A Union brigade commander best summed up Forrest's accomplishments:

The retreat to Memphis was a weary, disheartening, and almost panic-stricken flight, in the greatest disorder and confusion, and through a most difficult country.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Bearss on Forrest (Continued):** The First Brigade reached its camping-ground five days after the engagement, with the loss of all its heart and spirit, and nearly fifteen hundred fine cavalry horses.

The First Brigade reached its camping-ground five days after the engagement, with the loss of all its heart and spirit, and nearly fifteen hundred fine cavalry horses. The expedition filled every man connected with it with burning shame, and it gave Forrest the most glorious achievement of his career.

<http://www.gatehouse-press.com/?p=389>

## **Surprising our stereotypes: So who was the last slaveowner to be US president?**

Gregg Clemmer *DC Civil War Heritage Examiner* January 13, 2012 -

**In 1858 he [Grant] hired two slaves from their owners and borrowed one, William Jones, from his father-in-law. Jones, whom he subsequently bought, was about thirty-five years old and five feet seven inches tall, resembling Grant in both age and build, and they worked closely together.[1]**

Not surprisingly, when readers learn of this for the first time, their reactions can range from indignant disbelief and *ad hominum* attacks on the message bearer to a grinning, head-nodding "I told you so." Yet both responses betray their own anchored stereotypes.

The true student of the past recognizes that every generation tends to interpret history in the light of their own experiences. Indeed, learning from the lessons of the past ... bettering our lives by avoiding the errors of our predecessors ... and passing along that acquired wisdom to our children is what advances civilization. Yet know that belief and bias share a number of common borders, often blurring those boundaries when convenience, motive, or personal gain influence our judgment.

For those who would vilify the 18th President, consider, as Paul Harvey would say, the rest of the story:

**On one occasion Grant was reported to have stopped the whipping of a slave by a farmer neighbor, and in 1859, when he was leaving the farm to go into business in St. Louis and was severely pressed financially, he did not sell William Jones but instead set him free. [2]**

Our comfortable stereotypes are indeed, subject to ambush.

And yes, a number of you remembered that VMI Professor Thomas J. Jackson of Lexington, Virginia, organized a Sunday school class for blacks, teaching them to read the Bible and write their names in a society that often did more than frown on those who sought to make slaves literate. Fewer readers knew that Sgt. Richard Kirkland, a South Carolinian, is the only enlisted soldier, North or South, who has a statue to his battlefield heroics in the South ... and the North.

Of course hours after this is posted, some of you will remind the rest that Grant's opponent, Robert E. Lee, had likewise fulfilled the manumission clause in his father-in-law's will freeing the slaves at Arlington House, days after his stunning victory at Fredericksburg in December of 1862.

It's all out there waiting to be discovered. We just have to get beyond our biases ... our expectations ... and those stereotypes.

And we can start with this one: beyond defeat, subjugation, and poverty, the South was left with something else after Appomattox. You see, even today, many Americans perceive racism as a purely Southern problem. Back then, the fact that most blacks lived in the South gave the charge a measure of credence. Yet why blacks remained in the old Confederates states afterwards is a fact often, if not conveniently, overlooked.

To be sure, after the war, blacks did migrate to that "promised land of opportunity" only to find that the North offered no forty acres and a mule, or anything else beyond a legal declaration of freedom.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Last Presidential SlaveHolder (Continued):** The long range effects exploded decades later as race riots in Chicago, Tulsa, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Harlem, Boston and a dozen other metropolitan areas, graphically debunking this long held stereotype because *racism in America has no sectional boundaries; it is a nationwide sickness.*

Yet, as Jackson biographer James I. Robertson notes, "it is the South that has remained the target for accusations of racial injustice. One might say, with unconcealed cynicism, that the South has had to bear the brunt of a national guilty conscience"...far after the fighting stopped.[3]

[1] McFeely, William., *Grant: A Biography*, (New York: Norton, 1981), 62.

[2] *Ibid.*, 63.

[3] Robertson, James I. Jr., "Why the Civil War Still Lives," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. LXXXVII, No. 2, (January 1993), 129.

<http://www.examiner.com/civil-war-heritage-in-washington-dc/surprising-our-stereotypes-so-who-was-the-last-slaveowner-to-be-us-president>

## **Noose Found Hanging from Sons of Confederate Veterans Billboard Near Brenham**

What may have been a practical joke is being called racist and disrespectful

Nicole Morten KBTX-TV Bryan-College Station , TX January 19, 2012

Whether you are traveling East or West -- U.S. Highway 290 is a busy, well-traveled highway. And along the way you'll find attractive, eye-catching billboards with a message. But if you take a closer look -- you'll find there is more that meets the eye.

"I think it's very disrespectful. It's not right," said Jeff, a utility worker.

The billboard that reads, "Southern Born, Texas Proud," promotes Sons of Confederate Veterans, or SCV, with a "Learn About Your Heritage" message, along with contact information for the organization.

A Chappell Hill business man, who is also a lifetime member of Sons of Confederate Veterans personally donated the billboards to the national SCV organization. He alerted authorities Wednesday afternoon after noticing a noose dangling from the Confederate flag.

"My great grandfather fought in the Confederate war, and several peoples grandparents' fought in the Confederate war. Yes we know the war was between the North and the South and it was over slavery, but that's, I mean that's ridiculous," added Jeff.

How the noose got there is one question authorities are trying to figure out -- but more importantly -- why? "They had to do some serious climbing to get up there to tie that up and drape it on the side," added Jeff.

It is unclear what time the crime occurred but what Washington County Sheriff's Officials do know is whoever is found responsible is facing serious consequences.

"We're not living in a world like that anymore and we shouldn't be thinking about living in a world like that," said Jeff.

Members of the organization are appalled, calling it an act of vandalism -- and plan on having both nooses removed. Washington County Sheriff's are investigating the criminal mischief.

<http://www.kbtx.com/home/headlines/>

[Noose Found Hanging from Sons of Confederate Veterans Billboard\\_137718088.html](http://www.kbtx.com/home/headlines/Noose_Found_Hanging_from_Sons_of_Confederate_Veterans_Billboard_137718088.html)

Additional Links:

<http://www.kens5.com/news/local/Nooses-removed-from-controversial-billboard--137832023.html>

## **Confederate Martyr Remembered In Arkansas**

Arkansas Civil War buffs remember Confederate boy hero

Reuters January 7, 2012

(LITTLE ROCK, Ark) David O. Dodd is known as Arkansas' boy martyr of the Confederacy. On Saturday, about 100 people gathered in the historic Mount Holly Cemetery to remember Dodd, who was 17 when the Union Army hanged him as a spy. Civil War re-enactors and history buffs have been holding the annual event for decades.

"We honor and respect him as an individual who had principles," said Danny Honnoll of Jonesboro, Ark., a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "How many of us have principles that we are willing to die for?"

Dodd is an Arkansas legend. His story has inspired poems, a 1915 silent Hollywood movie, monuments and more recently, a play and an in-the-works documentary. An elementary school in Little Rock is named in his memory.

For Ron Kelley, a history teacher and re-enactor from Watson Chapel, Ark., Dodd represents a romantic hero in a great American tragedy. "He was steadfast in his belief and love," Kelley told Reuters. "This isn't so much about the Confederacy as it is about Arkansas history."

According to Civil War documents, Dodd, who knew Morse code, left Camden, Ark., and traveled by mule to Little Rock on business for his father on Christmas Eve in 1863. He had a pass from a Confederate general that would allow him to travel in Union territory.

On his way back to Camden, Union sentries took his pass as he was expected not to return. He stopped in southwest Little Rock to spend the night with his uncle. Resuming his journey, Dodd found himself behind Union lines. Union soldiers asked for identification. Dodd showed a small leather notebook that contained his birth certificate and a page filled with Morse code dots and dashes.

A Union officer translated the code that contained information about Union strength in Little Rock. Dodd was arrested, convicted of being a spy and sentenced to execution by hanging. He could have been released if he had revealed the name of his informant. But Dodd refused. He was buried in a plot donated by a Little Rock resident, with no music or words to mark the burial. That was not the case at Saturday's service.

Re-enactors in period attire began their journey at the site of Dodd's hanging in downtown Little Rock. They marched one mile to the cemetery where spectators gathered to watch the ceremony. A bagpipe player marched in front of the soldiers to the site of Dodd's grave, where women in hooped dresses held red roses.

After an invocation, Brent Carr, a member of a division of Sons of Confederate Veterans that is named for Dodd, told the story of the boy hero. Carr said Dodd represented "faith, hope and ambition" that still rings true 147 years later.

Bobbie Barnett, clad head to toe in 1860s mourning dress with a veil covering her face, and her husband, Dale, also in Confederate attire, placed a bouquet on Dodd's grave.

Five other women followed them before a gun salute by the re-enactors. A bagpiper played "Amazing Grace." The soldiers led the crowd in a sing-along to "Dixie."

Barnett, a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, has been attending the Dodd annual event since 1994. She said that events like Saturday's do more than preserve Southern history. "It encourages people to research their family tree," said Barnett, of Ravenden, Ark.

"Even if their family didn't fight in the war, someone in their family experienced hardship because of it."

<http://mobile.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE8060MF20120107?irpc=932>

## **Sons of Confederate Veterans Sues City of Lexington**

Lexington, VA - The battle over the Confederate flag in Lexington entered a new phase when attorneys representing the Sons of Confederate Veterans filed a civil rights lawsuit in Roanoke federal court against the city of Lexington Thursday afternoon.

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**SCV Sues VA City (Continued):** It was an expected move after the city banned all flag displays on city property except for national, state or city flags.

While it is a new development, much of the legal action is simply asking for a 19-year old court decision to be upheld that would once again allow the Sons of Confederate Veterans to fly the Confederate flag on Lee-Jackson Day.

Beneath the watchful eye of General Stonewall Jackson himself, in a cemetery where 342 Confederate soldiers lay buried, a generation working to preserve those sacrifices gets set to once again make their point.

"Ever since the city adopted the ordinance, we've come out once a week on Thursdays usually at lunch time and just walk through town carrying some flags," said Brandon Dorsey, part of Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The message is simple.

"We told city council if they didn't want to see flags once a year, we'd let them see them once a week," said Dorsey.

And they do. They also told city council that if they go back on the 1993 court sanctioned promise not to interfere with the presentation of the Confederate flag in Lexington, they would sue them again. And they did.

"This is a First Amendment issue. This is a constitutional issue. This is a freedom of speech issue and we have to be ever vigilant when those rights are trespassed," said Tom Strelka, SCV attorney.

The two count lawsuit asks for the court to find the City of Lexington in contempt of that 1993 order plus a new charge for violating the groups' civil rights once again.

And because the Sons feel they can prove the city acted solely because of the Confederate flag, even though the ordinance bans almost all flags, they are confident that they will once again prevail. "I think it's pretty clear that the reason they took this vote was to silence what we were doing," said Dorsey.

Although Lexington City Manager Jon Ellistad deferred all comments to the city attorney, he did say that the city had anticipated the lawsuit. The City Attorney, Laurence Mann, did not return phone calls Thursday about the lawsuit.

Additional Links:

<http://www.delmarvanow.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20120112/NEWS01/120112038>

<http://www.wtvr.com/news/wdbj7-confederate-flags-20120113,0,5297966.story?track=rss>

<http://www2.wsls.com/news/2012/jan/13/1/sons-confederate-veterans-display-flags-lexington-ar-1609365/>

<http://www.wdbj7.com/news/wdbj7-confederate-flags-20120113,0,1792362.story?track=rss>

<http://www.newsplex.com/home/headlines/>

[Group Challenges Ordinance Limiting Flying of Confederate Flag 137276508.html](http://www.newsplex.com/home/headlines/Group_Challenges_Ordinance_Limiting_Flying_of_Confederate_Flag_137276508.html)

<http://www.roanoke.com/news/roanoke/wb/303466>

<http://www2.timesdispatch.com/news/2012/jan/13/tdmet03-lexingtons-limit-on-confederate-flag-chall-ar-1607834/>

## **SCV Take Protest to New Heights**

Sally Delta WSET-TV January, 14, 2012

Lexington, VA - The Sons of Confederate Veterans is taking their battle with Lexington to new heights. Saturday, the southern heritage group took its message against Lexington to the skies for all to see. This was the first year the group wasn't allowed to have the flags up for the Lee-Jackson confederate holiday. And that made a lot of people unhappy, and they weren't afraid to show it.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**SCV Protest (Continued):**

"Shame on Lexington! Honor, Lee and Jackson that sums it up for what I think the city should do. So, yeah, shame on them," said Brandon Dorsey, SCV.

Tradition is important to the Confederate family. Every year on Lee-Jackson day they lay wreath's in honor of fallen soldiers and march in a parade through downtown city streets, but this year they added a few firsts too.

When the city of Lexington took away SCV's flag-flying tradition, members revolted. For the first time Saturday they used a plane, posters and bumper stickers to send Lexington City Council a message - that the Sons of the Confederacy is not backing down. Even though the SCV couldn't fly their flags on the top of city light poles, in protest men stood underneath the poles holding the Confederate flag all day Saturday.

But, some residents like the flag ban. "It was absolutely the right decision. Those flag poles belong to all the citizens, and if one group can fly the stars and bars then why can't another citizen fly a flag with a big swastika? I mean, if one has the right so does the other," said David Compton.

"It really upsets me that people consider it racist, and it isn't," said Heather Bostic, who drove in from Princeton, West Virginia for the protest.

Bostic's family found 17 Confederate soldiers in their ancestry and to them the southern flag is just a part of history and their heritage.

"He didn't own slaves. He was just a poor dirt farmer from Craig County. The others were too. None of them had plantations and slaves. They weren't fighting for slaves; they were fighting because the North had invaded their country, their property," said Barbara Wood.

And now Lexington, they worry, is taking their flag. Saturday's protest was a fundraiser too. Those holding the confederate flags gave a \$100 donation. SCV will use that money to support its lawsuit. SCV sued Lexington on Thursday for not allowing them to fly historical flags on downtown light poles.

<http://www.wset.com/story/16521953/scv-take-protest-to-new-heights>

## **February IS National Recruiting Month!**

There is NO better month to PUSH recruiting; as an individual, as a Camp, or as a Division!!

The National "Proration" membership policy makes February the very BEST month to recruit new members to our organization! Check the "explanation" of the program at <http://www.scv.org/pdf/proration.pdf>.

Become familiar with it and USE IT! Reinstating former members are also eligible for the prorated dues structure which is another incentive to sign up our former members living in your community.

There is no better time for a new recruit or a former member to get the "best bang for his buck!" This means that for a total of \$50, he will be paid in full until July 31, 2013, and receive nine issues of the Confederate Veteran magazine and membership privileges!

The prorated dues amount decreases on May 1st as our fiscal year winds down but of course the bargain benefits do as well! NOW is the time to do it!

Divisions, Camps or possibly individual members may even want to offer to pay the proration fee as an additional incentive to recruitment! NOW is the time to begin Camp and Division recruiting contests, as there is no better time to recruit or to simply give that gift membership that you always meant to give. If you don't make use of this GREAT recruiting tool, you're missing the very best opportunity we have to offer during the year!

"Every ONE, Recruit ONE!" Let's DOUBLE the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Sons of Confederate Veterans

[1800mysouth.com](http://1800mysouth.com)

[www.barrowscv.net](http://www.barrowscv.net)

<http://www.scv.org/pdf/proration.pdf>

**Audemus jura nostra defendere**



## **We Dare Defend Our Rights**

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

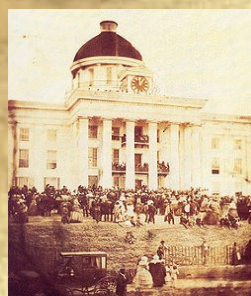


Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

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

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

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



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