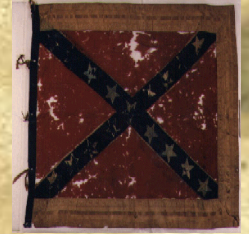


General Robert E. Rodes
Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262
Tuscaloosa, Alabama



*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.

Please remember, the Lee-Jackson Dinner will be held on January 14, 2012 at First Christian Church; 627 Bryant Drive (across Mary Burke East). Cost is \$20 per person.

The program for January will be DVD's on General Robert E. Rodes and time permitting; on his battles.

Annual dues were due August 1, 2012, and are delinquent after August 31st, 2012. Annual dues are \$60.00 (\$30.00 National, \$10.00 Alabama Division and \$20.00 our camp); \$67.50 if delinquent. Please make your checks payable to: Gen. R.E. Rodes Camp 262, SCV, and mail them to: Gen. R.E. Rodes Camp 262, SCV, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 35403.

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

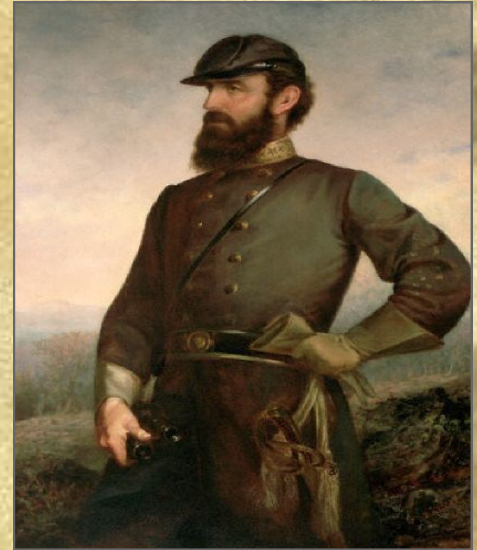
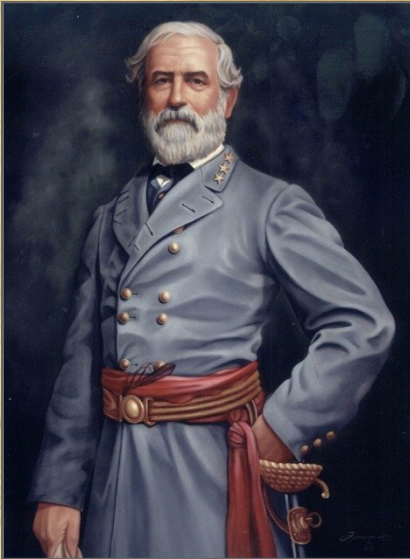


- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 10 January - Camp Meeting | 9 May - Camp Meeting |
| 14 January - Lee/Jackson Dinner; First Christian Church on Bryant Drive 7 PM | |
| 14 March - Camp Meeting | 13 June - Camp Meeting |
| 11 April - Camp Meeting | 11 July - Camp Meeting |
| 22-26 April - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony | |
| Time/Location - TBD | |

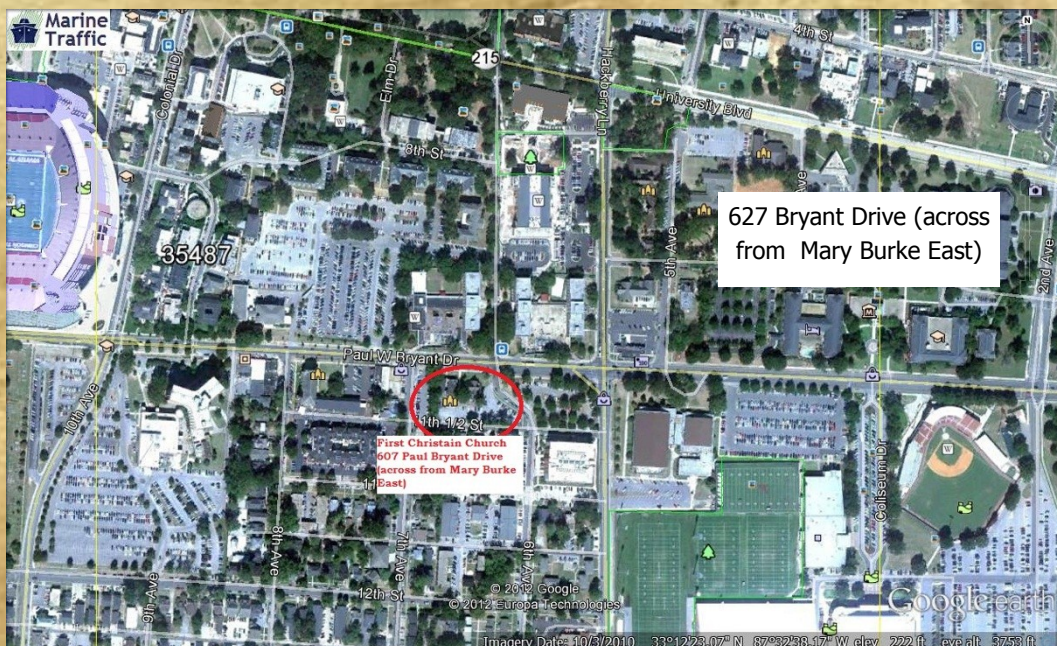
The Twenty-Fourth Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner

Monday, January 14, 2013
7 pm

Speaker will be John Killian



Directions to First Christian Church for the Lee-Jackson Dinner



The Josiah Gorgas Camp #299 of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars along with the General Robert E. Rodes Camp No. 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans welcomes you to the Twenty Fourth Annual Lee Jackson Banquet. Whether you are affiliated with the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the United Daughters of the Confederacy or not yet affiliated with these organization; we hope you will have an enjoyable and meaningful evening as we meet to honor the memory of General Robert E. Lee, born January 19, 1807, and Lt. General Thomas J. Jackson, born January 21, 1824, and the thousands of Soldiers, Sailors, Civil Servants, and devoted Women of the Confederacy who endured unimaginable hardships during four long years of war in their valiant effort to preserve for themselves and posterity those blessings of freedom won by their forefathers in the American Revolution.

Robert E. Lee: An Offer Declined: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsW5GHRR02k>
Gods and Generals: Jackson's Speech: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AnNWtDRrHrQ>

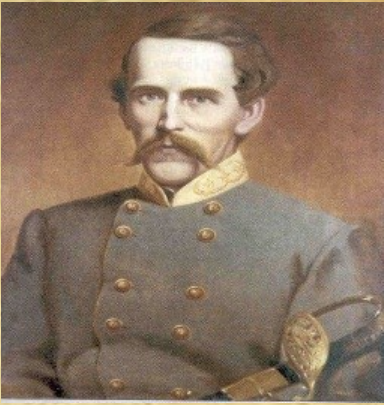
Officers of the Rodes Camp

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

Home Guard Defended Covered Bridge

3 April 1865 – Brig Gen John T. Croxton's Cavalry Brigade departed camp at Johnson's Ferry (Old Lock 17 area) to the Watermelon Road ending in Northport. As the Union troops entered Northport, the Methodist Church bell was rung as a prearranged warning alarm. Armed with 7-shot carbines, 150 troopers of the 2nd Michigan Cav Regt rushed the covered bridge which was defended by about a dozen old men and young boys led by 53-year-old Capt Benjamin F. Eddins. This Home Guard removed 30 feet of the bridge's flooring in a delaying action as they retreated, returning fire with their single-shot weapons. Capt Eddins was seriously wounded and died a week later; 15-year-old John Carson was crippled for life by a bullet. Union casualties of the 2nd Mich Cav Regt numbered 23.

4 April – Croxton's raiders skirmished with the Alabama Corps of Cadets near Greensboro Ave and University Blvd and the brow of River Hill. After the mayor, accompanied by a Catholic priest, surrendered the town, the Union troops burned the main buildings of the State University, the foundry, factories, warehouses and over 2,000 bales of cotton.

5 April – Burning the covered bridge and destroying two captured cannon, Croxton's cavalry departed Tuscaloosa and Northport by way of the Columbus Road (old Highway 82 W).

Confederate Storehouse Burned by Federal Troops (Trussville, Jefferson County)

On this site stood the stone warehouse of Captain Thomas Truss and Marcus Worthington. Stored here were meats, grains and clothing collected by the Confederate government as a war tax. Disabled C.S.A. veteran Felix M. Wood was receiver of the tax at Trussville. The building was burned by a detachment of Wilson's Raiders under the command of John T. Croxton, Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers. (Erected 1995 by the Trussville Historical Board)

Irondale Furnace (Irondale, Jefferson County)

One of the first furnaces in Alabama to supply pig iron to the Confederate Arsenal at Selma was located 1/4 mile southwest of here. Also, known as the Cahawba Iron Works and McElwain Furnace it was built by W. S. McElwain in 1863 with cash advances from the Confederate Government. Destroyed in 1865 by Wilson's Raiders it was rebuilt in 1866 and abandoned in 1873. (Erected by Birmingham Historical Society in cooperation with Cherokee Rose Garden Club, 1977)

Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

There are no reenactments scheduled for January.

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

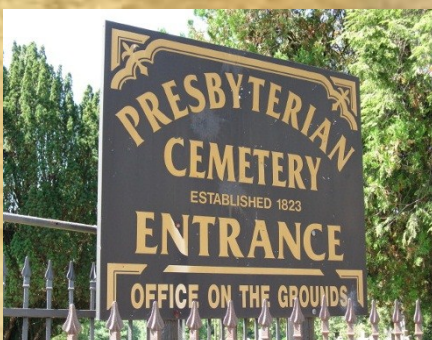
There are no concerts scheduled at this time

Website Report for December

For the month of December there were 30 visits and 59 page views. For 2012, there were a total of 504 visits and 985 page views.

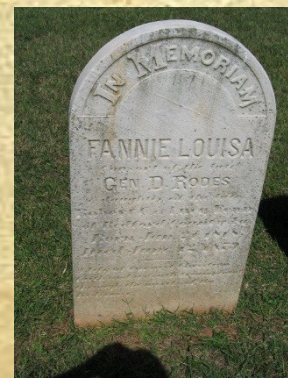
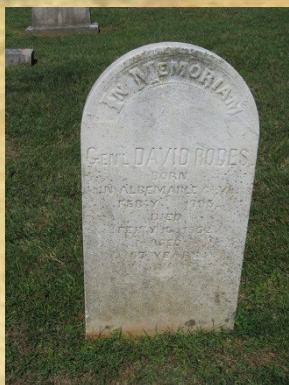
News of the Rodes Camp

Pictures of General Robert E Rodes gravesite



Submitted by Compatriot Scotty Hughes

Rodes Camp News (Continued):



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.

We will be offering an opportunity to sponsor the flag poles (\$2100 each), a park bench (cost is unknown right now) bronze historical markers, and the bronze historical plaques that will be attached to the eight-sided pedestal that the entire Forrest monument will be placed upon. There will be a 5 foot wrought iron period correct fence installed around the Forrest monument, as well. I am currently working on the order forms for the sponsorship of these features.

(Continued Next Page)

Rodes Camp News (Continued):

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

Confederately yours,
Pat Godwin

Friends of Forrest
oldsouth@zebra.net

ORDER FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/St/Zip _____

Phone: _____
(Home) (cell)

e-mail _____

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

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>

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

Deadline is March 1, 2013

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.

For more information, see http://www.aladivscv.com/forms/wheeler_scholarship.pdf

Mechanized Cavalry, Alabama Division

For more information, see <http://alabama-scvmc.weoka.com/index.html>

(Continued Next Page)

Rodes News (Continued):

S. D. Lee Institute - St. Augustine, FL
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: SOUTHERN VIEWS
Brag Bowling *The Sons of Confederates Blog* July 8, 2012

It is my pleasure to announce the scheduling of the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel on February 1-2.

Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective, which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma.

We are pleased to announce the following will speak at the event:

1. Ryan W. Walters -"The Powers of a Usurper:Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation"
2. Marshal De Rosa -"Emancipation in the Confederacy: What the Ruling Class doesn't want you to know and why"
3. Kirkpatrick Sale -"Emancipation Hell: The Disaster the Emancipation Proclamation Wrought"
4. Donald Livingston - "How the North Failed to Respond to the Moral Challenge of Slavery"
5. Brion McClanahan -" Democracy, Liberty, Equality: Lincoln's American Revolution"
6. Thomas Moore -"The War of Emancipation 150 Years Later: How's that Working Out for You"

Please join us and our outstanding faculty for a one of a kind academic experience on February 1-2, 2013. We will soon have our website, <http://www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com20> up and running with event and hotel information. Thanks for supporting our efforts.

Brag Bowling
Stephen Dill Lee Institute

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/07/s-d-lee-institute-st-augustine-fl.html>

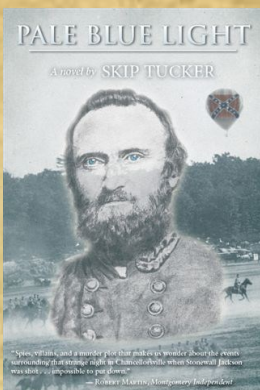
New Book on Stonewall Jackson

Pale Blue Light by Skip Tucker

"Pale Blue Light" is a rare espionage thriller set in the Civil War. Young Rabe Canon leaves his family's Alabama plantation at the start of the Civil War, befriendng Major Thomas Jackson of Virginia Military Institute -- later the esteemed Stonewall Jackson. When Jackson suffers a mortal wound at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Canon suspects foul play. Canon undertakes a cross-country journey to discover the truth behind Jackson's death, one that entangles Canon with a beautiful Yankee spy as he tries to avoid capture in gold-rich California. Author Skip Tucker combines historical accuracy with plenty of gunfire and intrigue for an epic, entertaining novel.

About the Author

Skip Tucker worked for the Jasper (Alabama) Daily Mountain Eagle for ten years as a reporter, editor, and assistant publisher. He became press secretary for George McMillan and then Charlie Graddick in their gubernatorial campaigns and was later deputy press secretary for Governor Jim Folsom. In recent years, he has served as director of Alabama Voters Against Lawsuit Abuse and was media director for Judge Graddick's 2012 campaign for Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.



Format: Trade Cloth, Hardcover, 392 pages

Price: \$27.95

ISBN: 978-1-60306-205-3

[New South Books](http://www.newsouthbooks.com)

Reviews: http://www.newsouthbooks.com/bkpgs/praise.php?isbn_solid=160306205X
http://www.writersforum.org/news_and_reviews/review_archives.html/article/2012/10/04/pale-blue-light

Alabama Living: <http://www.alabamaliving.coop/index.php/pale-blue-light-review/>

News From Alabama

There is no news from Alabama at this time.

Alabama Personalities from the WBTS

John Williams Walker Fearn (1832-1899) — also known as **Walker Fearn** — of Louisiana. Born in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., January 13, 1832. Grandson of John Williams Walker; nephew of Leroy Pope Walker. U.S. Minister to Romania, 1885-89; Serbia, 1885-89; Greece, 1885-89; U.S. Consul General in Athens, 1885-89. Died in Hot Springs, Bath County, Va., April 7, 1899 (age 67 years, 84 days). Interment at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

Stephen Fowler Hale (1816-1862) — of Alabama. Born in Crittenden County, Ark., January 31, 1816. Member of Alabama state legislature, 1843, 1857-61; served in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War; candidate for U.S. Representative from Alabama 4th District, 1853; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62; Colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mortally wounded during the battle of Seven Pines, and died at Richmond, Va., July 18, 1862 (age 46 years, 168 days). Interment at Mesopotamia Cemetery, Eutaw, Ala.

Nicholas Davis, Jr. (1825-1875) — of Alabama. Born in Athens, Limestone County, Ala., January 14, 1825. Member of Alabama state legislature, 1851; delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Died in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., November 3, 1875 (age 50 years, 293 days). Interment at Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Ala.

Henry Cox Jones (1821-1913) — also known as **Henry C. Jones** — of Alabama. Born near Russellville, Franklin County, Ala., January 23, 1821. State court judge in Alabama, 1841; member of Alabama state legislature, 1842; member of Alabama state senate, 1853; delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62; candidate for Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 1st District, 1861. Died in Florence, Lauderdale County, Ala., June 20, 1913 (age 92 years, 148 days). Burial location unknown.

John Perkins Ralls (1812-1904) — also known as **John P. Ralls** — of Alabama. Born in Greensboro, Greene County, Ga., January 1, 1812. Delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 3rd District, 1862-64; defeated, 1863; delegate to Alabama state constitutional convention, 1875; member of Alabama state legislature, 1878. Methodist. Died in Gadsden, Etowah County, Ala., November 22, 1904 (age 92 years, 326 days). Interment at Forrest Cemetery, Gadsden, Ala.

James Shelton Dickenson (1818-1882) — of Alabama. Born in Spotsylvania County, Va., January 18, 1818. Member of Alabama state senate, 1853-55; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 9th District, 1864-65. Died in Grove Hill, Clarke County, Ala., July 23, 1882 (age 64 years, 186 days). Interment a private or family graveyard, Clarke County, Ala.

Alabama Born Generals

Brigadier General Alexander Travis Hawthorne

Alexander T. Hawthorn was born near Evergreen, Alabama January 10, 1825. He attended Evergreen Academy and Mercer University; then studied law at Yale University in 1846 and 1847. He relocated to Camden, AR to open a law practice.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Hawthorn organized the 6th Arkansas Infantry Regiment & elected Lieutenant Colonel. By 1862 he had advanced to Colonel of the regiment. Hawthorn led the 6th during Shiloh; but was not reelected after the 6th Arkansas was reorganized. He was reassigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department returned to Arkansas.

On February 28, 1864, Hawthorn received his commission as a Brigadier General. He participated in the Arkansas portion of the Red River Campaign and commanded his brigade at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry under General Thomas James Churchill.

After the war, Hawthorn emigrated to Brazil but moved to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1874 and established a career in business. In 1880 Hawthorn was ordained into the Baptist ministry and thereafter moved to Dallas, TX.

Hawthorn died in Dallas, TX, and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Marshall, Houston County, TX.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama Generals (Continued):

Major General Jones Mitchell Withers

Withers was born on January 12, 1814 in Huntsville, a son of John Wright Withers, a Virginia planter, and of Mary Herbert Jones. In 1831 he attended West Point; graduating 44th out of 56 cadets. During the Mexican–American War, Withers was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army on March 3, 1847, and was assigned to the 13th US Infantry.

Withers entered the Confederate States Army in 1861. He was appointed the Colonel of the 3rd Alabama Infantry on April 28, and served briefly as commander of the Department of Norfolk that May. Promoted to Brigadier General on July 10, Withers began his Western Theater service in the fall.

Withers commanded the District of Alabama from September 12, 1861 to January 27, 1862. Re-designated the Army of Mobile on January 27, it became the 2nd Division of II Corps in the Army of Mississippi on March 29. Withers fought at Shiloh, and promoted to Major General from that date. He commanded the Reserve Corps of the Army of Mississippi from June 30 to August 18, later referred to as Withers' Division in the "Right Wing" until November 20.

The Army of Mississippi was renamed the Army of Tennessee, leading 2nd Division with distinction during Stones River from December 31 to January 2, 1863.

His conduct in the fight was greatly praised by his corps commander, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, as well as by the army's commander, Gen. Braxton Bragg

Withers commanded his division until resigning his commission in the Confederate Army on July 13, 1863, but was quickly restored to his rank as a major general a week later. He was given command of the District of North Alabama in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, & East Louisiana from February 6 to July 27, 1864. He then commanded the Reserve Forces of Alabama from April 30 to May 4, 1865. He was paroled at Meridian, MS on May 11 after the Department had been surrendered and the war came to an end.

Withers died in 1890 in Mobile, and was buried in the city's Magnolia Cemetery.

Alabama Camps and Hospitals

CAMP ANDERSON (near Mobile, AL): [Charles D. Anderson, Colonel of 21st AL Inf] Located on both sides of the Bon Secour River, where it flows into Bon Secour Bay, east side of Mobile Bay (cavalry camp, to guard extensive salt works there). Also a recruiting station was located there.

CAMP BEULAH (near Mobile): now the intersection of Florida Street and Spring Hill Road (close to where Hwy 45 ends). Elements of Selden's Battery, Pope Walker Reserves (Co. C 5th Miss. Battalion, later Co. A 41st Miss. Regt.).

CAMP BEAUREGARD (at or near Auburn, AL): At least one University Cadet reported for duty as drill instructor. Carson, J.R. Was a member of the Corps of Cadets of the State University; served as drill officer at Camp Beauregard, Auburn, Alabama. Recommended by E.B. Breedlove, W.S. Goodywn. Was at Chickamauga, Tullahoma, March 18, 1863, Shelbyville January 22, 1863, Tunnel Hill, and Dalton. Received clothing on voucher at Blue Springs, Tennessee, August 31, 1862. Was referred to as "Kit Carson". 45th Alabama organized here,

CAMP BLUE MOUNTAIN STATION (Anniston, AL): Located outside of the present-day Anniston Army Depot.

CAMP BRADFORD (Huntsville, AL): Located on the corner of Market [Dexter Avenue] and Perry Streets. 19th Alabama Regiment along with 14th, 17th and 18th Ala. Regiments.

CAMP BUCKNER (Talladega, AL): [Camp of Instruction Two.] A Camp of Instruction, or Conscript Camp, was situated between East and West Streets, traversed by the present Sloan Ave., including the Edward R. Wren Memorial Hall property. Tents were placed all through the grove of oak trees. It was commanded by Major W. J. Walthall. There was also a company of cavalry ("Supporting Force for the Conscript Bureau") stationed at Talladega known as Bowie's Company.

Bemiss Hospital (Opelika)

Ebenezer Methodist Church (Pickensville)[today the Pickensville Methodist Church]: used as a Confederate hospital during the war, reported to have been used in April 1865 for treating the soldiers wounded during Croxton's Raid. The church, a white frame building with plastered interior, was built in 1824.

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Alabama Camps and Hospitals (Continued):

Canty Hospital (Mobile): now the intersection of Florida Street and Spring Hill Road (close to where Hwy 45 ends). The Evan's house is still there and is now in the middle of a neighborhood. The owner reports that the hospital during the war was behind the Catholic Church at the intersection. The camp was a part of the western defenses of the city.

Alabama WBTS Shipwrecks

USS Althea (Alfred A. Wotkyns). Union. Steam tug, 72 bulk tons. Length 70 feet, beam 16 feet 4 inches, depth 7 feet. Maximum speed 9 knots. Complement of fifteen, with a 12-pounder. Built in 1863 at New Brunswick, N.J. On March 12, 1865, as it was removing a Confederate torpedo in the Blakely River, its chain ran afoul of an old wreck abreast of Battery Huger, and it ran into the torpedo. Was sunk in 10–12 feet of water, with two killed and three wounded. Was raised on November 7, 1865. Sold on December 8, 1866. (ORN, 22:96, 132–33; ser. 2, 1:33; WCWN, 113; MSV, 6.)

Atlantic No. 2. U.S. Stern-wheel steamer, 53 tons. Length 101 feet 6 inches, beam 22 feet 3 inches, depth 3 feet. Built in 1863 at New Albany, Ind. Snagged on October 9, 1865, at Demopolis on the Tombigbee River or Black Warrior River. (MSV, 15, 243; WPD, 32–33.)

Augusta. Confederate. Steamer. Cargo of cotton and bacon. Was captured with the Henry J. King and Milliner in the Coosa River on April 14, 1865, by the Union 4th Ky. Cavalry Regiment during Wilson's Raid and taken to Montgomery, where all three boats were burned. (OR, 49:1:352, 497–98.)

California. Confederate. Schooner, 77 tons. Only 1 mast. Length 84 feet, beam 29 feet, depth 4 feet 10 inches. Built in 1855 at Mobile, Ala. Was scuttled to act as an obstruction at the Dog River Bar in Mobile Bay in 1862 or 1863. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 35, 62.)

Carondelet. Confederate. Side-wheel steamer, 87 tons. Length 160 feet. Built in 1849 at St. Louis. Was sunk to act as an obstruction while filled with bricks at the Dog River Bar in Mobile Bay in 1862. Part of the vessel was discovered by archaeologists in 1985. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 35–37, 58; MSV, 30.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jan. 4, 1861: Four companies of state militia based in Mobile seize the U.S. arsenal at Mount Vernon.

Jan. 5, 1861: Fort Morgan (Baldwin County) and Fort Gaines (Mobile County) are seized and occupied by the 1st Regiment of Alabama Volunteers (state troops).

Jan. 7, 1861: Secession convention commences in Montgomery.

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Timeline of Events in Alabama (Continued):

Jan. 11, 1861: Delegates vote (61-39) to secede, becoming the fourth state to do so. The Republic of Alabama is declared.

Jan. 1863: Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation "frees" slaves in areas under Confederate control, which included most of Alabama.

Jan. 13, 1861: Second Regiment of Alabama Volunteers ordered to Pensacola.

Jan. 19, 1864: Governor Watts complains bitterly to Secretary of War James A Seddon: "Many of the impressing officers care neither for God nor man."

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 Chickamauga 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.

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.

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Alabama Units (Continued): 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 Chickasaw 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. 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 defences 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

This 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.

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Alabama WBTS Units (Continued): 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: 1861

January 5: U.S. Senators from seven deep South states meet and advise their states to secede.

January 6 – 12: Florida troops seize Apalachicola, Florida Arsenal on January 6 and Fort Marion at Saint Augustine on January 7. On January 8, Federal troops at Fort Barrancas or Barrancas Barracks at Pensacola, Florida fire on about 20 men who approach the fort at night. The men flee. After the Federal troops move from Fort Barrancas to Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island, Florida in Pensacola Harbor on January 10, Florida forces seize Barrancas Barracks, Fort McRae and the Pensacola Navy Yard on January 12.

January 9: Mississippi secedes from the Union.

January 9: South Carolina state troops at Charleston fire upon the merchant ship *Star of the West* and prevent it from landing reinforcements and relief supplies for Fort Sumter. After being struck twice, the ship heads back to New York.

January 10: Florida secedes from the Union.

January–February: Louisiana state troops seize the United States Arsenal and Barracks at Baton Rouge and Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip near the mouth of the Mississippi River on January 10, the United States Marine Hospital south of New Orleans on January 11, Fort Pike, near New Orleans, on January 14, Fort Macomb, near New Orleans, on January 28, the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Robert McClelland* at New Orleans on January 29, the United States Branch Mint and Customs House at New Orleans and the U.S. Revenue Schooner *Washington* on January 31 and the U.S. Paymaster's office at New Orleans on February 19.

January 11: Alabama secedes.

January 12: Mississippi representatives to the U.S. Congress resign.

January 14 & 18: Federal troops occupy Fort Taylor at Key West, Florida. This became an important base of supply, including coal, for blockaders and other vessels on January 14. A U.S. force also garrisons Fort Jefferson on the Dry Tortugas, Florida on January 18.

January 19: Georgia secedes from the Union.

January 20: Mississippi troops seize Fort Massachusetts and other installations on Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico.

January 21: U.S. Senators Clement C. Clay, Jr. and Benjamin Fitzpatrick from Alabama, David L. Yulee and Stephen R. Mallory from Florida and Jefferson Davis from Mississippi withdraw from the U.S. Senate.

January 26: Louisiana secedes from the Union.

January 29: Kansas is admitted to the Union. The 34th state is a free state under the *Wyandotte Constitution*.

February 1: The Texas convention approves secession and but provides for a popular vote on February 23. On February 11, the Texas convention approves formation of a Southern Confederacy. Seven Texas delegates to the Montgomery convention are elected. On February 23, Texans vote for secession by a 3 to 1 margin.

February 4, 8, 9, & 10: Secessionists meet in convention in Montgomery, Alabama to provide a government for the seceded States beginning on February 4. They act as the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America. On February 8, the convention drafts a *Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America*.

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued): The Confederate States of America (the "Confederacy") is not recognized by the United States government or any foreign government. Border states initially refuse to join Confederacy. On February 9, the convention chooses Jefferson Davis as Provisional President and Alexander Stephens as Provisional Vice President of the Confederate States. On February 10, Davis is surprised to learn of his election as Provisional President of the Confederacy but he accepts the position.

February 4: U.S. Senators Judah Benjamin and John Slidell of Louisiana leave the U.S. Senate.

February 4–27: Peace conference or peace convention called by Virginia meets in Washington. None of the seceded States are represented. Five Northern States also do not attend. On February 27, after much bickering, the convention sends recommendations for six Constitutional amendments along the lines of the Crittenden Compromise to Congress and adjourns. The U.S. Senate rejects the Peace Convention proposals on March 2.

February 5: President Buchanan tells South Carolina commissioners that Fort Sumter will not be surrendered.

February 7: The Choctaw Nation aligns with the Southern States.

February 8 & 12: Arkansas troops seize the United States Arsenal at Little Rock and force the Federal garrison to withdraw on February 8. They seize the United States ordnance stores at Napoleon, Arkansas on February 12.

February 9: Tennessee voters vote against calling a secession convention.

February 9: U.S.S. *Brooklyn* arrives with reinforcements for Fort Pickens but does not land because of a local agreement of both sides not to alter the military situation.

February 12: The Provisional Confederate Congress chosen by the Montgomery convention approves a Peace Commission to the United States. The group assumes authority to deal with the issue of disputed forts.

February 13: A Virginia convention meets at Richmond to consider whether Virginia should approve secession.

February 16: Texas forces seize the United States Arsenal and Barracks at San Antonio.

February 18: U.S. Brigadier General and Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs surrenders U. S. military posts in the Department of Texas to the state and effectively surrenders the one-fourth of the United States Army which is stationed in Texas. Twiggs tells authorities in Washington he acted under threat of force but they consider his actions to be treason. On March 1, U. S. Secretary of War Joseph Holt orders Brigadier General Twiggs dismissed from the U. S. Army "for his treachery to the flag of his country" in his surrender of military posts and Federal property in Texas to state authorities. Twiggs soon joins the Confederate States Army.

February 18: Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as President of the Confederacy.

February 19–April 13: Colonel Carlos A. Waite at Camp Verde, Texas took over nominal command of U.S. posts in the state but the camps and forts would soon fall to state forces following General Twiggs's surrender on the previous day. Texas forces seize United States property at Brazos Santiago on February 19 and the U.S. Revenue Cutter *Henry Dodge* at Galveston, Texas on March 2. Federal garrisons abandon Camp Cooper, Texas on February 21, Camp Colorado, Texas on February 26, Ringgold Barracks and Camp Verde, Texas on March 7, Fort McIntosh, Texas on March 12, Camp Wood, Texas on March 15, Camp Hudson, Texas on March 17, Fort Clark, Fort Inge and Fort Lancaster, Texas on March 19, Fort Brown and Fort Duncan, Texas on March 20, Fort Chadbourne, Texas on March 23, Fort Bliss, Texas on March 31, Fort Quitman, Texas on April 5 and Fort Davis, Texas on April 13.

February 27: President Davis appoints three commissioners to attempt negotiations between the Confederacy and the Federal government.

February, March–October: A Missouri State Convention meets in Jefferson City to consider secession. Unionists led by Francis Preston Blair, Jr. prevent secession. The Missouri legislature condemns secession on March 7. On March 9, a Missouri state convention is held in St. Louis and Unionists again

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued): thwart secessionists. On March 22, a Missouri convention again rejects secession contrary to the position of pro-Confederate Governor Claiborne Jackson. This will not end the dispute over secession in Missouri. Eventually, on October 31, 1861, under the protection of Confederate troops, secessionist members of the Missouri legislature meeting at Neosho, Missouri adopt a resolution of secession. The Confederate Congress seats Missouri representatives but Missouri remains in the Union and at least twice as many Missouri men fight for the Union as fight for the Confederacy.

February 28: North Carolina voters reject a call for a state convention to consider secession by 651 votes out of over 93,000.

February 28: Colorado Territory is organized.

March 1: The Confederate States take over the military at Charleston, South Carolina. Confederate President Davis appoints P. G. T. Beauregard as brigadier general and assigns him to command Confederate forces in the area. Beauregard assumes command of Confederate troops at Charleston on March 3.

March 1: Major Anderson warns Washington authorities that little time remains to make a decision whether to evacuate or reinforce Fort Sumter. Local authorities had been allowing the fort to receive some provisions but Confederates were training and constructing works around Charleston harbor.

March 2: The Provisional Confederate Congress admits Texas to the Confederacy.

March 2: Congress approved by joint resolution a proposed Constitutional amendment that would prohibit a further Constitutional amendment to permit Congress to abolish or interfere with a domestic institution of a state, including slavery. It is too late to be of practical importance.

March 2: Nevada and Dakota territories are organized.

March 4: Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated as 16th President of the United States. He states his intentions not to interfere with slavery where it exists and to preserve the Union.

March 8, 13: The Confederate commissioners present their terms to avoid war and try to reach Secretary of State Seward through pro-Confederate U.S. Supreme Court Justice John A. Campbell. President Lincoln will not meet with the Confederate commissioners because it would appear to recognize the seceded states were out of the union.

March 11 - April 22: The Confederate Congress adopts a permanent *Constitution of the Confederate States* on March 11. The then seceded states ratify this constitution on March 13 (Alabama), March 16 (Georgia), March 21 (Louisiana), March 23 (Texas), March 29 (Mississippi), April 3 (South Carolina) and April 22 (Florida).

March 15: Lincoln asks his Cabinet members for their written advice on how to handle Fort Sumter situation. For various reasons, over the next two weeks, members advise the President not to attempt to relieve Fort Sumter. Seward gives lengthy advice on how to run the government and handle the crisis. On April 1, President Lincoln tactfully apprises Secretary Seward that he, not Seward, is President and rejects Seward's proposal that Lincoln grant him broad powers in foreign affairs and dealing with the Confederacy. Seward becomes a loyal supporter of Lincoln.

March 16: President Davis names three commissioners to Britain; they will not be officially received by the British government.

March 16: Pro-Confederates declare Arizona part of the CSA.

March 18: Governor Sam Houston of Texas refuses to take oath of allegiance to Confederacy and is deposed. Houston said: "You may, after the sacrifice of countless millions of treasures and hundreds of thousands of precious lives, as a bare possibility, win Southern independence...but I doubt it."

March 18: Confederate Brigadier General Braxton Bragg forbids the garrison at Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Florida to receive more supplies.

March 18: Confederate Brigadier General Braxton Bragg forbids the garrison at Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Florida to receive more supplies.

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued):

March 18: An Arkansas convention rejects secession by 4 votes but provides for a popular vote on the issue in August.

March 20: Confederate forces at Mobile, Alabama seize the *U.S.S. Isabella*, which is carrying supplies for Fort Pickens.

March 21: President Lincoln's representative, former naval commander Gustavus Vasa Fox, visits Charleston and Fort Sumter and talks both to Major Anderson and the Confederates. Fox thinks that ships still can relieve the fort.

March 21: Speaking at Savannah, Georgia, Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens acknowledges that black slavery is the "cornerstone" of the Confederate government.

March 25: Federal Colonel Ward Hill Lamon and Stephen A. Hurlbut confer with Confederate Brigadier General Beauregard and South Carolina Governor Pickens.

March 29: President Lincoln orders relief expeditions for Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens to be prepared to depart for the forts by April 6. On March 31, he orders the relief expedition to Fort Pickens to proceed.

April 3: President Lincoln sends Allan B. Magruder to Richmond to attempt to arrange talks with Virginia unionists.

April 3: A Confederate battery on Morris Island in Charleston harbor shoots at the American vessel *Rhoda H. Shannon*. April 4: A Virginia State Convention rejects a motion to pass an ordinance of session.

April 4: President Lincoln advises Gustavus V. Fox that Fort Sumter will be relieved. He drafts a letter for Secretary of War Cameron to send to Major Anderson.

April 5: Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles orders four ships to supply Fort Sumter, but one, *USS Powhatan* had already left for Fort Pickens under President Lincoln's previous order.

April 6: President Lincoln informs South Carolina that an attempt will be made to resupply Fort Sumter but only with provisions.

April 6: Since an earlier order was not carried out, orders were sent from Washington to reinforce Fort Pickens with Regular Army troops.

April 7: Confederate Secretary of War Leroy Pope Walker tells Brigadier General Braxton Bragg to resist Union reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

April 7: Confederate Brigadier General Beauregard tells Major Anderson that no further commerce or communication between Fort Sumter and the City of Charleston will be permitted.

April 8: United States State Department clerk Robert S. Chew and United States War Department Captain Talbot give President Lincoln's message to Governor Pickens.

April 8: The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane* leaves New York with supplies for Fort Sumter.

April 8: Confederate Secretary of State Robert Toombs opposes using force against Fort Sumter but President Jefferson Davis says that the Confederate States had created a nation and he had a duty as its executive to use force if necessary.

April 9: The steamer *Baltic* with Gustavus V. Fox as Lincoln's agent aboard sails from New York for relief of the Charleston garrison.

April 10: *USS Pawnee* leaves Norfolk for Fort Sumter.

April 11: Confederates demand surrender of Fort Sumter. After discussing the matter with his officers, Anderson refuses but mentions the garrison will be starved out in a few days without relief.

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued):

April 12 & 13: Federal troops land on Santa Rosa Island, Florida and reinforce Fort Pickens. Because of the fort's location, Confederates are unable to prevent the landings. On April 13, U.S. Navy Lieutenant John L. Worden, who had carried the orders to land the reinforcements at Fort Pickens to the U. S. Navy at Pensacola, is arrested by Confederate authorities near Montgomery, Alabama.

April 12 – 14: Major Anderson tells Confederate representatives that he must evacuate the fort if not reinforced and resupplied by April 15. The Confederates know relief is coming and has almost arrived so they open fire on the fort at 4:30 a.m. on April 12. Confederates bombard Fort Sumter all day. Federal forces return fire starting at 7:30 a.m. but the garrison is too small to man all guns, which are not all in working order in any event. After a 34-hour bombardment, on April 13, Major Anderson surrenders Fort Sumter to the Confederates since his supplies and ammunition are nearly exhausted and the fort is disintegrating under the Confederate cannon fire. Relief ships arrive but can not complete their mission due to the bombardment. Four thousand shells had been fired at the fort but only a few minor injuries were sustained by the garrison. On April 14, Fort Sumter is formally surrendered to the Confederates. One Federal soldier, Private Daniel Hough, is killed, another, Private Edward Galloway, is mortally wounded and four are hurt by an exploding cannon or exploding ammunition or gunpowder from a spark. The cannon was being fired during a salute to the U.S. flag at the surrender ceremony. The garrison is evacuated by the U.S. Navy vessels.

April 15: President Lincoln calls on the states to provide seventy-five thousand militia soldiers to recapture Federal property and to suppress the rebellion.

April 15 & 17: Kentucky and North Carolina immediately refuse to provide troops in response to Lincoln's call. Tension and anger increase in the border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. North Carolina troops seize Fort Caswell and Fort Johnston. On April 16, Virginia refuses to provide militia to suppress the rebellion. On April 17, Missouri and Tennessee also refuse to meet the President's request for volunteers.

April 17 & 19, May 7 & 23: On April 17, a Virginia Convention votes for secession and provides for a referendum on May 23, although the secession issue was already effectively decided by the convention and subsequent State actions. Strong pro-Union sentiment remains in the western counties of the state. On April 19, the Virginia General Assembly passes an ordinance of session, schedules a vote for May 23. On May 7, before the vote of the people, Virginia joins the Confederacy and Virginia troops become Confederate troops. They occupy Arlington Heights, Virginia and the Custis-Lee plantation home of Robert E. Lee. On May 23, Virginia citizens approve secession. In western Virginia, which would become West Virginia in 1863, the vote was overwhelmingly against secession.

April 18: Five companies of Pennsylvania volunteers arrive in Washington, becoming the first troops to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers.

April 18 & 19: Federal troops are only partially successful in destroying the armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, which, along with valuable machinery, are seized by Confederate troops as the Federals flee.

April 19 & 27: President Lincoln declares a blockade of the Confederate States. Baltimore riots as Union troops, the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, pass through on their way to Washington, D.C. On April 27, Lincoln adds Virginia and North Carolina ports to the blockade.

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April 20: Federal forces abandon and attempt to destroy the Gosport Navy Yard near Norfolk, Virginia as well as five vessels with no crews present but Confederates save much equipment, material, artillery and parts of four ships, including *U.S.S. Merrimack*, as the Federals flee.

April 25: The 7th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment arrives in Washington, D.C.

April 29: The Maryland House of Delegates votes against secession 53 to 13.

May 1, 6, & 16: On May 1, the Tennessee legislature authorizes the governor to appoint commissioners to enter an alliance with the Confederacy. On May 6, the Tennessee legislature votes for secession and to submit the question to a vote on June 8. Before the vote is even taken, on May 16, Tennessee is admitted to the Confederacy.

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued):

May 1, 17, & 20: The North Carolina legislature votes in favor of a state convention to consider the issue of secession. North Carolina is admitted to the Confederacy on May 17, even before May 20 when the North Carolina convention votes for secession. The North Carolina delegates decide not to submit the question to a vote of the people.

May 6 & 18: The Arkansas legislature votes to secede. On May 18, Arkansas is admitted to the Confederacy.

May 6: The Confederate Congress recognizes that a state of war exists between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America.

May 6: Britain recognizes the Confederate States as belligerents but not as a nation. On May 13, Queen Victoria announces Britain's position.

May 16 & 20, September 3 & 11, November 18: On May 16, a Kentucky legislative committee recommends the state remain neutral. On May 20, Governor Beriah Magoffin of Kentucky declares Kentucky to be neutral and forbids both movement of troops of either side on its soil and hostile demonstrations by Kentucky citizens. Kentucky effectively sides with the Union in September. On September 11, the Kentucky legislature called for Confederate troops, which had entered the state on September 3, to leave but did not ask that Union forces leave. Rather they asked the Union forces to drive out the Confederates. On November 18, Confederate Army soldiers in Kentucky adopt an ordinance of secession and create a Confederate government for the divided state. Officially, Kentucky remains in the Union and a majority support and fight for the Union.

June 8: Tennessee votes for secession by 69% YES, 31% NO; a majority in eastern Tennessee vote for the Union.

Several small skirmishes and battles as well as bloody riots in St. Louis and Baltimore took place in the early months of the war. The Battle of First Bull Run or Battle of First Manassas, the first major battle of the war, occurred on July 21, 1861. After that, it became clear that there could be no compromise between the union and the seceding states and that a long and bloody war could not be avoided. All hope of a settlement short of a catastrophic war was lost.

This Month in the WBTS

January 1, 1863: Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect. This frees all slaves in territories held by Confederates and emphasizes the enlisting of black soldiers in the Union Army. The war to preserve the Union now becomes a revolutionary struggle for the abolition of slavery. Lincoln stated that the proclamation was a war measure only, hoping it would pressure the Southern states to return to the Union. He also believed the proclamation would encourage slave rebellions throughout the South, but he was wrong.

January 2, 1863: Battle of Murfreesboro continues along the banks of the Stone's River in Tennessee. Battle of Stones River ends.

January 4, 1861: Alabama state troops seize the U.S. Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama.

January 5, 1861: U.S. Senators from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Florida meet in Washington, D.C. to discuss secession.

January 6, 1861: The state of Florida takes over the Apalachicola Arsenal.

January 7, 1861: Mississippi and Alabama State Conventions meet to discuss secession.

January 9, 1861: Mississippi secedes from the Union. *Star of the West* fails to relieve Fort Sumter and land supplies (fired upon by cadets from the Citadel).

January 9, 1863: Battle of Arkansas Post.

January 10, 1861: Florida secedes from the Union.

January 11, 1861: Alabama secedes from the Union.

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Events Leading to the WBTS (Continued):

January 11, 1863: Battle of Arkansas Post ends.

January 12, 1865: Francis Preston Blair, Sr., attempted, unsuccessfully, to negotiate peace with Jefferson Davis NEVER SURRENDER! LONG LIVE DIXIE!

January 15, 1865: Fort Fisher at Wilmington, North Carolina, falls, leaving the Confederacy with no open seaports. The damage was heavy on both sides: the Union suffered more than 900 Army casualties and 380 Navy casualties, and the Confederates suffered 500 killed or wounded and over 1,000 captured. After the loss of this last major Confederate port, it was only three months before the war concluded.

January 16, 1861: *Crittendon Compromise* killed in the U.S. Senate.

January 17, 1865: Sherman's army is rained in at Savannah, Georgia as they are preparing their march into the Carolinas. His army had marched across Georgia since fall, destroying everything in their path. Sherman's plan was to subject North and South Carolina to the same treatment.

January 18, 1862: Confederate territory of Arizona formed.

January 19, 1862: Battle of Mill Springs

January 24, 1861: Georgia state troops take over the U.S. Arsenal at Augusta.

January 26, 1861: Louisiana secedes from the Union.

January 26, 1864: Alabama-Battle of Athens. Principal Commanders: Captain Emil Adams [US]; Lieutenant Colonel Moses W. Hannon [CS] . Forces Engaged: 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry [US]; 1st Alabama Cavalry [CS]

January 31, 1862: President Lincoln issues General War Order No. 1, calling for all United States naval and land forces to begin a general advance by February 22.

January 31, 1863: Confederate ironclads temporarily break the blockade at Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

January 31, 1865: Robert Edward Lee named General-in-Chief of all Confederate armies. The U.S. Congress approved the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution, to abolish slavery. The amendment was then submitted to the states for ratification.

Confederate Generals Birthdays

General Robert Edward Lee - 19 Jan. 1807- Westmoreland, Va.

Lt. General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson - 21 Jan. 1824 - Clarksburg, Va.

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury - 14 Jan. 1806 - Spotsylvania Co., Va.

Lt. General James Longstreet - 8 Jan. 1821 - Edgefield Dist, S.C.

Lt. General Richard Taylor - 27 Jan. 1826 - Louisville, Ky.

Maj. General John Cabell Breckenridge - 15 Jan. 1821 - Lexington, Ky.

Maj. General John Calvin Brown - 6 Jan. 1827 - Giles County, Tenn.

Maj. General Franklin Gardner - 29 Jan. 1823 - New York City, N.Y.

Maj. General Thomas Carmichael Hindman - 28 Jan. 1828 - Knoxville, Tenn.

Maj. General Joseph Brevard Kershaw - 5 Jan. 1822 - Camden, S.C.

Maj. General Lafayette McLaws - 15 Jan. 1821 - Augusta, Ga.

Maj. General George Edward Pickett - 28 Jan. 1825 - Richmond, Va.

Maj. General Jones Mitchell Withers - 12 Jan. 1814 - Madison Co., Ala.

Brig. General Abraham Buford - 18 Jan. 1820 - Woodford Co., Ky.

Brig. General William Lewis Cabell - 1 Jan. 1827 - Danville, Va.

Brig. General James Ronald Chalmers - 11 Jan. 1831 - Halifax Co., Va.

Brig. General John Randolph Chambliss Jr. - 23 Jan. 1833 - Greenville Co., Va.

Brig. General James Chestnut Jr. - 18 Jan. 1815 - Camden, S.C.

Brig. General James Holt Clanton - 8 Jan. 1827 - Columbia Co., Ga.

Brig. General John Bullock Clark Jr. - 14 Jan. 1831 - Fayette, Missouri

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This Month in the WBTS (Continued):

Brig. General George Blake Cosby - 19 Jan. 1830 - Louisville, Ky.
 Brig. General Alfred Cummings - 30 Jan. 1829 - Augusta, Ga.
 Brig. General Henry Brevard Davidson - 28 Jan. 1831 - Shelbyville, Tenn.
 Brig. General Joseph Robert Davis - 12 Jan. 1825 - Woodville, Maine
 Brig. General John Wesley Frazer - 6 Jan. 1827 - Hardin Co., Tenn.
 Brig. General Lucius Jeremiah Gartell - 7 Jan. 1821 - Wilkes Co., Ga.
 Brig. General Richard Caswell Gatlin - 18 Jan. 1809 - Lenior, N.C.
 Brig. General Henry Gray - 19 Jan. 1816 - Laurens District, S.C.
 Brig. General Thomas Green - 8 Jan. 1814 - Amelia Co., Va.
 Brig. General Richard Griffith - 11 Jan. 1814 - Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brig. General James Morrison Hawes - 7 Jan. 1824 - Lexington, Ky.
Brig. General Alexander Travis Hawthorne - 10 Jan. 1825 - Conecuh Co., Ala.
 Brig. General Alfred Eugene Jackson - 11 Jan. 1807 - Davidson Co., Tenn.
 Brig. General John Doby Kennedy - 5 Jan. 1840 - Camden, S.C.
 Brig. General William Whedbee Kirkland - 13 Jan. 1833 - Hillsborough, N.C.
 Brig. General Robert Doak Lilley - 28 Jan. 1836 - Greenville, Va.
 Brig. General William Whann Mackall - 18 Jan. 1817 - Cecil Co., Md.
 Brig. General Humphrey Marshall - 13 Jan 1812 - Frankfort, Ky.
 Brig. General William Henry Fitzhugh Payne - 27 Jan. 1830 - Fauquier Co., Va.
 Brig. General William Raine Peck - 31 Jan. 1818 - Jefferson Co., Tenn.
 Brig. General John Pegram - 24 Jan. 1832 - Petersburg, Va.
 Brig. General John Seldon Roane - 8 Jan. 1817 - Wilson Co., Tenn.
 Brig. General Daniel Ruggles - 31 Jan. 1810 - Barrie, Mass.
 Brig. General James Phillip Simms - 16 Jan. 1837 - Covington, Ga.
 Brig. General Merriwether Jeff Thompson - 22 Jan. 1826 - Harpers Ferry, Va.
 Brig. General Lloyd Tilghman - 18 Jan. 1816 - Claiborne, Md.
 Brig. General Richard Waterhouse - 12 Jan. 1832 - Rhea Co., Tenn.
 Brig. General Thomas Neville Waul - 5 Jan. 1813 - Sumter Dist., S.C.
 Brig. General William Hugh Young - 1 Jan. 1838 - Boonville, Missouri



As this very tumultuous year draws to a close, will you help me preserve land at **five crucial Civil War battlefields**, including the preservation of an entire battlefield in one fell swoop?

As we complete a record year of saving acres of battlefield land, **will you join me in this last-minute push to save nearly \$7.7 million worth of highly "developable" and endangered hallowed ground**—more than 1,400 acres—for only \$69,932?

The Civil War Trust is a lean, dynamic organization that has, through the generosity of our members, saved more than 34,000 acres of battlefield land in 20 different states. As we approach the end of a remarkable 2012, please consider making one last charge, one last push to save even more of our hallowed ground.

Battlefield	# Acres	\$ Value of Land	Trust Share (Projected)
<u>1. Wilderness / Chancellorsville</u>	81	\$575,000	\$10,000
<u>2. Wilson's Creek</u>	10	\$67,000	\$16,750
<u>3. South Mountain</u>	14	\$230,000	\$10,000
<u>4. Bentonville</u>	169	\$853,000	\$25,440
<u>5. Cool Spring</u>	1,150	\$5,937,742	\$7,742
TOTALS	1,424	\$7,653,742	\$69,932

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CWT News (Continued): We are racing to comply with landowner wishes and complete most of these transactions this year, so it goes without saying that if you can possibly make one more year-end gift, we can—and will—certainly put it to excellent use!

And our magnificent **\$109 to \$1** match will tremendously magnify the power of your gift.
Yours, 'til our battle is won,
Jim Lighthizer
President

2012: Year End Video



Letter from the Development Team

Dear Member,

2012 will go down as one of the most important years in the history of the Museum of the Confederacy. I'm proud, as you should be too, to say I was a part of it. The Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox is a testament to the hard work of the Museum staff, the dedication of our donors, and the enthusiasm for Confederate history that still exists today. I've been a Civil War buff ever since walking the trenches of Cold Harbor as a boy, and to be working in an environment with the collection and staff that the Museum of the Confederacy boasts is a dream come true. We can only hope that the work we do here will better serve generations to come.

We strive to give our visitors the best experience possible while walking the exhibits of the two Museums or touring the White House of the Confederacy. And with the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War upon us and the opening of the new Museum, we're offering more programs and special events than ever before.

But we can't do it without your help.

This Museum relies heavily on donations to keep us going, and so far, our supporters have stepped up to the plate every time we've asked for help. In December, 2012, we set a goal for ourselves that, in a tough economy, may have been viewed as unattainable. But because of you, not only did we reach our year-end fundraising goal, we surpassed it. For this, we are very grateful.

Even though we're now in the depths of winter, the MOC has excellent programs planned to stave off the cold. On January 12th at MOC-Appomattox, Archivist Teresa Roane and Photographic Services Manager Drury Wellford will be speaking on the preservation of historic documents, giving you the know-how to protect your own family treasures. On February 23rd at the Library of Virginia, the Museum has arranged yet another impressive symposium, the topic being "Person of the Year:1863." Don't miss out on the chance to spend a day with some of the most knowledgeable scholars in the field of Civil War study.

Again, it's an honor to serve the constituents of the Museum of the Confederacy, and I can't thank you enough for your continued support. May the new year be even better than the last!

With warm regards,

Will Glasco
Development Officer

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MOC News (Continued):

End of 2012 Fundraising Drive

Once again, our members and supporters have helped the Museum achieve its goals. During the month of December, we successfully raised over \$200,000 in donations. The Museum of the Confederacy relies heavily on private donations to further its mission, and this latest fundraising drive proves once again that there are many people still passionate about the Museum and dedicated to the preservation of Confederate History. To all who donated, thank you!

However, we can't rest on our laurels for long. With the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War in full swing, the Museum has many programs and events planned during the coming years. Please remember that your donations help us continue our efforts of conservation and education. Donations can be sent to the Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. Gifts can be made online by [clicking here](#). For more information call (855) 649-1861 ext. 143.

A Lasting Legacy for Future Generations

We deeply appreciate your financial generosity to the Museum. Your support enables us to remain the world's most comprehensive collection of Confederate artifacts, offering educational and research programs to students and scholars from all over the world. Through your gifts to the Museum, you are personally a part of the MOC's accomplishments, which is something of which to be proud.

You can play a critical role in the Museum's future as well by establishing a planned gift in your will, living trust, retirement plan, or insurance policy. Your planned gift can be made for any amount and is revocable at any time. Creating a planned gift to the Museum can also benefit your family by substantially reducing estate taxes.

Your legacy of a planned gift to the MOC can have a lasting impact on the future of the Museum, preserving its treasured heritage for future generations.

Please let us know if you create a planned gift to the Museum so that we may thank you and ensure that we carry out your wishes.

To inform the Museum of your planned gift or to learn more about planned giving, please call Constance Bowden, Development Officer, at (855) 649-1861 ext 144, or cbowden@moc.org.



Friends of the *Gen. Joe Wheeler* Home Foundation

From the President's Desk

Our grand reopening on September 10th was a great success. To those of you who attended, thank you for your support. Special thanks to those of you who became new members of the Friends of the General Joe Wheeler Home Foundation.

Restoring and reopening the main house represents the achievement of our first major goal. Now we need a welcome center, and our planning will focus on that project. We must first settle on a design, then on a funding effort in order to make our dream a reality. Please share your ideas with us. As the Friends of the General Joe Wheeler Home Foundation Board moves forward with decisions, we will keep our newsletter subscribers informed. Public meetings will resume soon. Meanwhile, note the tour schedule found elsewhere in this bulletin, and bring your friends to enjoy a rewarding experience in appreciation of a magnificent example of our common heritage.

Sincerely,

Milly Caudle, President
Friends of the General Joe Wheeler Home Foundation

General Joseph Wheeler: The Civil War Years - First in a Series of Biographical Sketches by Loretta Gillespie

General Wheeler was famous for many things; his contribution as a Civil War hero and later as a Congressman in Washington. He was once characterized by Jefferson Davis as "one of the ablest, bravest and most skillful of cavalry commanders," an opinion shared by the greatest military leaders in the South, a distinction that history has proven true.

Born in Augusta, Georgia; Joseph Wheeler attended Cheshire Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut, where he won an appointment to West Point and after graduation

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Wheeler Foundation (Continued): served as a second lieutenant in the United States Army during the Indian Wars.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Wheeler left the Union Army and became an officer with the 19th Alabama infantry. He progressively moved up the ranks until being named cavalry general of the Confederate Army, holding this position until the war ended. As an officer in the Confederate Army, he distinguished himself in battle at such places as Shiloh, the Kentucky campaign, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga.

Wheeler also led his infantry regiment at the Battle of Shiloh where he guided his brigade in a vigorous attack, resulting in the capture of General Prentiss and over 2,000 men. He also conducted operations around Corinth, Mississippi, and was later assigned as chief of cavalry for Bragg's Army of the Mississippi. The determined soldier led a mounted brigade at Perryville and a division at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. At one point, Wheeler was given command of a corps of mounted troopers, which he led in the Tullahoma Campaign. At Chickamauga, he was in charge of one of the two cavalry corps. Eventually, Wheeler was put in command of all mounted troops with the Army of Tennessee. He fought at both the Chattanooga and the Atlanta Campaigns, and distinguished himself by raiding Union supply lines.

Following the fall of Atlanta, Wheeler's infantry was left behind to meet Sherman while Hood launched an invasion of middle Tennessee. With only the small force at hand, he was unsuccessful in preventing Sherman's March to the Sea.

From 1862 until the South surrendered, he was constantly engaged on the battlefield. Wounded three times, with three dozen of his staff officers wounded or dead, Wheeler had no less than sixteen horses shot out from under him. Taken prisoner in Georgia in May 1865, Wheeler was detained at Fort Delaware until mid-summer.

Wheeler fought his last battle on April 15th, and on the 29th, after the surrender, issued his farewell address to the cavalry, summarizing their career and his own in these eloquent words:

"You are the sole victors of more than two hundred severely contested fields; you have participated in more than a thousand conflicts of arms; you are heroes, veterans, patriots; the bones of your comrades mark the battlefields upon the soil of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; you have done all that human exertion could accomplish."

Wheeler's assignments during the Civil War included: First Lieutenant, Artillery (1861); Colonel, 19th Alabama (Sept 4, 1861); Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Left Wing, Army of the Mississippi (Sept 14-Nov 20, 1862); Brigadier General, CSA (Oct 30, 1862); Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee (Nov 20-22, 1862); Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee (Nov 22 - Dec 1862); Commanding Cavalry Division, Army of Tennessee (Dec 1862 - Mar 16, 1863); Major General, CSA (Jan 30, 1863); Commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee (March 1-6, 1863 - Fall 1864); Commanding Cavalry Corps, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida (Fall 1864 - March 1865); Lieutenant General, CSA (Feb 28, 1865); Commanding Corps, Hampton's Cavalry Command, Army of Tennessee (March-April 26, 1865).

Next featured article: A continuation of General Wheeler's history.

Wheeler House Open Full-Time

The Wheeler Home is now open year-round, Wednesday through Sunday, except on state-observed holidays. Please visit at one of the hourly tour times:

Monday & Tuesday: Site is closed.

Wednesday - Saturday: Tours at 9:00 am, 10:00 am, & 11:00 am.
(Break for Lunch)

Tours Resume at 1:00 pm, 2:00 pm, & 3:00 pm
Site Closes at 4:00 pm

Sunday:

Tours at 1:00 pm, 2:00 pm, 3:00 pm, & 4:00 pm.
Site Closes at 5:00 pm.

Reconstruction and the Rose Bowl

By Gail Jarvis

The War Between the States and the pillaging by General William Tecumseh Sherman's Union troops left the South devastated. Most properties as well as systems of production and transportation were destroyed. Livestock were slaughtered and crops burned. For most Southerners, survival became a matter of clawing and scraping.

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Rose Bowl (Continued): The years of radical Reconstruction following the war further demoralized the South. The region was placed under military rule and an inept attempt was made to redistribute land and resources. But those in charge of Reconstruction didn't understand basic human nature. Nor did they realize, until it was too late, how easily their programs were being exploited and undermined by corrupt interlopers.

So, within a few years, this social experiment lost its momentum and was phased out, officially ending in 1877. At that point the South began rebuilding efforts but the struggle to regain some semblance of stability continued for decades. Indeed, millions of Black as well as White Southerners migrated to the North in the decades following the War because they were unable to earn a living in the South.

But one form of Reconstruction was simply replaced with another form that, for decades, kept Southern states in a continuous struggle against poverty. Historian A.B. Moore examined this phenomenon in his 1940s paper, "One Hundred Years of Reconstruction of the South." Moore describes the harsh measures the government imposed on the South following the War. The region was not allowed to collect debts it was owed; however it had to pay its debts in full. Discriminatory tariffs continued to place an unfair advantage on the South while filling Northern coffers. Freight-rates were skewed in favor of the North who could ship its goods southward at cheaper rates than the South could ship its goods to the North. Also, the inequitable rate structure allowed the North to ship its goods to Southern cities cheaper than Southern cities could ship goods to their own Southern neighbors.

Another inequity was the patent subsidy that allowed the North to own almost 90 percent of "the effective money-producing patents." Of the government pensions paid for the War Between the States and World War One, 7 billion dollars went to the North while only 1 billion dollars went to the other regions of the country. Southern companies and farmers were compelled to finance their ventures using Northern lenders and were charged much higher interest rates than those assessed Northern borrowers. It is estimated that the North controlled ninety percent of the nation's wealth primarily because of these government differentials that kept the South in "colonial bondage."

It has been said that, after the war, "tongues and pens" replaced "bullets and bayonets." The North owned the publishing businesses, agencies of public instruction, news gathering agencies, newspapers, magazines and radio systems. Northern conglomerates also owned most newspapers in the South. In Moore's words, "This gave the North a tremendous advantage in the shaping of public opinion." Media became the instrument used "to make the northern way of life the national way." The North had "the conviction that it was not a section but the whole United States and that, therefore, its pattern of life must prevail throughout the country. When the South failed to conform it was stigmatized as backward, provincial, and sectional." Southern culture was not simply different, it was boorish. Northern journalists described the South in increasingly unflattering ways although most had never traveled to the region.

By the early 1900s, the South had changed dramatically. It was moving away from an agrarian economy. Although poverty was still a problem, the South had a multiplicity of commercial enterprises and metropolitan centers. Southern universities were incubating a group of writers who would profoundly impact American literature. And the Southern Belle had become a Flapper, influenced by the female need for independence that was sweeping the country. But the northern press continued to portray the South as a rural backwater that could not compete with the hardworking and industrialized North.

Not surprisingly, the immense power of the media was even influencing the way Southerners viewed themselves. So it is understandable that, in the 1920s, the South was a region devoid of regional pride. But, finally, an incident occurred that marked the beginning of a change in the South's image. Oddly enough, it was a football game: the 1926 Rose Bowl. This game pitted the University of Washington against the University of Alabama, the first Southern team in history to be invited to a bowl game. This contest would always be remembered as "The football game that changed the South."

It has been called the Rose Bowl's most spectacular game and many believe it was the most exciting college football game ever played. A few years ago the University of Alabama Center for Public Television & Radio produced a documentary on this celebrated game. Film footage from the University's archives contains events leading up to the game as well as scenes from the game and its aftermath. The archives also contained portions of interviews with some of the crusty old players who, with their Southern accents, recall events from the game as though they happened yesterday.

Football, America's version of soccer, had caught the nation's fancy in the late 1800s. In its beginning years, there were no stadiums, no marching bands or cheerleaders and students handled coaching and officiating. Anyone who wanted to watch the contest had to stand along the sidelines throughout the entire game.

But by 1900, the game had become so popular that astute college presidents realized that football could be a big money maker for their institutions. They implemented football programs, hired coaching staffs, built stadiums and formed marching bands.

As early as 1869, the National Collegiate Athletic Association began awarding a national championship to the most deserving college team. The NCAA, as well as national sportswriters, didn't believe Southern teams could compete with other regions of the country.

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Rose Bowl (Continued): So, for its first 56 years, the NCAA only awarded its coveted national championship to two Southern teams, and one of these had to share the honor with a Northern team.

In 1902, the city of Pasadena added the Rose Bowl football game to its annual Tournament of Roses. The Rose Bowl was the college football event of the year and, until the mid 1930s, it was the only bowl game in the country. Prior to January 1, 1926, no Southern team had ever been invited to the prestigious Rose Bowl.

In the 1920s, many Ivy League as well as other colleges felt that football had become too popular and might interfere with academics. Some schools decided that the regular season games were enough and they would no longer accept Rose Bowl invitations. Coach Enoch Bagshaw's Washington team had won all its regular season games in 1925 but, because of a grudge with Southern California, it shunned the Rose Bowl.

So, reluctantly, the Rose Bowl committee decided to consider Southern teams. The University of Alabama had been undefeated in 1925. In fact it had only given up seven points during the entire season. Bowl officials extended an invitation to Alabama and it accepted without hesitation. At this point, Washington reversed its earlier decision and decided to accept the Rose Bowl's invitation.

There was widespread disappointment expressed over the committee's selection of Alabama. National sportswriters vented their peevish annoyance in their columns. Although most had never seen the Alabama team play, they predicted a lopsided victory for Washington and castigated bowl officials for their decision. One sportswriter picked Washington over Alabama by a margin of 51 points!

The 1925 Washington Huskies were indeed a football power. And its team had a physical advantage over Alabama with taller, more muscular players, many over 6 feet tall and averaging 190 pounds each. They were difficult to move against and Washington's burly halfback, George Wilson, could run roughshod over other teams, often dragging tacklers with him.

If Alabama had an advantage; it was its coach, Wallace Wade, probably the youngest and certainly the most underrated coach of that era. Wade had been an outstanding player for Brown University and had only been out of school for seven years, years spent as an assistant coach at Vanderbilt. Today, we can't imagine Brown University fielding a football team but, in the early 1900s, it did, along with Harvard, Yale and other Eastern colleges.

Alabama's Quarterback Pooley Hubert, a veteran of World War One, was 21 years old when he entered Alabama as a freshman. The largest and oldest team member; he took football very seriously and often played without a helmet. Halfback Johnny Mack Brown was definitely not a typical football player. His extra curricular activities included theater and he had acted in many campus plays. He was playful and fun loving and his handsome good looks made him popular with the coeds. Brown was the fastest man on the team and Coach Wade designed the game's first pair of low cut, lightweight football shoes to increase his speed.

The 1926 Rose Bowl was eagerly anticipated all around the country and pregame publicity made the headlines of newspapers. Also, bowl game tension was heightened when the NCAA voted to wait until after the game to award its national championship for 1925. With the dour Calvin Coolidge in the White House, the nation craved some kind of excitement.

This was the first Rose Bowl to be broadcast on radio. But most families in America didn't own radios. So, throughout the South, theaters and public buildings had telegraph wires connected to their facilities so they could be rented to large groups who could follow the game on tickertape. Imagine this scenario if you can: an announcer would read play activity from tickertape and move a picture of a football across a large billboard marked off like a football gridiron. Southerners in the audience would actually cheer each time Alabama made a big play.

The Alabama team received a big send off at the Tuscaloosa train station and began its four-day trip to the West Coast. Most of the players were from small towns and Coach Wade was concerned that they would be too distracted by pregame events that included trips to various Hollywood studios and photo-ops with famous Hollywood film stars. After a couple of days of this hoopla, Wade confined his players to the hotel. From now on they would concentrate on football.

In the days preceding the game, northern sportswriters attended Alabama's practice sessions and got their first look at the team. Now, as they watched the Crimson Tide's scrimmages, they began to narrow the odds, worried that the game might not be as one-sided as they had once thought.

Alabama fans were giddy. They hooted and hollered. Washington fans were as still and silent as the figures on Mount Rushmore. Also, they were extremely perturbed at the Californians who were now cheering for the boys from the South.

But Coach Wade was not smiling. He knew there was another quarter left to play and an eight-point lead was not enough against a powerhouse like Washington. In the fourth quarter George Wilson returned to the game. Alabama drove the ball to the Huskies' 12-yard line. But Washington stopped the Tide on a fourth and one play. Then the Huskies started to move with Wilson picking up 17 yards on first down. A few plays later Wilson caught a short pass for a crucial first down and then threw a 27-yard touchdown pass to quarterback George Guttormsen. The point after cut Alabama's lead to one point.

Football is called a contact sport and there was a surplus of contact in the remaining minutes of this epic game.

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Rose Bowl (Continued): In fact, the fourth quarter of the 1926 Rose Bowl might rank as one of the most brutally physical quarters in football history. These young athletes had played three and a half quarters of backbreaking football. But neither side could allow the other to score. There was simply too much at stake. Old timers, remembering the game, claim that in the minutes remaining, no spectators were seated. Everyone was standing perfectly still and watching in total silence. It was so quiet, they said, that even in the top rows of the stadium, you could actually hear the blocking and tackling, the slapping of leather and the groans of the players.

The grueling minutes seemed to drag by. The Bama squad knew that in the time remaining Washington would rely on its best player, George Wilson, hoping he could make the big play. The outcome of the game depended on Alabama's ability to contain the brawny halfback. But even though Alabama players swarmed him on every play, Wilson eventually managed to struggle free and break loose into the open field headed for the end zone.

Many consider what happened next to be the biggest play of the game and it was certainly the most spectacular. As Washington fans watched in astonishment, Johnny Mack Brown caught up with Wilson and made an open-field tackle that put Washington's strapping halfback on the ground. Alabama had risen to the occasion and it would not let Wilson break loose again.

As the final minute ticked away, Washington tried one last desperation pass. Alabama intercepted it, time ran out and the final whistle blew. The underdogs from Alabama had upset the Washington Huskies and won the 1926 Rose Bowl by a score of 20 to 19. And, in the process, they captured the NCAA's coveted national championship for 1925.

Alabama fans were delirious and emotionally drained. The Californians were whooping it up. They had seen one hell of a football game. Washington's coach left the field in a huff, refusing to congratulate Wallace Wade.

In cities throughout the South, streets were mobbed with celebrating fans. Bars and lounges did a brisk business and police made no attempt to restore order. It was a long overdue celebration. For a while at least, Gettysburg and Appomattox were forgotten.

The long trip home was made even longer because the train had to make frequent stops at towns throughout the South. As brass bands played, the team would assemble on station platforms to be cheered by local citizens waving red and white bunting. Finally the train arrived at the Tuscaloosa station and the players were greeted by thousands of fans who had been waiting for hours. The Mayor proclaimed the day as an official holiday and schools and businesses were closed.

Two players in this legendary game were actually signed to Hollywood contracts and had long film careers: Washington's Herman Brix and Alabama's Johnny Mack Brown. Herman Brix, primarily because of his physique, began by playing Tarzan. His name was eventually changed to Bruce Bennett and he played several important roles over the years including parts in at least two Academy Award winning films, "Mildred Pierce" and "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre."

Johnny Mack Brown appeared with many of the famous actresses of the time including Greta Garbo, Jean Harlow and Joan Crawford. He also made comedies with Mae West. In 1930, MGM gave Brown the lead role in "Billy The Kid" with Wallace Beery as Sheriff Pat Garrett. This led to years of Westerns and Brown became one of Hollywood's top cowboy stars.

But the outcome of one high-profile football game could not transform the nation's conduct toward the South. The inequitable government policies continued to restrain the South's economy and the northern press persisted in its ridicule of Southerners. However, for discerning northerners, the 1926 Rose Bowl raised a troubling question: If reporters had so completely misjudged Southern football teams, shouldn't their other reports about the South be suspect? And Southerners certainly began to wonder why they were allowing another region of the country to sit in judgment of their culture.

Andrew Doyle, a history professor at Winthrop University said of the game: "You can look at the 1926 Rose Bowl as the most significant event in Southern football history. What had come before was almost like a buildup, a preparation for this grand coming out party. And it was a sublime tonic for Southerners who were buffeted by a legacy of defeat, military defeat, a legacy of poverty, and a legacy of isolation from the American political and cultural mainstream."

When professors catalogue history-altering events, they usually refer to political upheavals, military campaigns, scientific discoveries and new inventions. But the impact of other cultural phenomena should not be discounted. This famous game should be a discussion topic in textbooks and Southern history classes. The 1926 Rose Bowl was at least a spark, the genesis of a new regional pride for the South, and it marked the beginning of the end of the South's exclusion from the rest of the nation.

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/orig/jarvis16.html>

The State of Alabama or Alabama Republic

The **State of Alabama**, or informally the **Alabama Republic**, are terms used to describe the U.S. state of Alabama from January 11, 1861, becoming the fourth state to declare its secession from the Union following the election of Abraham Lincoln and adopting the ordinances of secession^[1] from the Union (by a vote of 61-39),

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Alabama Republic (Continued): to joining the Confederate States of America the next month.

On January 11 1861, the Secession Convention passed a resolution designating a flag designed by a group of Montgomery women as their official flag. This flag has often been referred to as the Republic of Alabama Flag. One side of the flag displayed the Goddess of Liberty holding in her right hand an unsheathed sword; in the left a small flag with one star. In an arch above this figure were the words "Independent Now and Forever".^[2] On the other side of the flag was a cotton plant with a coiled rattlesnake. Beneath the cotton plant are the Latin words: "*Noli Me Tangere*", (Touch Me Not). This flag was flown until February 10 1861, when it was removed to the Governor's Office after it was damaged by severe weather. It was never flown again.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama_Republic

<http://archives.alabama.gov/emblems/sessflag.html>

The Alabama Republic Flag

It is generally accepted by most scholars that the American state of Alabama had no official state flag during the Civil War (War Between the States) era. There was a blue flag with Liberty carrying a sword and a flag on the obverse and a rattlesnake under a cotton bush on the reverse, often called the flag of the Republic of Alabama, but this is usually described by vexillological experts as a "secession banner" that was never officially adopted as a state flag. This flag is preserved in the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) and a reconstruction is shown in Whitney Smith's *Flag Book of the United States* [smi70].



Front of the Alabama Republic flag.



Back of the Alabama Republic flag.

At most, Smith and others are willing to concede that a variety of lone star flags flew in Alabama during the period immediately following secession (January 1861), but they conclude that these flags had no official status. However, the journal of the January 1861 statewide convention that passed Alabama's resolution seceding from the United States implies otherwise. This journal, William Russell Smith's *History and Debates of the Convention of the People of Alabama*, was published in Montgomery and Tuscaloosa that same year. Smith himself was a delegate to the convention from Tuscaloosa. He not only recounts the presentation of the flag now preserved in the archives, but makes several references that would suggest there was indeed an accepted state flag in use with official blessing, and that it was indeed some type of lone star design. On page 56 of this journal, reporting the secret session of January 9, 1861: "Mr. [J. F.] Dowdell moved an amendment, that when this Convention is in open session, the flag of Alabama shall be raised from the Capitol. The amendment was accepted, the motion [to go into open session] adopted, and the doors of the Convention opened."

Note that no one questioned Dowdell about this flag or objected that the state had no flag--the amendment evidently passed without significant debate. Presumably this was because no one present was in any doubt as to what the "flag of Alabama" was. This resolution would seem to constitute official recognition of this design, whatever it was.

Two days later, on the day the secession vote took place, January 11, 1861, Smith records (page 119): "Guns had been made ready to herald the news, and flags had been prepared, in various parts of the city [Montgomery], to be hoisted upon a signal [that the ordinance of secession had been adopted]."

Now as to the secession banner itself, immediately after the ordinance of secession was voted, "a magnificent Flag was unfurled in the centre of the Hall, so large as to reach nearly across the ample chamber!" He goes on to say that "Mr. [William Lowndes] Yancey addressed the Convention, in behalf of the ladies of Montgomery, who had deputed him to present to the Convention this flag--the work of the ladies of Alabama. In the course of his speech he described the mottoes and devices of the flag."

Unfortunately, Smith says he was unable to obtain a copy of the speech or to take notes at the time, so we don't know how Yancey explained the flag, but there can be no doubt that it was the flag that has been preserved in the ADAH, since Smith quotes his own remarks on its presentation (on page 121) "I see upon it, a beautiful female face.... We accept this flag; and, though it glows with but a single star, may that star increase in magnitude and brilliancy...." The so-called "secession banner" is blue with the figure of Liberty on the obverse holding up a sword in her right hand and a blue flag in her left, fringed in gold and depicting a gold star beneath the word "Alabama" in an arc of gold letters. Across the top is an arc of gold letters reading "Independent now and forever."

The reverse, not described by Smith, shows a rattlesnake beneath a cotton plant with the Latin motto "Noli me tangere (Do not touch me)." According to descriptions, but not shown on most modern images of this flag, the arms of the state--a map of the state nailed to a live oak tree--appeared on the reverse in the upper fly.

After the presentation, according to the journal of the proceedings, "Mr. Dargan offered the following resolutions... That the flag shall hereafter be raised upon the Capitol, as indicative whenever the Convention shall be in open session."

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AL Republic Flag (Continued): Immediately after this ceremony, as planned, "The roar of cannon was heard at intervals during the remainder of this eventful day. The new flag of Alabama displayed its virgin features from the windows and towers of the surrounding houses." Obviously the "secession banner," unveiled for the first time just before this, could not have been duplicated for display throughout the town so quickly. As in the case of the flag referred to in the Dowdell resolution of January 9, the flags flown must have been some other design that was generally known to be the flag of independent Alabama.

What was the design of this flag? One possibility would be a flag derived from the regimental colors of state militia units that had been in use for some years before secession. Like most militia colors of the period, they were blue with the state coat of arms. I have seen pictures of several of these, and an example of the shield as depicted on the color of a company of the 4th Alabama Volunteer Infantry is in the ADAH collection. (Interestingly, the reverse of this color, made in 1860, has the same rattlesnake under a cotton bush motif as the reverse of the "secession banner".) This design could reasonably been used as a state flag, as was done in Virginia and elsewhere.

It seems more likely, however, that some lone-star pattern was recognized as the state flag. First, it is known that such flags were in use. Secondly, the figure of Liberty on the secession convention flag is shown carrying a flag in her left hand, blue with a gold star below an arc of letters spelling out the name of the state. It seems to me that if the ladies of Montgomery who made the secession flag were going to portray Liberty carrying a flag to represent the state, they would follow the pattern already in use. Finally, Smith includes in the convention journal (with apologies for its extravagant rhetoric) a short poem about the state flag entitled "The Lost Pleiad Found" which makes clear that the main feature of the flag of Alabama was a star:

Long years ago, at night, a female star
Fled from amid the Spheres, and through the
space
Of Ether, onward, in a flaming car,
Held, furious, headlong, her impetuous race:
She burnt her way through skies; the azure
haze
Of Heaven assumed new colors in her blaze;
Sparklets, emitted from her golden hair,
Diffused rich tones through the resounding
air;
The neighboring stars stood mute, and won-
dered when
The erring Sister would return again:
Through Ages still they wondered in dismay;
But now, behold, careering on her way,
The long-lost PLEIAD! lo! she takes her place
On ALABAMA'S FLAG, and lifts her RADIANT
FACE!

This poem is obviously not about the secession convention banner; there is no reference to the figure of Liberty, the sword she carries, the inscriptions, or the snake-and-cotton motif on the reverse. I can only conclude that some version of a lone star flag enjoyed a status in Alabama that was recognized by the state government, or at least by the secession convention. It was not simply an "unofficial" flag as generally believed.

Joe McMillan, 25 February 2005

<http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/us-alsec.html>

Living historian honors woman Civil War veteran

Bob Ruegsegger *The Civil War Courier* Murfreesboro, TN November 2, 2012



When Joyce Henry rides onto the re-enactment battlefield, she doesn't expect to be treated as a lady — in fact — the last thing she wants in that set of circumstances is to be recognized as a woman.

Whether she's portraying one

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When Joyce Henry isn't fighting it out on the re-enactment battlefield or presenting living history programs at historic sites, she's engaged in training horses and supervising Colonial Williamsburg's carriage operations as the head coachman.

Women Civil War Veterans (Continued): of Colonel Banastre Tarleton's dragoons, a Continental trooper, or a Confederate cavalryman, Henry's primary goal is to blend in unobtrusively with her male counterparts in the unit.

She regards being recognized from a distance as "obviously a woman" as a failure on her part to successfully camouflage her gender. Henry has, over the years, chosen to portray soldiers — and when historically accurate — women who fought and served as men in combat.

Her most recent woman-soldier portrayal was Loreta Janeta Velazquez, a woman who published a Civil War memoir in 1876 entitled *The Woman in Battle: A Narrative of the Exploits, Adventures, and Travels of Madame Loreta Janeta Velazquez, Otherwise Known as Lieutenant Harry T. Buford*.

Disguised as a man — Lt. Harry T. Buford — Loreta Velazquez claimed that she served undetected in the Confederate Army at the First Battle of Bull Run, at the surrender of Fort Donelson, and during the Battle of Shiloh.

Following an examination of her account, Lt. General Jubal Early dismissed her narrative as impossible. Early was even more adamant that her chronicle could not be true after an interview with Velazquez. In a letter to Early, General James Longstreet remembered Lt. Buford as a good soldier — after the war. Historians are divided regarding the veracity of Velazquez's memoirs.

Velazquez was very well educated. She was part Cuban and part American. Her father was a wealthy Cuban noble who once had extensive land holdings in Texas before the Mexican War. Her mother was of French-American origin. Loreta was a Southern belle who was raised in Louisiana.

"She grew up reading stories of Joan of Arc and adventure novels of women who stepped out of their traditional roles. She found them adventurous and romantic," said Joyce Henry. "She did not like the constraints that Victorian society put upon women. She yearned for the independence that being a man would have given her to seek out adventure."

When the Civil War broke out, Loreta persuaded her husband to join the Confederate Army. He enlisted and was preparing to go to Pensacola to drill troops. She begged to go with him, but he refused to allow her to accompany him.

Her husband knew that he had married an adventurous spirit and finally he relented to her pleas for disguising herself as a soldier to be at his side before he left. He agreed to allow her to put on some of his clothes, put her hair up under a hat, and took her to a men's club in Louisiana. He believed that once his wife found out how vile men were that she wouldn't want to do follow through with the masquerade.

"She actually succeeded in her disguise. The fact that she was able to pull it off only spurred her on more," noted Henry. "When her husband went off to Pensacola, she had uniforms made for her by a tailor.

A good friend of theirs was told of her plan. He was aghast, but he realized that if he didn't assist her someone else would. He even procured facial hair for her. Facial hair was the standard for the period.

Men who were not capable of growing facial hair, often added some. Loreta put on the facial hair, make up, and added a mustache. That perfected the disguise of Lt. Harry T. Buford.

Velazquez made herself a 1st Lieutenant. Politically appointed officers were not unusual. One could appoint himself an officer, show up at a battlefield, and ask to be attached to a regiment. If the officer in charge decided to use the volunteer officer, and he proved himself worthy, the commanding officer could award an official commission and issue orders to go to a battle or a different assignment.

"That was her goal," said Henry. "She knew that by making herself an officer that she would be able to have a certain amount of independence and privacy that would not be available to her as a private soldier," she explained. "It kind of fit her too. She wanted to be in charge. She had a very outgoing personality."

Henry has made it a practice of disguising her appearance on the re-enactment field. She asserts that she was never content with simply reading battle accounts. Henry professes awe and admiration for what America's forefathers endured. When she visits historic sites, as does anyone who appreciates history, Henry closes her eyes and tries to imagine what happened on that ground. As a military historian, she tries to take the experience at least one step further.

"Naturally, I wanted to see the battlefields, read and research the tactics, weaponry, and equipment, but I had to take it a step further," said Henry. "I wanted to know as a horseman what it felt like to encounter other soldiers," she explained. "Women weren't allowed to fight. Being a modern woman — to experience it — I had to disguise myself."

Historian Dave Born put Henry in touch with Lauren Cook Burgess who had at that time [1995] just published "*An Uncommon Soldier, the letters*" and "*Diary of Sarah Rosetta Wakeman*." Burgess had portrayed a woman soldier, an infantry soldier, at a re-enactment of the Battle of Antietam.

"She introduced me to DeAnne Blanton who used to work at the National Archives and wrote the book *They Fought Like Demons*," noted Henry. "The image that is on the cover of that book is from my personal collection of images of known women soldiers. I contributed quite a bit to the book," she said. "That was over a decade ago, but we are all fellow researchers. We freely contribute our information to each other because there is a story that needs to be told."

Women Civil War Veterans (Continued): Her fascination with combat on horseback and the appeal of donning military uniforms to mask her gender combined to spur her interest in researching and portraying women who disguised themselves and fought as men.

Henry finds the attention that she has received portraying Lt. Harry T. Buford a little unsettling — and amusing. Scholars and researchers such as Lauren Cook Burgess and DeAnne Blanton have dedicated years of study to researching women soldiers in the Civil War. Henry feels that she walks in their footsteps.

“They are far more scholarly about the subject than I, but I have the ability to successfully portray women soldiers and actually fool a modern audience — that is very difficult. That is how my notoriety has come about,” offers Henry. “Although they’re serious researchers, I get spoken to the most about the subject because I can successfully cross-dress,” laughs Henry. “That’s my gift — if you want to call it that.”

Henry’s principal motivation in portraying female soldiers who fought as men is to get “the message” out about the bravery of these women and the sacrifices that they made. “That’s really my purpose to educate and to bring them the recognition that they deserve as veterans,” Henry adds.

When Joyce Henry isn’t re-enacting battles locally at Endview Plantation or presenting living history programs and lectures at such places as the Mariners’ Museum in Newport News or Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee, she’s supervising Colonial Williamsburg’s carriage operations and training horses as head coachman and occasionally creating programs that feature women as soldiers.

Prior to coming to Colonial Williamsburg, Henry served as an interpretive ranger with the National Park Service at Petersburg National Battlefield where she was instrumental in developing a horse artillery demonstration in which she portrayed a male artilleryman. It was a costly program, and its cessation led Henry to Colonial Williamsburg.

“I loved my years with the park service. I loved what I did there. I loved doing the horse artillery,” said Henry.

At Colonial Williamsburg Henry has found yet another window — in a completely different era and venue — to honor the patriotism and bravery of women soldiers who contributed — sometimes covertly — to America’s military legacy.

<http://www.civilwarcourier.com/?p=24992>

A look at Laurel Hill, home of General J.E.B. Stuart

Staff *The Civil War Courier* Morristown, TN December 7, 2012

As the bright, warming, morning sun rose on October 6, 2012 over the rolling landscape of Patrick County, Virginia, it first bathed the towering heights of the Blue Ridge Mountains slowly settling its rays on what many believe to be the most beautiful site in southwest Virginia – Laurel Hill- the birthplace and boyhood home of “Jeb” Stuart.

The camps of both the blue and gray began to stir. Campfires were started and it was not long before the scent of coffee, bacon and eggs was in the air. It was now only a few hours until these two armies were joined in battle recreating the Battle of Brandy Station.

Anxious crowds filled the grounds, visiting the camps as well as the tents of the sutlers and vendors. There were also the young children with their make believe muskets, swords and pistols awaiting the first boom from the cannons giving notice of the battle’s commencement.

The arrival on the field of the cavalry with their beautiful horses and shining swords filled many with a romantic picture of war. Generals Lee, Stuart, Jackson, Longstreet had their battle plans ready to bring a Southern victory once again to Virginia soil.

This is but a snapshot of the living history program presented each year by the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust Inc. The most frequently asked question by visitors is, “how did the Stuarts happen to make their home here, then virtually a wilderness on the Virginia – North Carolina border?”

In 1817 Elizabeth Pannill (16 years old) married Archibald Stuart (22 years old). Archibald was just entering a career in law and politics. In the early years of their marriage Archibald practiced law in Campbell County, Virginia. It was there he was elected to the state legislature of Virginia for the first time. In the next four years, the Stuart’s had four children; three daughters and a son, none of whom were born at Laurel Hill.

The Stuarts started construction of Laurel Hill sometime in the mid-1820s, and it was completed in 1830. Laurel Hill consisted of 1,500 acres. The first child born at Laurel Hill was William Alexander, followed by six additional children which included the couple’s seventh child and youngest surviving son, James Ewell Brown Stuart who was born on February 6th, 1833.

The Stuart home at Laurel Hill has been described as an unpretentious, comfortable farmhouse, which tragically was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1847-48. No detailed description of the house survived. In a surviving letter, James described the fire as “a sad disaster.” For a few years after the fire, Archibald and his son John Dabney set up a domicile in the outbuilding that served as the family kitchen.

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Stuart Home (Continued): Archibald died in 1855 and was laid to rest at Laurel Hill where his body remained until 1952 when it was exhumed and reburied in a Saltville, Virginia cemetery beside his wife Elizabeth. In 1859, Elizabeth Stuart sold the property to two Mt. Airy, North Carolina men, and Laurel Hill passed out of the Stuart family's ownership.

In 1845, prior to the catastrophic fire that destroyed the Stuart home, James moved to Wytheville, Virginia to attend school and to enter the employment of his brother William Alexander. In 1848, he entered Emory and Henry College where he studied for two years, until Representative W.D. Averitt appointed him to the United States Military Academy at West Point. James graduated in 1854 with a host of classmates destined for fame during the approaching Civil War.

The J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust Inc. purchased the Laurel Hill property in 1992 to preserve and interpret the birthplace of General Stuart. An archaeological survey of the property to locate the remains of the buildings and other items of interest was accomplished in 1993-94. In 1998 the property was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The Trust consists entirely of volunteers, a small group of those which make up the Board of Directors. All the volunteers donate their time, expertise and hard physical work to make Laurel Hill one of the most attractive and visited historic sites in Southwest Virginia.

Visitors to the site will find interpretive signs illustrating both locations of interest of the Stuart family's years at Laurel Hill as well as the Civil War exploits of General Stuart. The grave site of William Letcher, the great-grandfather of General Stuart along with the probable site of the old Letcher home has been purchased by the Trust and is available for visitation. The Letcher grave is the oldest marked grave in Patrick County.

The current president of the Trust is Mrs. Shirley O. Keene of Stuart, Virginia who is in her fourth year in office. Mrs. Keene has lived her entire life in Patrick County, and counts among her ancestors two great-great grandfathers who went to war to defend the Confederacy.

The Trust's long term goal is to construct an interpretive center and museum on the site. In keeping with that goal, a number of fund raisers have already been accomplished raising nearly one third of the estimated \$150,000 cost of the structure. One of the great incentives for this project is the many offers of Stuart artifacts which their owners have made known will be donated to the Trust when such adequate housing for them is made available.

Mrs. Keene noted that one of the more fruitful fund raisers that the Trust has offered is the engraved brick project which beautifies the floor of the Stuart Pavilion. These bricks can be purchased for the suggested donation of \$50. The pavilion is a covered area containing five interpretive signs depicting Stuart's career written by the noted Stuart historian Robert Trout and illustrated by some of the Civil War's most admired works of art. Anyone interested in purchasing a brick to commemorate an ancestor, or individual of their choice may do so by contacting The J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Trust Inc., P.O. Box 1210, Stuart, Virginia 24171 or by going to www.jebstuart.org The Trust extends a warm welcome to anyone who wishes to join with them in their quest to make Laurel Hill a truly national monument to one of the South's most glorious sons. Membership is available by writing to the Trust.

During the opening ceremonies for this year's encampment Captain Rahlo Leonard of the 21st North Carolina Regiment was presented with an award recognizing his attendance at all 22 years of the event. Trust Vice-President Ronnie Haynes made the presentation. Rahlo's great-great grand-father was William Rahlo Fowler of the 47th North Carolina Regiment who was captured at Drewry's Bluff, and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland. After his release he walked the entire way back to Wake Forest, North Carolina. Also pictured is musician Sergeant Will Delaney of the 21st North Carolina. Delaney lives in Greensboro, North Carolina and has participated in every event since his beginning in re-enacting in 1995.

The Trust is grateful to these men and women who contribute their time, effort and funds to make this event one of the fall's premier attractions in the area and extends a cordial invitation to the readers of this article to come and be with them for next year's event on the first weekend in October.

<http://www.civilwarcourier.com/?p=31331>

Lost soul: The story of Sam Postlethwaite

Sam Simons *The Westerly Sun* Pawcatuck, CT December 8, 2012



R.I. in the Civil War

Editor's Note: This is part of a biweekly series on Rhode Island's role in the Civil War by former Sun staff writer Sam Simons.

A small group of people, several wearing Confederate uniforms, were gathered on Veterans Day before a grave marked with both the American and Confederate flags.

Samuel Postlethwaite, of the 21st Mississippi Regiment, is buried next to his brother-in-law, William Greene, in Greenwood Cemetery in Coventry.

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Sam Postlethwaite (Continued): It is a scene likely repeated throughout the Old South every year, but this was different. This was the grave of Samuel Postlethwaite of the 21st Mississippi Regiment, the only Confederate soldier buried in Rhode Island.

Sam rests next to his brother-in-law, William Greene, in Greenwood Cemetery in Coventry. According to Les Rolston, author of "Lost Soul: A Yankee's Fight for a Rebel's Dignity," Greene went south after the Civil War to act as a purchasing agent for his father's mill in Coventry. While in Mississippi, he stayed at a boarding house where Sam's sister Mollie was also staying. Her brother had been seriously wounded at the Battle of Malvern Hill, and would live out his life disabled and in pain. Mollie was not going to eat at the same table with a "Yankee" who had caused her brother such suffering.

"Then one day, while eating in her room, Mollie heard children outside squealing with delight," Rolston related. "When she looked out the window, there was Greene with a child perched on each shoulder, whinnying like a horse and galloping down the road. Mollie thought that this guy might not be such a bad fellow after all.

"To make a long story short, they were engaged a week later."

Greene returned to Rhode Island with his new wife, and brought Sam, then suffering from tuberculosis as well as his war wounds, to join them in 1875. Sam Postlethwaite, just 43 years old, died the next year. William was buried by his side in 1889, his marker facing the family homestead, across the street from Greenwood Cemetery. As the 20th century progressed, the mill was abandoned, the homestead replaced by tract housing, and the family forgotten. Even Sam Postlethwaite's marker would disappear.

The story would have ended there if not for Rolston's research. One day in 1994, May Wrona saw an article in the Providence Journal about a soldier from the 21st Mississippi buried in Coventry, R.I. By a quirk of fate, her son John portrayed a soldier from the same regiment as part of a Civil War re-enacting group from Massachusetts.

"We knew about the 21st Mississippi because they had overrun the 9th Massachusetts battery at Gettysburg," Wrona explained, "The unit had a strong history so we knew we could give an accurate portrayal and give them the honor due them."

Working together, Rolston and the 21st Mississippi re-enactors were able to have the Department of Veterans Affairs supply a marker for Sam Postlethwaite. The group gathered on Veterans Day in 1995 for a dedication ceremony and they have returned every year since.

"It means a lot (to us) to honor Sam," Wrona said. "He has transformed into a symbol of the American soldier and how their deeds are forgotten when the wars end. Some call what we do (Civil War re-enacting) a hobby, but it is really a remembrance. It's important to bring the memory of men like Sam back to life."

In recognition of his efforts to preserve the final resting place of Private Sam Postlethwaite, Rolston received letters of commendation from the governor of Mississippi, U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell and the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

"*Lost Soul*" is available online through Amazon or Barnes and Noble. Rolston's most current book is "*Home of the Brave*," the story of immigrants who won the Medal of Honor during the Civil War.

http://www.thewesterlysun.com/news/lost-soul-the-story-of-sam-postlethwaite/article_2490c09e-41bc-11e2-8ac5-0019bb2963f4.html

Battle of Fredericksburg comes to life for 150th anniversary

Michael E. Ruane *The Washington Post* Washington, DC December 9, 2012

On the second floor of the old brick building on Sophia Street, the three Confederate snipers waited for the Yankees. They had their muskets at the ready, and paper ammunition cartridges were lined up on the window sills.



Soldiers take part in a re-enactment at Fredericksburg, Virginia to mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War battle that took place in and around the town

Outside, their comrades were retreating. There were shouts, crashes of gunfire and the sound of approaching drums. "Get ready," rebel Andrew Prasse said as he leaned out a window. "All right, let 'em have it, boys."

They refought the Civil War's Battle of Fredericksburg Saturday, a few days shy of its 150th anniversary. There was no bloodshed, of course, but hundreds of reenactors like Prasse, 26, of Columbia Heights, made it feel as if there were.

Once again, the streets rang with the sound of the bugle, and the tramp of marching men. The walls echoed with rifle volleys. And the damp air above the Rappahannock River shook with the concussion of artillery.

There were even "dead" and wounded — one of whom cried out to fleeing buddies, "Don't leave me in the hands of the Yankees!" The weather cooperated, too, as the day dawned amid eerie fog, but with moderate temperatures for the thousands of onlookers who thronged the sidewalks.

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Fredericksburg (Continued): It was all part of the nation's continuing commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War years -1861 to 1865.

Prasse and his fellow rebels helped reenact the bitter street fighting that marked the first phase of the battle, and saw the Yankees drive the Confederates out of town in house-to-house combat.

The reenactors also sought to recreate the Union Army's crossing of the river into Fredericksburg on pontoon bridges. This time, a modern floating "ribbon bridge" was deployed by the 189th Multirole Bridge Company, of the Army National Guard. It spanned the river, but fell just short of the bank on the Fredericksburg side.

As a result, Union soldiers finished their crossing by plunging into knee-deep water with their muskets and equipment. They then had to struggle up the steep, mud-slicked river bank.

Most had to be helped by young National Guardsmen. Several reenactors fell on the slippery mud. Caps tumbled off. Uniforms got muddy. And all got wet. "Well, that sucked," said one Yankee after scrambling up the river bank.

Once on solid ground, though, they reformed and prepared for action. Most looked like they had stepped out of 19th-century photographs.

Some union soldiers wore sprigs of greenery in their caps, just as members of the Irish Brigade had here 150 years ago. Many rebels looked authentically scraggly-bearded, in tattered clothing and chewing cigars. "This is monumental," said Dave Cornett, 57, a retired firefighter from Roanoke, Va., who commanded the Confederate reenactors and looked like a general. "This is the first time this river's been crossed" in this fashion at Fredericksburg since the battle, he said. "This is history."

"You know the old adage, 'If you forget your history, you're doomed to repeat it,'" he said. "We're doing this from the history aspect of it, to teach the public on this period of American history, and also to preserve the memory of those who were here 150 years ago."

The Battle of Fredericksburg was, perhaps, the saddest, most lopsided defeat for the Union Army during the war. Northern casualties outnumbered Confederate by more than two to one.

In December 1862, the Union's Army of the Potomac had grown to 135,000 men, according to historian Francis Augustin O'Reilly.

Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was 78,000 strong.

The Union Army, whose beloved commander, Gen. George McClellan, had just been fired for incompetence, was in turmoil. McClellan's replacement, Gen. Ambrose Burnside, was unknown and untested. "I anticipate only disaster," the New York diarist George Templeton Strong wrote of the situation.

The battle played out over three days, Dec. 11, 12 and 13, in cold, fog and mud — and a haunting display of the aurora borealis at night.

The Union Army's crossing of the river was the first bridgehead landing under enemy fire in American history, according to O'Reilly. The street fighting was the first ever on the North American continent. And the town, which was pillaged by the Yankees, became the first American city sacked since Washington in the War of 1812.

Finally, in a ghastly scene, the northern army led a series of futile charges against Confederate positions at a place called Marye's Heights on Dec. 13. Men fell like leaves, observers said. One officer, quoted by O'Reilly, said his men went down like bowling pins. Another Union officer lost 1,000 of his men in 45 minutes.

Union soldiers pinned down by rebels firing from behind a stone wall on Marye's Heights made barricades out of the bodies of slain comrades.

A northern general ordered his men to attack with unloaded muskets so they would not be tempted to pause and fire during their charge. (This fall, during a dig in the town, archaeologists unearthed a pile of bullets that looked like they had been unloaded from muskets.)

Two days later, the Yankees withdrew in defeat across the river. An estimated 12,600 were killed, wounded or missing, according to the National Park Service.

A rebel general told his men, "There is not a live Yankee this side of the river."

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/battle-of-fredericksburg-comes-to-life-for-150th-anniversary-8397224.html>

Virginia Guard Helps Union Re-enactors Cross the River This Time Around: <http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2012/122012/12082012/741556?rss=local>

Remembering Danburg, GA

Tom Poland *Like The Dew* Atlanta, Ga December 12, 2012



Author's Note: *The day after Thanksgiving my mom and I drove to Danburg just over the line in Wilkes County. That afternoon transported us to a time when Danburg was far more than a small place at a country crossroads. It was a place where people prospered. It lives on in isolation with reminders of former glory and family here and there. Images: All of the photos use in the story were taken by the author, Tom Poland.*

Pink Anderson House

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Danburg, GA (Continued): Ecologists love remnant habitat: places where time has yet to ruin what nature so carefully assembles. Generally we can thank isolation for pockets of remnant habitat. The self-centered modern world builds highways far beyond them and then forgets they exist. Here and there you can also find remnant habitat for man: communities of the past. Danburg is such a place.



Mr. Major's Store

Glance at the map and you clearly see that Danburg sits off the beaten path. If you pass through the community of Danburg you are lost or you come there for a reason.

Mom and I went for a reason: to see places she had told me about when I was a boy. Mom grew up in the northern part of the county and she had friends and family that lived in Danburg. She speaks often of the place. A school and gymnasium were there and many of her childhood memories involve Danburg. Many times she's mentioned this spot in the road that's more than a spot in the road. "Historic hamlet" comes to mind. The Confederate gold train came through here. Along that road, Highway 44, sits an old home referred to as the Matthews Farm Place. This circa 1910 Victorian home is no ordinary home. The doctor who delivered my mom, Dr. McNeil, lived there at the time she was born. Down its driveway he went to bring my mother into the world. And now we both were back remembering those long ago days.



Gas in the Good Ol' Days

Dr. McNeil would have passed the Pink Anderson House, a place mom remembers well though she never went inside. This stately home on the National Register of Historic Places is a Greek Revival home. It most likely incorporates an earlier building Dr. W. D. Quinn erected in the 1790s. So says the research. John Anderson later built the home as it appears today. The home's columns came from Savannah, the mirrors and cornices from England. New York and Chicago provided the home's fine furniture and curtains. A 24 x 35 foot banquet room and stone kitchen stood in a separate building connected to the main home by a breezeway.

The last Anderson to live in the home was Miss Pink Anderson, thus my mom's reference to the place as the Pink Anderson home. Miss Pink lived there during the Great Depression. Money was beyond tight and the formal gardens and fountain vanished as vines and undergrowth took over.

The home sat empty for many years until 1962 when mom's Uncle Ernest Walker bought it and remodeled it. The roof of the old kitchen and dining room had fallen in, leaving the walls standing. Down they came, demolished.



John Boyd's Monolith

Richard Simms bought the home in 1972, adding a porch in the back. Research says too that Vinnie and Roderick Dowling currently own this old home. It's beautiful. The home and its columns squarely face the road. A large holly and magnolia contest each other for space and both conspire to hide one of the columns gracing the home. A classic white picket fence fronts the building, which sits right at the edge of Highway 44.

Danburg is quaint and, it turns out, difficult to research. Stymied and a bit frustrated I received some suggestions and phone numbers. I made a few calls. One led to Robert "Skeet" Willingham who's written the history of Wilkes County. He graciously returned my call and we had a lively talk about Danburg, a unique monument, and two old stores.

"Those old stores shut down twenty-five to thirty years ago," said Skeet. The two abandoned stores face each other at a slight angle near the Pink Anderson house. An old gas pump graces one store that sits on stacks of brick.

A country lane runs by this store with the cigarette ad and between the lane and store stands a monolith, but no ordinary monument. Each side of the monolith pays tribute to a group of people, some of whom were in direct conflict. One side honors veterans of World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam. "Our debts to these veterans are equally vast, for their sacrifices were too often undervalued by the public at the very time they were made." Another side honors "black citizens of the village." Carved into the blue granite are these words: "Entrapped involuntarily in a system of servitude until 1865. They were thereafter entangled with the white citizens in a system of cotton-tenant-farming that exploited both through 1945 for the advantage of northern industrial capitalism. Both bondages were born by the black citizens with incredible fortitude, patience and humor." Another side honors the memory of ante-bellum and Confederate leaders. "If their ideal of slavery was undoubtedly unjust, the quality of their public service was superb." The monolith's desk-like slanting top honors the families who settled near Danburg. "A final side is dedicated to the memory of the vanquished British loyalists of 1776.

Skeet told me that Danburg native John Boyd directed the creation of this monument, which was chiseled from Elbert County blue granite. "Boyd was a top executive of an insurance company in Jacksonville," said Skeet. "He loves history and wanted to record and honor it."

Skeet said Danburg was a well-educated and sophisticated community that took its name from New Englander, Samuel Danforth, the town's first postmaster.

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Danburg, GA (Continued): The original spelling was “Danburgh” but the “h” was dropped. The first name for the community was New Ford as in New Ford Creek. In an aside, my Granddad Walker said he had heard the Confederate gold had been buried in New Ford Creek, yet another twist to this tale of lost gold, yet another thread of history in the tapestry that is Danburg.

Just beyond the monolith, farther down the lane, sits the Danburg Baptist Church. Mom and I stopped there and walked through the cemetery. There we found the grave of cousin Clara Rhodes Blackmon who died in 1989. She was born in 1897, which would make her close to sixty by the time I was a boy old enough to be a smart alec. I don't recall the lady but I remember hearing that she liked to be firm with misbehaving children and she always got in the last word. The story goes that I, having been in a blackberry patch, had picked up some chiggers. And chiggers, being the irritating critters they are, were giving me a hard time down there in you-know-where-ville. Being young, a mere boy, I did what boys do. I had my hand down there scratching away. Cousin Clara upon seeing my shameful behavior reprimanded me, “Boy, just what do you think you are doing!”

Without missing a beat I responded, “I have a little bird here that goes tweet, tweet, tweet. Do you want to see it?”

Cousin Clara, mortified, said not one word. Looking over her stone I thought about that day and I seemed to recall a stout lady. I could see her with her hand over her mouth stunned into silence. She's been gone twenty-three years now.

Farther down the lane from the Danburg Baptist Church sits the original New Ford Baptist Church. “An architectural treasure,” said Skeet. He explained that it has an early Victorian porch construction, which renders it less modest than most churches.

The day wore on and the brilliant blue November sky darkened. As fall's blue shadows crept over fields and roadways we turned toward Beulah Church where we walked amid stones in its cemetery. There we visited relatives, and I saw a familiar name on a headstone, Culbertson, a fallen classmate.

Later as we drove into Lincolnton, I spotted another classmate Dwain Moss and his wife Pat in the yard of Miss Azalean Wansley's old home. Miss Wansley taught me in the fifth grade and I clearly could see her old mint green Chevrolet in the yard where we stood. We turned around, parked, and chatted with Dwain and Pat. Much of our talk centered on historic Goshen Street, old homes in the county, and how sad it was that so many of the county's historic structures have been lost. The old jail and the Guillebeau Inn were mentioned. Dwain told me too that Miss Wansley's old car ended up with a car buff in Lexington, South Carolina. Perhaps I'll see it here, across the Savannah.

Talking with Dwain who writes about Lincoln County's history made for a fitting end to an afternoon devoted to the past. Contemporary life easily deflects us from the past but the past is patient and it waits for those few souls willing to set time aside to visit it. I was glad to have such a fine day.

Connecting with the past isn't a bad way to spend an afternoon. In fact it's a great way to better understand what our parents and grandparents experienced in their youth. We are all just passing through and we'll be gone far longer than we are here. It's comforting to think that someday when we are long gone our descendants will pay us a visit and for a fleeting moment remember and even honor us with memories once thought lost but awakened by a visit with the past. Other Danburgs are out there. Let's hope our children don't forget that they exist.

<http://likethedew.com/2012/12/12/remembering-danburg-georgia/>

Richmond's Robert E. Lee Statue Vandalized

Staff WRIC-TV Richmond, VA November 12, 2012

RICHMOND, VA—Police are searching for the person who vandalized the Robert E. Lee monument in Richmond this Sunday.

Capital Police found the worlds "beef cake" spray painted on three separate sides of the statue early Sunday morning. The monument has been tagged a few times this year.

Capital Police are reviewing surveillance video and talking to people in the area who may have seen the person responsible.

<http://www.wric.com/story/20070110/richmonds-robert-e-lee-stature-vandalized>

Did war produce 'Angel'? Experts battle over story

Fredericksburg's famed Civil War 'Angel of the Battlefield' story has supporters, detractors

Kevin Kirkland *The Fredericksburg Free Lance Star* Fredericksburg, VA December 13, 2012

Formatting issues did not allow me to present this article in the normal format.

<http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2012/122012/12132012/742158?rss=local>

Raphael Semmes: A Man of Great Accomplishments

Bob Hurst *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX December 14, 2012

Those of you who have been following this column for the past seven plus years might recall that, on several occasions, I have mentioned how I was introduced to the Confederacy when the librarian in my hometown of Talladega led me from the juvenile section (I was eight years old at the time) to the adult wing and walked me to the War Between the States section. She then selected a book about Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes and told me that this was what I should be reading. I have been thankful for her assertiveness ever since.

Over the many years since that day, I have read and admired so much about the Confederacy and the magnificent Confederates - and magnificent they were. The names of the Confederate greats are legion - Davis, Lee, Jackson, Forrest, Cleburne, Early, Johnston, Wheeler and so many more - and the name of Raphael Semmes ranks right at the top of this list of Southern warrior royalty also. Semmes, in fact, accomplished something outstanding that was not matched by any other Confederate. More about that later.

Although Raphael Semmes has always been closely linked with Alabama, he was actually not a native Alabamian. He was born in Charles County, Maryland, in September of 1809 and by the time he was 17 years old had already received an appointment as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy. While working his way up the ranks in the Navy, the industrious Semmes also found time to study law. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1834 and in 1837 was commissioned a navy lieutenant.

Raphael Semmes experienced his first combat during the Mexican War between 1846 and 1848. He initially commanded a brig assigned to blockade the port of Veracruz, and later in the war joined the land forces of General Winfield Scott as an aide to Brigadier General William J. Worth. This proved to be foreshadowing.

After the war ended, Raphael Semmes moved to Mobile, Alabama - the city he would forever be associated with. He established a law practice in Mobile and also wrote a book about his experiences in the Mexican War. He maintained his position in the U.S. Navy and was eventually transferred to Washington, D.C., and assigned to the Lighthouse Service.

On February 15, 1861, he resigned from the U.S. Navy. This was barely a month after Alabama had seceded from the Union. Semmes offered his services to the Confederacy and was sent by President Jefferson Davis on a secret mission into the North to purchase military supplies for the Confederacy.

When he returned in April to the Confederate capital in Montgomery, he learned that he had been commissioned a commander in the Confederate Navy and appointed head of the Lighthouse Bureau of the Confederacy. Desiring action and not a bureaucratic position, Semmes convinced Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory to free him from his lighthouse position and allow him to convert a packet steamer to a destroyer that could ply the seas and destroy northern vessels of commerce. After the transformation, the vessel was named the *CSS Sumter* and the legend of Raphael Semmes began.

For the next six months the *Sumter* wreaked havoc on northern merchant ships capturing or destroying 18 of these vessels. While in Gibraltar for servicing and repairs, the *Sumter* was blockaded by three Union warships and subsequently abandoned by Semmes and his crew. Raphael Semmes didn't realize it at this time but his greatest days were just ahead.

On his way back to the South after abandoning the *CSS Sumter*, he received official notification that he had been promoted to captain and was ordered to England to take command of a new ship. This new ship was named the *CSS Alabama* and the legend was about to hit high gear.

Captain Semmes and his new ship left England in September, 1862, and for two years devastated northern commercial shipping in the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. During this period the *CSS Alabama* took a total of 69 prizes and became the most feared ship on the seas. During this period the terms "Alabama" and "raider" became synonymous and Captain Raphael Semmes gained great notoriety throughout North America and Europe and great admiration among the citizens of the South.

The spectacular run of the *Alabama* came to an end in June of 1864. Semmes had sailed the ship into the harbor at Cherbourg, France, for some badly needed repairs which required a dry dock. Within days of the arrival of the *Alabama*, a Union warship, the *USS Kearsarge*, arrived at Cherbourg. Captain Semmes was faced with the decision to flee or fight. He chose the latter even though the *Alabama* was out-gunned by the *Kearsarge*. After just over an hour of fighting, the *Alabama* was sunk. Raphael Semmes was rescued from the water by the crew of a passing English yacht and taken to England where great praise and admiration was directed his way by English admirers.

In November of 1864, Semmes returned to the South by way of Mexico. In February, 1865, he was promoted to rear admiral and placed in command of the James River Squadron in Virginia. After the fall of Richmond, however, he blew up his ships and took his sailors out of the area.

President Jefferson Davis realized the strategic importance of Danville, Virginia, to the war effort and needed someone with command experience to lead Confederate forces in its defense. He designated Raphael Semmes as his choice and the former sailors of the James River Squadron would make up a component of the ground forces.

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Semmes (Continued): Admiral Semmes was designated a brigadier general by President Davis as this rank was considered to be the equivalent of rear admiral in the navy. Raphael Semmes thus became the only man in the Confederacy to hold both the rank of brigadier general in the army and rear admiral in the navy.

Not even Robert E. Lee could claim this distinction.

Raphael Semmes was with General Joe Johnston when Johnston surrendered his army in North Carolina. Semmes insisted that his rank on his parole be listed as brigadier general rather than rear admiral. Being a shrewd lawyer, he apparently believed that this designation would lessen his chances of being tried in court as a naval pirate because of his successes with the *Sumter* and the *Alabama*.

After the War, Raphael Semmes returned to Mobile. He was elected probate judge of Mobile County but the Reconstruction occupiers of Mobile removed him from office and refused to allow him to hold the office to which he had been elected. He served for a while on the faculty of the institution that is now known as Louisiana State University and later served as editor of the *Memphis Daily Bulletin* newspaper. He returned to Mobile in 1868 and practiced law there until his death on August 30, 1877.

He also found time to speak at various venues around the city and to write *Memoirs Of Service Afloat During The War Between The States*.

There is a wonderful bronze statue of Raphael Semmes that stands in downtown Mobile not far from the bay. It was dedicated in 1900 to honor this outstanding Southerner and to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of this most extraordinary man.

Bob Hurst is a Son of the South who has particular interests in the Confederacy and the antebellum homes of the South. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Tallahassee and 2nd Lt. Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. He can be contacted at confederatedad1@yahoo.com and 850-878-7010 (after 9 PM).

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/>

Ray Stevens: 50 Years of Sonic Cartooning

Noel Holston *Like the Dew* Atlanta, GA December 14, 2012



Two quintessentially American musicians named Ray released inspired 33-rpm albums in 1962. Ray Charles' *Modern Sounds in Country and Western Music* is a consensus classic, an R&B giant's "countrypolitan" crossover that smashed racial barriers as surely as Elvis Presley's Sun sessions. Ray Stevens' *1,837 Seconds of Humor* is remembered mainly for a couple of hit singles it included, but I am here to testify that it has an audacity all its own.

I was 14 years old in 1962 and deeply devoted to *MAD magazine*, *The Bullwinkle Show* and a short stack of Coasters 45s, including "Searchin'" and "Little Egypt." I was, in short, perfectly primed for the Ray Stevens experience which, for me, began with acquiring his hit, "Jeremiah Peabody's Poly-Unsaturated, Quick Dissolving, Fast Acting, Pleasant Tasting, Green and Purple Pills," an ingenious homage to TV's hammerhead pain-relief commercials and America's snake-oil history.

"Do you have tired blood?" pitchman Stevens asked us. "Beriberi? Or maybe you're a little overweight? You'd better make some correction in all this infection. Just send in one dollar ninety eight!"

I got *1,837 Seconds*, Stevens' LP debut, as a Christmas present that year. Albums were notoriously filler-heavy back then. I would have been happy if the only goodies it had contained were "Jeremiah Peabody" and the full-length version of his radio hit "Ahab the Arab," a goof on Hollywood sheikdom in which the titular hero rides his camel named Clyde to a midnight tryst with Fatima, "the swingin'-ist, number one dancer in the Sultan's whole harem."

But that wasn't the half of it. Not even the third of it. There was also the slyly lascivious "Scratch My Back (I Love It)" and "The Rockin' Boppin' Waltz," an affectionate send-up in 4-4 time of the dance-song craze that borrowed its "boogity-boogity-shoops" directly from Chubby Checker's "Pony Time."

Furthermore, there was "Further More," a rueful, speed-talking farewell to a girlfriend that made "Jeremiah Peabody" sound like a slow ballad. And in addition to that, there were a handful of full-blown comic constructions so vivid you could almost see them (Stevens would later embrace music video, but he was a sonic animator from the get-go):

"Popeye and Olive Oyl" is an audio cartoon that describes what happens after "Bluto comes up and he kicks a lot of sand/In Popeye's face/Grabs Olive Oyl and runs/Think he'll make a fool of Popeye/And have a lot of fun."

"PFC Rhythm and Blues Jones" is an ode to an unabashed coward, a "BMI songwriter" who begs his commanders to "Gimme back my guitar and take this here gun/'Cause all this Army jazz just ain't no fun."

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Ray Stevens (Continued): “A Hermit Named Dave” celebrates a misanthrope who “ate from a turtle shell, slept on a bear skin, had a seven foot beard growin’ out of his chin” and had been dodging the draft for 23 years.

The *piece de resistance* is “The Rock and Roll Show,” a 4 1/2-minute audio extravaganza in the manner of an Alan Freed rock-pop revue. Stevens impersonates not only the glib emcee but an Elvis-like rockabilly, a girl singer named Sally Smash who lip-synchs her record “Where Is My Johnny?” and a Duane Eddy-style ax-man named Wayne Twang.

Amazingly, all 11 tracks were Stevens compositions. This was at a time when about the only musical artists who put out LPs of only self-written material were jazz cats. The Beatles didn’t release *Rubber Soul*, their all-original milestone, until December 1965.

Not bad for a then 23-year-old native of Clarksdale, Georgia, who had grown up (or not) grooving to every silly record from “Aba Daba Honeymoon” to “Yakety Yak.”

In a recent interview, Stevens told me that Mercury Records, far from anxious, was “gung ho” about releasing his all-original LP debut. He noted that Shelby Singleton, the label’s legendary talent scout and A&R man, “had had acts like The Big Bopper. He knew what comedy could do.”

Stevens said he wrote the *1,837 Seconds* material over the course of a couple of years and polished it in performances in clubs and on live radio shows with a band he was in with Jerry “When You’re Hot, You’re Hot” Reed. He recorded the LP at Owen Bradley’s famed “barn” outside Nashville. The players included A-list session musicians like drummer Buddy Harman and guitarist Harold Bradley, Mercury’s Merry Melody Singers and a small orchestra conducted by Jerry Kennedy, another celebrated session man and producer.

Even complicated tracks like “Ahab” and “Julius Played the Trumpet,” with all their sound effects and silly voices, were recorded “pretty much live in one pass,” Stevens said. “Hardly any overdubbing was done back then.”

His latest project is *The Encyclopedia of Recorded Comedy Music* (<http://www.raystevens.com/encyclopedia.html>). The eight-disc set mixes some of his own hits (“Gitarzan,” “The Streak,” “Mississippi Squirrel Revival”) with covers of funny songs made famous by artists as different as Ernie K-Doe, George Jones and Allan Sherman. But for those of you who are on a tighter budget, Stevens’ 50-year-old debut is still out there to be had in vinyl and CD form. It’s the template for his whole career, still fresh and arguably more diverse than his various greatest hits packages.

Got the blues, the blahs, or other lethargy? Like those famous pills, *1,837 Seconds of Humor* may be just what you need for quick, fast, speedy relief.

<http://likethedew.com/2012/12/14/ray-stevens-50-years-of-sonic-cartooning/>

Confederate soldiers honored for first time

Staff WGCL-TV Atlanta, GA December 15, 2012

Marietta, GA (CBS Atlanta) - The 20th anniversary for "Wreaths Across America" turned into a historic event here in Georgia. For the first time, members of the Confederate Army were included in nation's wreath laying ceremony, and it happened at Marietta's Confederate Cemetery.

The original goal was to lay 100 wreaths, but the event got so much attention it was more like 150 and it even drew in people from other states. Nationwide more than a million wreaths will be laid, but to many people here in the south there were none more important than the ones laid in Marietta.

Betty Hunter is with the Confederate Cemetery Foundation. "The ceremony represents men and women from all different wars, but this to us is very a special occasion," said Hunter.

That's because even though some people's ancestors are buried and honored in the historic cemetery they were never recognized on a national level until now. They said even though the Confederate flag may stir up controversy for some, that doesn't mean they should be forgotten.

Houston Spencer is event organizer and part of the Old Guard. "These men died for a cause. Whatever side you want to come down on, but they died fighting for what we appreciate today," said Spencer.

Dan Williams and others drove over all the way from Alabama to be a part of it. "We saw the news on the Internet and we just really had to be involved with this ceremony," said Williams. And that's exactly what organizers had hoped for.

"We like people to know more about the history of the cemetery and this brings people in to see our cemetery and visit Brown Park," said Hunter.

This may have been the first time the wreaths were laid in Marietta but organizers said it won't be the last.

<http://www.cbsatlanta.com/story/20353891/confederate-soldiers-honored-for-first-time>

Hays [TX] school board to vote on banning Confederate flag from district property

Ciara O'Rourke *The American-Statesman* Austin, TX December 16, 2012

SAN MARCOS — More than a decade after the Confederate flag disappeared from the uniforms worn by Hays High School football players, the Hays school district's board is expected to vote Monday on whether to ban the flag entirely on district property and at district-sponsored events.

For years the Rebel mascot at the Buda high school wielded the flag, and as recently as 2000 the flag appeared in the band hall and the gymnasium, and waved from the bleachers at football games.

Board meeting minutes from that year record that trustees voted to phase out the flag but specify that the district was not banning the flag from students' personal property, including apparel and personal signs at sporting events. That could change Monday night.

Outgoing Superintendent Jeremy Lyon is recommending the board amend the student code of conduct to prohibit the display of writings or images that are discriminatory, harassing or threatening, according to a draft memo from the superintendent to trustees. The recommended amendment specifies that the ban includes, but is not limited to, the display of the Confederate flag.

"I have the utmost respect for history, but we need to make sure that we are creating school districts that are welcoming and inviting to all students," Lyon said. Minorities make up 68 percent of the 16,500 students in the district.

The recommendation comes in the wake of a May incident in which a racial epithet, "KKK" and the words "catch em, kill em" were inscribed on an African-American teacher's door at Hays High. Two male students, then 14 years old, were charged in connection with the vandalism and the teacher, who had announced her resignation prior to the incident, left the school district.

Since then, the district has outlined plans to offer cultural competency training for all staff and peer training for all Lehman and Hays high school students. School Board President Willie Tenorio Jr., who graduated from the high school in 1986, said his graduation announcement bore the Confederate flag.

"It was on campus so much that you kind of became used to its presence," Tenorio said. "I don't know if I understood how it was viewed in the general public."

Tenorio said that the community has struggled with whether to ban the flag, and that there are many on both sides of the debate. Earlier this year he said tackling concerns about the Hays High mascot and "Dixie" fight song would have to wait. He said he's made his decision on whether or not to ban the flag but is keeping it private until Monday's meeting. Lyon said it's urgent that the board resolve the issue by unequivocally banning the imagery from district property.

Eventually, he speculated, the district will address the school's fight song, but he said he thinks students need to lead the charge to change it. He also said students and staff need more training in diversity issues, recalling former students who have talked about the anxiety they experienced after learning later in life what Dixie and the flag represent to some outside of the school.

John Ayala, a Mountain City parent with a junior at Hays High, said he was surprised to see Confederate flags and to hear the school's fight song when he went to his first sporting event at the high school. He said it's embarrassing to compete with diverse schools against that backdrop.

"The people who pretty much founded this community, they tend to have a blind eye to how the Rebel flags and how 'Dixie' ... could be offensive to others," he said.

<http://www.statesman.com/news/news/local/hays-school-board-to-vote-on-banning-confederate-f/nTX9F/>
Additional Article: <http://www.durangoherald.com/article/20121221/NEWS01/121229905/-1/news01&source=RSS>

LaVale man, last surviving son of Civil War veteran, dies at 91

Staff Reports *Cumberland Times-News* Cumberland, MD December 18, 2012

LAVALE — Albert L. Comer Sr., 91, who was Maryland's last surviving son of a Confederate veteran, died Sunday at his home.

At age 78, Comer was inducted in the Maryland Chapter of the Sons of the Confederate in a ceremony held at Gen. Robert E. Lee's Headquarters Museum in Gettysburg, Pa. At that time, there were just four other living sons of Southern Civil War soldiers nationwide.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. retiree was the son of James J. Comer, who enlisted in the Confederate Army at age 14. James was the youngest infantryman in Gen. Stonewall Jackson's 33rd Brigade.

At the end of the Civil War, James returned to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and married. After the death of his wife, he married again. His second wife was 34 years younger and they had seven children. Albert, the youngest, was born in 1921, when his father was 74 years old.

James' military service was documented by his granddaughter Nancy Lantz of Ridgeley, W.Va., who was Albert's niece.

<http://times-news.com/local/x213151769/LaVale-man-last-surviving-son-of-Civil-War-veteran-dies-at-91>

West St. Paul: Controversial council member resigns

Nick Ferrao *The Pioneer Press* St. Paul, MN December 19, 2012

West St. Paul City Council member Ed Hansen has abruptly resigned, cutting short a contentious first term that included criticism for flying a Confederate flag and criminal charges for alleged behavior outside his home.

Hansen resigned at the city council's meeting Monday, Dec. 17, during the time set aside for council comments. He cited a lack of time as his reason to call it quits two years before his term was to expire. "This will be my last meeting sitting here," he said. "It's been real. It's been fun, but not real fun. "It's been interesting to get to know you all," he continued, directing the comment to the council. "And I do appreciate the time you put in. And now I know what it's like."

A self-described "constitutional moderate," the divisive member seemed out of place on the council at times. Hansen was at odds with some council members on many of the city's more controversial projects. Last year he cast the lone "no" vote against an ordinance that puts a cap on the number of rental licenses for single-family homes in a residential block. He opposed a new ice arena as well as a sports dome, which did get built.

"True to your convictions," council member Ed Iago said to Hansen after he resigned. "Stay true to them and good luck to you in the future." Hansen raised eyebrows and drew stern complaints from residents and council members after flying a Confederate flag outside his Felix Street home earlier this year. He said he was not concerned the flag historically has been a symbol of racism and that to him it represents "sovereignty, individual rights and individual liberty." Facing ongoing criticism, he eventually removed it.

In August, Hansen was charged with gross misdemeanor misconduct by a public official and misdemeanor disorderly conduct after allegedly acting aggressively toward a contractor and a real-estate agent who were working near Hansen's house. He is due back in court Feb. 11.

Hansen, a franchise owner of a Rocco's Pizza in Little Canada, told the council Monday that he "can't commit the time required to fulfill my obligations of this office." He then read a few pages of a Ron Paul book that refer to the Constitution, the American political system and federal funding, and its impact on local government.

"You know, if it were up to me, everybody, you'd be the king of your castle and there would be no property taxes," Hansen, 42, said. "But there's nothing I can do at this level (of government), I feel. ... So, adios."

Mayor John Zanmiller said Tuesday that Hansen told him privately before the meeting that he was going to resign.

The city council will begin the process of appointing someone to fill the remainder of his term at its Jan. 14 meeting, the mayor said. The city charter requires a special election only when more than two years of a term remain.

Hansen's departure means the city council will have four new faces next year. "Anytime you put fresh horses on the wagon good things happen -- new energy, new ideas," Zanmiller said.

http://www.twincities.com/localnews/ci_22217575/controversial-west-st-paul-councilor-resigns?source=rss

Miss Fannie's last Confederate Christmas

Based on a story in *Memories* by Mrs. Fannie A. Beers published in 1889.

Rose Ryder Special to the *Waxahachie Daily Light* Waxahachie, TX December 22, 2012



Mrs. Fannie A. Beers (1889).

It was Dec. 23, 1864. For some time I had been considering various plans for the celebration of Christmas. I wanted some change to the diet of the wounded soldiers who were under my care. But try as I might, I couldn't see any way to achieve my goal.

We were at the Confederate hospital in Lauderdale Springs, Miss. My servant, Tempe, and I were living in one small room of a log cabin raised several feet above the ground. We occupied one side of the dog-trot style house. The doctor and his wife lived in the small room across the open central hall.

All around us as far as we could see in every direction were the hospital tents. Snow covered the tents and the towering pines. In the tents lay the sick, the wounded and the dying. Hospital supplies and rations were scarce. Items which in the first years of the war were considered necessities had become priceless luxuries.

We got so few eggs and chickens that they were saved for the very sick.

Early in the morning I made my hospital visits to some wounded soldiers who had arrived during the night. In one of the bunks I found a man with his head and face bandaged and bloody. By his side was one of his comrades, also wounded but less seriously. In a tin cup he was trying to soften some corn bread with cold water and a stick.

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Miss Fannie (Continued): He explained that his comrade had been shot in the mouth and could only take soft foods. “Don’t give him that” I said. “I will get him some mush and milk or some chicken soup.” He sat down his cup and looked strangely at me saying “Yer ga-assin’ now, ain’t you?”

Once I finally convinced him that I was not, I went to get the soft food for his friend. As I slowly put spoons of the broth in the severely wounded man’s mouth, his friend stood by with his lips quivering. I looked at him “Now, what would you like?” After a moment he replied “Well, Lady, I’ve been sort of hankerin’ after a sweet potato pone, but I s’pose ye couldn’t noways get that?” Then I realized just what I would get them all for Christmas.

I immediately went in search of the doctor who gave me permission to go out the next day to area farms to attempt to collect ingredients for my feast. My search was somewhat successful. I returned that evening with some sweet potatoes, several dozen eggs and butter. The driver and I carried the food into my room where it would be safe.

After my evening rounds I returned to my room for my Christmas Eve meal of corn hoe cake, a little smoked beef and a cup of corn coffee. It was so cold that I did not undress but wrapped up in a blanket and lay down on my bunk. Tempe also wrapped herself up and lay down by the fire.

Before I continue with my story, I must tell you that the boards in the floor of our room were only laid down, not nailed, because there were no nails to be had. I had just fallen asleep when Tempe woke me with a scream. She jumped on my bunk, shaking me awake, and crying “Miss Fannie, yearthquake dun cum!” Sitting up I realized to my horror that the floor boards were rising and falling with a terrible noise.

Wild hogs were attempting to raid my precious sweet potatoes. A real earthquake would have been less appalling as I have always been very afraid of hogs. Seizing a burning stick from the fire, Tempe began to beat the hog that had become wedged and could not advance or retreat. Her angry cries and the hog’s squeals brought help and soon all was quiet and my sweet potatoes safe.

My pone on Christmas day was a great success. All of those who were able came to my cabin for a generous helping of pone and a cup of sweet milk. That was our last Confederate Christmas.

Fannie’s Receipt (recipe) for Sweet Potato Pone: The improved housewife by A. L. Webster published in 1855 included the following receipt (recipe) for Sweet Potato Pone. Mix well three pounds of pared grated sweet potato, two of sugar, twelve eggs, three full pints of milk, the grated rind and juice of a lemon, four ounces of drawn butter, a spoonful of rosewater, little cinnamon and mace, a nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake two hours in deep pans. Eat cold, cake like.

However by 1864, a critical food shortage existed in the South. The shortage was caused by a number of factors including the following.

When the men went off to war, a major shortage of manpower to produce crops resulted. Women and children attempted to grow crops but were unable to keep up the level of agricultural production. In areas of the South where fighting occurred, both the Union and Confederate armies impressed local supplies to feed their soldiers.

Railroads and bridges were systematically destroyed to impede the movement of enemy armies. This also prevented the shipment of foodstuffs to cities where shortages were critical and citizens were starving.

The Union blockade of Southern seaports eliminated the importation of food and supplies. The inability to obtain salt, sugar and coffee were particularly vexing to Southerners. No substitution was found for salt which had been used to preserve beef, pork and fish. This lack of preservation resulted in spoilage of meats. Once sugar was no longer available, the best substitute was molasses extracted from the sorghum plant. Citizens attempted to make “coffee” from roasted and ground corn, okra seed, sweet potato, chicory, rice, cotton seed, peanuts and beans.

Miss Fannie’s recipe for Sweet Potato Pone probably consisted of the potatoes, eggs and butter provided by local farmers. If available, molasses might have been added for sweetening.

Article provided for Parsons Rose #9, Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose. For more information, visit www.omroberts.com or www.tsocr.org.

http://www.waxahachietx.com/news/ellis_county/miss-fannie-s-last-confederate-christmas/article_7b9931ac-4c7d-11e2-b5e6-0019bb2963f4.html

Renee Durette: ‘Wheel of Fortune’ Contestant Loses Chance at Prize After Mispronouncing Word

ABC News new york city, ny December 23, 2012

Contestant Renee Durette was on a roll toward thousands of dollars on the game show “Wheel of Fortune.” She had the winning answer to the word puzzle — “Seven Swans a Swimming” — or so she thought. Durette, a Navy Intel Specialist from Merritt Island, Fla., dropped the “g” — pronouncing “swimming” as “swimmin’.”

Host Pat Sajak had to backtrack and said he couldn’t accept her answer, costing her the \$3,850 she had accumulated.

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Wheel of Fortune (Continued): “That’s kind of how I speak, you know, being from Florida and I asked for the ‘g’ so I knew it was there,” Durette said. Judges said the answer violated the rules because it was spoken in vernacular.

The decision sparked outrage on Twitter and even the other contestant who was handed the win couldn’t believe it.

“It definitely spun the tone of the show and the momentum that I thought I had. And I lost it and it wound up costing me the show,” Durette said. While the outcome did not go her way, it did not dampen Durette’s overall experience on the show.

“I had an absolute amazing experience. It’s just been so funny to see where I’ve been and what kind of Internet footprint I have now and it’s kind of been so crazy,” she said. “I feel like I should be out with big sunglasses and a big hat.”



One of the features of the Southern dialect is that the ‘g’ at the end of present progressive verbs is generally not pronounced, much as Bostonians tend not to pronounce the ‘h’ in ‘human’ or the ‘r’ in ‘car.’ This leads one to wonder if someone with a regional dialect other than Southern would have been treated in this

manner? It seems doubtful. A recent study showed that non-Southern children in the US acquire from their surroundings a strong anti-Southern bias at a young age. National Public Radio has reported on how the Southern accent is in decline, with some Southerners purposely attempting to drop this marker of their identity and culture due to the anti-Southern attitude pervasive in US society.

Wheel of Fortune may be contacted [via the ‘Feedback’ page on their website at this link](#). Please let them know that their anti-Southern bias is not appreciated.

Story and video: <http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2012/12/renee-durette-wheel-of-fortune-contestant-loses-chance-at-prize-after-mispronouncing-word/>

Student, faculty dissent a new challenge for Dixie, community

Free speech » Opening the campus to greater diversity — a necessary step for becoming a university — has spurred conflict and tension.

Brian Maffley The Salt Lake Tribune Salt Lake City, UT December 23, 2012

After Dixie State College officials removed a statue of Confederate soldiers on Dec. 6, senior Greg Noel told KSL-TV that the school must address the school’s apparent history of racial insensitivity or the controversy "will foster more issues and more situations and more conflict until it just bursts."

An African-American senior from Las Vegas who serves as a peer adviser and as student vice president for clubs, Noel believed he was exercising his right to free expression. But he later learned his televised remarks prompted administrators to investigate whether he had violated school policies.

The incident reflects the pressure some campus sources say Dixie’s dean of students, Del Beatty, is putting on elected student leaders, such as Noel and president Brody Mikesell, to tone down their advocacy for retiring their school’s century-old Dixie name.

Administrators, however, deny they are pressuring students. Vice president for student services Frank Lojko, who oversees Beatty, denied administrators probed Noel’s KSL remarks. But a Dixie staffer, who asked to not be named for fear of retaliation, confirmed the scrutiny of Noel’s interview.

The issue of renaming the school — slated to become a university next year — continues to rile the St. George community. Some argue the name can be construed as an affiliation with the racist history of the American South, while others, who associate the name with southern Utah’s pioneer heritage, say it binds the campus with the community.

On Thursday, dozens of residents attended what had been planned as a closed meeting hosted by the college’s branding consultant, demanding the school’s future name include Dixie, according to local news reports.

"I’m tired of people coming from outside the area and bringing their prejudice and hates and dislikes and trying to throw it on us because that’s never been what Dixie was all about," Mayor Dan McArthur told the St. George News. "Dixie is a place we’re all proud of."

Clash of ideas » Just as Dixie completes the academic steps for its upgrade, the college — and the community — face vigils, criticism and other expressions of student dissent that have been a fact of life at U.S. universities since the Berkeley sit-ins of the 1960s. Hostile community members have threatened to withdraw donations and heckled students and faculty who question the Dixie name.

The same faculty members recruited to diversify the campus as part of its university aspirations are being derided as outsiders who should leave if they don’t like the school’s culture. The collapse of civility prompted faculty leadership to call for respectful dialogue.

"We desire and hope that all people who have an interest in the naming issue, or any other matter of importance concerning the college, will be allowed to speak their minds without fearing personal, academic, or professional repercussions," the faculty senate executive committee posted Dec. 10 on a faculty list-serve.

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Dixie State (Continued): Many professors on the list-serve expressed dismay with the vitriol directed at those who have raised concerns about the Dixie name.

"I am frankly tired and disgusted with being labeled by many as an 'outsider' and troublemaker whose opinion does not count and who should pack my things and leave," wrote biology professor Marius van der Merwe, a South African. "It is as if a section in our community tries to defend themselves against accusations of being intolerant by showing everyone just how intolerant they really can be."

Danelle Larsen-Rife, a new psychology professor who is among the few Latino faculty members, says she also has been urged to leave.

Changing minds » Roi Wilkins, an African-American student from Los Angeles, said the Dixie name had bothered him since he arrived on campus four years ago. But he was always told there were no racial connotations to the nickname for Utah's southwest corner.

"Then I heard the yearbook was called *The Confederate*. That's interesting," he said. "I went to the library [this year] and picked random years, 1965 to 1968, and found some horrific things. One page said, 'What would the South be without slavery?'"

The books feature numerous images of students in black face, holding mock slave auctions, dressed in Confederate uniforms and staging parade floats and skits that seem to ridicule blacks, such as a crowd in black face behind a white student dressed as a Col. Sanders-type figure.

"In 1968 they were still doing minstrel shows. That was the year Martin Luther King got shot," said Wilkins, a senior majoring in social work.

Washington County's initial settlers included former slave owners and slave drivers from the South. Fifty years ago, the school enthusiastically embraced the Confederate identity, adopting the Rebel mascot and hoisting the Confederate battle standard. The college changed its team name to the Red Storm in 2009.

Lojko contends the yearbook photos are being blown out of proportion, and the college does not need to acknowledge that history.

"It isn't the same student body or the same administration as today. That hasn't gone on for years," he said. "We've worked extremely hard to have a positive environment for all students to interact on campus." But Mikesell, a 26-year-old senior from Henefer, and many others believe the images are relevant.

The integrated studies major is deeply engaged in campus life and public service. He grows his hair long, then cuts it to donate to cancer patients, and recruits as a college ambassador. It was on recruiting trips to California that he encountered students unwilling to consider studying at a place called Dixie. "One said, 'Your name makes me shudder,' and walked away," said Mikesell, whose heritage is Polynesian.

Pressure or advice? » Administrators say they want Mikesell to represent all students in his role as student-body president, and that means avoiding using his position to push personal views. "Several students [came] to me asking, 'Who is speaking for us?' [Mikesell] should be speaking for all students," Beatty said.

Mikesell said, "I thought I was doing that already, but I'll do a better job. I will present both sides equally."

In one of several meetings with Mikesell, the student said, Beatty asked him to explain his role in organizing an anti-racism vigil at the Confederate statue the week before it was hauled away. Mikesell said he was not involved and only came across the gathering as it was disbanding. He spoke with a police officer who apparently reported his name to administrators, and he feels it was inappropriate for them to question him.

Photos at: <http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/55504257-78/dixie-student-students-state.html.csp>

Granville Automatic music videos recount Civil War stories

Group films at historic battlefields

Jeff Martin *Associated Press* via *The Tennessean* Nashville, TN December 27, 2012



Blood once soaked the soil of battlefields that have since been covered up by strip malls in Nashville, skyscrapers and commuter train stations in Atlanta and farm fields and forests across the South.

Now, 150 years after the American Civil War, two musicians are **(Continued Next Page)**

Musicians Elizabeth Elkins, left, and Vanessa Olivarez, who divide their time between Nashville and Atlanta, record a video at Glorieta Pass in New Mexico, the scene of a U.S. Civil War battle in 1862. / Abby Linne / Via *Associated Press*

Musicians (Continued): trying to keep that history from being lost in the new landscape. The women, who write about Civil War clashes and those who fought them, are recording videos on the battlefields that inspired their songs.

“The whole point is to make sure these stories are kept alive, that they’re not forgotten,” said Vanessa Olivarez, one of the artists.

She and Elizabeth Elkins, whose band is Granville Automatic, have worked with the nonprofit Civil War Trust, the National Park Service and others on the project. A key goal, they say, is to raise awareness of what happened during the war and to help preserve the battlefields, which some consider sacred ground.



Granville Automatic's song 'The Groundskeeper' is about a ghost that haunts the former Carnton Plantation, a Battle of Franklin site. Watch the YouTube video at <http://bit.ly.YNMf8L>. / Shelley Mays/File/*The Tennessean*

The women shot one of the videos earlier this year at Glorieta Pass, N.M., the 1862 battle that became known as the Civil War's "Gettysburg of the West." Other battlefields that set scenes for their songs of soldiers, horses and ghosts include Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, Antietam in Maryland as well as nearby Franklin.

Some of Granville Automatic's songs paint haunting scenes of sorrow, such as the time when mothers and daughters of soldiers used lanterns to search a battlefield at night for their loved ones who had just fought at Horseshoe Ridge near Chattanooga. The band drew inspiration from the hundreds of lanterns that lighted the mountainside to write "Lanterns at Horseshoe Ridge" about that page of history from 1863.

Other songs tell tales of perseverance. "Carolina Amen" recounts the story of a Southern bride who prays, "wedding band and her hand on her heart," for her husband who is away fighting fierce battles in Virginia. "We want to keep those real, personal stories alive," Elkins said.

Elkins and Olivarez perform across the country and divide their time between Nashville and Atlanta. The Georgia city inspired their song "Copenhill," about the Battle of Atlanta when the city was burned by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's Union army.

The song recalls how Sherman watched from Copenhill, the site of the present-day Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, as flames lighted the sky over Atlanta. Thousands died on ground now covered by a commuter train station in Atlanta's Inman Park neighborhood.

The project gained momentum in January 2012, when Elkins and Olivarez spent time at the Escape To Create artist residency program in Seaside, Fla. They also have developed a multimedia presentation for schools.

The band is named after a rare, vintage typewriter designed by Bernard Granville that dates to the 1890s, when it was produced by the Mossberg & Granville Manufacturing Co. in Providence, R.I. The company's typewriter production came to a halt in 1900 during a machinist union strike, and it declared bankruptcy shortly after that.

Adkins joins cause: Musicians have played an important role in raising awareness of Civil War history, said Mary Koik, a spokeswoman at the Civil War Trust. Country music star Trace Adkins ended up joining the nonprofit's board of trustees after calling the organization and speaking to a receptionist a few years ago, Koik said.

"He just called and said 'Hi, my name is Trace Adkins and I'm a country and western singer,'" Koik said. "He said 'I think what you guys do is great; how can I get involved?'"

Adkins has ancestors who fought in the war, Koik said. Elkins also has relatives who fought, and their stories have been passed down through generations of her family, she said. Those personal accounts, and a desire to save battlefields from being forgotten or lost to development, fuel Granville Automatic's songs, Elkins said.

"To me, it's so important that these stories get carried on," she said.

<http://www.tennessean.com/viewart/20121227/NEWS21/312270045/Granville-Automatic-music-videos-recount-Civil-War-stories>

Turn of the century photos of Franklin battlefield discovered

Staff Reports *Associated Press* via *The Tennessean* Nashville, TN December 27, 2012

FRANKLIN — The Battle of Franklin Trust Chief Operating Officer Eric A. Jacobson announced last week the findings of turn of the century photographs of the Franklin battlefield, which provide a never-before-seen look at the historic area.

In making the announcement, Jacobson said, "We are happy to announce that 30 previously unknown images of the Franklin battlefield, The Carter House and the Confederate Cemetery have been discovered. Most were taken in June 1904, but several were taken in 1899. Photographer Albert Kern apparently made two trips to Franklin where he photographed the battlefield in 1899 and again in 1904."

Jacobson added, "One image was taken at a point just outside where the Federal line of defense was located, and the orientation is toward the southeast. A stone structure, known as the Cleburne cenotaph, is clearly visible, and it is the clearest image of the monument that I have ever seen.

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Franklin (Continued): This particular photo was taken in 1904, just two years before the cenotaph was torn down by a man who built a house on the property. There are also bricks and stones visible in the foreground, which appear to be remnants of the original Battle Ground Academy that burned in 1902. BGA was then rebuilt west of Columbia Pike, and that building is visible in another photograph. Another image includes the Bostick home, which was known as Everbright. Several photos were taken from the crest of Privet Knob and offer sweeping and stunning looks at the battlefield.”

The pictures show the obvious changes Moscow Carter made to the house in 1880, including moving the bullet-riddled smokehouse to the west end of the house and attaching it as an extra bedroom.

The photos were discovered in a house in Ohio years ago and were subsequently stored away. A few images have been posted on the Carter House Facebook page, and the Battle of Franklin Trust is planning a public forum to allow viewing of the photos in early 2013.

<http://www.tennessean.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=2012312280016>

Confederate flag and pole missing from memorial

Lydia Jennings WALB-TV Albany, GA December 27, 2012

BERRIEN COUNTY, GA (WALB) - Crooks stole a confederate flag and the flagpole from a south Georgia memorial.

The Berrien County Courthouse confederate memorial has been there for ten years. But tonight there's no confederate flag flying.

Someone sawed the flagpole right off its foundation, and now the Sheriff's Office is investigating. One man who helped create the memorial says this is a big disappointment.

"Whoever did it is insulting a lot of good people of the past. I don't think they're realizing what they're doing. If they would've read the stone before they took it, they probably wouldn't have took it," said Jeff Futch.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Berrien Light Infantry raised the money to build the \$18,000 monument. Right now, investigators say they have no leads.

<http://www.walb.com/story/20435844/confederate-flag-and-pole-missing-from-memorial>

Listening to the Rain

Mike Cox *Like The Dew* Atlanta, Ga December 27, 2012



From downstairs arose such a clatter I knew the roofers had arrived. We cohabitate with five dogs and a cat under normal circumstances; when we are fostering others, the numbers swell. Currently there are eight total beasts capable of raising the fore-mentioned clatter. Reminiscent of the Bumpus Hounds from *A Christmas Story*.

The roofers were there to install our much anticipated metal roof, something my Running Mate has longed for since before I arrived. I had nothing to do with the decision, planning, or financing. I just move cars around and listen to tales of woe until the job is complete.

We lost satellite TV coverage the second night; the same night heavy showers came. A cavalier comment about needing rain and hoping a tarp covering would bring the necessary precipitation proved true and messy.

The dogs were more curious than traumatized but the cat was traumatized to a level beyond description. She is used to leisurely dozing the mild southern afternoons away in the back yard. The noisy activity drove her to frantically seek a place of comfort and quiet. We finally confined her to the inside, something she abhorred more than the raucous activity outside.

The installation required a week to complete. Two days later December rains came once again. Rain I was looking forward to almost as much as Christmas ham. And I really look forward to Christmas ham.

Anyone who has ever slept during a stormy night inside a warm, safe house while the earth is pelted with large raindrops knows what I mean. There is nothing so restful, so peaceful, as the noise significant rain makes as it falls to earth and is caught by the roof.

I grew up in a time and place where roofs were covered in tin. My father's birthplace, also his father's, had a cistern in place beside the family well. Gutters diverted rain from the roof to the cistern where the water was charcoal filtered before seeping into the well; just to support the existing water table.

I realized later in life, after the tin roofs had disappeared from over my head, how much I enjoyed them. During my telephone installing days, I occasionally found myself in poorer sections of town, or out of town completely. The noise of a sudden shower would catch me by surprise. The level of comfort and security was unmatched. I also found the experience to be slightly erotic, which was disconcerting and a little embarrassing.

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Rain (Continued): I can't recall a memory that would conjure such a reaction, but it is there.

December rains have visited us several times since the installation was completed. The best description I can offer is amplification. The falling rain is enhanced, which multiplies whatever emotion is currently residing in our inner places. Sadness, joy, contemplative restlessness, and even sensuality; enhanced by the dull roar. I can't explain why. I do know this is real.

I worry the sound will become commonplace and lose significance; become lost in the daily cacophony that is life itself. Hopefully the infrequency of considerable rainfall; what the old timers called a gully-washer, will keep the sudden burst of noise fresh and significant, and enjoyable.

The sound isn't quite as dramatic as the tin roofs of my childhood but much better than before. Such is the case most always. The much anticipated follow-up seldom lives up to the memory of the first time.

Sex and tuna nachos from Schooner Wharf Bar are notable exceptions.

<http://likethedew.com/2012/12/27/listening-to-the-rain/>

Youth gives talk on ancestors

Staff Reports Special to *The Bastrop Advertiser* Bastrop, TX December 28, 2012

Ellie Turner, fourth great-granddaughter of L. A. Turner, recently spoke on her Confederate ancestor, a Confederate soldier who is the namesake of the Bastrop Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederate. Ellie, 10, who was accompanied by her mother Kellie Turner, proudly presented the biography of her ancestor.

L. A. Turner was born in Tennessee on July 10, 1837, son of Charles Lee Turner and Mary Jane Spindle. His family moved to Texas when he was a young man and settled in the Alum Creek community. He served in the Terrell Regiment of the 34th Texas Cavalry. After the war, he returned to Bastrop County and worked as a stagecoach driver, traveling from Austin to La Grange.

He married Adrienne (Addie) McDonald in Red Rock on Oct. 14, 1875, and became a successful farmer.

L. A. Turner was a prominent member of the Bastrop community, serving as a school trustee and donating land for the right of way for the Taylor-Bastrop-Houston Railway, the Red Rock Cemetery, and the Turner Family Cemetery. In 1912, he also conveyed land for the Church of Christ, which continues to be an active congregation.

He died on Feb. 1, 1928 at age 90, 6 months and 21 days – one of the oldest living Confederate veterans. He is buried at New Red Rock Cemetery.

The L. A. Turner Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy honors this veteran and pillar of his community. The chapter meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 11 a.m., usually at the First National Bank Community Room. All ladies who are lineal or collateral descendants of a Confederate veteran are invited to join.

<http://bastropadvertiser.com/2012/12/28/youth-gives-talk-on-ancestors/>

'In the bonds of the Old South'

Civil War re-enactor takes on persona of Confederate ancestor

Nancy De Gennaro *The Daily News Journal* Murfreesboro, TN December 28, 2012

MURFREESBORO — Freezing rain and bitter cold had turned the landscape of Middle Tennessee into a mud-soaked mess 150 years ago today. The date — Dec. 30, 1862 — was the day before one of the most important battles in the Civil War would begin.

The Battle of Stones River, also known as the Battle of Murfreesboro, took place Dec. 31, 1862, through Jan. 2, 1863. Archibald James Patterson, the great-great-great-grandfather of James G. Patterson of Murfreesboro, was there.

“He was held in reserve close to where the (city) golf course is today,” explains Patterson, adjutant of Murfreesboro Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp No. 33. But on Jan. 2, 1863, Patterson's ancestor was pulled into battle for the Confederate charge on the Union Army.

Patterson's ancestor survived the battle, but many weren't that lucky. In fact, Battle of Stones River was one of the bloodiest in the Civil War. Out of more than 80,000 troops, approximately one-third were killed, wounded or captured, according to the National Parks Service website.

The landscape that was once littered with thousands of dead bodies that were literally

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James G. Patterson stands in his Confederate Civil War uniform in front of the Rutherford County Courthouse. He is adjutant for the Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp No. 33. He re-enacts the character of his great-great-great-grandfather Archibald James Patterson, a Confederate soldier who fought at the Battle of Stones River 150 years ago. /Helen Comer/DNJ

Reenactor (Continued) : frozen to the ground 150 years ago is now home to major thoroughfares, subdivisions and a large shopping center. Gone are the historic battle landmarks such as the log cabin headquarters of Union Maj. Gen. Williams S. Rosecrans, Patterson says.

But Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp No. 33 members haven't forgotten the soldiers who fought during those days of fierce fighting 150 years ago. Today at 2 p.m., SCV Camp No. 33 will hold a special 150th anniversary of the Battle of Stones River memorial service at Confederate Circle at Evergreen Cemetery, located at the corner of Greenland Drive and Highland Avenue.

Approximately 1,300 Confederate soldiers are buried at the circle. At one time, Confederates were buried on the battlefield. By 1867, a group had the Confederate soldiers' graves moved to a special cemetery located near what is now the Co-op. After that small plot fell into disrepair, the bodies were moved into a mass grave at what is now known as Confederate Circle. Thirteen columns denote the states of the Confederacy.

Patterson says he discovered his own personal connection to the Civil War when he stumbled upon a marker for Archibald James Patterson while decorating headstones of his grandparents for Christmas.

"That started my interest in the Civil War," says Patterson, explaining that he really didn't appreciate the impact of the war until he found a personal connection. Patterson found service records in the archives and later discovered his mother's family had Confederate soldiers in their lineage.

He says he was curious and wanted to know the reason why a farmer from Cainesville Pike area would want to don a uniform, take up arms and fight. Essentially, most men took up arms because they didn't want to fight their own neighbors. Most people like Archibald James Patterson didn't even own slaves, but instead, worked their own farms. Patterson also believes most Southerners didn't want big government.

Another big reason to fight was because the enemy was in their own backyard. Even at the end of the war when it was fairly clear the Confederates were going to lose, "they still had the fight in them." In fact, Archibald Patterson escaped as a prisoner of war several times, only to head back into battle.

"It was their home and their home had been invaded. it was a lot more personal when the fight got brought home," Patterson says.

Patterson's speech he often presents during his re-enactments as Archibald James Patterson: "Today we find our liberties once again infringed upon. We see the South paying higher taxes than our Northern neighbors, tariffs which protect Northern manufacturing profits have caused economic difficulties in the South. Because of these tariffs, Southerners have had to pay much higher prices for imported manufacturing goods. The recession in the South during the 1820s was because of this country's tariff policies. We see principles of the Constitution being neglected. Some of our citizens are concerned about taxes, others about slavery, and many of us just mad that Lincoln has called for troops to invade the sovereign states that form this union. The union is precious, and second only to liberty. I was born into a voluntary union, and I aim to stop Lincoln from making it a compulsory union. When the Yankees march South to make war on my kin and home, I will stand and fight as my ancestors before me did."

Patterson also signs all his emails, "In the bonds of the Old South" as a remembrance of his ancestor's involvement in the Civil War.

SCV Camp No. 33 does a lot of re-enactments throughout the year, including many living history demonstrations at Oaklands Historic House Museum as well as other area historical events.

As a Confederate private, Patterson's role would have been on the front lines of the infantry — basically low man on the totem pole. In December 1862, he would have been sleeping in a meager tent, eating food his family had packed up for him while he visited home for Christmas, and would have been wearing his cotton-wool-blend uniform for days on end. Cold, wind and mud would have been unwelcome partners to the soldiers. Even today, Patterson says he's used to doing re-enactments in cold weather, but he doesn't really mind.

He is even willing to help others research lineage to Civil War soldiers — even if there's a Union connection. Forming ties to ancestry is that important to him.

To get in contact with James G. Patterson, email mboroscv33@aol.com. You can also visit tennessee-scv.org/Camp33/ or the group's Facebook site for Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp # 33.

<http://www.dnj.com/article/20121230/LIFESTYLE/312300029/-bonds-Old-South>

New Monument Marks Battle Of Griswoldville In Georgia

(Macon, Georgia - December 28, 2012) A monument commemorating the men who defended Georgia at the Battle of Griswoldville near Macon now stands completed in the Griswoldville Battlefield Park in Jones County, Georgia.

The battle was the last major engagement during Sherman's "March to the Sea" between Atlanta and Savannah and was fought on November 22, 1864. The Home Guard, Georgia's militia during the War for Southern Independence, was all that stood between

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GA Monument (Continued): Sherman and a clear path to Savannah as Union forces neared Macon in middle Georgia. In the face of concentrated fire from the newly acquired Spencer repeating rifles among Yankee troops, the young boys and old men which made up most of the Home Guard charged the enemy with only muskets a number of times throughout the day in an attempt to drive the enemy from their nearby homes. Despite their heroism on the field of battle, the militia was no match for the heavily armed invaders; and the Confederates ended the day with 50 killed, 500 wounded, and nearly 600 captured of their number. The defeat marked Georgia's last chance to survive the War and to stave off Sherman's scorched earth policy for which he was accused of war crimes against humanity.

The newly erected monument at Griswoldville is an obelisk standing 14 feet tall and bears the names of the Georgia Home Guard units involved in the battle, as well as the seal of Georgia and an emblem of the Confederate States of America. Funding for the monument was raised by the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and totaled nearly \$30,000. The local SCV camp, the Gen. Edward Dorr Tray Jr. Camp #18 of Macon, spearheaded the effort and designed the monument which now sits on the grounds in one of Georgia's state parks.

The Griswoldville Monument is the latest project by the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans during the ongoing Sesquicentennial Commemoration of the War and is a project funded in large part by the sale of SCV license plates in Georgia. The specialty plates are available to the general public by request from their local tag offices and are used to fund other similar projects by the Sons of Confederate Veterans throughout Georgia.

For interviews regarding the Battle of Griswoldville or for more information on the Sesquicentennial commemoration of the War, please call Jack Bridwell, Division Commander for the Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans at 1-866-SCV-in-GA or online at www.GeorgiaSCV.org

Quinine, Morphine And Whiskey: Tools Of The Civil War Battlefield Doctor

David Drury, Special to the *Courant The Hartford Courant* Hartford, CT December 29, 2012



From his post with the 16th Connecticut Volunteer Regiment, Dr. Nathan Mayer watched as wave after wave of blue-clad infantry fell beneath the Confederate guns massed atop Marye's Heights.

"All day long I had seen the troops, in brigade lines, marched up a wide slope against stone walls, defended by confederates. And line after line was received by deadly volleys, broken and driven back, while batteries from the top of the slope threw shrieking shells at them," wrote Mayer, a regimental surgeon from Hartford, as he recalled the Battle of Fredericksburg, one of the worst Union defeats of the Civil War.

That night in mid-December 1862, "we surgeons labored in a large freight depot till morning. The carnage had been terrible." Nearly 500 amputations were performed, with severed limbs piled into "a heap of feet, arms, legs, etc. under a tree in front of the hospital," the poet Walt Whitman wrote.

The German-born Mayer spent more than three years in service with the Union Army. He treated typhoid, malaria, smallpox and the many other infectious diseases that decimated the soldiers' camps. He was once taken prisoner and briefly incarcerated in Richmond's notorious Libby Prison. He survived a bout of yellow fever during an outbreak that struck down his entire surgical staff, and risked court martial by employing an unauthorized treatment to save his patients.

Mayer's wartime experiences, which he related in a lively memoir composed 40 years later, belies the stereotypical image of an ill-trained, ill-equipped, whiskey-swigging sawbones drowning in the catastrophic suffering of the times. As battlefield losses mounted, and disease riddled the camps, Mayer and others like him worked tirelessly to tend to the legions of wounded and sick.

In an era when the benefits of hygiene and causes of disease were, at best, dimly understood, they relied upon the best tools at their disposal: recently developed anesthetics for surgeries, opiates to relieve pain, and quinine — the ground, liquefied bark of the Peruvian cinchona tree — to treat tropical fevers.

"In one pocket I carried quinine, in the other morphine and whiskey in my canteen," he wrote, describing a daylong march in which he trailed his regiment, examining stragglers and treating the sick and injured.

Civil War Medicine: Every Connecticut infantry regiment was assigned a head surgeon and one or two assistants. They were medical doctors who were also commissioned officers. They were assisted by stewards, enlisted personnel or non-commissioned officers who may have had some prior medical or pharmaceutical training.

The job of the regimental surgeon was to keep the soldiers under his charge fit for duty. "They were like the family doctors of — on paper — a thousand men" said Dr. Robert "Mick" Bedard, a West Hartford allergist who has written and lectured about Civil War medicine and performs the role of regimental surgeon during historical re-enactments.

The doctors were of mixed quality. Not until the Flexner Report of 1910 were requirements for medical education standardized.

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Medicine (Continued): The most highly trained attended leading medical schools like Yale or Harvard College or, in Mayer's case, Ohio Medical College, and received additional training abroad in anatomy and surgical technique. Even the best mid-18th century medical education was primitive by today's standards. The Civil War was waged in the generation just prior to the discoveries of Koch and Pasteur, when the link between bacteria and disease was conclusively established, and at a time when Lister was just beginning experiments proving the benefits of sterilization.

Doctors in the 1860s shared an understanding formulated by Galen and the ancient Greeks "that disease was the product of an imbalance of humours," Bedard said.

The miasma theory – that deadly diseases were transmitted through "bad air" from rotting vegetation – remained accepted theory. Troops were coached to protect themselves against the vapors of swampy, humid regions by not venturing out at night without caps and coats, even so leaving them helpless against the disease-carrying mosquitoes or microbial organisms in the drinking water that were the real culprits. Not surprisingly, two-thirds of the 625,000 deaths during the Civil War resulted from sickness and disease.

The best regimental surgeons — like Mayer, "a cut above," according to Bedard — were brave, energetic, resourceful, compassionate and pragmatic. Experience taught that well-supplied, well-fed troops in sanitary living quarters were healthier; that some medicines, treatments and techniques worked better than others; and that those stricken by disease or recovering from battlefield wounds had a better chance of survival with fresh air, regular changes of dressings and active nursing care.

The Civil War battlefield was no place for the faint of heart. Amputation was performed routinely to remove limbs shattered by artillery and rifled lead shot to reduce the risk of gangrene.

The use of chloroform, ether and nitrous oxide for anesthesia had been well-established by the Civil War, thanks to pioneers like Hartford dentist Horace Wells. Chloroform was preferred for field use, being less flammable than ether and easy to administer. So easy, Mayer discovered that it could be dispensed by untrained soldiers called in to assist in the care of wounded comrades.

For pain relief, doctors relied on morphine and opiates. And, of course, there was whiskey, which for some surgeons became an occupational hazard, as evidence by courts marshal records of Army surgeons.

<http://www.courant.com/news/civil-war/hc-civil-war-medicine-1216-20121223,0,3704397.story>

Sheriff Arpaio takes award from the Arizona SCV

Dennis Welch KTVK-3TV/www.az.com Phoenix, AZ December 29, 2012

PHOENIX -- Even as he was fighting off accusations of racial discrimination, Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio accepted an award from a Neo-Confederate group with ties to white supremacists.



Pictured (l to r) Commander Richard Montgomery, Sheriff Joe Arpaio, Adjutant Curt Tipton

Officials with the Arizona chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans gave Arpaio its J. Edgar Hoover Law & Order Award in October 2011. Word of the award had gone unreported until the on-line magazine, Salon.com, published a story on Thursday. Officials with Arpaio's office told 3TV on Friday that the sheriff accepts a lot of awards and does not thoroughly vett everyone or every group wanting to give him one.

Lisa Allen, a spokeswoman for the sheriff's department, said there was nothing about the group that concerned them. "Confederate doesn't send up any red flags," Allen said in a phone interview. "Now, if it was KKK or the Nazi Youth of America that would have set off red flags for us." Allen described the two high ranking officials with the confederate organization as polite "older gentlemen."

Richard Montgomery and Curt Tipton gave Arpaio the award in October 2011, according the organization's on-line newsletter, "*The Rebel Yell*". The story includes a picture of the two men standing with Arpaio in the sheriff's downtown Phoenix office.

The civil rights group, Southern Poverty Law Center, has described Son of Confederate Veterans as an "extremist" organization that has been led by officials with links to Neo-Nazis.

Tipton, speaking on the phone, strongly disagreed with that description and called the people at the Southern Poverty Law Center a "bunch of con-men and scumbags." Tipton then declined to speak any further because, "we're not going to get involved with this baloney, if anyone is racist it's them."

The Son of Confederate Veterans say they're dedicated to preserving southern culture. And members of the Arizona chapter travel the state and visit the burial sites of Confederate soldiers.

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Sheriff Arpaio (Continued): On its website, the organization includes a disclaimer that they do not support racism or discrimination.

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, officials with links to the Neo-Nazi movement overran the Confederate group about seven years ago and caused members to leave by the thousands.

At the time of the award, Arpaio was being accused of racial profiling because of his controversial immigration sweeps in the Valley. The U.S. Department of Justice released the findings of a three-year investigation in December 2011 that accused his office of "bias" and "discrimination." And he was also sued in civil court.

<http://www.azfamily.com/outbound-feeds/yahoo-news/Arpaio-takes-award-from-neo-Confederate-organization-185106701.html>

<http://azscv.org/newsletters/rebelyellfall2011.pdf>

Happy Southern New Year!

David Franke *Lew Rockwell.com* Auburn, AL December 31, 2012

Don't forget to eat some black-eyed peas for luck and prosperity in 2013! For best results, the black-eyed peas should be the first thing you eat in the New Year, right after the midnight fireworks. And you should consume at least 365 peas, one for each day of the year.

While black-eyed peas are the one essential food to eat, increase your luck by having them with some greens—collard, mustard, or (my favorite) turnip greens. The peas represent coins, the greens represent greenbacks or paper money.

For best results, wealth-wise, have your black-eyed peas and greens with cornbread, which represents gold.

(I guess how you apportion the amounts of black-eyed peas, greens, and cornbread on your plate will tell us something about how you view the financial future. Pass that cornbread again, please!)

And what good is wealth without health? Add stewed tomatoes to your meal, which represents health.

There you have your perfect first meal of the year—black-eyed peas, greens, cornbread, and stewed tomatoes. Yum yum, and a PROSPEROUS AND HEALTHY NEW YEAR to you!

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/blog/lewrw/archives/129939.html>

Looking Backward on the Dixie Highway

Tammy Ingram *Pop South* Charleston, SC December 31, 2012

I like to drive. My dad taught me how when I was seven or eight years old and turned me loose with his old one-ton flatbed truck. With the tattered bench seat pushed all the way forward, I toured the back roads around our South Georgia farm with my trusty co-pilot, a Chihuahua named Scooter, perched on the seat next to me. When I was older (and legal), I ventured farther, this time with a stack of maps by my side. My best memories are from those road trips—my first solo long-distance drive to college; a cross-country journey with an old boyfriend; and speeding across the Tappan Zee Bridge at 4:00 AM on the 1000-mile trip home during grad school.

I got to know the South from behind the wheel of an automobile, just like the farmers and tourists I write about. But the South they encountered looked very different. At the turn of the twentieth century, a jumble of muddy roads covered the South like a bed of briars. Roads were not long-distance routes, but rather short paths that fed local traffic to the nearest railroad depot. Main roads branched outward from railroad towns, and thousands of miles of secondary roads linked them to farms. There were no road signs or mile markers to guide you. If you weren't from around these parts, you'd have a hard time navigating the roads that linked isolated farms to nearby market towns but not much else.

These problems became the focus of a grassroots campaign called the "Good Roads Movement." Though it began among urban bicyclists in the 1880s, by the 1910s the automobile craze had transformed it into a nationwide crusade to improve rural roads.

Between 1915 and 1927, the Dixie Highway served as the centerpiece the Good Roads Movement in the South. Made up of hundreds of local roads stitched together, the Dixie Highway looped 6000 miles from Lake Michigan to Miami Beach and back up again. It was originally planned as a tourist route to steer wealthy motorists from the Midwest to fancy vacation resorts in South Florida, but within a few years the Dixie Highway became a full-fledged interstate highway system

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Section of the Dixie Highway from Chattanooga to Atlanta via Dalton (there was a rival routing option through Rome, as well) *Atlanta Constitution*, March 28, 1915

Dixie Highway (Continued): - the first in the nation—and served tourists, businessmen, and farmers, alike.

The highway that helped to transform and modernize the South, however, reflected profoundly conservative ideas about the region's place in the nation.

The Dixie Highway was the brainchild of Carl Fisher, an eccentric Indianapolis millionaire, and his wealthy friends in the auto industry. With the support of others in the Good Roads Movement, they used the highway to lobby for state and federal highway aid. Southern support was critical to this process. Yet in the Hoosiers' imagining of the Dixie Highway route, the South was little more than an unavoidable place on the way to vacation paradise in South Florida.

In order to promote the highway to northern tourists, they had to market the South as a destination in and of itself, not just an obstacle separating Chicago snowbirds from the warm Florida sunshine. And in order to persuade southern voters and taxpayers to fund long-distance highways, which they derided as "peacock alleys" that served only wealthy motorists, they had to convince them that tourism in the South would pay.

They started with the name. Originally called the Cotton Belt Route, by early 1915 they had adopted a snappier sounding name that, as this blog's author [Karen L. Cox](#) has argued, was not just a geographic reference but a brand that evoked popular nostalgia for the Old South. The Dixie Highway sounded like a road to the past as much as a road to a place. It presented the South as an exotic locale, and idea, to explore and exploit.

Although traffic would flow both ways along the Dixie Highway, its Hoosier boosters envisioned it as a path "leading down into the South," where there existed "wonderful scenery that is most unusual and attractive" to Midwestern motorists. Some even believed the Dixie Highway could ease lingering sectional tensions. The *New York Times* dubbed it the "Dixie Peaceway" and mawkishly described it as "a memorial . . . symbolical of the accord between brethren which shall never again be broken." In Illinois and Indiana, "Dixie" gas stations, restaurants, and hotels conjured up images of an unfamiliar but pleasant destination. Oil and gas companies capitalized on the interest in southern tourism, as well, by distributing road maps to guide tourists through the South.

But Yankee entrepreneurs were not the only ones who drew on stereotypes about the South. In Georgia, Dixie Highway boosters promoted Old South and Civil War tourism.

Looking backward, however, proved incongruous with the challenges of building a modern highway system. Even while southern supporters of the Dixie Highway joined the campaign for state and federal aid, they clung to old social and political institutions that preserved local control.

The most ruinous was the county chain gang. Chain gangs were not unique to the South, but by the 1920s, when state- and federal-aid highways were beginning to take shape, most states outside the region had turned to contract labor. But not Southerners. Chain gangs allowed local authorities to control black labor, so southerners preserved them long after other states had abandoned them.

As soon as modern highway building challenged their sacred institutions, southerners retreated. By the time state and federal highway markers began to replace Dixie Highway markers in the late 1920s, the Good Roads Movement was dead. The backlash against the emerging highway bureaucracy did not forestall road work altogether, but it delayed the development of a modern, integrated highway system in the South for decades. The construction of the Eisenhower system in the 1950s and 1960s transformed large parts of the South, but it had little impact on the quality of local roads and state highways miles away from the interstates. In the 1980s, when I was growing up in rural Georgia, a hard rain could wash out half of the county's dirt roads.

A few years ago, I drove one of the few remaining sections of the original Dixie Highway, a narrow road that winds through peach country near Macon, Georgia. In some spots, you can see in your rearview mirror a stretch of Interstate 75, the modern, multi-lane, limited-access freeway that replaced the Dixie Highway. You won't see much of the South driving eighty-five miles an hour along the latter route, but the former won't take you where you need to go. If ever there was a fitting memorial to the Good Roads Movement, this might just be it.

<http://southinpopculture.com/2012/10/24/looking-backward-on-the-dixie-highway/>

[Good Roads Movement](#)

Confederate Navy gunboat gets new home in Kinston

Kelly Poe *The News & Observer* Raleigh, NC December 31, 2012

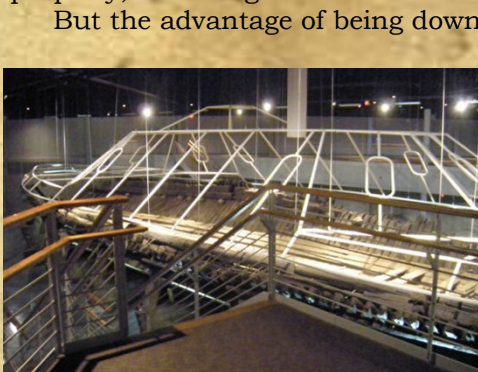
KINSTON -- The CSS *Neuse*, a Confederate Navy gunboat that was pulled out of the Neuse River 51 years ago, is getting a new home downtown.

The boat's wooden remains were moved earlier last year from a shed in a flood-prone park near the river, just off U.S. 70, and are now housed in a climate-controlled museum on Queen Street. Museum officials and city residents hope it will help restore Kinston to its former glory days, when Queen Street

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CSS Neuse (Continued): was known as the “Magic Mile,” downtown was filled with people and the city was more than a stop on the way to the beach..

“We’ll be nestled in a much more desirable area, and we’ll be offering so much more,” said site manager Sarah Ristey-Davis. The state-run museum is scheduled to be finished by fall, but temporary exhibits should open as early as February, Ristey-Davis said. The CSS Neuse Foundation donated the property, including a former bank building, in the heart of downtown.



The CSS *Neuse* is on display at its new location in downtown Kinston. The climate-controlled museum will protect the ship from hurricanes, which have threatened it in the past. Photo: Kelly

Kinston and eastern North Carolina,” Sylvester said. “People that look for this kind of experience and trip will seek it out no matter where it’s located, and where it used to be located versus where it is now is such a short distance.”

The Confederate Navy Department hired a firm to build the ironclad CSS *Neuse* in 1862, and construction began on the banks of the Neuse River, in what is now Seven Springs, just upriver from Kinston. The boat measured 158 feet long and 34 feet wide and was armed with two swiveling Brooke Rifle guns.

Delays in construction kept it from entering combat below Kinston, and the boat’s crew burned the *Neuse* in March of 1865 when Union soldiers occupied the city. There was an explosion in the port bow, and the boat sank, where it remained until the hull was raised in 1963.

The ship had shared a site with a memorial to Richard Caswell, the state’s first governor, on West Vernon Avenue. The shed had a roof but no walls, leaving the ship susceptible to weather damage; it was twice flooded by hurricanes – Fran in 1996 and Floyd in 1999. “This museum was originally planned to go on to West Vernon Avenue,” said Morris Bass, the museum’s operations manager. “Those two hurricanes came in and threw a monkey wrench into it.” The ship took on 3 1/2 feet of water during Floyd.

The new location is not only indoors, but also on higher ground, he said. The state spent about \$2.8 million on the new museum, about \$400,000 under budget. The project was also partially financed by a \$100,000 donation from the local chamber of commerce and \$750,000 from the gunboat foundation.

“All of this has been an effort to save the largest artifact that the state owns,” Bass said.

<http://www.newsobserver.com/2012/12/31/2576828/confederate-navy-gunboat-gets.html#storylink=cpy>

Confederate soldier receives grave marker 88-years after death

Ronda Cookenour Turner *The Civil War Courier* Murfreesboro, TN January 1, 2013

Pvt. Andrew L. Robinson, a soldier in the Confederate army, received a military stone on November 3, 88 years after his death.

Robinson enlisted June 15, 1861, and became a private in Company F of the 48th Virginia Infantry. He was wounded three times at the battles of Winchester, VA., Sharpsburg, VA., and Hatcher’s Run battle fought just south of Richmond, Virginia. He was shot in the head at the Battle of Hatcher’s Run, and taken to the world’s largest hospital at the time, Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond.

After being released from the hospital, Robinson returned to his regiment only to be captured at what was spelled then as Jonesboro (Jonesborough), TN. He was freed on May 22, 1865. He returned home and lived the remainder of his life in Sullivan County, Tenn. He died in 1924.

Robinson’s second great-grandniece, Rhonda Cookenour Turner, revived his story and his history with a Confederate Grave Marker and Dedication Ceremony at the Arcadia United Methodist Church Cemetery in Kingsport, Tenn.

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Grave Marker (Continued): Turner has gathered family information over the years from her grandmothers, Hazel Juanita Bates Cookenour and Versia Hall Robinson and her great-aunt, Ola Dell Robinson Hooker. Both grandmothers are deceased and she has continued family genealogy research.

In researching for Confederates in the family, Turner found where Pvt. Andrew L. Robinson was buried and did not have a Confederate marker. Turner said, she found his military and pension records at the History Center in Knoxville, TN. A Confederate marker was provided by the Veterans Administration and was installed by Commander Rick Morrell, Sons of Confederate Veterans – Bristol Camp # 52 .

Turner registered Pvt. Robinson with the United Daughters of Confederacy, the East Tennessee Historical Society, and The Civil War Families of Tennessee. Pvt. Robinson was a POW and she received a ribbon and medal from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Robinson's Confederate grave marker was dedicated on Saturday, November 3, 2012 with full military honors. The Sons of Confederate Veterans provided the color guard and American Legion Hammond Post No. 3 of Kingsport and Post No. 205 of Gate City fired volleys in salute and playing taps. Bag Piper, Gary Melvin, Jericho Shriners of Kingsport, played Amazing Grace and other songs



Darlene Hammond and Ronda Cookenour stand at the grave-stone of Pvt. Andrew L. Robinson

The marker, draped in a Confederate flag, was unveiled by Turner's great aunt Ola Dell Robinson Hooker, who was born the year of Andrew's death. After the unveiling, the flag was folded by members of the SCV honor guard and Lynn Hammond of the Bradford Rose Camp # 1638 then presented to Turner's uncle, Phillip Wayne Robinson. Phillip Wayne Robinson was a Sgt and served two terms

in Vietnam.

During an emotional part of the service, Turner spoke the following: "Pvt. Andrew L. Robinson, your tombstone stands brand new among the rest. Your name, dates, and rank are chiseled out on polished, marbled stone. It reaches out to all who care. It is too late to mourn. You did not know that I exist. You died and I was born. Yet each of us, your family, is cells of you in flesh, in blood, in bone. Our blood contracts and beats a pulse entirely not our own. Dear ancestor, the place you filled 88 years ago spreads out among the ones you left who would have loved you so. I wonder if you knew that someday I would find this spot and come to visit you, your second great-grand -niece, Rhonda, who was born exactly 124 years later to the date of Nov. 2. With all our love we are here for you today."

Darlene Hammond, President of Abner Baker Chapter #1404, Knoxville, TN of the United Daughters of Confederacy was the Program Narrator. Commander Rick Morrell led the Invocation and Bishop Hagan Webb did the Benediction.

Last Son of Confederate soldier in Texas dies at age 99

Staff *The Civil War Courier* Murfreesboro, TN January 1, 2013



Marion Wilson

The last son of a Confederate soldier in Texas, 99-year-old Marion Wilson, died Sunday, November 11, 2012 in Amarillo.

Wilson was the youngest of 16 children and the son of Hamilton Wilson, a young private from the Smoky Mountains of North Carolina who served in the 29th North Carolina Infantry in Ector's Brigade, and fought at Chickamauga and the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. The brigade was composed of four Texas regiments and two regiments of Carolinians and led by General Matt Ector, noted Texas attorney and judge.

Mr. Wilson was also the last man known whose father and grandfather were both Confederate soldiers. Grandfather Paul Wilson served in the 14th North Carolina Cavalry and was captured while serving in the Knoxville campaign as a bodyguard for General Robert Vance. After serving 10 months in the Rock Island Prisoner of War Camp in Illinois, Private Wilson returned home to a devastated farm and economy and moved his family to western Arkansas.

Both private Wilsons lived past the age of 89. Paul Wilson died in 1912 and his unmarked grave was located in Highfill, Arkansas by the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) and given a Veterans Administration grave marker in 2011.

"Ham" Wilson was a farmer and served as a justice of the peace in eastern Oklahoma. At age 44 after his first wife died, he married Melissa Blankenship and they had eight more children including Marion before she died in the flu epidemic of 1919. He lived in his later years at Rose, Oklahoma and died in 1938.

Marion Wilson was born in Oklahoma on February 8, 1913 and moved to Amarillo in 1929. He worked at the ASARCO plant, refining copper and other metals and was told to continue in that essential job when trying to join the Army after Pearl Harbor. He was a founder and 40-year deacon at Cliffside Baptist Church in Amarillo and was recently a member and deacon at South Georgia Baptist.

(Continued Next Page)

TX Son (Continued): Mr. Wilson was a tall, thin man who was a master gardener, made homemade canes out of petrified cactus, and worked as a bus mechanic for the Bushland schools to stay busy after retiring from ICX Freight Lines. He was very active until the last few months, and was one of the only two Confederate Real Sons who attended the 2009 National SCV Reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas after he became the last Texas Real Son in April 2009.

He believed in all people being treated fairly and equally and that the Civil War was largely fought over state's rights and the unfair tax system as it existed before the War. He said his father had lived so far up in the mountains, he had never seen a black person or knew anything about slavery until after joining the Confederate Army.

Marion Wilson is survived by his daughter, Sandra Kinser of Amarillo; son, Larry Wilson and wife Sue of Denton; 5 grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-granddaughter.

Services were held at South Georgia Baptist Church at 5209 S. Georgia, by Rev. Bob Miller, on November 15, 2012 at 2:30 p.m., followed by burial at Memorial Park Cemetery, 6969 Interstate 40 East. A uniformed honor guard of Confederate reenactors fired a 21-gun salute at the cemetery in Mr. Wilson's honor.

For additional information please call Mike Moore, Sons of Confederate Veterans, at (806) 379-7755.

Corsicanan to be honored 150 years after Civil War

Staff Reports Corsicana Daily Sun Corsicana, TX January 2, 2013

Corsicana — On Saturday, Jan. 5, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and other patriotic organizations will join local historians, members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Masons, and family descendants at Oakwood Cemetery to honor one of the historic figures buried in Navarro County — Albert M. Lea. Ceremonies sponsored by the William Henry Parsons Camp #415, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will begin at 2 p.m.

In a war filled with tragedies, Lea's story in the Civil War is among the most touching.

It began in the early morning hours of Jan. 1, 1863. Galveston, which had been occupied by Union forces, was recaptured by Confederates under the command of Major General John Bankhead Magruder in one of the most daring operations of the conflict. Its impact, too, was long lasting, giving Texas an important link with the outside world until war's end.

But for Lea and his family, the battle held more personal significance. Settling his wife and three children with relatives in Corsicana, Lea had become a Confederate soldier. By New Year's Day, 1863, he was a Major on Magruder's staff. At the Battle of Galveston's conclusion, he was among Confederate officers who boarded the captured Union ship, U.S.S. Harriet Lane, in Galveston Harbor.

Some 150 years ago Tuesday, there occurred one of the most poignant moments in Texas history. Major Lea found his oldest son, Edward, dying on the ship's deck, wearing a blue uniform. Lt. Commander Edward M. Lea, U.S.N., had remained loyal to the Union, and now father and son were on opposite sides.

Knowing that his son was fighting against him in this battle, Major Lea sought the young Federal officer as soon as the guns fell silent. Despite their differing national loyalties and conflicting military duties, family bonds were unbroken. After the Major had found him, the young Lea's last words expressed obvious comfort in the love of parent and child, "My father is here."

The following day, Jan. 2, 1863, Major Lea buried his son, who like the father, was a Mason. Numbered among the casualties also was the younger Lea's commanding officer, naval Commander Jonathan M. Wainwright, the grandfather of the World War II general. Wainwright also was a Mason.

The significance for Texas Masonic history was underscored when Confederate Major and Mason Lea conducted Masonic rites at the burial of his son and Commander Wainwright on Galveston Island. As all were devout Episcopalians, Lea also read the Burial Service from that denomination's Book of Common Prayer, in the absence of an Episcopal clergyman.

Lea's name has become forever linked with this sad story, but this was a remarkable and accomplished man. While his post war life was spent mainly in Corsicana, his years before the War had taken him throughout the country. A West Point graduate, he was a schoolmate of Jefferson Davis. He later became a renowned explorer and gave what is now the state of Iowa its name. The city of Albert Lea, Minnesota is named for him because of his explorations there.

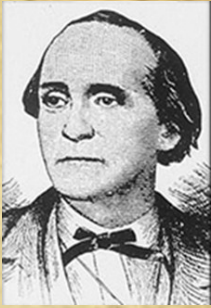
Recognized in the nation's capital for his abilities, he was Acting U.S. Secretary of War in 1841 and again in 1850. Afterwards, he rose to prominence as a railroad executive working on expanding the small rail network in Texas. An accomplished engineer, he designed the first St. John's Episcopal Church building in Corsicana, and he and his wife are honored in the present edifice with a beautiful stained glass window. At age 84, he died in Corsicana on January 16, 1891.

The public is invited to attend the ceremony at 2 p.m. Saturday at Oakwood Cemetery.

<http://corsicanadailysun.com/local/x503809828/Corsicanan-to-be-honored-150-years-after-Civil-War>

Three Confederate officers at Battle of Richmond became Governors of Arkansas

One officer meets future wife at Madison County Fair
Special to the *Register* *The Richmond Register* Richmond, KY January 1, 2013



Harris Flanagin

RICHMOND — Three Confederate officers at the 1862 Battle of Richmond may have been on the Civil War's losing side, but they achieved political success in Arkansas, where each became governors.

One was running for office even as he chased Union soldiers through the Richmond Cemetery at the battle's conclusion. Another returned to Richmond for a post-war visit and married a woman from a prominent Richmond family.

These are brief accounts of their lives.



James Eagle

Harris Flanagin: Harris Flanagin, a native of New Jersey, was elected to the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1842. He later was a delegate to the Arkansas Secession Convention.

Although educated in New Jersey Quaker schools, he would become a soldier as a middle-aged lawyer in Arkansas. He began his career by teaching school in Pennsylvania and then Illinois, where he studied law. Flanagin moved to Arkansas in 1839 at age 22 and settled in Arkadelphia. By 1850, he owned 2,500, 13 town lots, six slaves and furniture worth \$1,000, a valuable amount for that time and place.

He entered the war as a captain, fought two battles and was promoted to colonel before taking part in Kirby Smith's Kentucky campaign.

Although relatively unknown in the fall of 1862, Flanagin defeated an unpopular incumbent to become Arkansas' seventh governor.

His role as the state's chief political leader became irrelevant after Confederate forces abandon the state capital Little Rock in 1863. The federal government appointed a new governor the following year.

After the war, Flanagin revived his law practice, served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872 and to the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1874. He died that year at age 56.



Mary Eagle

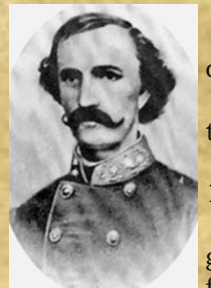
James P. Eagle: Born in Tennessee, James P. Eagle's family moved to Arkansas when he was a teenager. He was a sheriff's deputy when he enlisted in a Confederated mounted rifle unit.

He served in Gen. Thomas Churchill's division at the Battle of Richmond, seeing most of his action in the battle's final stages around the Richmond Cemetery.

Eagle finished the war as a lieutenant colonel, participating in campaigns throughout the western theater

Returning to Arkansas, he became a wealthy farmer and was elected a legislator in 1872 and a delegate to the state's 1874 constitutional convention.

After serving as speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives, Eagle was elected governor in 1888 and 1890. His terms saw improvements in prison reform and support for education. He was instrumental in the drive for woman suffrage and opposed many of the racially discriminatory laws enacted by the legislature.



Thomas Churchill

While governor, Eagle welcomed U.S. President Benjamin Harrison, the first time a sitting president had visited the state. A very religious man, Eagle also was a Baptist minister and served 24 years as president of the Arkansas Baptist Convention.

As did other soldiers who fought in Battle of Richmond, Eagle attended the 1870 Madison County Fair. During his visit, he met Mary Kavanaugh Oldham and married her 12 years later.

Mary's brother, William K. Oldham, also was governor of Arkansas, serving for a short time in 1913. Eagle died in 1904.

Thomas J. Churchill: Thomas Churchill was a Louisville native educated at St. Mary's College in Bardstown who studied law at Transylvania University in Lexington.

He served as first lieutenant with the Kentucky Rifles in the Mexican War in which he was captured in 1847.

After the conflict that added vast amounts of territory to the United States, including what are now California, Arizona and New Mexico, Churchill moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he came postmaster in 1857.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Churchill recruited a mounted rifles regiment and fought in one battle before being promoted to brigadier general in March 1862.

His division, made up mostly of Arkansas infantry and Texas dismounted cavalryman, fought gallantly at the Battle of Richmond, according to Phillip Seyfrit, Madison County historic properties director.

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Arkansas Generals (Continued): A few of Churchill's Arkansas troops were among the first "sharpshooters," or snipers, used in the Civil War's western theater.

Churchill's sharpshooters were in the vicinity of Pleasant View, the Kavanaugh Armstrong house, when his division flanked the federal forces during the battle's first phase.

The action caused the Union right flank to collapse just south of the Mt. Zion church.

To surprise the federal troops, Churchill sent his men on a dangerous march through a hidden ravine. The maneuver became known as "Churchill's Draw."

Churchill's men also figured prominently in the fighting around Duncannon Lane and in the Richmond Cemetery.

Later in the war, he was promoted to major general and fought in the Red River campaign.

After the war, Churchill returned to Arkansas where he was state treasurer from 1874 until 1880, when he was elected governor by a large margin.

While Arkansas' chief executive, Churchill made strides in the areas of health care and education, including creation of a normal school at Pine Bluff to train black teachers, now the University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff.

On the down side, Churchill's gubernatorial term was marred by claims of shortages while he was treasurer. However, Churchill made good on the debts, and the shortages later were found to be bookkeeping errors.

Churchill died in 1905, and was buried dressed in his Confederate uniform. He was the last surviving general of the Battle of Richmond.

<http://richmondregister.com/localnews/x964861866/Three-Confederate-officers-at-Battle-of-Richmond-became-governors-of-Arkansas>

Civil War programs praised

Sesquicentennial boosts interest in, visitation to Virginia historic sites, brings economic benefits to localities across state, report says

Clive Schemmer [The Free-Lance Star/Fredericksburg.com](http://www.freelancestar.com) Fredericksburg, VA January 5, 2013

The 150th anniversary of Fort Sumter, the Confederate attack that ignited the Civil War, seems just like yesterday. But the war's sesquicentennial is already half over, a point headlined by a report Friday by a Virginia panel.

So far, the statewide commemoration of the nation's deadliest conflict has been a hit, strongly boosting visitation to Virginia and local sites from history-minded people, the state Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission reported to Gov. Bob McDonnell and the General Assembly.

"By any measure, it is clear that partners throughout the commonwealth have recognized and maximized the opportunities for education and preservation, and increased travel and tourism presented by the anniversary," House Speaker Bill Howell, R-Stafford, said of the findings in the "Civil War Sesquicentennial in Virginia: Impact at the Halfway Mark" report.

Howell chairs the commission, which was the first in the nation to plan 150th anniversary events and programs, starting its work in 2006. Sen. Charles J. Colgan Sr., D-Manassas, is vice chair. "On all fronts, the sesquicentennial in Virginia can be counted as a success," the commission reported. "As a recent Richmond Times-Dispatch article noted, 'the Civil War 150th has captured minds as well as tourists.'"

The commonwealth stands as "a national model" for sesquicentennial programs that analyze the war from multiple perspectives and encourage widespread participation in its local, state and national observances, the panel said. Events and programs eye the Civil War in Virginia from many viewpoints--battlefront and home front, soldier and civilian, free and enslaved.

Virginia is the only state with major anniversaries in every year of the 2011-2015 sesquicentennial, with sites and commemorative events across its length and breadth, the report notes. The state's focus on the occasion is natural, given that more than 122 Civil War battles were fought on its soil, three times more than any other state. The panel noted that Virginia has strong support from McDonnell and his administration, an inclusive approach and comprehensive initiatives and partnerships. Absent a federal commission to plan the sesquicentennial, Virginia "leads the nation," it reported.

Civil War tourism in Virginia is strong and growing, the commission reported. On Virginia.org, Civil War-related views have increased 96 percent since 2011. Views of information about the national battlefield parks that interpret Virginia's Civil War sites are up 181 percent, the panel said.

More than 100,000 people have downloaded the seven "battle apps" the Civil War Trust, with money from the state Department of Transportation, has created for smartphones and tablets. Three new apps are expected this year. Last month, dozens of programs marking the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Fredericksburg drew nearly 10,000 participants, the report said. In Spotsylvania County, battle re-enactments in 2012 and 2011 lured more than 13,000 visitors.

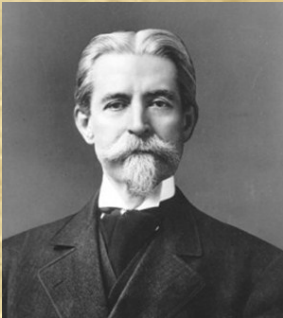
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Virginia (Continued): Last but not least, the state has awarded more than \$8 million in matching grants to save battlefield land through the Virginia Civil War Sites Preservation Fund. The effort has saved 4,700 acres valued at more than \$30 million, a return on investment of nearly 4-to-1, the commission reported. Report: bit.ly/vacw150halfway

<http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2013/012013/01052013/746838?rss=local>

The J.E. Hanger Story

Submitted by Commander David Allen



On June 1, 1861, 18-year-old engineering student James Edward Hanger left his family, forgoing his studies at Washington College (now Washington & Lee University), to join his brothers in the Confederate Army. On June 3, less than two days after enlisting, a cannonball tore through his leg early in the Battle of Philippi. Becoming the first amputee of the Civil War, the young Hanger survived an excruciating battlefield amputation necessary to save his life by Dr. James D. Robinson.

"I cannot look back upon those days in the hospital without a shudder," Hanger said. "No one can know what such a loss means unless he has suffered a similar catastrophe. In the twinkling of an eye, life's fondest hopes seemed dead. I was the prey of despair. What could the world hold for a maimed, crippled man!"

A prisoner of war until August 1861, upon returning home to Churchville, Virginia, Hanger requested solitude. His family assumed he was writhing in despair; however, unbeknownst to anyone else, he immediately began work on what would prove to be a revolutionizing prosthetic solution.

Whittled from barrel staves, the "Hanger Limb" was first worn by Hanger in November 1861 as he descended the steps of his home, to the astonishment of his family who didn't know what he was doing while locked away for months in his upstairs bedroom.

"Today I am thankful for what seemed then to me nothing but a blunder of fate, but which was to prove instead a great opportunity," Hanger said.

In the same year, Hanger secured two patents from the Confederate government and was commissioned to develop prosthetic limbs for veteran soldiers. In 1891, Hanger was granted a U.S. patent for his prosthetic innovation.

By the time of his death in June 1919, the J.E. Hanger Company had branches in Atlanta, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, London, and Paris.

Today, as a national \$800+ million company, Hanger Orthopedic Group still honors and abides by the tenets articulated by its founder, James Edward Hanger: "There is sound logic in our determination not to extend our activities beyond our capacity. If we

have learned no other lesson, we are fully convinced of the wisdom of the policy we have followed all these years, never to allow our output to grow faster than our standards of quality and individual attention will allow."

<http://www.hanger150.com/hanger-history/the-j-e-hanger-story/>

Confederate Memorial Park

Submitted by Commander David Allen



In 1902 W. H. Council, a colored Alabama teacher of an industrial school near Huntsville, writes to J. M. Falkner, the chief benefactor of the Confederate Home for Alabama, in which he makes a generous offer and some remarkable statements. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir: In writing to you the other day in reference to the philanthropic work at Mountain Creek for the Confederate Veterans, I neglected to say that we should be proud to assist you in your laudable enterprise if you should desire us.

(Continued Next Page)

Memorial Park (Continued): We can furnish you at any time ten or fifteen carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, and others who might be useful in building up your soldiers' home. We should be glad to work a week or ten days without money and without price. Our shoe department will be glad to furnish you with at least a dozen pairs of shoes a year for those grand old men who followed Lee's tattered banners down to Appomattox, leaving their bloody footprints over the snow covered hills of Virginia.

Although I came up from the other side of the flood and drank of the dregs of the cup of slavery, still I honor those gray haired veterans, and I feel that, when they pass away and when their old slaves have passed away, in a measure the power of the balance wheel of Southern society will be gone.

The propriety of this offer on my part may be called into question by those who do not measure slavery as I do. I feel that the slaves got more out of slavery than did their masters, in that the slaves were helped from the lowest state of barbarism to Christian citizenship of the greatest government the world ever knew.

Today, the grounds of Confederate Memorial Park serve as a fitting memorial to the old soldiers and widows of soldiers who once lived there.

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