



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.*

From The Adjutant



The General Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, January 10, 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.

The program for February will be DVD's on General Rodes and one of his battles.

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" us.

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



14 February - Camp Meeting

13 June - Camp Meeting

14 March - Camp Meeting

11 July - Camp Meeting

11 April - Camp Meeting

August—No Meeting

22-26 - TBD - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

Annual Summer Stand Down/Bivouac

9 May - Camp Meeting

12 September - Camp Meeting

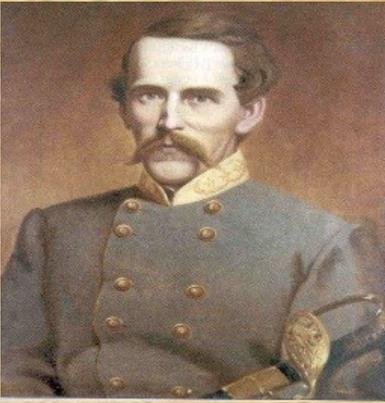
Officers of the Rodes Camp

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

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.

Upcoming 2013 Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

Battle of Sipsey	February 15	Fayette, AL	
Battle of Cuba Station	March 16	Gainesville, AL	
Battle of Bridgeport	March 22-24	Bridgeport, AL	
Battle of Janney Furnace	April 12-14	Ohatchee, AL	
Battle of Selma	April 25-28	Selma, AL	http://battleofselma.com/
Tannehill	May 25-27	Tannehill State Park	

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	November 16-17	Reenactments/Dance
Northport, AL	December 3	Dickens Christmas Concert

Website Report for January

For the month of January there were 487 Visitors and 961 Pageviews

News of the Rodes Camp

General Rodes Name Engraved on Tuscaloosa Veteran's Memorial Park's Roll Call of Veterans.

University Mall Sear's in the background.

It is engraved on Stone 10, Outside of Stone, Column 6, Row 21.



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

Time To Redouble Recruiting Efforts! 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 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 returning delinquent 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, 2014, 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.

WANTED!
All Male Descendants of
**CONFEDERATE
SOLDIERS OR SAILORS.**
Currently Recruiting New Members
To Honor And Affectionately Memorialize
Our Southern Ancestors And Their Brave Deeds.
Defend Your Ancestors Good Name
And The Heritage And Legacy They Left Behind For You.
HONOR THE BIRDS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS TODAY!
Contact for more info:
MIKE WILLIAMS - Division Adjutant
Phone: 334-318-6724
Email: geninfo1@confveteran.net
www.confveteran.com
1-877-4ALASCV

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Rodes News (Continued): 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 MEMBER, Recruit A MEMBER!"

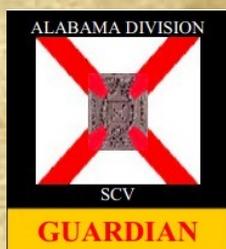
Let's DOUBLE the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans!

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

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2013/01/time-to-redouble-recruiting-efforts.html>

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>

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.

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The Alabama Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Lt. General Joseph Wheeler Scholarship

Guidelines For Awarding Of The Alabama Division Sons Of Confederate Veterans Lt. General Joseph Wheeler Scholarship

1. ELIGIBILITY- To be eligible for consideration, the applicant must be:
 - a. A member in good standing in one of the following organizations:
 - 1) Sons of Confederate Veterans
 - 2) Children of the Confederacy
 - 3) United Daughters of the Confederacy
 - 4) Order of Confederate Rose
 - b. A student or prospective student in an accredited junior college or four year college or university, which is a degree-granting institution.
 - c. If not an undergraduate classified as a sophomore, junior, or senior applicant must provide a letter of acceptance from said school.
 - d. The student must be a legal resident of the state of Alabama.
2. AMOUNT AND FREQUENCY OF AWARD- In order to ensure the scholarship will not be diminished, the following guidelines will apply:
 - a. There shall be no more than three (3) scholarships in the amount of \$1500.00 granted each year.
 - b. Awards shall be made annually, and the total amount of the scholarship money to be awarded each year shall not exceed \$4500.00.
 - c. Awards shall be made on a one-time-per-applicant basis, and shall not be renewable for any subsequent year.
3. For further information, please see: http://www.aladivscv.com/forms/wheeler_scholarship.pdf

News From Alabama

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>

Eating Black Eyes Peas on New Year's Day...The History

If you grew up in the south or southwestern parts of this country, then you can relate. I grew up with this belief, but did not know the real reason. My mother always served black eyed peas on New Year's Day, and she said it would bring good luck in the New Year. I've carried this tradition forward, but never knew the reason behind it. It became a way of remembrance of my mother and grandmother.

Black Eyed Peas "The Real Story," is much more interesting and has gone untold in fear that feelings would be hurt. It's a story of war, the most brutal and bloody war in US history. Military might and power pushed upon civilians, women, children, and elderly. Never seen as a war crime, this was the policy of the greatest nation on earth trying to maintain that status at all costs.

An unhealed wound remains in the hearts of some people of the southern states even today. On the other hand, the policy of slavery has been an open wound that has also been slow to heal but is okay for the media to continue to talk about.

The story of THE BLACK EYED PEA being considered good luck relates directly back to Union General Sherman's Bloody March to the Sea in late 1864. It was called The Savannah Campaign and was lead by Major General William T. Sherman. This Civil War campaign began on Nov. 15, 1864, when Sherman's troops marched from the captured city of Atlanta, Georgia and ended at the port of Savannah on 12/22/1864. When the smoke cleared, the southerners who had survived the onslaught came out of hiding. They found that the union aggressors had looted and stolen everything of value, and everything you could eat, including all livestock.

Death and destruction were everywhere. While in hiding, few had enough to eat, and starvation was now upon the survivors. There was no international aid, no Red Cross meal trucks. The Union Army had taken everything they could carry and eaten everything they could eat.

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News From Alabama (Continued): But they couldn't take it all. The devastated people of the south found for some unknown reason that Sherman's bloodthirsty troops had left silos full of black eyed peas.

At the time in the north, the lowly black eyed pea was only used to feed stock. The northern troops saw it as a thing of least value. Taking grain for their horses and livestock and other crops to feed themselves, they just couldn't take everything. So they left the black eyed peas in great quantities, assuming it would be of no use to the survivors, since all the livestock it could feed had either been taken or eaten. Southerners awoke to face a new year in this devastation and were facing massive starvation if not for the good luck of having the black eyed peas to eat.

From New Years Day 1866, forward, the tradition has grown to eat black eyed peas on New Year's Day for good luck.

Thanks to those Damn Yankees.

Submitted by Compatriot Max Wilson

January 2013 Issue of the Alabama Confederate

<http://www.aladivscv.com/jan2013.pdf>

Alabama Personalities from the WBTS

Richard Wilde Walker (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.

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 Generals

Brigadier General 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.

Alabama Camps and Hospitals

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. 38th 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

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.

Alabama WBTS Shipwrecks

Clipper. U.S. Side-wheel steamer, 242 tons. Built in 1865 at Cincinnati. Was burned on October 5, 1865, 70 miles above Mobile, Ala., with eight members of the crew killed. (MSV,40, 251.)

Colonel Clay. Confederate. Two-masted side-wheel steamer, 257 tons. Length 145 feet, beam 35 feet 8 inches, depth 7 feet. May have been built in 1847 at Louisville or in 1851 at New Orleans. Was scuttled with a load of bricks to act as an obstruction by Confederates at the Dog River Bar in Mobile Bay in 1862 or 1863. Was probably removed in 1871 by the Mobile Harbor Board. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 36-37, 58; MSV, 40.)

Colonel Cowles. U.S. Ship. Was destroyed at Mobile, Ala., with the *Kate Dale* when a captured Confederate supply depot, Marshall's Warehouse, exploded on May 25, 1865, with 20 tons of gunpowder and numerous shells at the corner of Lipscomb and Commercial streets. (OR, 49:1:556-67; 49:22:913.)

Cremona. Confederate. Stern-wheel steamer, 268 or 243 tons. Length 182 feet, beam 30 feet, depth 6 feet 6 inches. Built in 1852 at New Albany, Ind. Was scuttled with a load of bricks by Confederates to act as an obstruction at the Dog River Bar in 1862. Investigated and mapped by archaeologists in 1984 and 1985. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 46, 58; Irion, "Confederate Brick Fleet of Mobile," 45-47; MSV, 47.)

C.S.M. Confederate. Steamer. Was sunk at a Mobile Bay wharf by a collision with the guard boat steamer *Mary* in mid-October 1864. (OR, 39:3:841, 851.)

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:

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama WBTS Shipwrecks (Continued):

1790–1868, "The Lytle Holdcamper List," ed. C. Bradford Mitchell (Staten Island, N.Y.: Steamship Historical Society of America, 1975).

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

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.

Alabama Units in the WBTS

Thirty-Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Loachapoka, April 15, 1862. It went thence to Tupelo, and was placed with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eight Alabama, and two South Carolina regiments - in Manigault's brigade, Wither's division. The regiment moved into Kentucky, but was not under fire during the campaign. It was with the main army when it took position at Murfreesboro, and lost very heavily on its first battlefield.

The remainder of the winter was passed near Tullahoma, and the Thirty-fourth withdrew with the army to the Chattanooga line. At Chicamauga the regiment again lost largely in killed and wounded, and at Mission Ridge many of its number were captured. It wintered and recruited for the great campaign of 1864 at Dalton, and began "The Hundred Days' Battle" in the spring. From Dalton to Atlanta, the Thirty-fourth shared fully in the operations of the historic Army of Tennessee, and in the battles of July 22d and July 28th at Atlanta its losses were particularly large.

At Jonesboro its casualties were few, but then came the expedition into Tennessee, and though the Thirty-fourth escaped the severest part of the battle of Franklin, at Nashville its already depleted ranks were almost swept away. With the wreck of the army it passed into the Carolinas, where it skirmished at Kinston and lost severely at Bentonville. Consolidated with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, about 100 of the 1000 men with which the Thirty-fourth took the field were surrendered at High Point, North Carolina.

Thirty-Fifth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Thirty-fifth organized at Lagrange, in Franklin, April 1862. Ordered to Corinth, it was there brigaded under Gen. Breckinridge. It followed that officer to Louisiana, and took part in the attack on Baton Rouge, losing quite a number. It was part of the force with which Van Dorn assaulted Corinth, and the Thirty-fifth was a severe loser in the casualties of that fierce struggle.

Placed under Gen. Buford, the regiment was under fire at the first bombardment of Port Hudson. It passed some time in that vicinity, and in May 1863 the regiment was engaged at Baker's Creek with light loss. Escaping the perils of Vicksburg by following Gen. Loring out of the battle, the Thirty-fifth was soon after sent to the Army of Tennessee; but in February 1864 went back to Mississippi to confront Sherman's advance.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama WBTS Units (Continued): The regiment was now in the brigade of Gen. T.B. Scott of Louisiana, consisting of the Twenty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-seventh Alabama, and Twelfth Louisiana. Rejoining the Army of Tennessee, the Thirty-fifth was part of the resolute column that stood in front of Sherman's army during the great struggle in north Georgia, and in the bloody and fruitless sacrifices made before the gates of Atlanta. During that time it lost largely, 65 being killed or wounded July 22 at Atlanta, and 27 on the 28th following. The regiment moved into Tennessee with Gen. Hood, and was in the advance in the attack on the outpost at Decatur, where it lost 35 killed and wounded.

At the bloody shambles of Franklin, the Thirty-fifth lost 150 killed and wounded, or one-half its effective force. The loss at Nashville was light, and the remnant of the regiment proceeded eastward to renew the then hopeless struggle in the Carolinas. The Thirty-fifth was surrendered with the Army of Tennessee.

Thirty-Sixth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Thirty-sixth was organized at Mount Vernon Arsenal, May 12, 1862. It remained there a month, then aided in the construction of the defenses at Oven and Chocta Bluffs. From August 1862, to April 1863, the regiment remained in Mobile, whence it went to Tullahoma. It was there brigaded under Gen. Clayton of Barbour, with the Eighteenth, Thirty-eight, and Thirty-second-Fifty-eight Alabama regiments, Stewart's division. The Thirty-sixth fell back with the army, and participated at Chickamauga with a loss of 125 killed and wounded.

Its loss was light at Lookout, but large in casualties and prisoners at Mission Ridge. The regiment wintered at Dalton, and was engaged at Crow's Valley, Rocky-face, Resaca, New Hope, the Atlanta battles, and the skirmishing interludes, losing about 300 men by the casualties of battle from the time it left Dalton. At Jonesboro the regiment was again warmly engaged, and lost 25 per centum of its force present. Having accompanied General Hood to Middle Tennessee, the Thirty-sixth lost about 60 men at Nashville, and came out of there as an organized body.

The regiment, with the other regiments of Holtzclaw's brigade, was then placed on garrison duty at Spanish Fort, and during that memorable siege lost 110 men killed, wounded, and captured. It was part of the force surrendered at Meridian, in April 1865. The Thirty-sixth went into line of battle at Dalton, May 7, 1864, with 460 muskets, and, within the eleven months that followed, lost 470 men and 21 officers, chiefly killed and wounded.

Thirty-Seventh Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Thirty-seventh was organized at Auburn, in the spring of 1862, under the requisition of President Davis for 12,000 more Alabamians. Ordered to Columbus, Miss., after a short time the regiment proceeded to Tupelo. There it was placed in Little's division, and in the brigade of Col. Martin of Tennessee, with three Mississippi regiments; but Gen. D.H. Maury succeeded Gen. Little, when the latter was killed at Iuka, where the Thirty-seventh was first engaged, with some loss.

The regiment took part in the battle of Corinth, losing heavily in casualties. Its brigade commander fell at Corinth, and the Thirty-seventh was thrown into a brigade with the Second Texas, and Forty-second Alabama, Gen. John C. Moore commanding. The winter was spent in Mississippi, - the regiment retreating Holly Springs, and taking part in the repulse of the invaders at Chicasa Bayou. Early in 1863 the Thirty-seventh was sent to the Sunflower River, but went back in time to take part in the battles of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek, where its losses were severe.

The regiment was then a portion of the garrison of the Vicksburg, and shared in the perils of that siege, where it was captured with the fortress. Exchanged soon after, the regiment was in parole camp at Demopolis. Ordered to the Army of Tennessee, it lost heavily at Lookout Mountain, and quite a number at Mission Ridge. The winter was passed at Dalton, where Gen. Baker of Barbour took charge of the brigade. At Mill-creek Gap, Resaca, Noonday Creek, Kennesa, and the series of battles around Atlanta, the colors of the Thirty-seventh floated at the front, as its long list of casualties shows.

In one charge at Atlanta, July 22, its commander and 40 men were killed outright, out of 300 men present. During the fall and winter, the Thirty-seventh was on garrison duty at Spanish Fort, but moved into North Carolina. It broke the enemy's line at Bentonville, and furled its tattered banner a few days later, with 300 of its number present of the 1100 with which it took the field.

Thirty-Eighth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Thirty-eighth was organized at Mobile in May 1862, and remained at the defenses in the vicinity of that city till February 1863. It then proceeded to Tullahoma, and was there placed in the brigade of Gen. Clayton of Barbour, with the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, and Fifty-eighth of Alabama regiments. The regiment was first under fire with slight loss at Hoover's Gap, and lost nearly half the regiment killed and wounded at Chickamauga. At Missionary Ridge the Thirty-eighth was again hotly engaged at close quarters, and a large number were captured.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama WBTS Units (Continued): It wintered at Dalton, and bore its share in the operations of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing severely, particularly at Resaca and Atlanta. From Marietta to the close, Gen. Holtzclaw of Montgomery commanded the brigade. It fought around the latter city, and at Jonesboro. During the Tennessee campaign of Gen. Hood, the regiment felt the blight of the December frost at Nashville, and was in the rear of the retreat. Placed in the defenses at Mobile, the regiment went through the fiery ordeal at Spanish Fort, where it again suffered severely. With the army, it was surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi, about 80 strong.

Thirty-Ninth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The regiment was organized at Opelika in May 1862, and proceeded at once to Mississippi. It was there brigaded under Gen. Frank Gardner, with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments. It participated in the weary march into Kentucky, and came back with the army to Murfreesboro. The regiment took part in that battle, and with heavy loss in casualties, having gained much credit for repulsing an attack of the enemy the day before. The regiment was with the army when it fell back to the Chattanooga line, and took part in the battle of the Chickamauga with a very heavy loss of men.

At Mission Ridge the loss was light, and the Thirty-ninth, now under Gen. Deas of Mobile as brigade commander, wintered at Dalton. From there to Atlanta the regiment was a conspicuous actor in all the fighting of the army, suffering severely. And when, under Gen. Hood the fate of the Confederacy was risked on the "iron dice of battle," in the trenches of Atlanta, and at Jonesboro, the ranks of the Thirty-ninth were thinned sadly by the casualties of those desperate struggles. It marched with the army into Tennessee, and lost a number of prisoners at Nashville.

Emerging from that train of disasters, the regiment rallied to the call of Gen. Johnston in the Carolinas, and took part in the operations there, though reduced to a bare skeleton. It was there consolidated with the Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth Alabama, but was surrendered a few days later.

Events Leading 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 returned to Georgia.

This Month in the WBTS

February 1, 1861: Texas secedes from the Union.

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

(Continued Next Page)

This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

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.

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

General Joseph Eggleston Johnston - 3 Feb. 1807 - Farmville, Va.

General George Washington - 22 Feb. 1732 - Westmoreland Co., Va.

Lt. General Richard Stoddert Ewell - 8 Feb. 1817 - Georgetown, D.C.

(Continued Next Page)

Confederate Generals Birthdays (Continued):

Maj. General James Patton Anderson - 16 Feb. 1822 - Franklin Co., Tenn.
 Maj. General Joseph Reid Anderson - 16 Feb. 1813 - Botetourt Co., Va.
 Maj. General Jeremy Francis Gilmer - 23 Feb. 1818 - Guilford Co., N.C.
 Maj. General John Brown Gordon - 6 Feb. 1832 - Upson Co., Ga.
 Maj. General William Dorsey Pender - 6 Feb. 1834 - Edgecombe Co., N.C.
 Maj. General Camille Armand Jules Marie Prince de Polignac - 16 Feb. 1832 - Milliemont, Seine-et-Oise, France
 Maj. General Robert Ransom Jr. - 12 Feb. 1828 - Warren Co., N.C.
 Maj. General James Ewell Brown Stuart - 6 Feb. 1833 - Patrick Co., Va.
 Brig. General George Thomas "Tige" Anderson - 3 Feb. 1824 - Covington, Ga.
 Brig. General Samuel Read Anderson - 17 Feb. 1804 - Bedford Co., Va.
 Brig. General Lewis Addison Armistead - 18 Feb. 1817 - New Bern, N.C.
 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 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.



FROM OUR PRESIDENT JANUARY 2013

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

What a year 2012 proved to be! Thanks to your generosity and continued support, the Civil War Trust turned in another record year on the battlefield preservation front. We closed 39 separate transactions at 26 different battlefields in eight different states – or in other words we saved another 3,735 acres of Civil War battlefield land, putting us over the 35,000 acres saved mark. How about that!?

And we don't plan to rest a bit in 2013. Just this month we introduced a new campaign to save another 112 acres at Gettysburg. As always, we are only as good as our members... and frankly you've been great. So help us continue the push in this sesquicentennial year.

- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

(Continued Next Page)

CWT News (Continued):**Save Gettysburg's "Forgotten Flanks"**

The Civil War Trust has an incredible opportunity to save 3 different portions of the Gettysburg battlefield **totaling 112 acres** – the "forgotten flanks" of the Union and Confederate armies on July 3, 1863.

As the two great Union and Confederate armies in the East concentrated their forces at Gettysburg, both commanding generals, Robert E. Lee and George G. Meade, extended their lines to protect their vulnerable flanks and probe for enemy weaknesses. Most visitors suppose that the famous Union "fishhook" position rested its flanks on Little Round Top and Culp's Hill, but the Union and Confederate lines were even longer than most people realize. The Civil War Trust now has the tremendous opportunity to save 112 acres of the Gettysburg battlefield – and save forever the "forgotten flanks" of this iconic battle.

Union and Confederate troops sparred with one another on these flanks, adding scores of casualties to the already horrific losses of those first days of July 1863. Today, **these flanks are still vulnerable** – to development, which could at any time threaten the integrity of the Gettysburg battlefield, one of the America's most important pieces of hallowed ground.

<u>Video »</u>	<u>Map »</u>	<u>Forgotten Flanks of Gettysburg »</u>	<u>Photos »</u>
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And to learn more about the Battle of Gettysburg, please visit our updated page: [Civilwar.org/Gettysburg »](#)

RECORD SETTING YEAR FOR THE TRUST: The Trust saved 3,735 acres in 2012, pushing us over the 35,000 acres saved mark. Learn more about our amazing, record-setting 2012. <u>Learn More »</u>
THE FORGOTTEN FLANKS OF GETTYSBURG: Garry Adelman discusses the "forgotten flanks" of the Union and Confederate armies at the Battle of Gettysburg in this article and video. Learn more about land that the Trust is working to save. <u>« Article Video »</u>
MCPHERSON: "WAR ON THE WATERS": Check out our new interview with Pulitzer-prize winning author Jim McPherson. We had a chance to talk with him about his new book on the Union and Confederate navies during the Civil War. <u>Read the Interview »</u>
UPDATED LEGACY GIVING PAGE: Learn about how the new 2013 tax law changes may affect you by visiting our updated legacy giving page. Learn more about how your legacy can help save our Civil War heritage. <u>Legacy Giving Page »</u>
35,000 ACRES AND COUNTING: A blockbuster 2012 has now pushed the Civil War Trust above the 35,000 acre saved mark. Check out all the places where we, with your help, have saved hallowed ground. <u>Land Saved Page »</u>
LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL: January 2013 witnessed the second inaugural of President Barack Obama. Learn more about Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, delivered in 1864. <u>Learn More »</u>
CIVIL WAR 150: BATTLE OF ARKANSAS POST: Learn more about the powerful Union river and land assault against the Confederate bastion of Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post 150 years ago this month. <u>Learn More »</u>
UPDATED VICKSBURG PAGES: We've been updating and expanding our 1863 Vicksburg Campaign battlefield pages. Check out some of our newer battlefield offerings - history articles, photos, videos, facts, recommended books, and more. <u>Vicksburg »</u> <u>Champion Hill »</u>
WINTER ENCAMPMENTS: Feeling chilled this winter? Well imagine being a Civil War soldier living in a winter encampment. Learn more about what life was like during the Civil War winters. <u>Read More »</u>
CIVIL WAR TRUST – AMAZON BOOKSTORE: Did you know that the Civil War Trust receives a small percentage of each sale from our Civil War Trust-Amazon bookstore? You get a great book at a low price and we get to save more battlefield land! <u>Visit the Bookstore »</u>
JANUARY CIVIL WAR BATTLES: Expand your knowledge of the Civil War by learning more about some of the great Civil War battles that occurred in the month of January. Access our history articles, photos, maps, and links for the battles listed below: <u>Mill Springs »</u> <u>Stones River »</u> <u>Fort Fisher »</u>

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT LINES

CWT News (Continued):

[Civil War Trust Announces Preservation Opportunity at Fleetwood Hill on Brandy Station Battlefield](#)

[Virginia's Civil War Programs Praised \(Fredericksburg.com\)](#)

[Ironclads on the Georgia Coast \(Civil War Navy\)](#)

[Gettysburg Anniversaries to Buoy Spending to up to \\$750m \(CPBJnow.com\)](#)

[Cyclorama Building at Gettysburg Will Be Demolished \(Philly.com\)](#)

[Chancellorsville a Tough Blow for Confederacy \(SunHerald.com\)](#)

[Arkansas Post Commemorates 150th Anniversary of Civil War Battle \(Stuttgardailyleader.com\)](#)

[The Bowdoin Boys in Blue – and Gray](#)

[Ironclad Fever \(New York Times\)](#)

[The Best Civil War Apps \(The Daily Beast\)](#)

[Closing on Major Tract is Expected in Franklin \(Civil War News\)](#)

[Hunley legend altered by new discovery \(The Post and Courier\)](#)



Letter From a Museum of the Confederacy Staff Member

Dear Member,

You may be interested to learn that The Museum of the Confederacy has a long tradition of quality lecture programs. In fact, the first was in 1899 about “Stonewall” Jackson by Dr. Hunter H. McGuire. Yes, *that* Hunter McGuire – the man who amputated Jackson’s left arm. A pretty impressive start, if you ask me.

I try to remember that tradition when I arrange lecture programs. The Museum’s Evening Series Lectures (now the annual Symposium) and the Elizabeth Roller Bottimore Lecture have been part of my portfolio since 1996, along with administering the Museum’s book award competition (now in its 43rd year). Since 1999 I have also been editor of the Museum’s *Newsletter* and (now) *Magazine*.

Happily, recruiting speakers for the Museum is usually not difficult. Although we’re not able to pay generous honoraria, speakers we invite almost always say “yes” because they know and respect the Museum as an institution devoted to encouraging, promoting, and rewarding scholarship. Speakers see us as a good “gig.”

The annual Symposium, held the Saturday after Washington’s Birthday at the Library of Virginia, has evolved into a unique and downright fun program. To commemorate the Civil War Sesquicentennial in 2011 we inaugurated a series of “Person of the Year” symposia that have taken on a life of their own. I’m proud to take credit for the idea, which came to me (as most of my good ideas have) while walking my dogs late one night.

Modeled on the *Time* Magazine designation, the symposium offers a fascinating look at the important events and developments during each year of the war. The lectures are nomination speeches. At the end of the day, the audience votes on the Person of the Year.

Who will be the Person of the Year for 1863? To find out – and to help decide – you have to attend the symposium on February 23rd. You will find details about the program and the speakers and how to register for it elsewhere in this issue of *The Southern Sentinel*.

Many of you are regulars and I look forward to seeing you in the usual place on Saturday, February 23rd. I hope the rest of you will become regulars and discover a Museum of the Confederacy tradition that goes back to the days when former Confederates were giving the lectures!

Sincerely,

John M. Coski

Historian and Vice-President for Research and Publications

Echoes of the Past: Remembering the Civil War A Cruise Between Richmond and Savannah

The Museum of the Confederacy is partnering with Travel Dynamics International to provide the unique opportunity to see Civil War sites from a new perspective: the water.

(Continued Next Page)

MOC News (Continued): The cruise will feature special guest lecturers Harold Holzer, author or editor of 42 books on the Civil War, and James I. "Bud" Robertson, author of the quintessential biography of Stonewall Jackson.



Aboard the 138 passenger ship *Yorktown*, the cruise sets sail May 25, 2013, and will make stops in Newport News, Virginia, Morehead City and Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston and Beaufort, South Carolina. The trip concludes in Savannah, Georgia, and guests can fly home on June 4th.

Museum of the Confederacy members will receive a discounted rate if registered by March 22, 2013. For more information, [click here](#) for a brochure about the cruise, or call Travel Dynamics International at (800) 257-5767. Be sure to mention the Museum of the Confederacy when you book your cabin!

Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox Birthday Celebration



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](#).

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!

Attention Museum Constituents:

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 allows for direct qualified charitable donations from an IRA. **The Museum of the Confederacy qualifies for these distributions.**

Congress has retroactively reinstated the ability to make direct qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) from IRAs in amounts up to \$100,000 by IRA owners who are at least 70½ years old. There is also a special provision which allows the IRA owner to make such a QCD for the 2012 tax year as late as January 31, 2013.

The provision allows the individuals age 70½ (and thus subject to Required Minimum Distributions) to make contributions directly from an IRA to a qualified charity, such as the MOC, in an amount of up to \$100,000 per year. QCDs can be used to satisfy the RMD requirement for the IRA owner, and the special provision allows the IRA owner to make a distribution during January 2013 and elect to count this distribution toward his or her 2012 RMD. The owner does not have to recognize the distribution as income for determining Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) or any modified AGI calculations.

If you are thinking about making such a gift, please consider The Museum of the Confederacy. We encourage you to consult your financial advisor for further details. We're happy to discuss how your gift will benefit the MOC. Please contact me anytime at (855) 649-1861 ext. 140 or otcrowther@moc.org.

With Regards,
O.T. Crowther
Vice President for Advancement

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!

The Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette



These symbols have been abused and desecrated not only by those who hate The South, but increasingly by well-meaning Southerners. This Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette is designed as a guide for those who respect The South. If Southerners will not respect the Confederate flag, then how can we expect others to respect it?

It is our hope that this Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette will be adopted by Southern organizations and individuals as a guide to respecting and honoring the symbols of our beloved South and those who sacrificed and died to defend

her.

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The Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette was adopted by the *Military Order of The Stars and Bars* in July 2011. If you would like to add your organization to a list of those who formally adopt this Code as the recognized standard for the use of the Confederate flag, please use the Contact Us form for details. Adoption of this Code does not, in any way, imply agreement or endorsement of anything else on this web site.

PREAMBLE

The flag and other symbols of the Confederate States of America represent the dreams of a Southern nation for which our ancestors sacrificed their lives and their fortunes, and for the high and noble standards that we should once again strive for. The flags and other symbols of the Confederate States of America should be treated with the highest respect and never used or modified in a manner that diminishes the image of a great and noble South. Use of the Confederate flag should be held to the same high standards as any other national flag.

DEFINITIONS

The Flag is defined as any of the flags used by the Confederate States of America. This includes:

- a. First National or Stars and Bars
- b. Second National or Stainless Banner
- c. Third National
- d. Bonnie Blue Flag
- e. Confederate Battle Flag
- f. Confederate Naval Jack
- g. Any object which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the Confederate States of America.

MODIFICATIONS AND USE OF THE FLAG

The flag should never be modified in any way. It should be displayed as originally designed without alteration.

The basic flag design may be incorporated into the logo of an organization only if it is done in such a manner as to hold the Confederate States of America in the highest respect.

The flag, or design elements of the flag, should never be used to associate The South or the Confederate States of America with any other political or social agenda.

Examples of ACCEPTABLE incorporation into a design are:

- a. Sons of Confederate Veterans logo
- b. United Daughters of The Confederacy logo
- c. State flags

Examples of UNACCEPTABLE incorporation into a design are:

- a. Images of the Confederate flag, or design elements of the flag, combined with images of skulls, motorcycles, or other objects that detract from the honor and respect due the flag. **(Continued Next Page)**

Flag Etiquette (Continued):**Examples of UNACCEPTABLE use of the flag:**

- a. The Confederate flag with images of skulls, motorcycles, or any other object.
- b. The Confederate flag incorporated into any article of clothing. An exception to this is neck ties and lapel pins that have traditionally been used to respectfully display patriotic symbols.

Examples of ACCEPTABLE use of the flag image:

- a. Bunting or similar material used for patriotic decoration which includes design elements of the Confederate flag, or images of the flag such that it is clearly not being used as a flag. Examples would be the flag: depicted furled, on a staff, carried in battle, in a memorial arrangement.

DISPLAY OF THE FLAG

No disrespect should be shown to the flag of the Confederate States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing.

- (a) The flag should never be displayed with the field down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.
- (b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.
- (c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.
- (d) The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free.
- (e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.
- (f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.
- (g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature. An exception to this is unit markings on the flag when used by historical re-enactors.
- (h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
- (i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.
- (j) No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.
- (k) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

FOLDING THE FLAG

To fold the flag, two persons face each other and hold the flag waist high and horizontally between them. They fold the lower half of the flag lengthwise over the upper half; then fold it again in the same manner. The person holding the fly end folds the lower right corner to the upper edge to form a triangle, folds the outer point inward to form a second triangle, and continues to fold the flag in triangles until the entire length of the flag is folded, ending with the hoist end to the outside.

OCCASIONS FOR DISPLAY

- (a) Display on buildings and stationary flagstaffs in open.

Night display: It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day. It is preferred that the flag be properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

- (b) Manner of hoisting

The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

- (c) Inclement weather

The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all weather flag is displayed.

- (d) Particular days of display

The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on:

January 19 – Robert E. Lee Birthday – Confederate Heroes Day (TX)

January 21 – Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson Birthday

February 22 – Confederate Independence Day (Founding of the C.S.A. / Jefferson Davis inaugurated)

March 4 – Confederate Flag Day

(Continued Next Page)

Flag Etiquette (Continued):

March 27 – Confederate Day of Prayer, designated by President Jefferson Davis in 1863 as a day of “fasting, humiliation, and prayer” in the Confederate States
 April 26 – Confederate Memorial Day (AL, FL, GA, MS)
 May 10 – Confederate Memorial Day (NC, SC); “Stonewall” Jackson died
 May 30 – Confederate Memorial Day (VA)
 June 3 – Confederate Memorial Day (KY, LA, TN); Jefferson Davis Birthday
 October 12 – Robert E. Lee died
 December 6 – Jefferson Davis died

Notes and References:

1. The Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette was compiled by Stephen Clay McGehee (ConfederateColonel.com) in April 2008 and was adopted by the *Military Order of The Stars and Bars* in July 2011.
 2. This document is intended to be international in scope; the display of the Confederate flag in conjunction with the flag of a sovereign state is not addressed.
 3. This document is based on the following:
 - a. UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 36, CHAPTER 10
 - b. UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 18, CHAPTER 33
 - c. UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 4, CHAPTER 1
 - d. Florida Statutes 256.10 and 256.051
 - e. UDC Flag Code (http://www.hqudc.org/info/flag_code.pdf)
2. ([PDF version of the document](#))

Rebel Yell

The link is a little out of sync, but the yell can still be heard.

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/video/What-Did-the-Rebel-Yell-Sound-Like.html?src=svideomod>

Thanks to Compatriot Edwin Stringer for providing the link.

Finding the tree where the Confederacy took root

Mike Conklin *Chicago Tribune* Chicago, IL December 26, 2012



BLUFFTON, S.C. — In this sesquicentennial period of the Civil War, it's the 150th anniversaries of significant battles that are getting the attention, such as with opening shots heard in Charleston. But some historians say the fiery, public rhetoric leading to the conflict started almost 20 years earlier under the limbs of a giant oak tree that today stands unmarked and mostly unnoticed.

The Secession Tree is this Low Country city's most enduring historic symbol, a magnificent oak under whose spreading branches on July 31, 1844, a crowd heard U.S. Rep. Robert Barnwell Rhett proclaim it was time to consider separation from the Union. The site is regarded here as the birthplace for a

movement that grew into South Carolina's being the first state to secede.

The 75-foot tree, with hanging Spanish moss, is an estimated to be 350 to 400 years old. I found it at the end of a long, narrow road in a forest of oaks just off State Route 46 that cuts through town. It is in a private development known as Stock Farm. My directions came from Emmett McCracken, a lifelong resident, owner of Stock Farm Antiques, and former property owner where it stands.

"About once a week I get someone in the store asking how to find it," McCracken said. "I'm happy to do so. We consider it a real landmark, but people routinely go by it."

Bluffton itself is easy to miss. Most tourists blow by on U.S. Highway 278 to visit better-known neighbors Hilton Head Island or Savannah, Ga. "We call it the 'hidden gem,'" said Maureen Richards, executive director of the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society. She's not wrong.

Bluffton is a tidewater community surrounded by marshes, rich with plant life and loaded with reasons to stop. Del Webb arrived with a Sun City development in 1993, and the town steadily annexed its way from several hundred residents to 12,000 without losing a grip on Southern lifestyle and hospitality.

The Bluffton Historical District, a square mile of shops, landmarked buildings and a terrific farmer's market, anchors everything. The Heyward House Historic Center is a logical first stop. There, visitors can learn complete offerings and get a docent-led walking tour.

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2012-12-26/travel/sc-trav-1223-strip-bluffton-tree-20121226_1_giant-oak-tree-low-country-confederacy

Inner angst of antislavery activists

PBS miniseries "The Abolitionists" experiments with mix of documentary style and scripted, dramatic reenactments.

Tirdad Derakhshan *Philadelphia Inquirer* Philadelphia, PA January 6, 2013

On the first day of 1863, as the Civil War raged on, President Lincoln proclaimed all the slaves in the rebellious Confederate states to be "forever free." With his Emancipation Proclamation, whose 150th anniversary the United States celebrates this week, Lincoln made the end of slavery a Civil War goal.

As PBS's ambitious documentary miniseries *The Abolitionists* shows, Lincoln's words came at the end of a decadeslong antislavery campaign led by a tiny group of activists whose fervor alienated them from the mainstream of American life.

The Abolitionists will premiere Tuesday and run in three weekly, 60-minute episodes through Jan. 22. Produced under PBS's *American Experience* banner, the series is a genre-bending experiment that tries to combine straight documentary with extended, scripted, dramatic reconstructions.

Opening in the early 1820s, the series follows four decades in the lives and careers of five leading abolitionists: William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Brown, Angelina Grimké, and the movement's best-known African American leader, runaway slave and literary genius Frederick Douglass.

These men and women still inspire ambivalent feelings. Heroes to many, they continue to be attacked by some for their part in stoking the divisions that led to war. Writer-director Rob Rapley said he felt it necessary to use actors and scripted scenes to capture their inner struggle.

"In hindsight, it seems inevitable that slavery was going to end. So it's hard for us to grasp just how unlikely it seemed even 10 years before the Civil War," Rapley said. "It's important to understand that they really grasped how long those odds were and how isolated they felt."

Rapley's gamble has led to mixed reviews, with some critics faulting the reconstructions as distracting.

Actor Richard Brooks, who plays Douglass, applauds Rapley's approach. The show "allows the historic figures to leap off the page and come to life," he said by e-mail from London, where he is on vacation.

"Also, since much of the text and story is pieced together through the use of Douglass' and the other abolitionists' own words, it seems important that they literally are allowed to 'speak' for themselves."

The Abolitionists introduces Douglass as a 6-year-old newly assigned to serve a new master. In a brutal opening scene, we see the boy cower in a closet while his owner ties up and viciously whips a beautiful young slave girl. The beating is described in explicit detail in Douglass' memoirs.

"It was the bloodstained gate," Brooks says in a voiceover taken from Douglass' memoir, "the entrance to the hell of slavery."

Rapley says the girl was beaten because the master "fancied her as his girlfriend [and] was jealous because a neighboring male slave was sweet on her."

Rapley said he made the scene intentionally confrontational to rouse viewers out of complacency. "We never, as white Americans, really have looked slavery in the face," he said. "It was an unbelievably savage system . . . a system also of institutionalized rape. But it's a fact we've done away with" in representations of the era.

The monumental 1970s miniseries *Roots*, Rapley said, made naive Americans see slaves as human individuals, but "still muted the violence."

The acts of cruelty depicted in the PBS show, Rapley said, were described in unflinching detail in the 1839 book *American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses*, a firsthand account of slavery compiled by Grimké and her husband, Theodore Dwight Weld. "You can barely read it it's so brutal and honest," Rapley said.

Weld and Grimké's book was part of a concerted print campaign to sway public opinion against slavery, including Garrison's newspaper, the *Liberator*, and Stowe's best-selling novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which is credited in *The Abolitionists* as the single most influential book in American history.

One of the issues explored in *The Abolitionists* is the schism between abolitionists who followed Garrison's call for nonviolent action and those who called for armed resistance, most notably Brown.

Raised in a strict Calvinist family, Brown was tortured all his life by the conviction that he wasn't doing enough to serve God's purpose, said University of Southern Carolina historian R. Blakeslee Gilpin, one of the half-dozen scholars who offer on-camera commentary in *The Abolitionists*.

"He didn't preach violence at first," Gilpin said. Brown's views changed when Congress passed a series of severe pro-slavery laws in 1850.

The debate over violence vs. nonviolence resurfaces again 100 years later during the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s through the figures of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X, said Erica Armstrong Dunbar, a professor of history and Black American studies at the University of Delaware.

"The civil rights movement . . . was what historians call the second civil war," said Dunbar, a Mount Airy native who in 2011 was appointed the first director of the program in African American history at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

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Abolitionists (Continued): Another on-camera expert, Baruch College historian Carol Berkin, said she was struck by how many aspects of the abolitionist movement were repeated again in the later civil rights struggle, including the emergence of a women's movement.

"The abolition movement was the first time in American history when white and black women learned to emerge from the domestic realm and carve out a space for women's political activism," she said. "It's almost as if the spirit of this idea, the idea of reform, reached out to other groups who begin to think about the meaning of freedom."

http://articles.philly.com/2013-01-06/news/36175640_1_slavery-frederick-douglass-civil-war

Gainesville remembers its General

Charles Phelps *The Gainesville Times* Gainesville, GA January 7, 2013



Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 1860 of Dahlonega conducts the annual Longstreet memorial service at Gen. James Longstreet's grave in Alta Vista Cemetery on Sunday afternoon.



Tim Ragland puts down his hat following Sunday's memorial service for Gen. James Longstreet at Alta Vista Cemetery.

The Dahlonega-based Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 1860 conducted the 15th annual memorial service for Confederate Gen. James Longstreet at his grave in Alta Vista Cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Tim Ragland, commander of SCV Camp 1860, led the ceremonies by speaking to the crowd. There was also an opening and closing prayer by Brett Martin. Other members of the group, dressed as Civil War re-enactors, paid tribute with a rifle salute.

Ragland's message was about Longstreet, the man. But it was also about preserving the past, whether with Longstreet and the Civil War, or history in general, then passing it along to future generations.

"Will an event like this happen," he said, referring to memorial services and gatherings of people, as for Longstreet, and places. "Will anyone even care?"

Peter Claymore, president of *The Longstreet Society*, said things have changed over the years, but his group and the ceremony try to inform people who don't have a clear picture of who Longstreet was during and after the Civil War.

"I tell people 'without understanding our past, we can't possibly understand where we are, and where we might be going,'" said Claymore. "We're in the business of trying to maintain and expand the understanding of Longstreet as a Civil War general, but also as a post-war patriot."

C.J. Clarke IV, a Longstreet Society board member who attended the ceremony, agreed with Claymore and Ragland. "I think that history's important. I also think it's who we are. Why should you be ashamed of who you are; this is where you came from. It kind of makes you the person that you are, and that's not a bad thing," Clarke said.

After the ceremony at Alta Vista, there was an open house in the Piedmont Hotel at 827 Maple St., in Gainesville. The Longstreet Society operates out of the hotel.

"They've done a great job, over the years, of getting this place. It was not very much when they decided it was worth saving. They had to do a lot of work to get it to this kind of position. It's a part of Gainesville that a lot of people don't know," Claymore said of the hotel.

Longstreet operated the Piedmont as a railroad hotel in the late 1800s, and he owned the property until his death in 1904.

<http://www.gainesvilletimes.com/section/6/article/78005/>

For more information on Gen. Longstreet, The Longstreet Society and Piedmont Hotel, visit www.longstreetsociety.org.

City removal of Forrest Park marker angers Sons of Confederate Veterans

Michael Lollar *The Commercial Appeal* Memphis, TN January 8, 2013

The city and the Sons of Confederate Veterans began a mini Civil War on Tuesday over the city's removal without warning of a half-ton granite marker from the south side of Forrest Park.

Sons of Confederate Veterans spokesman Lee Millar, past chairman of the Shelby County Historical Commission, said he noticed on his way to work Tuesday morning that the marker had disappeared. Ten feet long, the marker simply said "Forrest Park."

Millar said there were no signs of damage to surrounding grass in the park on Union in the heart of the University of Tennessee Health Science Center campus. UT maintains the park, which is owned by the city. Since the grass wasn't damaged, Millar said it would have taken a crane to cleanly lift the marker and its concrete base from the park.

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Memphis Forrest (Continued): He filed a police report, but said he suspected the city was involved, because it would have been the only one with the equipment to move the 1,000-pound Tennessee granite stone.



January 8, 2013 — Lee Millar, past chairman of the Shelby County Historical Commission, inspects the ground where a sign erected last May was removed. The ten-foot-long, two-foot-wide, solid Tennessee granite sign weighed roughly one ton and cost the historical society \$10,400 to make and install with no cost to tax payers. (Mike Brown/ *The Commercial Appeal*)

Memphis Chief Administrative Officer George Little said he authorized the removal using city General Services equipment on grounds the marker had not been formally approved. Little said he did not notify anyone ahead of time because he had no idea who installed the marker, although Millar said the back side of the marker had an inscription saying it was placed by Memphis Park Services, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Shelby County Historical Commission.

Millar said he had formal approval in a letter from former Memphis Park Services director Cynthia Buchanan. But Little said there was no indication of written approval. "I went by what I could find in terms of the written record. I'm just trying to maintain a level of fairness and consistency in terms of the way we do business around here."

The marker was installed in the park in May and dedicated in a brief ceremony in July. Millar produced a letter Tuesday dated March 21, 2011, in which Buchanan thanked him for offering to donate the granite sign for Forrest Park. "Many of our parks are without proper signage and we appreciate the Commission's offer to provide this important signage for one of the city's historic parks." Buchanan copied the letter to Little and to Mike Flowers, administrator of park planning and development.

Millar said the marker cost \$9,000, with another \$1,400 spent to install it. The marker has a concrete base with steel rods anchoring it.

The park's centerpiece is a sometimes-controversial statue of Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, a cavalry officer who became the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Little said he received

no pressure to remove the marker nor complaints about it, but Shelby County Commissioner Walter Bailey said he had "raised holy hell about it" to both Little and Mayor A C Wharton. "I wrote him (Little) a letter, and he said he would explore the issue," said Bailey.

Bailey said the marker "only exacerbated" what he called the offensive symbolism of the statue. "I commend the administration for having the sensitivity and understanding the breadth and depth of how offensive those symbols are. They're divisive, and we don't need that kind of divisive symbols in 2013. Those symbols hold us back. They make a laughing stock of us. They present us as a typical Southern town that refuses to let go."

Little said the groups can reclaim the marker, or he will see to it that it is returned to them, but Millar said he expects the city to return the marker to the park on Wednesday and to foot the bill for reinstallation.

http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/jan/08/city-removal-of-forrest-park-marker-angers-sons/?partner=yahoo_feeds

Additional Article: http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/jan/10/city-of-memphis-wont-reinstall-forrest-park/?partner=yahoo_feeds

National Park Service to demolish Gettysburg Cyclorama building

Craig Layne WITF-TV Harrisburg, PA January 10, 2013

The National Park Service has chosen to demolish an architecturally significant building on the Gettysburg battlefield. The Cyclorama building was designed by famed architect Richard Neutra and once housed a 360-degree painting of Pickett's Charge.

The structure, which closed in 2005, has been the center of a struggle between the park service and modern architecture experts for more than a dozen years.

In an August interview with WITF, NPS spokeswoman Katie Lawhon says tearing down the building would allow the agency to restore Cemetery Ridge to the way it would have looked during the three-day Civil War clash in July 1863.

"There were actually some monuments associated with soldiers from the Union Army that had to be moved when they built the building," Lawhon says. "So, the first thing we would do is put the monuments back where the veterans had originally placed them."

The park service reviewed the environmental impact of destroying the building before making its decision. The agency says demolition could begin later this winter. The Cyclorama painting is now on display at the Gettysburg National Military Park's visitors' center.

The National Park Service provided this background information on the building:

Gettysburg National Military Park

(Continued Next Page)

Cyclorama (Continued): - Cyclorama Building Background: In 1999, the National Park Service (NPS) approved a General Management Plan for Gettysburg National Military Park (NMP) that addressed demolition of the Cyclorama building as part of a long-term plan to rehabilitate the North Cemetery Ridge to its historic 1863 battle and 1864-1938 commemorative-era appearance.

The 1962 Cyclorama building, designed by noted architect Richard Neutra, was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The adverse effect of demolishing the building was addressed in a 1999 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the NPS, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. All mitigation in the MOA has been completed.

In 2006, the NPS was sued by the Recent Past Preservation Network and two individuals challenging the government's compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in making the decision to demolish the Cyclorama building. The U.S. District Court found that the NPS had complied with NHPA but not NEPA and directed the NPS to undertake a "site-specific environmental analysis on the demolition of the Cyclorama Center" and to consider "non-demolition alternatives" to its demolition before "any implementing action is taken on the Center." Accordingly, the NPS initiated an environmental assessment (EA).

The Environmental Assessment planning process - The park prepared the EA with assistance from the regional office and with input from the Northeast Regional Solicitor's Office and the WASO Environmental Quality Division. The EA evaluated three alternatives: the NPS preferred alternative to demolish the building; another action alternative to allow a third-party to relocate the building outside park boundaries; and the no action alternative to mothball the building in place.

The EA was released for a 30-day public review and comment period that ended on September 21, 2012. Over 1,600 pieces of correspondence were received on the EA. The majority of commenters supported demolition of the building in order to rehabilitate the battle and commemorative landscapes. All substantive comments have been addressed in consultation with the regional office and the Northeast Regional Solicitor's Office. No changes to the NPS preferred alternative were warranted as a result of public comment.

Next Steps - Gettysburg Foundation has funds for the demolition of the building and for most of the rehabilitation of Ziegler's Grove. The first steps in the project will be several weeks of asbestos remediation.

Once the building is demolished, the battle and commemorative-era landscapes will be rehabilitated according to the treatment recommendations contained in the 2004 cultural landscape report (CLR) for the North Cemetery Ridge area which include returning monuments to their historic locations, rebuilding commemorative pedestrian pathways and rebuilding historic fences.

<http://www.witf.org/news/2013/01/national-park-service-to-demolish-gettysburg-cyclorama-building.php#.UO8PzYhxB3o.facebook>

Historian Reviews Southern General's Record, Revises it via New Critical Study

PRWeb January 12, 2013

In *'John Bell Hood: Extracting Truth From History,'* author Thomas J. Brown has written an important work on a formidable but misrepresented Confederate general.

Does the Battle of Gettysburg represent the turning point of the American Civil War, or did that occur elsewhere? As the United States celebrates the sesquicentennial (150th anniversary) of the Civil War, many people across America remain unaware of anything but the rote details. Thomas J. Brown has written a book to remedy these misconceptions. *John Bell Hood: Extracting Truth From History* discusses a controversial and often criticized Southern general and brings to the forefront the importance of the western theater in the Civil War.

In connection with the Southern defeat, Lost Cause advocates, those great pro-Confederacy propagandists, found convenient scapegoats to blame. One of these is Confederate General John Bell Hood. The thesis that is the basis for this book contends that the Lost Cause is wrong and Hood's historical treatment has been unjust. Standard critical works of John Bell Hood over the years have tended to characterize him as rash, overaggressive, and lacking in strategic imagination. For such prejudiced historians, Hood appears as old-fashioned and limited logistically to the frontal assault. These accounts mainly stress Hood's negative aspects as a general and tend to center around the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. This book, by analyzing each battle that Hood commanded as a leader of the Army of Tennessee, reveals him as a bold, imaginative, and complex leader. He was arguably a capable brigade and division commander in the Confederate States Army (CSA), but historians tend to blame him for the decisive defeats in Atlanta and the Franklin-Nashville campaign.

This book revises that view convincingly while also exploring the historical treatment of his Union counterpart General George Henry Thomas.

For more information on this book, interested parties may log on to <http://www.Xlibris.com>.

(Continued Next Page)

General Hood (Continued):

About the Author

Thomas J. Brown was born in Oakland, CA on April 10, 1950. He was an accomplished athlete, historian, teacher, and coach. Tom loved learning and returned to college at San Jose State University in 2002, where he pursued a Masters Degree in U.S. History. He completed his thesis project on Confederate General John Bell Hood in 2011, and the opus was nominated as Thesis of the Year. Tom was an active member of the Monterey Scottish Society, the American Civil War Association, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. He was proud to claim General George Henry Thomas as his link to the association. In addition to his historical pursuits, Tom was a passionate rider of a Harley Davidson Road King, a lover of all animals, and a wonderful husband, son, and brother. He passed away of prostate cancer on November 14, 2011.

John Bell Hood: Extracting Truth From History * by Thomas J. Brown

Publication Date: 12/13/2012

Trade Paperback; \$19.99; 146 pages; 978-1-4797-1323-3

Trade Hardback; \$29.99; 146 pages; 978-1-4797-1324-0

eBook; \$3.99; 978-1-4797-1325-7

<http://news.yahoo.com/historian-reviews-southern-general-record-revises-via-critical-050230945.html>

Lyons: The Old South is fading away

Gene Lyons MetroWest Dailey News (Framingham, MA) via the Arkansas Times (Little Rock, AR)
January 12, 2013

Politically speaking, we live by caricature. Particularly in the age of satellite TV news and Internet fulmination, the temptation is to melodrama. So I wasn't terribly surprised to read a recent article in the online magazine Salon arguing that "even though it's a truism of American public discourse that the Civil War never ended, it's also literally true."

Never mind that author Andrew O'Hehir appears to be one of those overheated writers who use the adverb "literally" as an all-purpose intensifier meaning "figuratively." Salon supposedly has editors. Elsewhere, O'Hehir concedes that the imagined conflict won't "involve pitched battles in the meadows of Pennsylvania, or hundreds of thousands of dead."

So it won't be a war at all then. As a Yankee long resident in the South, maybe I should be grateful for that. O'Hehir also acknowledges that while today's "fights over abortion and gays and God and guns have a profound moral dimension," they "don't quite have the world-historical weight of the slavery question." Um, not quite, no.

But then as O'Hehir also categorizes Michigan as a "border state" for the sin of having a Republican governor, it's hard to know what Democrats there should do. I suppose fleeing across the border into Ontario would be an option.

Is it possible to publish anything more half-baked and foolish? Oh, absolutely. Here in Arkansas, we had more than our share of cartoon-think before the 2012 election. Three would-be Republican state legislators wrote manifestoes in favor of the old Confederacy.

One, Rep. Jon Hubbard of Jonesboro, delivered himself of a self-published book arguing that "the institution of slavery that the black race has long believed to be an abomination upon its people may actually have been a blessing in disguise."

Fellow GOP candidate Charles Fuqua of Batesville - like Jonesboro, a college town - self-produced an e-book entitled "God's Law: The Only Political Solution." In it, he not only called for expelling all Muslims from the United States, but returning to the Biblical practice of stoning disobedient children to death.

It would not take too many stoning's, Fuqua thought, to restore sexual morality and good table manners among American youth.

Then there was former Rep. Loy Mauch of Bismarck. An ardent secessionist, Mauch had written a series of letters to the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette arguing that since Jesus never condemned slavery, it had biblical sanction.

Mauch also condemned Abraham Lincoln as a "fake neurotic Northern war criminal," frequently likened him to Hitler, and deemed the rebel flag "a symbol of Christian liberty vs. the new world order."

Comparing Hubbard's views to those of Robert E. Lee and John C. Calhoun, New York Times columnist Charles Blow expressed alarm at "the tendency of some people to romanticize and empathize with the Confederacy."

Ah, but here's the rest of the story, which Blow barely mentioned: All three "Arkansaw lunkheads," as Huck Finn might have called them, were not only repudiated by the state Republican party but lost badly to Democratic opponents last November in what was otherwise a big year for the GOP here. Unimpeded by the burdens of office, they can now get back to self-publishing their neo-Confederate hearts out.

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Old South (Continued):

The point's simple: these fools certainly weren't elected due to their crackpot fulminations, or even in spite of them. Their views were simply unknown. As soon as they became an issue, they became an embarrassment. Now they're ex-state legislators. The end.

This is not to deny that there's a strong regional component to the nation's current political impasse. The New Republic's John R. Judis did the numbers on the recent "fiscal cliff" vote in the U.S. House of Representatives. Altogether, 85 Republicans voted for the Senate's resolution, 151 against.

Broken down by region, however, the differences were stark. Republicans outside the South actually voted for the bipartisan compromise 62-36.

GOP congressmen representing the old Confederacy voted against 83-10 - including unanimous opposition from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina. But for Florida, opposition would have been nearly unanimous.

For all the good it did them. Because the Old South is visibly shrinking. Florida and Virginia are already gone; given demographic trends, Texas is on its way. Even Arkansas, which voted for Bill Clinton something like eight times, seems unlikely to become a one-party state.

As for the rest, Mike Tomasky of The Daily Beast correctly observes that "over time ... the South will make itself less relevant and powerful if it keeps behaving this way. As it becomes more of a one-party state [sic] it becomes less of a factor."

From that perspective, few recent political events have been as telling as the outrage of northeastern Republicans Rep. Peter King and New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie at the House's foot-dragging on Hurricane Sandy relief. A few more stunts like that, and the GOP could end up as fragmented and futile as Alabama Gov. George Wallace's American Independent Party. No Civil War necessary.

Arkansas Times columnist Gene Lyons is a Syndicated columnist for the GateHouse News Service and can be reached at <mailto:eugenelyons2@yahoo.com>.

Read more: <http://www.metrowestdailynews.com/opinion/x1353234314/Lyons-The-Old-South-is-fading-away#ixzz216NYjIDx>

Charlotte's Civil War history lives in letters

Mark Price *Charlotte Observer* Charlotte, NC January 13, 2013



CHARLOTTE, N.C. -- The Civil War's 150th anniversary is playing out with scarcely a nod to Charlotte, which is not surprising given the city's big contribution was serving as home to a land-locked Confederate Naval Depot. But there are stories to be told of what the city endured, details of which are now coming to light in the most unexpected of places: Long forgotten mail preserved at the city's Main Library.

Mecklenburg County librarian Shelia Bumgarner has been sorting and transcribing letters from the Wilkes-Smedberg collection since 2009. She calculates that it will take her another three years to finish the nearly 1,000 letters in the collection. The letters date from 1849-1913. Many of the earliest letters feature writing the initial letter horizontally and then continuing the letter in a vertical pattern. The writer did this to save money. Credit: Jeff Siner/
Charlotte Observer

Leading Charlotteans of the era left behind hundreds of wartime letters filled with images of a chaotic town that by the war's end was populated mostly by old men, women and children. Library employees are now transcribing the letters, the most revealing of which come from Jack and Jane Wilkes, a couple whose extended family is chronicled in nearly 1,000 documents. The collection was bequeathed to the Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room, along with Jane Wilkes' autobiography.

Librarian Shelia Bumgarner says the transcription project is recreating Civil War-era Charlotte, as seen through the eyes of a slave-holding family who struggled, but had money enough to cushion them from some of the worst deprivations that befell the city.

Recounted in the letters are numerous small intrigues and curiosities, including tales of worthless overseers, mysterious smokehouse thefts, complaints of segregated Sunday School classes

and the "tyrannical acts of Mr. Ab."

Bumgarner has spent three years transcribing the letters and still isn't finished, in part because of a 19th century cost savings trick ("criss-cross writing") that had authors writing horizontally then vertically on the same page. She estimates it will take another three years to finish transcribing the collection.

Meanwhile, Bumgarner said she has learned to pay attention to the little details in the letters, which are often the most telling. An example is Jane Wilkes' recollection of a party in late December 1860, where it was announced that South Carolina had seceded from the Union. "The men become solemn until Dr. Bob Gibbon and Billy Owens raise the spirits of the party. 'Oh, somebody had to play the fool, you know,' said Dr. Gibbon

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Letters (Continued): Laughter followed, she wrote. Five months later, North Carolina seceded.

Mysteries unraveled: Jack and Jane Wilkes are now to be found at Elmwood Cemetery, and have been all but forgotten by a city that they forever changed.

Jack's many accomplishments include getting a charter to create the first bank in what has now become a nationally-recognized banking town. And Jane helped found two city hospitals: St. Peter's Hospital for whites and Good Samaritan for blacks.

The letters, 300 of which were written during the war years, show nothing came easy for them in Charlotte. Both were upper crust Yankee transplants who once moved freely through the social elite of New York City and Washington, D.C. Odd coincidences abound in their story, including the fact that Jack's Mecklenburg Iron Works became the Confederate Navy Yard, while his father, Charles Wilkes, served as an admiral in the Union navy.

Jane's letters note Southerners abused her husband for his Northern roots, yet the couple worried like their neighbors about what Union troops might do, should Charlotte be captured.

His letters to her, written on business trips, talk of "terrible scenes" of deserted towns, decimated male populations and relatives fleeing homes so close to the battles that they could hear the gunfire all day. "The (Union) landing at Hatteras and capture of the fort will bring the war to our doors with a vengeance," he wrote of the August 1861 Battle of Fort Hatteras. And should that happen, he concluded, towns like Charlotte might be defenseless. "It makes me angry to hear men talking, who everyone knows would leave as soon as the danger draws near," he wrote.

Charlotte's streets: Back in Charlotte, Jane Wilkes was raising five children in a town where she says lawlessness and arson had become common.

Some historians suspect the fires may have been the work of slaves. However, the town's troubles were worsened by a constant flow of war refugees and the wounded, who followed railroad lines to Charlotte from other parts of the South.

Letters from the period talk much of cholera, malaria, constant humidity, mosquitoes, endless rain and poor drainage that kept the town's unpaved streets a muddy mess for months at a time.

It was little better in neighboring communities. Jane writes of a visit to Cleveland County that left the family surviving for a week on cornbread, sorghum, baked beans and coffee made of rye.

Still, the Wilkeses were among the lucky ones. They had a home on East Avenue with a yard large enough to host a garden. And they owned or leased about a dozen slaves, who worked as servants or gardeners.

Jack and his brother, Edmund, also oversaw hundreds of slaves who labored to build a railroad between Greensboro, N.C., and Danville, Va. The Confederate government covered the cost, but Jack's letters express concern over treatment the slaves endured, including shortages of food and clothing. "The negroes, poor devils...have had no care taken of them and my only wonder is that none have not run away," he wrote in March 1863.

Among the mysteries Bumgarner is still trying to solve is the fate of a boarding house reportedly built in the heart of Charlotte to hold the community's slave population at night. Letters talk of the house being under construction, yet Bumgarner says she can find no published accounts of such an unusual structure ever existing.

A soap opera: A descendant named Julia Settle Wilkes Black left the collection to the library in 1982, six years before her death. A concerted effort to catalogue the collection began in 2009.

Bumgarner, who was assigned the job, says it hasn't been easy, with some letters taking up to a week to decipher. However, once she got started, it quickly became clear that they held historical importance. "These weren't just ordinary letters, but contained historical accounts of some of our nation's movers and shakers."

Handling such items is a specialty of the Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room, which is known for its large genealogical collection covering the southeast United States.

The room also holds other large collections of family archives like the Wilkes letters, including at least two collections that have yet to be processed: The Hunter-Ranson collection and the Torrance collection. Those two hold thousands of documents, letters and photographs.

Bumgarner said it was easy to get hooked on the Wilkes family soap opera – once she created footnotes to tell all the Johns, Henrys and Janes apart. Everyone seemed to have the same name back then, she joked.

Another observation: Letters exchanged with family members in the North did not discuss the war or slaves. This was partly because letters between the warring states were delivered only "under flag of truce" and had to avoid any hint of insurrection. It was also considered good manners to avoid matters of discord, Bumgarner said. "And they were part of a society in which politeness was everything."

Letters after the war showed some division among family members, but by then the Wilkeses had become pros at adapting and assimilating. That explains why Jane Wilkes, a former slave owner, would campaign for a Charlotte hospital devoted to treating the community's black population.

And it explains how Jack so easily found himself back in business after the war, chartering the First National Bank of Charlotte, becoming a town alderman and reopening the Mecklenburg Iron Works to build steam engines and saw mills.

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Letters (Continued): Jack, along with other leading citizens, also formed the Charlotte Literary and Library Association, which was the city's first library open to the public. He died on July 6, 1908, and St. Peter's Episcopal Church was standing room only for his service. Jane died five years later, of pneumonia, at their home on West Trade Street.

Her funeral, also at St. Peter's, was conducted by the Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina. Mourners reportedly included people of all races and backgrounds, and spilled from the building onto the church grounds.

Bumgarner believes they have no surviving family in Mecklenburg County, but do have relatives in Cabarrus and Orange counties. Tom Hanchett, staff historian of Levine Museum of the New South, says Bumgarner's work is a boon for historians, providing intimate details and rare personal views from a century and a half ago.

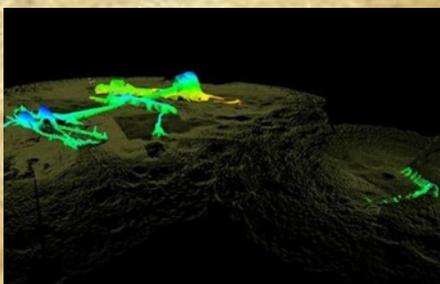
"Before this, we had no good window of what it was like to be in Charlotte in that war. This has given us that window," he said. However, it's just one perspective.

"It's one window. The Wilkes family was fairly well-to-do city dwellers, and those things shape how you look at your world. That's especially true in war time. People fight over differing points of view."

<http://www.wcnc.com/news/local/Charlottes-Civil-War-history-lives-in-letters-186693901.html>

New 3D Map of Civil War Shipwreck Released

Douglas Main Livescience.com January 14, 2013



The battle between the *USS Hatteras* and the *CSS Alabama* on Jan. 11, 1863, as depicted in a painting by Tom Freeman.

On this day (Jan. 11) in 1863, a Union warship was sunk in a skirmish with a Confederate vessel in the Gulf of Mexico.

Exactly 150 years later, a new 3D map of the *USS Hatteras* has been released that shows what the remains of the warship look like. The *Hatteras* rests on the ocean floor about 20 miles (32 kilometers) off Galveston, Texas, according to a release from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, which helped to sponsor the expedition to map the shipwreck.

The *Hatteras* was sunk in a battle with the Confederate raider *CSS Alabama*, and was the only Union warship sunk in combat in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War.

"Most shipwreck survey maps are two-dimensional and based on observations made by sight, photographs or by feeling around in murky water while stretching a measuring tape," said James Delgado, with NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, in the statement. "Thanks to the high-resolution sonar, we have a three-dimensional map that not only provides measurements and observations, but the ability for researchers and the public to virtually swim through the wreck's exposed remains and even look below the surface at structure buried in loose silt."

Recent storms have dislodged some of the sediment that covered the ship, 57 feet (17 meters) beneath the surface, so researchers took advantage of the opportunity to map the vessel with state-of-the-art sonar in the fall of 2012, according to the statement.

The map has revealed previously unknown features of the shipwreck, including a largely intact paddlewheel that once propelled the vessel forward. It also shows damage to the wheel's steering column and the engine room.

The *Hatteras* rests in federal waters, and is protected under the Sunken Military Craft Act as a war grave, according to the release.

The ship was part of a blockade to prevent goods from traveling to and from Galveston, which remained one of the last bastions of the Confederacy late into the Civil War, the NOAA noted.

3D Sonar Video of Shipwreck *USS Hatteras*: http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=OIP98sJCvnU

<http://news.yahoo.com/3d-map-civil-war-shipwreck-released-152611934.html>

Jefferson Davis Highway marker nominated for historic status

Charles Pekow *Clarity Digital Group LLC d/b/a Examiner.com* Denver, CO January 12, 2013

When you drive along Jefferson Davis Highway south of Richmond, Virginia, you may pass a historic marker along the way. The marker along US Route 1 doesn't explain that you're passing a historic site; it may be considered a historic landmark itself. The National Park Service (NPS) is officially announcing on Monday, Jan. 14 that it is considering adding the marker to the National Register of Historic Places.

So maybe next time you're driving by, you might want to stop and take a look. NPS received the nomination last fall for the commemorative marker, which was placed along the highway (US 1) in Chesterfield County by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) as a reaction to the naming of the Lincoln Highway. The marker stands at Falling Creek at Falling Center, Wayside.

NPS is taking comments on the nomination until Jan. 29. Send them to National Register of Historic Places, NPS, 1849 C St. NW, MS 2280, Washington, DC 20240; fax 202-371-6447. For details, see <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-14/html/2013-00504.htm>.

UDC placed a series of commemorative markers along Rt. 1 in Virginia between 1927 and 1947. UDC wanted to memorialize Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

The nominated marker lies between the northbound and southbound lanes of Rt. 1. UDC placed it in 1933. It is made of granite and stands 49" tall with a bronze plate on top.

For details on the historic context of this and the other UDC markers, see <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/64500886.pdf>.

Story and Video at: <http://www.examiner.com/article/jefferson-davis-highway-marker-nominated-for-historic-status>

Court date set on Confederate Flag lawsuit appeal

Staff Reports WSLs-TV Roanoke, VA January 15, 2013

As we reported back in July, the Sons of Confederate Veterans Stonewall Brigade appealed the ruling against its lawsuit over flying the confederate flag in Lexington. A Roanoke Federal District Court judge threw out the group's lawsuit against the city of Lexington.

The group says, in a press release, the 4th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals will hear oral arguments in Richmond on March 20, 2013.

The Sons' appeal claims that Lexington's actions amount to quote, "viewpoint discrimination."

<http://www2.wsls.com/news/2013/jan/15/court-date-set-confederate-flag-lawsuit-appeal-ar-2469095/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans Seek to Remove Plaques

Elena Schneider *The Texas Tribune* Austin, TX January 17, 2013

Lawyers for the Sons of Confederate Veterans have filed a motion in a state district court seeking to remove a plaque in the Texas Supreme Court building that the historical group says inadequately honors the Confederacy.

Fanning the flames of a decade-long battle with the state, the Confederate veterans group argues that the state has not gone through the appropriate channels to dedicate the plaque, which in 2000, under then-Gov. George W. Bush, replaced an older plaque that more overtly praised Confederate soldiers.

"This is on behalf of all of Texas — this is not just a Sons of Confederate Veterans issue," said Kirk Lyons, the group's lawyer. "We have an unresponsive government that doesn't care about the rule of law."

Citing a legal technicality requiring the state to register the plaque through the Texas Historical Commission, Lyons said it remains there "contrary to law."

Lyons — who has been called a "white supremacist lawyer" by the Southern Poverty Law Center, a nonprofit civil rights organization, a label he hotly rejects — also called for the reinstatement of the original dedication plaque installed in the 1960s that features the Confederate seal.

The new plaque in question reads, "Because this building was built with monies from the Confederate Pension fund it was, at that time, designated as a memorial to the Texans who served the Confederacy."

State Sen. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston, a longtime critic of the plaques, said the state has done enough to honor its Confederate legacy.

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Terry's Texas Rangers Monument at the Texas Capitol.

Texas Plaques (Continued): "I believe Texas has been more than responsive to the Sons of Confederate Veterans," Ellis said in an email. "There are more than enough monuments [in] defense of slavery. How many more do they need?"

The Capitol complex contains more than a dozen monuments, markers and statues that overtly allude to the Confederacy, according to the State Preservation Board.

Debbi Head, spokeswoman for the Texas Historical Commission said no official application process is required by law but that "if we were to receive a request, [the content] would be considered."

The Confederate group has repeatedly clashed with the state over the plaques at the Capitol. Last May, the group attempted to install a historical marker at the Supreme Court building, but Lyons said the application was rejected on "bogus" grounds.

"The Historical Commission wet their pants when they had all the black legislators calling them," he said.

Ellis said that the plaques should be removed and replaced with nothing. "They need to go see the movie *Lincoln*," he said. "I will go with them."

<http://www.texastribune.org/2013/01/17/confederate-veterans-file-motion-remove-plaque/>

Additional Article: http://blogs.houstonpress.com/hairballs/2013/01/confederate_lawyer_fights_to_k.php

Memphis Official Wants to Add Civil Rights Leader's Name to Park Named for Confederate Leader

Amos Maki *The Commercial Appeal* Memphis, TN January 17, 2013

City Council member Myron Lowery has drafted an ordinance to add Civil Rights leader Ida B. Wells' name to Forrest Park.

Currently, the park is named after Nathan Bedford Forest, a Confederate leader and former grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Medical District area park has drawn widespread attention since city Chief Administrative Officer George Little had a bold "Forrest Park" marker removed without notifying to the Sons of Confederate Veterans or the Shelby County Historical Commission which spent \$10,400 for the granite marker and concrete base.

Beverly Robertson, president of the Memphis-based National Civil Rights Museum, said Thursday that adding Wells' name to the park might not be "such a bad thing."

"I think the attempt is to reposition the park by renaming it for someone who fought for rights and justice and freedom for all, and that's not such a bad thing," said Robertson.

Lowery will introduce the ordinance, which requires three readings before becoming law, at the council's Feb. 5 meeting. Lowery said he believed a majority of local African Americans would support his effort to include Wells' name on the park. "I feel that a majority of African American leadership in this city will support this measure," said Lowery. "It's time to move past this controversy and honor all our heroes, not just a few. I think a majority of African Americans in this city see nothing wrong with this solution."

Lowery's proposed ordinance said adding Wells' name to Forrest Park would shine as "a symbol of a city moving forward and embracing positive change within our great city." Lowery's proposed ordinance is causing small, but visible, rifts in the usually tightly-knit 13-member council.

Councilman Jim Strickland is searching the Downtown area for city-owned land to create a park honoring Wells, a journalist and woman's suffragist who crusaded against lynchings in the 1880s and Jim Crow laws.

Strickland said Thursday that he wasn't opposed to Lowery's proposal, but that he had been looking for appropriate places to honor important Memphians, especially those who were leaders in the Civil rights area.

"My effort had nothing to do with Lowery's," said Strickland. "My effort had nothing to do with the whole controversy about Confederate parks. I just want to hear about (Lowery's) proposal. I'm open to the discussion."

Councilman Harold Collins said city leaders should be focused on the problems ailing Memphis now, such as high violent crime rates and crumbling neighborhoods.

"Why are we arguing over a park and a dead man?" asked Collins. "We ought to be focusing on why so many businesses are struggling and why the poverty right is so high."

"It's a waste of time and energy," he said. "We're spending so much time and energy on things that aren't important. We can't change history but we can change and create the future we want, but we can't change the past."

"We need to be focusing on the essentials," said Collins. "Why are so many people killing each other. Why is there so much violence. These are the questions we should be asking, not focusing on the name of a park

http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/jan/17/memphis-official-wants-to-include-civil-rights/?partner=yahoo_feeds

Local Group Files for Grant to Preserve Civil War History

Tom Dempsey WHSV Harrisonburg, VA January 18, 2013

HARRISONBURG-- Around Virginia on Friday, state offices and schools were closed in observance of Lee-Jackson Day. Camp #10 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which is the local branch in the Shenandoah Valley, used the day to file for a grant from their national branch to replace damaged grave stones at Woodbine Cemetery in Harrisonburg.

Around 250 headstones have been at the site for more than 100 years, each honoring soldiers who served for the Confederacy and died in Harrisonburg. Over the last century, they have been damaged due to various reasons, like weather. Around 100 of them have a mix of cracks, discoloration, or pieces missing.

Through donations, Camp #10 has been able to replace more than forty of the headstones. However, Commander Philip Way is helping to lead efforts for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to get the rest of the damaged stones replaced. Each grave stone costs around \$150 and Way says the rest of the damaged ones will be able to be replaced with the grant money.

"Our main goal here is to keep alive the great men, the great bravery of these young privates," he explained. "We're hoping to have a legacy that will be marked for us. We hope that history will be perpetuated in this beautiful cemetery."

Around 50 damaged headstones still need to be replaced. Way says within the next 10 years he hopes to replace the remainder of all the grave stones at the site.

<http://www.whsv.com/home/headlines/Local-Group-Files-for-Grant-to-Preserve-Civil-War-History-187469791.html>

Dixie State College Decides To Change Nothing

Staff KTVX Salt Lake City, UT January 18, 2013



Dixie State College. St. George, Utah (Do St. George.com, ABC 4)

ST. GEORGE (ABC 4 News) - In the end, Dixie State College decided to do nothing. After much debate and provocative controversy, the school has decided to keep the name it has used for almost 100 years.

For months, the school has been contemplating a name change due to the racial stigma the word "Dixie" carries. To some, it represents the Confederate South and the rampant slavery associated with it. And although 'Dixie' stands for something different as far as the college is concerned, many residents have voiced their opposition to the moniker and some have flat-out demanded it be changed.

Months ago, an advertising agency conducted an extensive study to determine what impact the name 'Dixie' has on the community. Earlier this month, the agency concluded that 84 percent of those surveyed held a favorable opinion of the word and preferred it remain in the school's name. The survey included opinions from St. George residents, Dixie alum, and current students.

The agency submitted a list of four possible names for the school when it elevates to university status: Dixie State University, University of St. George, Utah Dixie University and Utah Dixie State University.

The school was established in 1911 as the St. George Stake Academy. It first incorporated the name 'Dixie' in 1916.

The announcement by the Board of Trustees was met with applause from many of those in attendance Friday morning. Also, the board approved the school's move to university status during Friday's meeting. Next, the school will submit the proposal to the Utah Board of Regents, which will vote Jan. 25.

http://www.abc4.com/content/news/state/story/dixie-state-college-keeps-name-unchanged/E-yphp27tU-zDEV0K_j7ag.csp?rss=1451

Possible Apology From Dixie State For Confederate Ties: <http://kutv.com/news/top-stories/stories/possible-apology-dixie-state-confederate-ties-3425.shtml?wap=0>

Rare ship found at Cumberland Island beach

Dan Chapman *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* Atlanta, GA January 19, 2013

A wooden ship from the mid-1800s, possibly a Civil War blockade runner, recently has been discovered along the beach at Cumberland Island — a previously unreported find that locals, archaeologists and parks officials believe could be a major historical discovery.

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GA Ship (Continued):

The unknown vessel lay in the shallow waters of Cumberland, a barrier island off Georgia's southeastern coast. Officials surmise a December storm shifted enough sand to make visible the ship's bones — its wooden gunnel, or midsection, lying exposed like the ribs of a dead cow.

Georgia's waters are littered with shipwrecked vessels. Most have long been identified, studied, plundered or preserved. "The Cumberland shipwreck," as this vessel is now known, is rare in that nobody can say what type of ship she is, where she came from, what she carried or how she went down.

The mystery ship is potentially one of Georgia's most significant maritime finds in years. "It's pretty uncommon," Michael Seibert, an archaeologist with the National Park Service, told *The Atlanta Journal Constitution* in an exclusive interview.

"It's not uncommon for a known shipwreck to be uncovered," said Seibert, who investigated the wreck this week. "That happens all the time in Florida and Mississippi, especially with strong storms coming through. But this one has never been recorded. This makes it the first time anybody living has seen it."

Seibert estimated the ship had lain untouched and covered by sand for at least 50 years. Sheltered from the sun and the wind, the vessel's remains — one timber measures 80 feet in length, suggesting the ship was at least 100 feet long — are in relatively fine condition.

Locals living at least part time on Cumberland Island, the National Seashore Park once owned largely by the wealthy Carnegie family, discovered the wooden plankings and trunnels ("tree nails") around Christmas. They alerted Fred Boyles, the National Park Service superintendent in charge of

Cumberland.

Boyles called in NPS archaeologists from Tallahassee, Fla. Seibert and colleague Eric Bezemek scoured the shipwreck site from Tuesday to Thursday, mapping the ship's bones, taking pictures and wood samples. With a backhoe, they re-covered the ship in sand to protect it from the elements and treasure hunters.

The hull wasn't found. But the ship's midsection, held together with wood nails and later repaired with metal spikes and fasteners, offered a trove of tantalizing clues. Seibert said the design and material suggest a ship built in the mid-1800s.

"We found no artifacts. It was pretty sterile," Seibert said. "But it is a ship of considerable size."

Locals first considered the vessel a slave ship, but park service officials dismissed that theory. More likely it's a cargo ship, they say, maybe a blockade runner used by Confederate supporters during the Civil War to sneak guns, food and soldiers past Union forces.

"There was an awful lot of Civil War military traffic along the coast (with) many smaller vessels that were all about stealth and speed," said Chris McCabe, the deputy archaeologist for the state of Georgia. "We can't say definitively that it's a blockade runner, and we may never be able to say definitively, but it's an absolute possibility."

McCabe soon will receive Seibert's report, maps and photos in an attempt to unravel the mystery. He'll pore over 19th century construction records, ship logs, insurance records and historical archives in Savannah, Atlanta, Washington or possibly London.

Wood samples will be carbon-dated to determine the vessel's age and pinpoint, perhaps, where the trees to build her came from. Metal fasteners offer additional chronological clues. Old newsclips and journals will be perused for tales of sunken ships.

"It's like detective work," said McCabe, who works out of the state's underwater archaeological field station in Savannah. "You piece together all the little pieces from the scene. It's like CSI."

No state official would divulge the shipwreck's location. Boyles officially will announce the ship's uncovering Tuesday. He couldn't say whether the park service will ever disinter her remains. A blanket of sand provides the best protection for a long lost ship. But the buzz surrounding the Cumberland shipwreck will surely grow.

"It will be cool, another little piece of history," said Justin Moore, who manages a dive shop in St. Marys, the town nearest Cumberland. "Anytime somebody finds a new wreck it does wonderful things for this area. We may just be able to find out a little bit more about the way people lived back then and why there were here."



A mystery ship found off the beach at Cumberland Island is potentially one of Georgia's most significant maritime finds in years. An expert estimated that the ship had been covered by sand for at least 50 years.

Confederate heritage honored in Lexington

The city has a long history with Generals Lee and Jackson, both of whom are buried there.
Ralph Berrier, Jr. *The Roanoke Times* Roanoke, VA January 21, 2013



Sons of Confederate Veterans Chris Cutrer (left) of Texas and Billy Bearden of Georgia hold Confederate flags as they watch the wreath-laying ceremony honoring Stonewall Jackson at his grave Saturday in Lexington.

Photos by Don Petersen | Special to *The Roanoke Times*



Mounted horses bring up the rear of Saturday's parade in Lexington. Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are part of the city's history.

LEXINGTON — As Brandon Dorsey read the governor's proclamation recognizing Virginia's favorite Confederate generals, a small plane circled overhead towing a long banner that read: "Shame on Lexington: Honor Lee & Jackson." Dorsey, clad in a gray uniform befitting a camp commander of a Sons of Confederate Veterans brigade, stopped reading and said, "The Confederate Air Force has arrived!"

The crowd laughed, providing a brief break from the quiet ceremony that took place Saturday morning in Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery. Despite the airborne banner's criticism of Lexington, hundreds of people were already honoring Thomas Jackson and Robert E. Lee during Lee-Jackson Day events.

However, the banner's message was understood by most of the gray and butternut-clad confederation, whose members pointed cameras and cellphones heavenward to snap photographs of the sign. Saturday's festivities, which included a parade, wreath-laying ceremony and guest speakers, took place under a shroud of controversy and litigation.

In 2011, the Lexington City Council approved an ordinance that prohibited all flags from city-owned poles except for the United States, Virginia and city flags. That meant no more Rebel flags flying from the city poles, not even on Lee-Jackson Day.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans sued to have the ordinance overturned, but a federal judge dismissed the lawsuit last June. The group appealed and will make its case before Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in March.

On Saturday, companies of re-enactors and Confederate heritage groups marched down Main Street, which was lined with red, white and blue American flags flapping from city poles. One block after passing beneath a banner that paid tribute to Martin Luther King Jr., marchers arrived at Main and Nelson streets, where a few people carried Confederate flags as part of what was described as a "flag vigil."

Kirk Lyons of Black Mountain, N.C., wore a Confederate hat and coat as he carried a flag. His daughter Catherine and niece Abby Willis held flags across the street. His sons Nathanael and Robert and nephew Ewan Willis also participated in the vigil.

The family endured a nine-hour trip through a snowstorm that stranded them on Interstate 77 in Carroll County on Thursday night. They spent much of Friday holding Rebel flags on Main Street and returned Saturday morning. Lyons said he planned to be there until late afternoon, when he would head to the Virginia Horse Center to call the dance at an evening ball. "People in Lexington need to see us here," Lyons said. "The flag needs to be seen in downtown Lexington. If we can't have it on the pole, we'll have it at the base of the pole."

Lyons is no stranger to Confederate controversies. On its website, the Southern Poverty Law Center calls Lyons a "white supremacist lawyer" who co-founded the Southern Legal Resource Center, "which has effectively become the legal arm of the neo-Confederate movement," the website says.

Lyons — who spoke easily with strangers, several of whom asked him to pose for photographs after they admired his uniform — said that he has befriended people of all races. He said, as head of the Sons of Confederate Veterans' Heritage Defense Committee, he believes the group has a chance to win its lawsuit on appeal. "We know it was an ordinance designed to keep Confederate flags off the flag pole," he said.

The parade took less than 15 minutes to make it down the street, as pipers piped, drummers drummed and the Virginia Flagggers of Richmond sang "Dixie." A couple of hundred marchers participated and perhaps a little more than 100 people watched from the sidewalks.

The morning began with a wreath-laying ceremony and hymn singing at Jackson's grave, where most of Stonewall is buried. (His left arm was amputated at Chancellorsville, where he was accidentally shot by his own men in 1863, and was buried by itself. Jackson died of his wounds after infection and pneumonia set in.)

Lexington's weekend of events are among the few festivities in the state that celebrate Lee-Jackson Day, which had been combined with Martin Luther King Jr. Day until Gov. Jim Gilmore separated the holidays in 2000.

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Heritage (Continued): Lexington has a long history with Lee and Jackson, both of whom are buried in the city. Jackson taught at VMI for 10 years before becoming a Civil War legend. After leading the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee became president of Washington College, which added his name to its own following his death in 1870.

"I think it's pretty amazing to walk the same grounds they did," said David Hinton, a bagpiper with the Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters SCV Camp 3000 of Mechanicsville. "It's just amazing to be in the place where they did great works in war or peace."

<http://www.roanoke.com/news/roanoke/wb/319265#.UPxAyUmsfwo.facebook>

East Texans remember Confederate ancestors at courthouse ceremony

Richard Yeakley *Longview News-Journal* Longview, TX January 20, 2013

A gun salute, the sound of "Taps" and the singing of "Dixie" sounded across the Gregg County Courthouse lawn Saturday as dozens of East Texans remembered their ancestors who served in the Confederate Army.

Representatives from the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Order of the Confederate Rose were on hand to celebrate Confederate Heroes Day in front of the Confederate Heroes Monument. "We are here to honor Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and your ancestors," said Sam Mercer, commander of the Gen. John Gregg Camp in Longview.

The service, which commemorates the birthday of Confederate Civil War general Lee, included the placing of the wreaths near the confederate heroes monument and recognition of the Confederate soldiers whose descendants were at the ceremony.

"We believe that they provided a heritage and a legacy," Laney Pearson, chaplain of the Gen. John Gregg Camp, told the gathered crowd. "Those principles (that they fought for) have not left us in these many years."

Photos at: http://www.news-journal.com/news/local/east-texans-remember-confederate-ancestors-at-courthouse-ceremony/article_ecf2abf8-250e-513a-8d25-c5cb77eb9459.html

Congressman Rangel: "Some Southern States Have Cultures That We Have To Overcome"

Compatriots:

I wanted every man in this organization to see the following clip. It is an interview with a prominent US Congressman. The remark you will want to pay close attention to comes at about the 0:55 mark. It is always good to remember just what is at stake. This transcends mundane SCV business; this goes the essence of what our forefathers went to war over... and the essence of a cruel, vindictive Reconstruction. Regrettably, that period has never ended for some.

View the following. Be aware... this is why we speak up for our ancestors. In doing so, we are also defending the ability of future Southerners to be just that... Southerners... Americans... and not be ridiculed for it. http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=DBE5P-ewkm8

I guess the message of tolerance, recalled on a national holiday (and echoed in a Presidential inauguration address) fell on deaf ears with some. If you are offended by this, then tell YOUR Congressman about it; ask him to hold his uncivil colleague up to ridicule. Use the following link: <http://www.contactingthecongress.org/>

Gene Hogan
Chief of Heritage Defense
(866) 681 - 7314
chief.heritage@gmail.com

Memphis City Council member leaves meeting in tears after defense of historic KKK leader

Amos Maki *The Commercial-Appeal* Memphis, TN January 22, 2013

The emotionally charged issue of renaming Forrest Park landed at City Council Tuesday, leading one council member to leave a committee meeting in tears.

The meeting of the council's Parks and Neighborhoods Committee began with committee chairman Bill Boyd offering a history lesson of sorts on the park's namesake, Nathan Bedford Forrest, a slave owner and trader who served as a Confederate cavalry leader in the Civil War and as first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan white-supremacy organization formed immediately after the war.

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Memphis (Continued): "When he came back from the war he promoted the progress of black people in this community," Boyd said. "He promoted black people. He gave them jobs in places he owned businesses."

"I've been reading as much as I could starting four days ago so I could talk about the subject of the park," said Boyd. "So far, I don't see any reason to rename it or move it or anything like that."

The defense of Forrest distressed Councilwoman Janis Fullilove, who left the meeting with tears streaming down her face. "I was just upset about Boyd talking about Nathan Bedford Forrest being a friend of black people," Fullilove said.

She offered a terse response to Boyd's description of Forrest: "That is a lie and history shows to us that's a lie." Boyd said he understood why Fullilove had such strong feelings. "That's the reason I didn't bang the gavel and say, 'You're out of order Mrs. Fullilove,'" said Boyd. "I try to see both sides of an issue."

The park located between Union and Madison, and Manassas and Dunlap, in the Medical District drew attention when Chief Administrative Officer George Little had a granite and concrete "Forrest Park" sign removed. The city acted without notifying the Sons of Confederate Veterans or the Shelby County Historical Commission, which paid \$10,400 for the marker.

Lee Millar, a former Shelby County Historical Commission member and current member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said the marker had been approved by former Parks director Cindy Buchanan and should be restored to its spot.

Councilman Myron Lowery subsequently announced that he would ask the council to name the park for the late 19th century civil rights activist Ida B. Wells in addition to Forrest. Wells was co-owner and editor of an anti-segregationist newspaper in Memphis, and was forced to flee the city in 1892 because of her anti-lynching journalism.

In 1864, Nathan Bedford Forrest led forces in the capture of Fort Pillow at Henning, Tenn. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* entry on Forrest says: "A major blemish on his record, however, was the Massacre of Ft. Pillow (April 12, 1864) — the slaughter by his soldiers of more than 300 blacks after the surrender of Ft. Pillow, Tenn. ... A Congressional investigation committee verified the slaughter of more than 300 black men, women, and children within the fort."

Boyd encouraged council members to research Forrest's history after the war. In 1875 Forrest spoke to the Independent Order of Pole Bearers, a black civil rights group in Memphis. "I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going," Forrest was quoted as saying at the meeting. "We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together."

"I think they need to read the history of that person," said Boyd. "I think it's much ado about nothing."

Council member Harold Collins said city officials are focusing too much time on the park instead of solving the city's chronic budget problems, crime rates and inner city deterioration. "We've got bigger things to worry about in this city than a dead man's park," said Collins.

No action was taken in committee Tuesday on Lowery's proposal because he was attending a Democratic National Committee meeting in Washington, D.C.

<http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/jan/22/memphis-city-council-member-leaves-meeting-in-of/>

'Silent Sam' statue of Confederate soldier is topic of UNC-CH lecture

Staff *The Associated Press* via *The Republic* Columbus, IN January 22, 2013

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina — Anyone who's ever wondered about the real story behind the "Silent Sam" Statue at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill can get answers to their questions at a free public lecture on campus.

The lecture will be held Tuesday at the Wilson Special Collections Library, which also has a small exhibit about the statue.

UNC history professor Fitz Brundage and others will discuss Silent Sam, which depicts a Confederate soldier facing north while grasping his rifle firmly in both hands. He lacks a cartridge box for ammunition, perhaps leading to his nickname.

The lecture marks the release of the library website "Commemorative Landscapes of North Carolina." Brundage was scholarly adviser to the site, which documents the state's history through monuments, shrines and public art.

<http://www.therepublic.com/view/story/1033bac89f3346628b83fa7c2c98dbe8/NC--Silent-Sam>

Robert E. Lee Honored At Downtown Plaza

Gene Marrano *The Roanoke Star* Roanoke, VA January 22, 2013



Civil War hero Robert E. Lee is honored.

A day before many observed the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., including a holiday for some, other Roanokers gathered downtown to pay homage to General Robert E. Lee, laying wreaths and reciting a poem at Lee Plaza. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars and the Order of the Confederate Rose were all present.

The wreath-laying event also included prayer and the singing of “Dixie” at its conclusion. David McCorkel, a 3rd Brigade commander in the Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate veterans, read a poem entitled *Robert E. Lee* by William Shakespeare Hays, after realizing his first choice for a poem wouldn’t work – it was written by Northerner Harriett Beecher Stowe, the ardent abolitionist and author of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, back in the mid-1800’s.

Lee, a West Point graduate near the top of his class, was actually offered the command of the Union Army in 1861 but his Virginia roots prevented him from accepting the post. A year later he led the Confederate Army into battle. After Lee surrendered to Ulysses Grant at Appomattox in 1865 he went on to become president at then-Washington College (now Washington and Lee), dying in 1870.

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) or the women’s auxiliary groups must be able to trace their family roots back to the Civil War. Charles Poland, who handles local publicity for the SCV, can go back even further, to the American Revolution and even the Pilgrims on the Mayflower. He had relatives who fought on both sides of the bloody War Between the States.

“We’ve done this [Lee observance] for several years,” said Poland, adding that Stonewall Jackson, *the revered Confederate general, had also been honored last week in conjunction with Lee-Jackson Day. “Its to keep alive the heritage of the Confederate tradition,”* noted Poland, and to salute Lee, whom he called “an honorable man.” People on both sides of the conflict considered General Lee to be an honorable man, a soldier who had fought for the United States before it was split apart by civil war.

Poland’s ancestor was a cavalry officer in Russell County, in the militia. As to those who feel honoring Robert E. Lee may pick at the scab of slavery and racism, Poland offers this thought: “if you don’t know where you were, you don’t know where you are. You need to understand what people went through to get here. You need to understand what they went through and what they suffered. In a way it’s picking at a scab – but scabs heal.”

<http://theroanokestar.com/?p=22013>

Confederate flag ban sparks debate at school

Ban comes after alleged hate crime

Tanya Mendis KOAT-TV Albuquerque, NM January 23, 2013

DOLORIS, Colo. —Residents packed a Delores school board meeting Tuesday to voice their opinions on a controversial ban that’s forced one student to park off campus and a visit from the U.S. Department of Justice.

The meeting stems from an alleged incident that took place at Dolores High School this past fall where a teacher became a victim of a hate crime.

After that, the superintendent decided he was banning anything that could be perceived as hateful like Swastikas, Black Power fists and Confederate flags. The ban caused such uproar that it attracted the Justice department.

The DOJ sent a peacekeeper to try to bring calm to a school board meeting and the hundreds more in the small farming town who are torn apart. This fall, Brenda Hindmarsh’s son painted a Confederate flag smack on the back of his pickup truck. “Logan’s not racist,” Hindmarsh said. “The reason he did it is because he’s a Duke’s of Hazard fan.” He then chose a controversial way to voice his political views. “He also chose to paint ‘Nobama’ down the side,” Hindmarsh said. “I’ve been concerned for his safety and for his reputation as well.”

After a hateful display showed up in a teacher’s classroom, the school banned all Confederate flags, forced Logan to park off campus and brought in the DOJ. “We had seen a rise in the display of Confederate flags and also a rise in racial slurs,” Dolores Schools Superintendent Scott Cooper said. “(We brought in the DOJ) as a positive next step for kind of patching up after a pretty rough end.”

Hindmarsh said freedom of speech should never be silenced. “That flag doesn’t represent racism it represents rebels and freedom and people kinda doing their own thing,” Hindmarsh said. Logan was not tied to the alleged hate crime on campus.

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Flag (Continued): The DOJ is only at the school for educational purposes. The department will meet with students and teachers over the next few days, introducing a tolerance curriculum.

Still, many parents are asking the school board to overturn the ban on the flag, saying there was never any community input.

<http://www.koat.com/news/new-mexico/Confederate-flag-ban-sparks-debate-at-school/-/9153762/18247766/-/format/rss 2.0/-/4xfquyz/-/index.html#ixzz2IrxpUsSu>

Always Follow the Money

Bob Hurst *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX January 23, 2013

Well, here we are into February so I'm sure we will hear a lot from the media about Abraham Lincoln. There is a highly-promoted motion picture playing in theaters all around the country that I have absolutely no desire to see. This movie has been nominated for a number of awards but I still have no desire to spend my time and money on this show. Even though this spectacle is being brought to the world by Steven Spielberg, several of whose movies I have seen and enjoyed, this particular picture has no interest for me as it is about Abraham Lincoln - a man that I consider the greatest war criminal this country has yet produced.

I have written about Lincoln several times over the past several years so I will not replot any ground concerning this awful creature who, in my opinion, is the one person most responsible for the hundreds of thousands of deaths that occurred as a result of the war that took place from 1861 to 1865 which can accurately be called "Mr. Lincoln's War". I have noticed that just about everything that is produced these days about Lincoln (be it movies, books or whatever) is nothing more than myth and is intended to proselytize to the masses that the War was fought over slavery and that Lincoln was willing to commit the Northern states to a bloody war for the noble purpose of breaking the chains that held many black Americans in bondage. This is nothing but folderol.

If true, what a humanitarian he must have been, right? Well, let's consider what he said in his first inaugural address. In this speech, given in March of 1861, Lincoln said, "... I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." This was a theme that he had repeated on numerous occasions during his campaign for the presidency.

Later, in that same inaugural address, Lincoln said: "I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution... has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable."

It is obvious from this statement that abolishing slavery was certainly not on Lincoln's list of things to do during his presidency. Equally obvious is the fact that Northern legislators also had no stomach for ending the institution of slavery since this amendment referenced by Lincoln, which was known as the Corwin Amendment, had passed overwhelmingly in both houses of Congress - 133 to 65 in the House of Representatives and 24 to 12 in the Senate.

What makes this vote so significant is that this action was taken after seven Deep South states had already seceded from the Union and their members of Congress had already left Washington, so this was a northern-dominated vote. Obviously then, abolishing slavery was not a high priority of the overwhelming majority of Northern politicians. The truth is that most Northerners cared as little about the slavery issue as they did about the eradication of Native American tribes or the terrible treatment accorded poor illiterate workers in those hellholes called "factories". In fact, those held in servitude in the South received far better treatment than either of these two classes or their black counterparts in the North.

It never ceases to amuse me how Lincoln apologists, and Liberals in general, always want to push the point that the South did indeed fight exclusively to preserve slavery. They then cite the "Cornerstone Speech" of Confederate Vice-President Alexander Stephens as prima facie evidence of this. They will even go to such lengths as quoting John Stuart Mill, a favorite of liberals, who pontificated on this issue in British magazines of that time.

I prefer to quote the brilliant American economist and writer, Charles Adams, a member of that accomplished New England family: "Wars are not really fought to free some unfortunate minority not directly involved in the conflict. People who want freedom have to fight for it themselves. Outsiders who come to their aid normally have ulterior motives, especially if the outsider happens to be a nation. The concern of the North for the enslaved black man was more facade than substance. There were economic concerns that were far more compelling."

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Money (Continued): What Charles Adams is saying is "always follow the money". This same understanding of reality and human nature was expressed in an editorial in the Boston TRANSCRIPT newspaper in a March of 1861 editorial:

"It does not require extraordinary sagacity to perceive that trade is perhaps the controlling motive operating to prevent the return of the seceding states to the Union which they abandoned. Alleged grievances in regard to slavery were originally the causes for the separation of the cotton states; but the mask has been thrown off, and it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding states are now for commercial independence. They dream that the centres of traffic can be changed from Northern to Southern ports. The merchants of New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah are possessed with the idea that New York, Boston and Philadelphia may be shorn, in the future, of their mercantile greatness, by a revenue system verging on free trade. If the Southern Confederation is allowed to carry out a policy by which only a nominal duty is laid upon imports, no doubt the business of the chief Northern cities will be seriously injured thereby.

The difference is so great between the tariff of the Union and that of the Confederate States that the entire Northwest must find it to their advantage to purchase their imported goods at New Orleans rather than New York. In addition to this, the manufacturing interests of the country will suffer from the increased importation resulting from low duties... The (government) would be false to its obligations if this state of things were not provided against."

There you have it. The astute editorial writer well understood the true reason for the friction between the states of the North and those of the South - and it wasn't slavery. He also obviously understood that Southern leaders were being a bit esoteric with their attempts to turn the focus toward slavery as they understood that wars are not fought to free some unfortunate minority.

Again, to understand war (and most other human endeavors) one must "always follow the money".

Actually, the economic differences between the North and the South went back a number of years. The first major confrontation occurred in 1832 over a high import tariff (tax) which was called the "Tariff of Abomination" by the Southern States. This tariff caused the agrarian Southern States to pay a high tariff on imported goods from Europe or pay excessive prices on goods bought from the manufacturing Northern states. Either way, the net effect was to shift wealth from the South to the North. The potential for war between the North and the South was averted by a compromise that was reached in 1833 which would lower the import tariff to a level acceptable to the South.

By 1850, those import tariffs were again taking a great toll on the South and talk of secession was beginning in the South. A dying John C. Calhoun, the magnificent voice for the South, although too ill to deliver it himself, had prepared a speech to be delivered on the floor of the U.S. Senate by a colleague. Calhoun's presentation listed three grievances that could possibly lead to secession from the Union by the South. The first two were general in nature and spoke of the developing imbalance of power between the regions and the fear in the South of a growing powerful national government that would be detrimental and abusive to state sovereignty and states' rights.

The third grievance was specific and focused on taxation and a system that once again was detrimental to Southern planters but very beneficial to Northern manufacturing interests. In Calhoun's words: *"The North has adopted a system of revenue and disbursements in which an undue proportion of the burden of taxation has been imposed on the South and an undue proportion of the proceeds appropriated to the North... The South as the great exporting portion of the Union has in reality paid vastly more than her due proportion of the revenue."*

In other words, Washington was picking the winners and the losers. Reminds me a bit of our current situation in this country.

Calhoun also expressed how the excessive import taxes were crushing European market competition and giving the North a monopoly over Southern markets with the resulting exorbitant prices to Southerners caused by the situation. Calhoun saw the import tax as class legislation specifically directed against the South. Calhoun was a remarkably prescient individual - would that we have more like him today. Unlike 1833, this conflict was never resolved. In fact, it got much worse.

When Lincoln was elected in 1860, his chief supporters had been the rich industrialists of the North. They were his chosen "winners", and at the heart of his platform was a return to high import taxes which resulted in the Morrill Tariff - the highest tariff in U.S. history. Lincoln had done the bidding of his wealthy Northern cronies but he had split the nation. His inaugural address even included a vow to collect taxes from the Southern States despite their secession.

By contrast, the Confederate Congress was creating a veritable free trade zone by banning high import taxes in the Confederate Constitution. The long-held dream of the South to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans the major trade centers of North America would be within reach.

This would be a catastrophe for Northern business interests and neither Lincoln nor the wealthy Northern industrialists were about to let this happen. You know the rest of the story.

By the way, Lincoln did not issue the Emancipation Proclamation until two years into the War. Those two years had not gone well for the Union Army. You might find the following quote from the beast about the proclamation a bit interesting: *"Things had gone from bad to worse, until I felt we had reached the end of our rope on the plan we were pursuing; that we had about played our last card, and must change our tactics or lose the game. I now determined upon the adoption of the emancipation policy."*

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Money (Continued): Interesting, huh? I certainly hope that no one reading this thinks that the War (War Between the States, War for Southern Independence, Civil War, etc.) was fought primarily over the issue of slavery. If any of you think that the North was fighting to free slaves and not for political hegemony over the South, I hope you will ponder the question of why it took another hundred years to pass the Civil Rights Act.

I will leave you with one message: whenever you're considering why there is war and why people do things that are seemingly inexplicable, just remember "always follow the money".

DEO VINDICE

Note: Previous articles of *Confederate Journal* are available in book form. Articles from 2005-2007 are in Book 1 which can be ordered online at <http://createspace.com/3540609> while articles from 2008-2009 are in Book 2 and can be ordered at <http://createspace.com3543269/>.

Bob Hurst is a Son of the South with special interests in the antebellum architecture of the South and the Confederacy. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Tallahassee and also 2nd Lt. Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. He can be reached at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010 after 9 PM Eastern time.

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2013/01/always-follow-money.html>

Confederate flag sparks conversation at CCU

Brianna Smith WPDE Myrtle Beach/Florence, SC January 23, 2013

Coastal Carolina University held an ethics discussion Wednesday evening on the Confederate flag and its place in modern society. The event was open to the public. Around 70 people of different ages and races attended to discuss their views of the flag. This was all sparked by a student asking a question.

"I've been struggling with this issue, and I just needed help, and I asked him could he put on this event," said student Joseph Fleming.

Organizer Dr. Preston McKeever-Floyd said the meeting was to have an educated discussion so others could understand the meanings of the flag to different people. "You have the history of the flag itself, the history of that flag is associated with, and you have the ways that flag has been used," said McKeever-Floyd.

For some the flag is symbol of ancestors who fought in the Civil War or history of our state and country. Others feel the flag stands for slavery and a time in history that is painful.

Both sides explained their opinions and the other side listened as they did, and Dr. McKeever-Floyd says that's the most he could hope for. "It may not change your actions, but you cannot walk away without hearing what was said," said McKeever-Floyd.

<http://www.carolinalive.com/news/story.aspx?id=851596#.UQyqGaXhpnF>

Another Round of Confederate Controversy Brewing in Selma

George McDonald WAKA Montgomery, AL January 25, 2013

From the CBS 8 West Alabama Newsroom-- Another battle may be brewing over a Confederate memorial site in a cemetery in Selma.

The Selma City Council is a step closer to turning over control of Confederate Circle in Old Live Oak Cemetery to a confederate heritage group. The council voted to deed the land to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

"They waited until Ms. Crenshaw and another councilman took children to the inauguration knowing that they would not be present at that meeting, to get that vote through", local activist Faya Rose Toure.

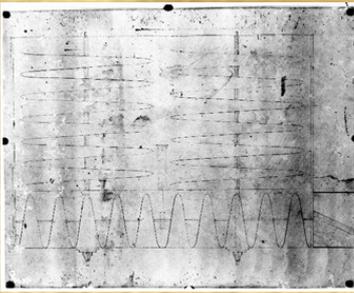
"We voted to do it but you have to do it by an ordinance so the city attorney will be drawing up the ordinance and putting on first reading then to be voted on by the council at a later date," said Councilman Cecil Williamson.

It'll take a majority vote of the entire council for the ordinance to pass.

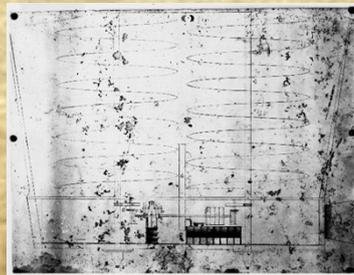
<http://www.waka.com/news/west-alabama-news/Another-Round-of-Confederate-Controversy-Brewing-in-Selma-188432081.html>

Plans for the Little Known Confederate Helicopter

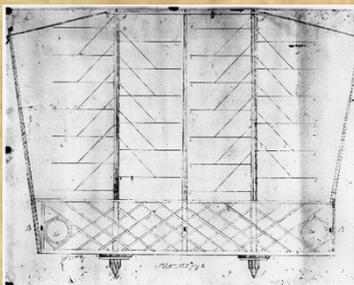
Tom Paone Smithsonian Air and Space Museum January 23, 2013



Side View drawing showing the longitudinal and vertical Archimedean screws and central location of smoke stacks for William C. Powers' experimental aircraft. All Photos Credit: *National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian*



Drawing of the side view of the car and vertical shafting showing details of the steam engine including the boiler, cylinder, and crankshaft for William C. Powers'



Drawing of the sectional view showing the mesh lattice construction, similar to the British Vickers Wellington Bomber.



Three quarter view of the experimental model built by William C. Powers. (No longer in the National Air and Space Museum's Collection).

As my colleague Dr. Tom Crouch referenced in a previous post, our nation is currently in the midst of commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the American Civil War (or sesquicentennial for you Latin fans). While other branches of the Smithsonian, such as the National Museum of American History and National Portrait gallery, have a wide depth of artifacts and images with which they can share stories from the time period, the National Air and Space Museum has far fewer relevant items in its collection. We do, however, have some of the most surprising Civil War artifacts in the entire Institution. Not only does the Museum preserve Thaddeus Lowe's "double telescope," but the Museum's Archives Department preserves a set of drawings containing plans for the most marvelous of contraptions – the Confederate helicopter.

The American Civil War brought about great advances in the use of technology in warfare. Balloons, railroads, ironclad ships, and even a submarine were demonstrated throughout the conflict, and new ideas were constantly being thought up and tried on the battlefield. Some ideas were more exotic than others, such as the one thought of by William C. Powers. In 1862, most of the ports of the Southern states were completely blockaded by Union naval forces, choking off much needed supplies and commerce.

William C. Powers was an architectural engineer living in Mobile, Alabama, and personally saw the effects of the Northern blockade. Powers knew that the southern states did not have enough ships to break the blockade with naval power, and going through the blockade was full of risks. William Powers saw another way to crush the blockade – attack it from the air.

Using his engineering skills, Powers began drafting plans for a machine that could lift off and propel itself through the air to attack Union ships. Although balloons were being effectively used for observation, they lacked directional control and could not lift enough weight to make an effective bomber. Powers drew upon the work of other famous engineers, such as Archimedes and da Vinci, and employed Archimedean screws for lift and thrust, all powered by a steam engine. The engine was located in the middle of the craft, and used two smokestacks, which can be seen in the drawings. Two Archimedean screws on the sides gave the helicopter forward thrust, similar to how a propeller works on a ship in water, and two mounted vertically in the helicopter gave it lift. A rudder was added to the rear of the craft in order to provide steering. The drawings below show these Archimedean screws represented by the snaking line that runs across the page.

After drafting his plans, Powers set out to make a small model and then a full-size mockup. Although he had some success creating the small model, as can be seen below, limited resources and lack of support prevented the idea from ever leaving the drawing board. Family lore also says that fear prevented the idea from getting off the ground. When the drawings were donated to the Museum, family members stated that they were hidden during the war to prevent them from falling into Union hands. It was said that a full size example was never created for fear that it would be captured by the Union, mass produced, and used to rain destruction on the Confederate armies and cities throughout the South.

Although the laws of aerodynamics were not on the side of William C. Powers or his helicopter, they do reveal an interesting aspect of the technological advances which came about as a result of the Civil War. Powers even stumbles upon a building method which would be resurrected later on to manufacture airships and even bombers. In the drawing shown below, it is clear that the "hull" of the Powers aircraft would have been constructed using a lattice approach, similar to that used in the British Vickers Wellington Bomber. This provides incredible strength without adding lots of weight. Perhaps Mr. Powers was just ahead of his time....

<http://blog.nasm.si.edu/2013/01/23/plans-for-the-little-known-confederate-helicopter/>

Come To Beauvoir! March 16 Dedication of Jefferson Davis Library

Chuck Rand *The SCV Blog* Columbia, TN January 26, 2013

Compatriots,

The link below is to the site for the SCV's 2013 Sesquicentennial Event at Beauvoir. The event, the dedication of the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library, will be held on Saturday, March 16 at Beauvoir in Biloxi, MS. If you have not been to Beauvoir in the last few years this is a fantastic opportunity to participate in this event remembering the sacrifices of our Confederate heroes and to help dedicate and tour the new Library and Jefferson Davis' home, Beauvoir, itself. Beauvoir was restored to its post war appearance just a few years ago so now it looks as it did when Jefferson Davis lived there.

Make plans to be at Beauvoir on the 16th of March. It is an event you do not want to miss!

<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2013/01/come-to-beauvoir-march-16-dedication-of.html>

Experts find new evidence in Civil War submarine mystery

Bruce Smith *The Associated Press* via *The Tuscaloosa News* Tuscaloosa, AL January 28, 2013



The Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley sits in a conservation tank after a steel truss that had surrounded it was removed on Jan. 12, 2012 at a conservation 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. *The Associated Press*

NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — Researchers say they may have the final clues needed to solve the mystery of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley, which never resurfaced after it became the first sub in history to sink an enemy warship, taking its eight-man crew to a watery grave.

Scientists said Monday that the Hunley apparently was less than 20 feet away from the Housatonic when the crew ignited a torpedo that sank the Union blockade ship off South Carolina in 1864. That means it may have been close enough for the crew to be knocked unconscious by the explosion, long enough that they may have died before awakening.

For years, historians thought the Hunley was much farther away and had speculated the crew ran out of air before they were able to return to shore. The discovery was based on a recent examination of the spar — the iron pole in front of the hand-cranked sub that held the torpedo.

The Hunley, built in Mobile and deployed off Charleston in an attempt to break the Union blockade during the Civil War, was finally found in 1995. It was raised five years later and brought to a lab in North Charleston, where it is being conserved.

Conservator Paul Mardikian had to remove material crusted onto one end of the spar after 150 years at the bottom of the ocean. Beneath the muck he found evidence of a copper sleeve. The sleeve is in keeping with a diagram of the purported design of a Hunley torpedo that a Union general acquired after the war and is in the National Archives in Washington.

"The sleeve is an indication the torpedo was attached to the end of the spar," Mardikian said. He said the rest of the 16-foot spar shows deformities in keeping with it being bent during an explosion.

Now it may be that the crew, found at their seats when the sub was raised with no evidence of an attempt to abandon ship, may have been knocked out by the concussion of an explosion so close by, said Lt. Gov. Glenn McConnell, a member of the South Carolina Hunley Commission.

"I think the focus now goes down to the seconds and minutes around the attack on the Housatonic," he said. "Did the crew get knocked out? Did some of them get knocked out? Did it cause rivets to come loose and the water rush into the hull?"

The final answers will come when scientists begin to remove encrustations from the outer hull, a process that will begin later this year. McConnell said scientists will also arrange to have a computer simulation of the attack created based on the new information. The simulation might be able to tell what effect the explosion would have on the nearby sub.

Maria Jacobsen, the senior archaeologist on the project, said small models might also be used to recreate the attack. Ironically, the crucial information was literally at the feet of scientists for years.

The spar has long been on display to the public in a case at Clemson University's Warren Lasch Conservation Lab where the Hunley is being conserved. With other priorities on the sub itself, it wasn't until last fall that Mardikian began the slow work of removing encrustations from the spar.

Scientists X-rayed the spar early on and found the denser material that proved to be the copper sleeve. But Jacobsen said it had long been thought it was some sort of device to release the torpedo itself.

Finding evidence of the attached torpedo is "not only extremely unexpected, it's extremely critical," she said. "What we know now is the weapons system exploded at the end of the spar. That is very, very significant." <http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20130128/NEWS/130129788>

Why do 'The Young Turks' hate White Southerners?

Michael Cushman Wordpress.com January 29, 2013



Leftist news commentators angrily attack Southerners

According to The Young Turks, a Left-wing political daily news commentary program that bills itself as 'the largest online news network in the world,' White Southerners are 'losers' and 'traitors' because they believe in self-determination and oppose blending their people out of existence. This was their response to a proposal by Mississippi State representatives to create a nullification committee to review Federal laws to determine whether or not they comply with the limitations on the central government set forth in the US Constitution. The Turkish hosts of this US program, Cenk Uygur and Ana Kasparian, directly addressed Southerners and

asked, 'Ok, now you want to get your ass kicked again? Ok. You losers! Is that what you want? Ok. You un-patriotic, un-American people who are traitors to this country. Ok. So you were traitors before and we had to kick your ass back into line. You want to do it again?' The hosts then went on to say that they had been to the South and visited Southern casinos and liked the South.

They then laughed briefly, as if to imply that casinos were the only thing they liked about the South. The Young Turks then invoked examples from history where the US Federal Government used force against Southerners for defying Federal mandates such as forced integration under Dwight Eisenhower.

The hosts claimed that Southerners were an 'embarrassment' for standing up to the Feds and went on to say 'it was immoral, it was sickening and it was wrong to oppose Washington, DC.' They then went on to attack Southern voters who oppose miscegenation and blending their people out of existence. They said, 'you lost, you're going to lose again, and I guess that makes you incredibly bitter.' From there, they attacked Mississippi specifically, saying that 'without the rest of the US, you would be lucky to be Guatemala.' In fact, Mississippi, with a population of less than 3 million people, has a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$98 billion while Guatemala, with a population of over 13 million people, has a GDP of just \$74 billion. There is no comparison; Mississippi is *far* more wealthy than Guatemala or other Third World countries.

Why do The Young Turks hate Southerners and threaten violence against them? Though they may be foreigners, these commentators have imbibed the anti-Southern and anti-White attitudes which prevail in the US media. In general, they have absorbed the intense hatred for the South that is common in many Northerners. Notice too that their hatred is based on Southern resistance to Federal intervention in their society. Specifically, The Young Turks express anger at Southerners for supporting self-determination and opposing miscegenation. And yet, what ethnic or cultural group on Earth does not support self-government and the preservation of its people? If any such group gave up support for these things they would quickly be eliminated from the pages of history.

Hatred of White Southerners is quite common in the United States. For example, a recent scientific study revealed that non-Southern children in the US acquire from the culture around them a strong bias against Southern-speaking people at a young age. Hollywood has also recently produced two extremely anti-Southern films (one of which glorifies murdering Southerners). This led Rush Limbaugh, the most listened to talk radio host in the United States, to argue on his program that the US Left wants to 'finish off' the South. Anti-Southern attitudes such as the ones displayed by The Young Turks prompted nineteenth century Southern nationalists to argue to their fellow Southerners that the real problem with the US system was not so much the Constitution itself, but rather the people with whom they had unwisely united. Professor Eric H Walter writes on page 297 of *The Fire-Eaters*:

As William L. Yancey said... the fire-eaters thought that "the disease, which preys on the vitals of the Federal Union, does not emanate from any defect in the Federal Constitution – but from a deeper source – the hearts, heads and consciences of the Northern people." ...Other fire-eaters agreed. Convinced that the hostile, irresponsible, and insurmountable political power of the North imperiled southern rights, honor, and traditional liberties, the fire-eaters counseled secession.

Mississippi's Secession Commissioner Fulton Anderson argued before the State Assembly of Virginia in 1861:

*An infidel fanaticism, crying out for a higher law than that of the Constitution and a holier Bible than that of the Christian, has been enlisted in the strife, and in every form in which the opinions of a people can be fixed and their sentiments perverted. In the schoolroom, the pulpit, on the rostrum, in the lecture-room and in the halls of legislation, **hatred and contempt of us and our institutions, and of the Constitution which protects them, have been inculcated upon the present generation of Northern people. Above all, they have been taught to believe that we are a race inferior to them in morality and civilization....***

Is not the anti-Southern attitude that Anderson spoke of a century and half ago painfully evident today in the words of The Young Turks? Attitudes such as this led Southern nationalist leader Robert Barnwell Rhett to exclaim, 'The South must dis sever itself from the rotten Northern element.' Indeed. Why should Southerners remain in an abusive relationship with a people who hate them and regularly force their bizarre morality and Leftpolitical ideals upon a culture and people they disdain?

(Continued Next Page)

Turks (Continued): It is little wonder that millions of Southerners today want out? According to a recent PPP poll, half of Georgia Republicans, for example, want independence. The League of the South is working to make Southern self-determination a reality. Southerners who have had enough of the hatred directed against them by the US media and government are invited to join the effort.

<http://a4cgr.wordpress.com/2013/01/31/04-1162/>

The Cotton Bond Bubble

Phil Leigh *the new york times* new york, ny January 30, 2013

It's a story recognizable to anyone who dealt with toxic derivatives in the early 21st century: on Jan. 29, 1863, the Confederate Congress secretly authorized the Paris-based bankers at *Erlanger et Cie.* – which rivaled Rothschild for European royalty connections – to underwrite \$15 million of Confederate bonds, denominated in British pounds or French francs.

But unlike ordinary bonds backed only by the faith and credit of the issuing country, at the option of the holder an Erlanger certificate could be converted into a receipt for a pre-specified quantity of cotton. Furthermore, the conversion rate was fixed at 12 cents a pound, regardless of the commodity's market price, at the time about 48 cents. On top of that, the bonds paid a handsome 7 percent annual interest rate.

Put another way, a buyer of a £1,000 bond could convert it into 80 500-pound bales of cotton worth almost £4,000. If the price of cotton continued to rise, the underlying bond's conversion-value would climb in lockstep. European investors flocked to the bonds, including the future British prime ministers William Gladstone and Lord Cecil.

But like any too-good-to-be-true investment, there was a catch: the cotton was located in the Confederacy. Upon conversion, Confederate authorities were obligated only to deliver the bales to a point within "ten miles of a navigable river or railhead," where the new owner must arrange transport to the final destination.

This arrangement was an obvious boon to blockade runners, a fact that didn't escape the men at Erlanger. It quickly founded the innocuously named European Trading Company, essentially a blockade-running line for its bondholders. For a fee, the company's ships would pick up the cotton, slip past Union warships and deliver it to Cuba. Its chief vessel completed 73 round trips between Mobile and Havana before running aground in May 1865.

The service wasn't cheap, though, and so while a few rich investors made use of it, the majority had to take another avenue: hoping the Confederacy would win the war. Consequently, the market price for the bonds fluctuated in response to the successes or failures of Confederate armies.

Initially, the conversion feature was so attractive that the \$15 million offering was oversubscribed with orders for \$80 million. But Erlanger's terms were greedy: it was to earn a commission of 5 percent, in addition to being allowed to purchase the bonds at 77 percent of face value, while reselling the initial issue at 90 percent of face. In other words, nearly a fifth of each investor's money would be siphoned off by the Erlanger syndicate as middlemen. Despite the immense demand for the bonds, Secretary of State Judah Benjamin accepted the deal only because, he figured, it would make European financiers financially invested in Confederate success.

Upon issuance, the bonds quickly rose from their 90 percent offering price to 95 percent in market trading, but then began to drop. Unfortunately for the Confederacy and its new financial allies, initial buyers were required to deposit only 15 percent of the purchase price, with the balance not due until the settlement date of April 24, 1863.

Meanwhile, Union diplomats in Europe scrambled for ways to discredit the loan. About a week before the settlement date, stories appeared in London newspapers describing how years earlier, Jefferson Davis had publicly defended Mississippi's default on a bond issue mostly held by Europeans when he was a United States senator from that state.

Erlanger panicked and threatened to cancel the offering – while keeping its commission guarantee – unless the Confederacy agreed to stabilize the price by using some of the deposited funds to buy bonds on the open market. Ultimately about \$6 million of the \$15 million issue was used in this manner. As always with murky activities involving large sums of money, a full accounting is impossible, but Erlanger and the Confederacy are each estimated to have retained about \$3 million of the issue.

While Erlanger is often credited with originating the "cotton bond," it wasn't the only one to develop the idea at the time, thereby forcing the company to compete for the business. But it had an advantage: Frédéric Emile d'Erlanger had fallen in love with Mathilde Slidell, a daughter of John Slidell, the Confederate envoy to the Court of Napoleon III. Mathilde was a stunning beauty who grew up on her father's Louisiana plantation, where French was the lingua franca. (She and Baron d'Erlanger married in 1864.)

The Confederacy used its share of the bond proceeds to purchase munitions and to make deposits on oceangoing ironclads, ships that might have broken the blockade had they ever been delivered. After the war, Erlanger continued to prosper, financing American railroads and international telegraphic communications, among other ventures.

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Cotton Bonds (Continued): In 1869 Mathilde sent the first telegraphic message from France to the United States over an Erlanger-financed facility. The family supported the arts and charitable causes, including the still-operational Erlanger hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn., and the first Paris performance of Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Shortly after the war, President Davis admitted that the Confederacy had misplayed King Cotton. It had encouraged an embargo, hoping to create a "cotton famine" and thus pressure British and French diplomatic recognition. But it should have adopted a March 1861 proposal made by Benjamin, the attorney general at the time: purchase as much cotton as possible and immediately send it to England, where the stockpile might be gradually sold as needed to raise funds. If the plan had been embraced Davis would promptly have become a richer president than Lincoln: more than three million bales rested unused in the Confederacy at the time of secession. If swiftly transported to England, Davis concluded, it could have been converted to enough hard currency to have "more than sufficed all the needs of the Confederacy during the War."

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Sources: Frank Owsley, "*King Cotton Diplomacy*"; Tom Horton, "*History's Lost Moments*"; Burton Hendrick, "*Statesmen of the Lost Cause*"; Gene Dattel, "*Cotton and Race in the Making of America*"; Jay Sexton, "*Debtor Diplomacy*"; Dean B. Mahin, "*One War at a Time*"; William C. Davis, "*Look Away*."

Phil Leigh is an armchair Civil War enthusiast and president of a market research company. He is preparing an illustrated and annotated version of the memoirs of Confederate Pvt. Sam Watkins, which will be released by Westholme Publishing next spring entitled "*Co. Aytch: Illustrated and Annotated*."

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/01/30/the-cotton-bond-bubble/?partner=MYWAY&ei=5065>

Beheading the "Great Messiah"

Karen De Coster Lew Rockwell.com February 12, 2001

Abraham Lincoln, as most of us were told in Mr. Smith's 9th-grade history class, was a God-sent savior, a brilliant, articulate, and diversity-loving individual, and the Messiah of the great "Union." Most of us were brainwashed on enchanting quotations from the "great man from the little log cabin." This week celebrates his birthday, and may he be remembered for what he truly was. So let me begin a short and biased Lincoln diatribe, and may it rattle Abe's grave and leave him forever unsettled.

Lincoln was a ruthless dictator of the most contemptible sort. A conniving and manipulative man, and a scoundrel at heart, he was nowhere near what old guard historians would have us believe.

Lincoln has been transformed into the indomitable icon of the American Union. But yet, this beast ruled the country by presidential decree, exercised dictatorial powers over a free people, and proceeded to wage war without a declaration from Congress. Lincoln blocked Southern shipping ports, justifying his actions by saying "he would enforce all laws and collect all revenues due the North." The blockades were an act of war. He set his Northern Army upon the South at Fort Sumter, and set in motion one of the most brutal attacks ever upon freedom by maneuvering the South into firing the first shot at their Northern aggressors.

However, Mr. Smith's textbook would have us believe that Lincoln was a preservationist of sorts, a man dedicated to preserving the grandeur of State ideals. Most 9th-graders don't have the intellect to ask what is so glorious about State ideals. Instead, they absorb just enough to make it into ignorant adulthood. In fact, if they had questioned these teachings, they would have discovered that Lincoln was a consummate con man, manipulator, and a State-serving miscreant.

In the march through Georgia during Lincoln's War of Northern Aggression, he and Sherman carved out a murderous campaign, maiming innocent civilians and setting a precedent for the next century's bloody genocides that followed. A fine exemplar was he, the Communists might say.

As if the pure evil of the war to subjugate the Southern states struggling for independence was not unscrupulous enough, Lincoln was hardly the watchman of the black race as portrayed by Mr. Smith's ninth-grade history text, either. Lincoln had no fondness for the black man, and in fact, often spoke with the candor of that which would make him a modern-day racist of satanic proportions.

As Lincoln scholar Tom DiLorenzo points out, Lincoln believed there was an inherent inequality between the black and white race, and held a conviction that a "superior position" should be assigned to the white man over the black man due to this political and social inequality. David Duke was forever browbeaten for muttering anything even resembling this.

Any good historian at least understands that his goal was not to free the slaves, as DiLorenzo correctly states. In 1862, Lincoln published a letter stating, "*My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union.*"

Lincoln was the darling candidate of the moneyed industrialists of the North.

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Lincoln (Continued): At the core of his political tenets was a government of high import taxes, and his Republican party, whom he lead, passed the Morrill tariff into law soon after taking office. To quote DiLorenzo, Lincoln "even promised in his First Inaugural Address to launch an invasion of any state that failed to collect its share of tariffs." He was committing himself to collecting customs in the South, even if that meant they would secede. The free-market economics of the South were up for assault.

Lincoln signed ten more tariff-raising bills throughout his agonizing administration. He manipulated the American public into the first income tax, he handed out huge land grants and monetary subsidies to transcontinental railroads (corporate welfare), and he took the nation off the gold standard, allowing the government to have absolute control over the monetary system. Then, he virtually nationalized the banking system under the National Currency Acts in order to establish a machine for printing new money at will and to provide cheap credit for the business elite. This mercantilist tyrant ushered in central banking, our greatest economic curse to this day.

Furthermore, his "New Army" and the slaughter effort on the South put into motion an unprecedented profusion of federal coercion against free citizens, both North and South. By way of conscription, he assembled a vast army by presidential decree, an act of flagrant misconduct which drafted individuals into slavery to the federal government. Additionally, any war dissenters or advocates of a peaceful settlement with the South were jailed, and, as even Mr. Smith knows, Habeus Corpus was abolished for the duration of the war. He then tossed into the slammer as many as 30,000 civilians WITHOUT due process of law for reasons of criticizing the Lincoln administration, and suppressed HUNDREDS of newspapers that did not support his war effort.

After his Army stopped secession in its tracks, Lincoln created provisional courts sympathetic to Northern aggression, invented the office of Military Governor, and issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which became a propaganda tool for historians in later years, though it did not free the slaves in Northern-controlled areas.

All said, Lincoln was a ruthless dictator and he set the precedent for what is known as the "Imperial Presidency." He was the most evil, damaging, aggressive, abominable, and destructive president ever to defy American liberty. Happy Birthday, Abe.

Karen De Coster is a politically incorrect CPA, and an MA student in economics at Walsh College in Michigan.

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/decoster/decoster21.html>

Civil War re-enactor to spotlight role of blacks

Anthony DeFeo *Daytona Beach News-Journal* Daytona Beach, FL January 31, 2013

DELAND — Storyteller and Civil War re-enactor Mary Fears will present a program about the contributions of blacks during the Civil War at the Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church in DeLand on Saturday.

Fears, 82, who lives in Daytona Beach, has been putting on presentations about blacks in the Civil War for nearly 12 years. The event will take place at the church, 514 Beresford Ave., at 6 p.m Saturday and is free to the public, though donations will be accepted. It is presented by the African-American Museum of the Arts in DeLand. "What I do is I talk about how black people served in the Civil War," said Fears. "I will be telling biographical stories of several people."

Those figures include Mary Peake, who educated freed slaves during the war; Robert Smalls, a former slave who commandeered a Confederate ship during the war for the Union Navy; and Elizabeth Keckley, who served as Mary Todd Lincoln's seamstress.

As a re-enactor, some of the characters are portrayed by Fears herself and their stories are presented as first-person narratives. In the past, she's participated in Civil War re-enactments at the Olustee Battlefield, west of Jacksonville.

"All of this is in celebration of Black History Month," said Mary Allen, executive director of the African-American Museum of the Arts. "Mary Fears, she is a storyteller, reenactor and she produced a film called 'Filling the Gap: Forgotten Chapter of American History.'" Much of Fears' presentation is based on scenes and stories depicted in the film.

During the presentation, retired Bethune-Cookman University professor Cleo Higgins will deliver Sojourner Truth's 1851 "Ain't I a Woman?" speech.

Fears will tell stories ranging from the tales of freed slaves traversing the Underground Railroad to the "Contraband" soldiers, who were escaped slaves who fought alongside Union troops during the war.

Before she was a re-enactor, Fears worked as a media specialist for Volusia County Schools. She has lived in Volusia County for more than 40 years.

<http://www.news-journalonline.com/article/20130131/news/301319974>

Proposed bill would require Georgia monuments, including Confederate ones, to be prominently displayed

Max Blau *Creative Loafing* Atlanta, GA January 31, 2013

A new proposal may force local and state governments to stop hiding reminders of the South's embarrassing past prominently display Georgia's commemorative monuments - including Confederate ones such as the memorial carving at Stone Mountain.

As part of House Bill 91, violators could be charged with a misdemeanor if government statues, plaques, or other "commemorative symbols" are removed, concealed, or altered in any way. If moved to another location, the law would ensure that such items are displayed at a "site of similar prominence."

The law, which was filed by Rep. Tommy Benton, R-Jefferson, defines a "monument" as: *"Monument' means a monument, plaque, statue, marker, flag, banner, structure name, display, or memorial that is dedicated to a historical entity, event or series of events, nation, or government and which honors or recounts the military service or other service of any past or present military personnel or citizen of this state, the United States of America or the several states thereof, or the Confederate States of America or the several states thereof."*

Benton told Atlanta Daily World that he sponsored the measure after speaking with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "We're not saying they can't move them," says Benton. "We're just saying they can't just put them in a field somewhere."

If the Jeffersonian representative's name rings a bell, it's because he spoke out last September in favor of hanging the Ten Commandments in the Gold Dome. When asked by the *AJC* about displaying a framed copy of a religious document on the wall of taxpayer-funded facility, he replied: "I'm not concerned if anyone will take offense ... If they don't want to look at it, they don't have to look at it."

We've reached out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans regarding the timing of this particular bill. If we hear back, we'll post an update.

<http://clatl.com/freshloaf/archives/2013/01/31/proposed-bill-would-require-georgia-monuments-including-confederate-ones-to-be-prominently-displayed>

Civil War discoveries tell our

Will Whitson WMBF Myrtle Beach, SC February 1, 2013



Cannon decommissioned from Charleston after the Civil War (Source: WMBF News Reporter Will

HORRY COUNTY, SC (WMBF) - During the Civil War, the Pee Dee region was home to the *CSS Pee Dee*, a Confederate warship thought to be lost in the sands of time. That ship was built along the Pee Dee River. Mr. Ted Gragg, a Conway native, grew up hearing stories about the famous boat which had been rediscovered once or twice.

"When I was 8 years old, Dr. Frank Sanders of Conway regaled me with stories of the *CSS Pee Dee*," Gragg said. "I was fascinated by it." And even when the propellers were found in 1925 and placed in the Horry Co. Museum, the location of the cannons remained a mystery, a mystery Gragg has spent a portion of his life trying to solve. Gragg says there was even a failed attempt in the 1950s to raise the warship from the banks of the Pee Dee River.

In the 1990s Gragg and his friends nearly absolved their quests to discover the three very large cannons aboard the sunken the ship, until one day Gragg sat on a piece of driftwood far from the ship's location and realized he was perched on a lifeboat.

"I said 'That's it, we're not going to search anymore,'" he said. "This boy that was with us went over to the water and washed his hands, and he screamed. We ran over to him and he had a 7 inch Confederate cannonball in his hands."

After eighteen years of searching, the cannons had been found. Diagnostics have been run on those cannons thanks to the funding from the state, which remain underwater to this day. When they are soon excavated,

two will be placed on display in a museum in Florence, The other one will proudly display in the Horry County Museum.

But as WMBF News Reporter Will Whitson found out, those aren't the only Confederate cannons discovered underwater recently.

Mr. Rufus Perdue was fishing for grouper off the coast of McClellanville when he discovered the sunken *USS Philadelphia*. The ship sank under the weight of cannons decommissioned from Charleston after the Civil War, being transported north. "This is one of about 25 cannons," Perdue said. "They were shipped out of Charleston at the end of Reconstruction." Mr. Perdue unearthed those cannons, which he now proudly displays outside his Murrells Inlet home.

<http://www.wmbfnews.com/story/20935757/pee-dee-river-unveils-civil-war-gem>

Rev. Jesse Jackson Says Gun Supporters are 'Fighting the Government With Confederate Ideology' (Video)

Michael Allen *Opposing Views* Los Angeles, CA February 3, 2013

During a January 30 interview with the *Wall Street Journal*, the Rev. Jesse Jackson said that pro-gun supporters are "fighting the government with their Confederate ideology" (video below).

"These military weapons can blow up infra-structure... are we waiting for that?" Rev. Jackson said of assault weapons.

Rev. Jackson also called for the federal government to put the Department of Homeland Security on the streets on Chicago: "In places like Chicago, we need the Department of Homeland Security, not just local police." The Obama administration has yet to respond to Jackson's demand. Chicago had 500 homicides in 2012.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=j9rmRpo5qq0

<http://www.opposingviews.com/i/religion/religion-society/rev-jesse-jackson-says-gun-supporters-are-fighting-government>

Memphis City Council Renames Parks Temporarily

George Brown WREG Memphis, TN February 5, 2013

(Memphis) The Memphis City Council has voted to temporarily renamed three Memphis parks.

Forrest Park will now be known as Health Sciences Park.

Confederate Park is now Memphis Park.

Jefferson Davis Park is now Mississippi River Park.

The temporary name change is an effort to get around pending legislation in Nashville that would stop cities from renaming parks that were named after wars or veterans.

The Nashville legislation was put in place after the Memphis City Council proposed renaming Forrest Park which is named after the Confederate General and KKK member.

The Council plans to go back later and rename the parks again.

More on this story: <http://wreg.com/tag/forrest-park/>
<http://wreg.com/2013/02/05/memphis-city-council-renames-parks-temporarily/>

How The South Will Rise To Power Again

John Kotlin *Forbes* Washington, DC February 6, 2013

The common media view of the South is as a regressive region, full of overweight, prejudiced, exploited and undereducated numbskulls. This meme was perfectly captured in this Bill Maher-commissioned video from Alexandra Pelosi, the New York-based daughter of House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi.

Given the level of imbecility, maybe we'd be better off if the former Confederate states exiled themselves into their own redneck empire. Travel writer Chuck Thompson recently suggested this approach in a new book. Right now, however, Northerners can content themselves with the largely total isolation of Southerners from the corridors of executive power.

Yet even as the old Confederacy's political banner fades, its long-term economic prospects shine bright. This derives from factors largely outside the control of Washington: demographic trends, economic growth patterns, state business climates, flows of foreign investment and, finally and most surprisingly, a shift of educated workers and immigrants to an archipelago of fast-growing urban centers.

Perhaps the most persuasive evidence is the strong and persistent inflow of Americans to the South. The South still attracts the most domestic migrants of any U.S. region. Last year, it boasted six of the top eight states in terms of net domestic migration — Texas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia. Texas and Florida alone gained 250,000 net migrants. The top four losers were deep blue New York, Illinois, New Jersey and California.

These trends suggest that the South will expand its dominance as the nation's most populous region. In the 1950s, the South, the Northeast and the Midwest each had about the same number of people. Today the region is almost as populous as the Northeast and the Midwest combined.

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South (Continued): Perhaps more importantly, these states are nurturing families, in contrast to the Great Lakes states, the Northeast and California. Texas, for example, has increased its under 10 population by over 17% over the past decade; all the former confederate states, outside of Katrina-ravaged Mississippi and Louisiana, gained between 5% and 10%. On the flip side, under 10 populations declined in Illinois, Michigan, New York and California. Houston, Austin, Dallas, Charlotte, Atlanta and Raleigh also saw their child populations rise by at least twice the 10% rate of the rest country over the past decade while New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston and Chicago areas experienced declines.

Why are people moving to what the media tends to see as a backwater? In part, it's because economic growth in the South has outpaced the rest of the country for a generation and the area now constitutes by far the largest economic region in the country. A recent analysis by Trulia projects the edge will widen in the rest of this decade, sparked by such factors as lower costs and warmer weather.

But some of this comes as a result of conscious policy. With their history of poverty and underdevelopment, Southern states are motivated to be business friendly. They generally have lower taxes, and less stringent regulations, than their primary competitors in the Northeast or on the West Coast. Indeed this year the four best states for business, according to CEO Magazine, were Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee. They are also much less unionized, an important factor for foreign and expanding domestic firms.

Despite a tough time in the Great Recession, overall unemployment in the region now is less than in either the West or the Northeast. As manufacturing has recovered, employment has rebounded quicker in the Southeast than in the rival Great Lakes region.

A portent of the future can be seen in new investment from U.S.-based and foreign companies. Last year Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina were four of the six leading destinations for new corporate facilities.

Some of this growth is centered on the automobile industry, which is increasingly focused on the southern tier from South Carolina to Alabama. The other big industrial expansion revolves around the unconventional oil and gas boom. The region that spans the Gulf Coast from Corpus Christi to New Orleans includes the country's largest concentration of oil refineries and petrochemical facilities. In 2011 the two largest capital investments in North America — both tied to natural gas production — were in Louisiana.

In the long run some critics suggest that the region's historically lower education levels ensure that it will remain second-rate. Every state in the Southeast falls below the national average of the percentage of residents aged 25 and older with a bachelor's degree.

Yet the education gap is shrinking, particularly in the South's growing metropolitan areas. Over the past decade, the number of college graduates in Austin and Charlotte grew by a remarkable 50%; Baton Rouge, Nashville, Houston, Tampa, Dallas and Atlanta all expanded their educated populations by 35% or more. (See "The U.S. Cities Getting Smarter The Fastest") This easily eclipsed the performance of such "brain center" metropolitan areas as Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco or Chicago. Then there's the question of critical mass; Atlanta alone added more than 300,000 residents with bachelor's degrees over the past decade, more than Philadelphia and Miami and almost 70,000 more than Boston.

Perhaps more revealing, an analysis by Praxis Strategy Group suggest a good portion of these new educated residents are coming from places such as greater New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles. The South's new breed of carpetbaggers increasingly bring diplomas, skills and high wage jobs with them. The main attraction: not only jobs, but lower housing prices, lower taxes and, overall, a more affordable quality of life.

Rather than some comic-book version of a sleepy old south, the South's dynamic metropolitan regions — not surprisingly, among the nation's fastest growing — represent the real future of the region. They are becoming more diverse in every way. Houston and Dallas are already immigrant hotbeds; Nashville. Charlotte, Atlanta, Raleigh and Orlando all have among the nation's fastest-growing foreign populations.

Growth in the South, as elsewhere, is concentrated in their suburban rings but there's also been something of central city revivals in Houston, Raleigh, Atlanta and Charlotte. Increasingly these places boast the amenities to compete with the bastions of hipness in everything from medicine and banking to technology and movies. The new owners of the New York Stock Exchange are based in Atlanta and some financial professionals are moving to low-tax states such as Florida.

For its part New Orleans, where I am working as a consultant, is challenging New York and Los Angeles in the film and video effects industry. Houston boasts the country's largest medical center. Raleigh, Austin, Houston and San Antonio rank as the largest gainers of STEM jobs over the past decade.

Over time, numbers like these will have consequences politically, as well as culturally and economically. In the next half century, more Americans will be brought up Southern; the drawls may be softer, and social values hopefully less constricted, but the cultural imprint and regional loyalties are likely to persist. Rather than fade away, expect Southern influence instead to grow over time. It is more likely that the culture of the increasingly child-free northern tier and the slow-growth coasts will, to evoke the past, be the ones gone with the wind.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/joelkotkin/2013/01/31/how-the-south-will-rise-to-power-again/>

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