

**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, July 12, 2012. The meeting starts at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library Rotary Room, 2nd Floor.

Compatriot Walter Dockery will give a presentation on “The Hercules of the American Revolution.”

Annual dues are 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). 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 Rodes Camp Newsletter wins the Alabama SCV Division newsletter of the year. Story on Page 7.

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 Facebook, 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 Events**



**12** July - Camp Meeting

**8** November - Camp Meeting

**August - Summer Stand-down**

**13** December - Camp Meeting

**13** September - Camp Meeting

**2013**

**11** October - Camp Meeting

**10** January 2013 - Camp Meeting

**21** October - Thisldu - **TBD**

**22-25** January - Lee-Jackson Dinner - **TBD**

## Officers of the Rodes Camp

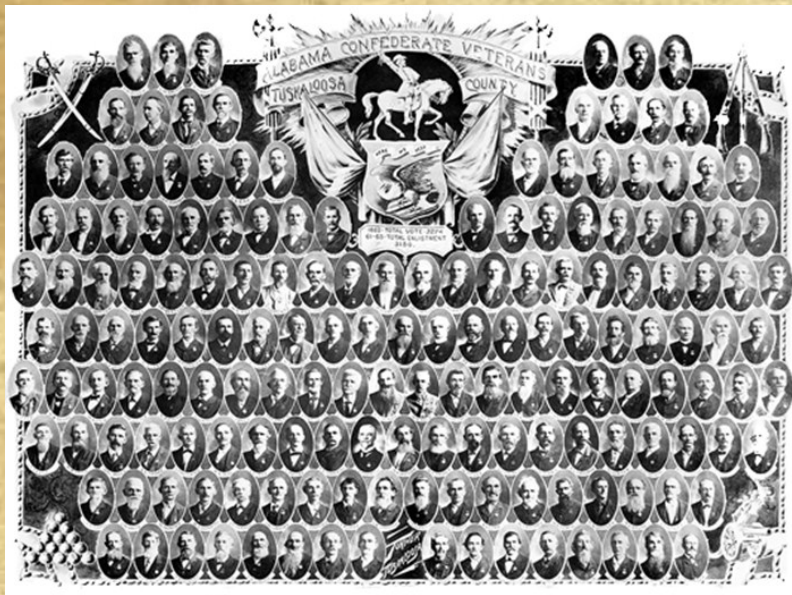
Commander	David Allen	<a href="mailto:danptal@aol.com">danptal@aol.com</a>
1st Lieutenant Commander	John Harris	
2nd Lieutenant Commander & Adjutant	Frank Delbridge	<a href="mailto:Reb41st@aol.com">Reb41st@aol.com</a>
Color Sergeant	Clyde Biggs	
Chaplain	Dr. Wiley Hales	
Newsletter	James Simms	<a href="mailto:jbsimms@comcast.net">jbsimms@comcast.net</a>
Website	Brad Smith	<a href="mailto:tidepridebrad@gmail.com">tidepridebrad@gmail.com</a>

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The Rodes Brigade Report is a monthly publication by the Robert E. Rodes SCV Camp #262 to preserve the history and legacy of the citizen-soldiers who, in fighting for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built. Non-member subscriptions are available for \$15. Please send information, comments, or inquiries to Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 34501; or to James Simms at [jbsimms@comcast.net](mailto:jbsimms@comcast.net).

## Origins of Camp 262



Like thousands of other veterans of the war between the states, Tuscaloosa's brave former soldiers felt the need to join together for fraternal and historical reasons. The initial organization for Confederate veterans in Tuscaloosa was the *Tuscaloosa Confederate Veterans Association*. When ex-Confederate General John Gordon, then Virginia's governor, issued a call to form the *United Confederate Veterans* in 1889, Tuscaloosa answered that call. This new national association united the local veterans groups.

Camp #262 of the *United Confederate Veterans* was the original camp in Tuscaloosa. It was founded on June 5, 1893 and named for General Robert E. Rodes, Tuscaloosa's highest ranking officer. Eighty three veterans answered that original call for membership. A.C. Hargrove was elected as the first Camp Commander. Throughout its history, Camp #262 performed worthwhile charitable works, collected relics, and recorded historical material. Of greater importance, these veterans served as a constant inspiration to the citizens of Tuscaloosa. The last surviving Tuscaloosa Confederate veteran was John Roble Kennedy who died February 14, 1941. The Camp never formally dissolved, but only naturally shared the same fate of its members.

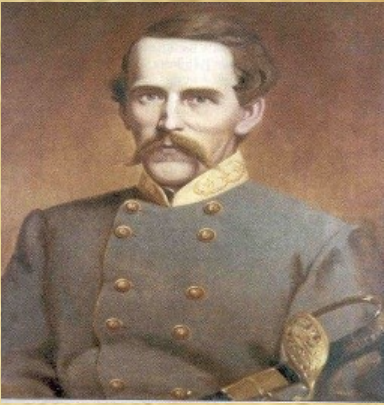
Fortunately, the *A. Cole Hargrove Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #381* had been founded on July 19, 1902. This Camp was active for years and gave Tuscaloosa some of its finest citizens. The first camp First Lieutenant William Brandon was elected Alabama's Governor in 1923. Robert Jemison Hargrove was Tuscaloosa's Health Officer, James Brown was a prominent State Senator as was Frank Moody. J. Manley Foster was a delegate to the 1901 State Constitutional Convention as well as a State Legislator. W.B. Oliver served in the United States House of Representatives. Col. Woolsey Finnell was Tuscaloosa's highest ranked officer in World War One and received the French Legion of Honor and a Special Citation for Exceptionally Meritorious Service from General John Pershing. Other members were prominent lawyers, educators, farmers, businessmen, and local politicians.

There were two very special True Sons in this Camp. One was Robert Rodes, Jr., son of the Camp's namesake. The other was George Johnston, Jr., son of CSA Brigadier General George Johnston.

The *Lambert-Gray Camp #1376* was organized in March, 1980. On April 16, 1986, by-laws were drawn up and the national SCV agreed to change the name to the *General Robert Rodes Camp* and to give the Camp the original #262. Since that time, the Camp has had tremendous growth and has been named as the outstanding Camp in the Alabama Division. In 1986 the Rodes Camp hosted what is generally agreed as the greatest State Convention held in the division's history.

*Editors Note:* I meant to run this last month in June but forgot to. My apologies to all for this oversight..

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



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

commander of his. Rodes used his civil engineering skills to become chief engineer for the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He held this position until the start of the Civil War. Although born a Virginian, he chose to serve his adopted state of Alabama.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### How to buy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



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

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

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

## Historical Markers of the Tuscaloosa Area

### **The University of Alabama**

Endowed by Congress -1819. Ordained by State Constitution -1819 and established by the General Assembly -1820. Instruction begun -1831. Unofficial training school for Confederate officers -1861 to 1865. Destroyed by Federal Army - April 5, 1865. Rebuilding began -1867 and reopened -1868. Marker donated by Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity - 1981.

### **Bridging the Black Warrior River**

At this junction for all roads converging from the north, east, and west, seven bridges in succession have connected Northport and Tuscaloosa across the Black Warrior River. The first was built in 1834 by then-slave Horace King. Damaged by a tornado in 1842, it was replaced in 1852 by a second bridge – the one defended by the Tuscaloosa Home Guard before its destruction in April 1865. In 1872 a new wooden span was erected, again engineered by King, who had been freed in 1846 and who had become famous as a bridge builder in Alabama and Georgia. A 3-span iron bridge was built in 1882, then replaced in 1895 with a swing-span type to allow the passage of river traffic. A drawbridge was constructed in 1922, standing until the Hugh Thomas Bridge was built slightly downstream in 1974.

### Website Report for June

For the month of June, there were 43 visits and 92 Pageviews. Since April of 2012, there have been 1,484 visits and 3,663 Pageviews.

### Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event Website</u>
August 31 - September 2, 2012	Battle of Iuka 150th Anniversary	Iuka, MS	<a href="http://www.battleofiuka.com">www.battleofiuka.com</a> or <a href="http://www.tishomingofunhere.org">www.tishomingofunhere.org</a>
September 1 & 2, 2012	Battle for Decatur	Decatur, AL @ Point Mallard State Park	<a href="http://www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/#!reenactment">http:// www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/#! reenactment</a>
September 8 & 9, 2012	Battle of Tunnel Hill Civil War Reenactment	Tunnel Hill, GA	<a href="http://www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/#!reenactment">http:// www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/#! reenactment</a>
October 20 & 21, 2012	Battle of Newton	Newton, AL @ John Hutto Park	
October 27 & 28, 2012	Cotton Pickin' Celebration	Harpersville, AL	

## **2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar**

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

P. Bryant Fish Fry (Thsl'du).....	Sun...Oct. 21	Boligee, AL (CONFIRMED)
Suwannee Reenactment & Dance	Sat/Sun...Nov. 17/18	Live Oak, FL. (CONFIRMED)
Dickens Christmas Concert	Tues...Dec. 4	Northport, AL

### **News of the Rodes Camp and of Alabama**

Commander David Allen is pleased to announce that James Simms, editor/publisher of the Rodes Camp Newsletter, won the 2012 Alabama Division of the SCV's Newsletter of the year. James will receive the award at the July Camp Meeting.

*I am truly honored and blessed to receive the Alabama Division of the SCV Award for the best Camp Newsletter for 2012. Without the support and assistance of Commander David Allen, Adjutant Frank Delbridge, and Brad Smith, who maintains the camp website and feeds me the information from the website every month; this would not be possible. Also, I wish to thank the many others inside and outside the camp who supported my endeavor and gave words of encouragement.*

*Along with First Lieutenant Commander John Harris, I would like to announce that the program for September will be a presentation on how I develop the newsletter every month.*

*Additionally, I have been asked, and I have accepted the opportunity to produce the Alabama Division of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars newsletter four times a year.*

*James B. Simms*

Editor and Publisher  
The Rodes Camp Newsletter

### **News From Alabama**

#### Honor Overdue: Civil War soldier gets marker

Melanie Patterson North Jefferson News Gardendale, AL June 22, 2012

A Civil War veteran has been lying in an unmarked grave for 148 years, but a local effort has changed that.

On Saturday, about 75 people attended a formal ceremony in Gardendale for Confederate soldier Pvt. Arthur Malone Belcher, whose grave finally received a headstone two weeks ago. Belcher served in the 21st Alabama Infantry, Company F, Baldwin Rifles No. 2. He rests beside his wife, Tabitha Little Belcher, and their son at the Friendship Cemetery in Gardendale.

The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Cpt. Mortimer Jordan Camp No. 84, sponsored the ceremony. "We are right to be here today," 2nd Lt. Commander of the Alabama Division told the crowd. "We are right to honor him as an American patriot."

**Overdue Honor (Continued):**

Arthur Belcher is an ancestor to Patsy Duncan of Gardendale. Belcher was her grandmothers' grandfather. "I am so thankful that he's being recognized," Duncan said. "He was a son of the South. He deserves to be recognized."

Duncan got the ball rolling in getting Belcher's grave marker. She worked with Kermit Dooley, president of the Gardendale Historical Society and a member of the Alabama Cemetery Preservation Alliance, as well as with the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). The SCV applied through the Veterans Administration for the headstone. First Lt. Commander John Echols and Adjutant Albert Snow set up the stone on June 2.

"Nobody should lay in an unmarked grave," said Snow. "We make sure they're never forgotten," said Echols, who has 11 ancestors who fought in the Civil War. "The Confederate veterans were not traitors. They fought for Southern independence."

Dooley has helped unravel many mysteries over the years, resulting in families finding the graves of their ancestors. "Both sides [Confederates and Union soldiers] should be recognized," he said. "No grave should be unmarked."

Dooley helped located the grave at the Friendship Cemetery, which is beside Friendship Community Church. "The books always stated he was buried at Friendship," he said. "We knew he was up there, but we just had to do the research," said Duncan.

<http://www.njeffersonnews.com/local/x1767477436/Honor-Overdue-Civil-War-soldier-gets-marker>

Additional Video at: <http://www.cbs42.com/content/localnews/story/Civil-War-veteran-honored-almost-150-years-after/undbUnp3E-DFjvCV5ERA.csp?rss=1659>

## Alabama license plate historian recounts 'Heart of Dixie' history

David White *The Birmingham News* Birmingham, AL June 22, 2012



Ross Sloan of Mobile holds an Alabama license plate from 1955, the first year an image of a heart and the phrase "Heart of Dixie" appeared on state plates. (*The Birmingham News*/David White)

MONTGOMERY, Alabama -- The phrase "Heart of Dixie" and the image of a heart first appeared on Alabama's license plates for 1955. The white outline of the heart that year was more than half the height of the dark-green license plate. The size of the heart shrank starting with the yellow plate for 1956.

Ross Sloan of Mobile, who said he has collected Alabama license plates for 40 years, shared those and many other details while speaking at the state archives building Thursday. "I'm an Alabama boy, and I'm just trying to preserve some Alabama history," said Sloan, who owns an insurance agency. He illustrated his speech with images of his collection of Alabama license plates from 1912 through 1976, Alabama's last single-year plate. After that, the state issued annual decals to update multi-year plates.

Sloan in his speech, which was part of the "Architreats" lecture series at the archives, told or showed audience members that:

- Alabama's first license plates, for 1912 through 1915, were made of steel and coated with porcelain. Sloan in an interview later said the state issued about 3,000 plates for 1912.

Citing "*License Plate Values*," a guide written by Bob and Chuck Crisler, he said the number of Alabama plates jumped to about 62,000 for 1920 and about 239,000 for 1930 before dropping to about 204,000 for 1935, during the Depression. Sloan said about 835,000 plates were issued for 1955 and 1.9 million for 1975.

- Years weren't put on Alabama's license plates until the plates for 1917. Before then, different color combinations let people know when they were issued. The plates for 1913 were black and orange, for instance.

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**License Plates (Continued):** • Years weren't put on Alabama's license plates until the plates for 1917. Before then, different color combinations let people know when they were issued. The plates for 1913 were black and orange, for instance.

- The state law passed in 1911 that started the issuance of state license plates raised the statewide speed limit on public roads to 30 mph, up from the speed limit of 8 mph set by a law passed in 1903.
- • The city of Mobile issued license plates in 1909 through 1911.
- The state started issuing stamped metal plates in 1916.
- • State license plates were made at Kilby prison in Montgomery from 1927 through the late 1960s. Plates now are made at Holman Correctional Facility in Atmore.
- Letters A through D on license plates in 1922 through 1926 stood for the horsepower of the vehicle's engine. In 1927 through 1952, letters indicated a vehicle's weight. Sloan said vehicles weighing less than a ton had an A on their plates.
- • In 1942, the state started putting numbers on plates to stand for the counties in which automobiles were registered.
- The state didn't issue plates in 1943, to reduce metal usage in the war. Instead, windshield stickers were issued.
- • The state in 1960 issued aluminum license plates for boats, but went back to stickers in 1961.
- Alabama last issued front and back license plates for cars in 1962.
- Audience member William DuBose of Montgomery said he learned a thing or two from Sloan's "excellent" presentation, such as the color of the Alabama license plate in the year of his birth: The plate for 1933 was blue with white letters and numbers.

[http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/06/alabama\\_license\\_plate\\_historia.html#incart\\_river\\_default](http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/06/alabama_license_plate_historia.html#incart_river_default)

## Sons of Confederate Veterans to salute founder of Albertville

Special to the *Reporter* *The Sand Mountain Reporter* Albertville, AL June 26, 2012

Sons of Confederate Veterans will salute the memory of James Cicero Miller, at the request of his great-great grandson William Miller of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

James Miller was a member of the CSA Company K, 9th Alabama Infantry, who mustered in at Guntersville May 29, 1861. On June 27, 1862 at the Battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia, Miller was killed. James C. Miller was the founding father and first postmaster of Albertville, which he named after his father-in-law Thomas A. Albert, a veteran of the War of 1812. Both men have markers in the Old Albertville City Cemetery, but Miller is buried in Virginia.

Rayburn camp members in Civil War era uniforms will place a wreath at the gravesite followed by a rifle salute. Albertville Mayor Lindsey Lyons, will be on hand to address the attendees.

The memorial service will take place in the Old Albertville City Cemetery, West Main Street on Wednesday June 27, 2012 at 6:30 p.m.

[http://www.sandmountainreporter.com/news/local/article\\_c4bf821a-bfaa-11e1-8fdf-0019bb2963f4.html](http://www.sandmountainreporter.com/news/local/article_c4bf821a-bfaa-11e1-8fdf-0019bb2963f4.html)

## A 'proper goodbye' given for two Confederate soldiers

Joyce La Taste *The Piedmont Journal* Anniston, AL June 27, 2012

Recently, on a beautiful sunny and windy Saturday morning the Gen. William H. Forney 468, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Anniston, the George "Tige" Anderson SCV Camp #453, Anniston and the Alexandria rifles SCV Camp #2149, Alexandria held a memorial service at Edgemont Cemetery in Anniston to honor the memory of two Confederate ancestors who fought in the War Between the States.

3rd Corp. Henry Augustus Napier and Pvt. John Nevil Seale were honored by several family, friends, SCV members and UDC members. The flags waved so beautifully in the breeze.

The readings by family members, great-great granddaughters Hope Tumlin of Atlanta and Penny La Taste of Rome, Ga., was followed by the UDC's memorial program. Bidding farewell was the weeping widow who knelt and said her goodbyes as the bagpiper played "Amazing Grace" in the distant background. More than 100 years later, these men who gave their all for our country were given a proper goodbye.

3rd Corp. Napier enlisted in Co. H, 1st Regiment, Florida Infantry as a Private at Gainesville, Fla. on March 24, 1861 by Capt. J. A. McDonnell for 12 months. He was 21 years old. On Jan. 24, 1862, he re-enlisted in the same company, which later became known as Co. K, 1st Regiment, Florida Infantry. He was shot in the right foot. Later, he was shot again, this time in the left shoulder. He was promoted to corporal. 3rd Corp. Napier was discharged May 25, 1865 at the surrender of Johnson.

Pvt. John Nevil Seale enlisted in the War Between the States for three years in the fall of 1861 at St. Clair County, by A. McShelley. This company became Co. H, 30th Regiment, Alabama Infantry. He was a prisoner of war at Vicksburg, Miss. He was paroled July 8, 1863 at Vicksburg and re-enlisted.

Helen Johnson, President of the Gen. William H. Forney 468, was assisted by Chaplin Linda Howard and recorder of Military Service Joyce M. La Taste.

Other family members were Jimmy Tumlin of Atlanta, great-great grandson-in-law of 3D Corp. Napier and Charles La Taste of Oxford, great grandson of Pvt. Seale.

Read more: [http://www.thepiedmontjournal.com/view/full\\_story/19117456/article-A-%E2%80%99proper-goodbye%E2%80%99-given-for-two-Confederate-soldiers?instance=home\\_lifestyle\\_bullet#ixzz1zZ1m8a43](http://www.thepiedmontjournal.com/view/full_story/19117456/article-A-%E2%80%99proper-goodbye%E2%80%99-given-for-two-Confederate-soldiers?instance=home_lifestyle_bullet#ixzz1zZ1m8a43)

## Improvement plan to give Confederate Circle 'new look'

Staff Writers *The Montgomery Advertiser* Montgomery, AL June 27, 2012



Patricia Godwin, left, Todd Kiscaden, center, and Lee Harrison chat Tuesday at the Confederate Circle in Selma where an improvement project is under way. / Alvin Benn/Special to *The Advertiser*

**SELMA** — A lot of money is being raised to improve security for a monument honoring one of the most admired, most despised officers of the Civil War. Earlier this year, a bust of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was removed from a concrete pedestal at Selma's Live Oak Cemetery.

The person or persons who did it haven't been caught despite an ongoing investigation and a \$20,000 reward, but Forrest's fans don't plan to wait for results. "We're not going to stand here whining and moaning," said Virginia engineer Todd Kiscaden. "We're taking control of the situation and planning to maintain the circle ourselves." He referred to the Confederate Circle — located near where Yankee cavalry routed outmanned Rebel defenders under Forrest's command in the waning days of the Civil War.

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**Confederate Circle (Continued):**

This sketch depicts how a new monument honoring Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest will look in Selma. / Contributed

Kiscaden's engineering input is appreciated by Confederate descendants whose anger has not subsided much since last March when the bust was removed from a heavy pedestal listing Forrest's military accomplishments.

"We're doing it in a legal way according to the Alabama code and the state historic commission," said Patricia Godwin, one of Forrest's most loyal supporters. "We're taking steps to make sure all is being done properly."

Kiscaden said improvements to the site honoring Forrest, who is buried in Tennessee, are slowly under way with subterranean radar equipment being used to find out if "hits" mean evidence of final resting places of Confederate troops beneath the circle.

Lee Harrison, president of Geoscience Consulting in Montgomery, is spending part of this week focusing electromagnetic beams on the ground encompassing the one-acre area.

Harrison said his equipment won't uncover skeletal remains but could help provide a better understanding of the terrain. "We could find water pipes or maybe indication of burial sites," he said Harrison. "Right now we don't know, but should have something to report by the end of the week."

Kiscaden said it's costing \$6,000 for the study, but he feels it's necessary to determine what's there and how it might affect the improvement project. Kiscaden said a circular fence will be placed around the Forrest monument along with "low intensity flood lighting accompanied by surveillance cameras" attached to it.

Godwin said the Selma City Council deeded one acre at the cemetery to the Ladies Memorial Society in 1877 as a prelude to building the Confederate Circle. She said it is owned today by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

She and Kiscaden indicated that the initial beautification goals will include landscaping, benches and other improvements at the site surrounded by sprawling, moss-covered oak and magnolia trees.

The biggest change, she said, will be moving the Forrest statue several feet from its current site and positioning it near the much larger Confederate monument. It will be on a 3-foot-tall pedestal to increase the height and to make it "more difficult for anybody to lift the bust off."

The Confederate monument built more than 130 years ago cost \$2,500, with funds raised by relatives of soldiers killed during the Civil War or troops who died years later but wanted to be buried near their friends. The names of those buried at marked grave sites were carved into Alabama-mined marble blocks at the base of the huge monument.

The Forrest monument originally had been placed outside a former Confederate hospital and dedicated in 2000. It wasn't long before it was vandalized by upset black residents in the neighborhood who tossed garbage at it several times. A leader of the Ku Klux Klan after the end of the Civil War, Forrest soon left the racist organization, but his name continues to anger black activists led by Faya Rose Toure, the wife of state Sen. Hank Sanders, D-Selma.

Members of the Selma City Council stepped in as the controversy increased and had the monument sent to the Confederate Circle about a mile away. The thief or thieves who took the bust in March carefully removed eight bolts affixing it to the pedestal and departed without leaving many scratches.

The Maine sculptor who created the first bust has finished a similar one, and a ceremony will be held when the improvements are completed at Live Oak Cemetery.

Godwin said the costly project, estimated at about \$50,000, will amount to perpetual care for the site, but acknowledged that no amount of security short of 24-hour guards is likely to stop anyone from doing what was done earlier this year. "What happened was a felony offense, a blatant crime," said Godwin. "(The Forrest bust) was stolen from private property at a historic cemetery on the National Register."

Kiscaden said that by the time the new Forrest monument is put into place and other improvements are completed, the Confederate Circle will have a "new look." "We want to enhance the entire site," he said. "This will be something that people will enjoy visiting."

During the annual Battle of Selma recreation in April, Confederate re-enactors stop at the circle for a brief program.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120627/NEWS02/306270047/Improvement-plan-give-Confederate-Circle-new-look->

## **Alabama Personalities & Connections to Alabama During the WBTS**

**Josiah Gorgas:** Born on July 1, 1818 in Pennsylvania, educated at West Point, a professional soldier, served in Mexican War. In 1853 married daughter of Alabama governor and congressman. In 1861 resigned from army and joined Confederacy because of Southern sympathies, Southern friends, and Southern wife. He served in the capacity of Chief of Confederate Ordnance Bureau, which supplied arms and ammunition for Confederate war effort. Gorgas was called the ablest administrator of Confederacy. After 1862 Confederates had arms and ammunition even if they lacked food, medicine, shoes, or clothes.

Gorgas forced industrialization upon South by: converting factories making nails into factories manufacturing guns, cannons, and ammunition; building new factories to make gunpowder, arms, and ammo; scattering factory locations across South so if North captured area, others would continue operation; and importing arms from abroad via ships running blockade.

**Herndon, Thomas Hord (1828-1883)** — also known as **Thomas H. Herndon** — of Mobile, Mobile County, Ala. Born in Alabama, July 1, 1828. Democrat. Candidate for Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 5th District, 1861; member of Alabama state legislature; U.S. Representative from Alabama 1st District, 1879-83; died in office 1883. Died March 28, 1883 (age 54 years, 270 days). Interment at Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.

**Foster, Thomas Jefferson (1809-1887)** — also known as **Thomas J. Foster** — of Alabama. Born in Nashville, Davidson County, Tenn., July 11, 1809. Colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 1st District, 1862-65. Died February 24, 1887 (age 77 years, 228 days). Burial location unknown.

### **Alabama Born Confederate Generals**

#### **BG Edmund Winston Pettus**

Edmund W. Pettus was born on July 6, 1821 in Limestone County, Alabama, the son of John Pettus and Alice Taylor Winston, brother of John J. Pettus, and a distant cousin of Jefferson Davis. Educated in local public schools, he later graduated from Clinton College in Smith County Tennessee.

Studying law, Pettus was admitted to Alabama's Bar Association in 1842, and settled in Gainesville, Alabama ; where he married Mary L. Chapman shortly thereafter, with which he would have three children. He was elected solicitor for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Alabama in 1844.

During the Mexican-American War in 1847-49, Pettus served as a Lieutenant with the Alabama Volunteers; and after hostilities he moved to California. By 1853 he had returned to Alabama, serving again in the Seventh Circuit as solicitor. He was appointed a judge in that circuit in 1855 until resigning in 1858. Pettus then relocated to the now extinct town of Cahaba, Alabama where he took up work as a lawyer.

In 1861 Pettus chose to follow the Confederate cause. He was chosen as a delegate to the Secession Convention in Mississippi, where his brother John was serving as governor. Pettus then help organize the 20<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry, and was elected as one of its first officers. On September 9 he was made the Regiment's Major, and on October 8 he became its Lieutenant Colonel.

Pettus served in the Western Theater. During the Stones River Campaign, he was captured on December 29, 1862 and exchanged a short time later. Pettus was captured again on May 1, 1863 as part of the surrendered garrison that had been defending Port Gibson. He managed to escape and return to his own lines, and promoted to Colonel on May 28, and given command of the 20th Alabama.

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**Alabama Born Generals (Continued):** During the Vicksburg Campaign, Pettus and his regiment was part of the Garrison force.. When the garrison was surrendered on July 4, Pettus was again captured, and would once again be a prisoner until his exchange on September 12. Six days later he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and given Brigade command in the Army of Tennessee. His Brigade participated in the Chattanooga Campaign, posted on the extreme southern slope of Missionary Ridge on November 24, seeing action the following day.

His command took part in the Atlanta Campaign at Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and Jonesborough. Beginning on December 17, he temporarily led a Division in the Army of Tennessee; and took part in the Carolinas Campaign, Pettus was sent to defend Columbia, South Carolina, and participated in the Battle of Bentonville from March 19–21; suffering a wound in his right leg on the first day. On May 2 he was paroled from Salisbury, North Carolina, and was pardoned by the U.S. Government on October 20.

After the war, Pettus returned to Selma to resume his law practice. In 1897, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and was re-elected in 1903. Pettus was serving this term when he died at Hot Springs, North Carolina in the summer of 1907. His body was brought back to Alabama and was buried in Live Oak Cemetery located in Selma.

As a U.S. Senator, Pettus was "the last of the Confederate brigadiers to sit in the upper house of the national Congress."

### **Camps and Hospitals Located In Alabama During the WBTS**

**CAMP NOLAND:** (Tuscaloosa, AL) Tuscaloosa, AL (Lumsden's Battery)

**CAMP OF INSTRUCTION:** - ONE [see, CAMP WATTS]

**CAMP OF INSTRUCTION:** - TWO [see, CAMP BUCKNER]

**CAMP PERDIDO:** (Baldwin County, AL) Baldwin Co., AL (2nd Cav)

**CAMP PERDIDO:** (near Pensacola, FL) about 15-20 miles sw of Ft. Barrancas, near present Pensacola NAS (15th CS Cav)

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

**CAMP POLLARD:** (Pollard, AL) near Pollard, AL (south of Greenville)

**St. Mary's Hospital:** (Montgomery) Located on Bibb and Commerce Streets, provided by the Ladies' Aid Society.

**St. Mary's Hospital:** (Union Springs) Originally in Dalton, GA, but in 1863, it moved to La Grange. In 1864, it moved briefly to Union Springs, AL (17 Aug), then successively to Meridian, MS (5 Nov) and ultimately to West Point, MS (4 Dec)

**Shelby Springs:** Formerly a hotel and attached cottages, converted into a hospital in the latter part of the war. The springs were supposedly of some medicinal value, but there is a large soldiers' cemetery on the ridge overlooking the springs.

**Soldiers' Home Hospital:** (Montgomery) Founded, 14 June 1861, by the Ladies' Aid Society of Montgomery. In May 1862, the Home moved to the corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets. Available records include "A register of patients", Jan 64-April 65, 3 vols., in the Texas Archives at the University of Texas Library, S. H. Stout collection. Located on Dr. and Mrs. Carnot Bellinger's farm south of Montgomery. A "way" or "wayside" hospital, it cared for traveling soldiers and refugees before moving to the city proper in 1862 to become the "Ladies' Hospital."

**AL Camps and Hospitals (Continued):**

**Prison Hospital (Cahaba):** For use by Federal POWs.

**Ross General Hospital (Mobile):** Ross's General Hospital flourished in 1863 under the direction of Surgeon Frank A. Ross. The Ross General Hospital Building is still standing near the intersection of St. Anthony and Broad Streets in Mobile. Now a part of the Mobile County Health Department, it is known as the Marine Hospital, next door to the old City Hospital. Available records are in National Archives Record Group 109. Records include a "Register of patients", 1 Sept 63-12 April 65 (chap. VI, vol. 2); an "Account of clothing and equipment of patients", 1-30 March 65 (chap. VI, vol. 1); "Requisitions for medical supplies", July 61-Nov 64 (chap. VI, vol. 536); a "Daily record of the receipt and issue of hospital stores", 1 Jan-8 April 65 (chap VI, vol. 555); and "Diet books", 14 Sept 63-25 April 64, Jan-March 65 (chap VI, vols. 592 and 139), 1-30 March 65 (chap. VI, vol. 1); "Requisitions for medical supplies", July 61-Nov 64 (chap. VI, vol. 536); a "Daily record of the receipt and issue of hospital stores", 1 Jan-8 April 65 (chap VI, vol. 555); and "Diet books", 14 Sept 63-25 April 64, Jan-March 65 (chap VI, vols. 592 and 139).

**Alabama Civil War Units****Eleventh Alabama Infantry Regiment**

The Eleventh was enlisted June 17, 1861, at Lynchburg, Va., with 972 men, rank and file, though several of the companies had been in camp for two or three months. Proceeding to Virginia, it reached Winchester in July, and was brigaded under Gen. E.K. Smith of Florida. It remained between Alexandria and Centreville, and near Manassas, till the army moved over to Yorktown. Gen. J.H. Forney of Calhoun had been in temporary command of the brigade, and was succeeded during the winter by Gen. Wilcox.

The regiment fell back to Richmond, and was first under fire at Seven Pines, where it lost 9 killed and 49 wounded. It charged the enemy in a strong position at Gaines' Mill, and in a few minutes lost 27 killed and 129 wounded. But it was at Frazier's farm, three days after, that the Eleventh, and other regiments of the brigade, charged across an open field and engaged in a bloody struggle over the enemy's batteries, wherein the bayonet was the chief weapon, and where it lost the commanding officers of eight companies, and a total of 182 killed and wounded.

The regiment was under fire at the second battle of Manassas, and lost 25 killed and wounded. It was part of the investing force at Harper's Ferry, and hastened to Sharpsburg, where it was engaged with a loss of thirty-five killed and wounded. It wintered at Rappahannock, and was exposed at Fredericksburg, where the casualties were 12 killed and wounded.

As part of Wilcox's brigade, it fought Sedgwick at Salem, where it lost 117 killed and wounded. With the army, it moved into Pennsylvania, and was badly cut up at Gettysburg. The command wintered near Orange Courthouse 1863-4, and tried to gather strength for the last great struggle. At the Wilderness and Spotsylvania the regiment was at close quarters with the foe, and lost about 65 men. Gen. Sanders of Greene was now in command of the brigade. From the Wilderness to Petersburg almost constant skirmishing occurred, and from June 22 to June 30, the loss was about 80 killed and wounded.

The Eleventh was in the column that retook the line broken at the "Crater", losing about 40 men, and from August 16 to October 17, which includes the effort to retake the Weldon Railroad, the loss in killed, wounded, and captured was 76. It fought at Burgess' Mill, with severe loss, and was sternly confronting the foe at Appomattox when astounded by the news of the surrender. There were only about 125 of the regiment present there for duty, Capt. Stewart of Pickens commanding. Of 1192 names on its muster roll, over 270 fell in battle, about 200 died of disease, 170 were discharged, and 80 were transferred.

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**AL Civil War Units (Continued):****Eleventh Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

The nucleus of this regiment was a battalion that served for some time under Gen. Forrest, and was commanded by Col. Jeffrey Forrest. Soon after the latter's death, the command was increased to a regiment, and re-organized. It was with Forrest in the attack on Athens and Sulphur Trestle, and in the fight at Pulaski, losing very severely in casualties on the expedition.

The regiment rendered effective service to Gen. Hood. It was part of Roddy's force at Montevallo, and was in front of Wilson's column to Selma; At the assault on the works there, the Eleventh was in the trenches, and nearly all its men retired therefrom, as the part of the line held by them was not assailed. The regiment laid down its arms at Decatur.

**Ketchum's-Garrity's Battery**

This battery of light artillery was organized at Mobile in May 1861, and the officers and men were from that county. It went to Pensacola, and remained there till May 1861. It lost 7 killed and wounded, and several horses at Shiloh. Attached to Ruggles' brigade, it was engaged at Farmington without loss. Moving into Kentucky as part of Chalmers' brigade, its loss was light at Mumfordsville.

At Perryville and Wildcat-Gap the battery fought, with a few casualties at the latter place. At Murfreesboro its loss was 27 men killed and wounded, and 30 horses. The battery was more fortunate at Chicamauga, but lost several men and two guns at Mission Ridge. The battery was in Sherman's way day and night as he moved on Atlanta, and suffered very considerably. It fought at Franklin and Nashville, with small loss, and endured the siege of Spanish Fort with only two men killed. The battery surrendered at Meridian.

**Kolb's Battery**

In April 1862, the "Barbour Light Artillery" was organized at Eufaula with about 325 officers and men, and with W. N. Reeves as captain, and R. F. Kolb, F. D. McLennan, Robert Cherry, and Pat Powers as lieutenants. Proceeding to Montgomery, the company was divided into two, and with two other companies, organized as the artillery battalion of Hilliard's legion, with W. N. Reeves as major.

Having reached Chattanooga, only one of the companies was equipped as artillery—the others continuing with the legion as infantry. This company, under Capt. R. F. Kolb, was in the Kentucky campaign, and in east Tennessee for some time. It then shared the fortunes of the Army of Tennessee, fighting at Chickamauga, on the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and in Hood's Tennessee movement. Ordered to North Carolina, the battery got as far as Augusta when the surrender occurred. Of the men of the company, about 45 died of disease in the service, and about 70 were killed or wounded.

**Twelfth Alabama Infantry Regiment**

The Twelfth Alabama was organized at Richmond in July 1861, and at once moved to the Potomac "front." It was first brigaded under Gen. Ewell of Virginia, who was soon after succeeded by Gen. Rodes of Tuscaloosa. The regiment lay near Manassas during the fall and winter, and moved to Yorktown in the spring of 1862. It was under fire there, and suffered lightly at Williamsburg. At Seven Pines the regiment was in the advance that opened the battle, and stormed the redoubt held by Casey's division, carrying three lines of works by successive charges, and losing 70 killed and 141 wounded - more than half it had engaged.

It participated to some extent in the other battles before Richmond, and mustered 120 men for duty after the battle of Malvern Hill. Still under Rodes, and in D. H. Hill's division, and brigaded with the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, the Twelfth was in the advance into Maryland. It bore a conspicuous part at Boonsboro, and also at Sharpsburg, losing in these bloody conflicts 27 killed, 69 wounded, and 33 missing out its thinned ranks. Retiring into Virginia with the army, the regiment wintered on the Rappahannock.

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**Alabama Civil War Units (Continued)** It was under fire but not actively engaged at Fredericksburg; but it was in the resistless column of Rodes at Chancellorsville, where Col. O'Neal led the brigade, and where the Twelfth charged three lines of breastworks, and was badly mutilated. It skirmished at Brandy Station, and again led the way over the Potomac. At Gettysburg it was on the extreme left, and pressed the enemy in confusion through the town, then supported the grand assault, and afterwards covered the rear. After the army retired into Virginia, the Twelfth was engaged in several skirmishes - at Warrenton Springs, Turkey Run &c. The winter was passed near Orange C.H., and the regiment - Gen. Battle now commanding the brigade - was hotly engaged at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and in the continuous skirmishing of Grant's advance movement to Cold Harbor. The Twelfth then again marched into Maryland when Early threatened Washington.

It participated at Winchester with very severe loss, and in the further operations of the corps in the Valley. On its return to Petersburg it took part - now in the Gordon's corps - in the fierce struggles around that historic city, and laid down its arms at Appomattox. Of the original number of 1196, about 50 were at Appomattox; and of the 321 recruits received, about 70 were there. Nearly 250 died of wounds received in battle, about 200 died of disease, and 202 were discharged. The battle-flag of the regiment is now in Mobile.

### **Twelfth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

The nucleus of the Twelfth was a battalion recruited by Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Hundley of Madison, and Major Bennett of St. Clair. This (the Twelfth) battalion operated in east Tennessee for some months, and was consolidated with the First Alabama while the army lay at Murfreesboro. It fought thus at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and through Longstreet's east Tennessee campaign. Soon after the latter operations, four companies were added, and the regiment thus formed took the name of the Twelfth Alabama. Attached to Hagan's brigade, the regiment took part in the retrograde movement from Dalton, and was engaged in numerous encounters.

One of its companies lost 20 killed and wounded while defending a bridge near Rome. At Atlanta, July 22, Gen. Wheeler complimented the regiment on the field, and it lost 25 or 30 men in a hilt to hilt melee with Stoneman's raiders. At Campbellsville, the Twelfth repulsed Brownlow's brigade, losing 45 men. At Averysboro and the attack on Kilpatrick, and other places, the regiment fought till the end. It disbanded the night before the surrender—about 125 present.

### **Lumsden's Battery**

This company was recruited at Tuscaloosa, and reported for duty at Mobile, November 1861, 125 strong. Stationed at Fort Gaines till, after Shiloh, the battery relieved Gage's at Tupelo, and were given six guns. The battery skirmished at Farmington, and in the Kentucky campaign fought at Perryville with small loss. At Chickamauga there were several casualties, and the battery lost a gun. Its pieces moved down the road from Dalton to Atlanta, and 5 killed and 2.5 wounded was the number of its casualties.

The battery's loss was small around Atlanta; but, having marched with the army into Tennessee, it was overwhelmed at Nashville, losing its guns, six men killed, and 22 captured. Placed in Spanish Fort, the garrison was under fire for two weeks, with some loss. Moving up to Marion Station, (Miss.), the battery was surrendered with the department.

## **This Month in Alabama During the Civil War**

**July 1864:** Directed by Gen. W. T. Sherman, 2,300 Federal cavalrymen under Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau drive from Decatur into central Alabama to destroy the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, a vital link to Atlanta.



## This Month in the War Between the States

**July 1, 1862:** Battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia.

**July 1, 1863:** The Battle of Gettysburg begins when Union and Confederate forces collide at Gettysburg. The epic battle lasted three days and resulted in a retreat to Virginia by Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

**July 2, 1863:** The second day of battle at Gettysburg General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia attacks General George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac at both Culp's Hill and Little Round Top, but fails to move the Yankees from their positions.

**July 2, 1864:** Congress passes the Wade-Davis Bill, an unsuccessful attempt by Radical Republicans and others in the U.S. Congress to set Reconstruction policy before the end of the War For Southern Independence. The bill provided for the appointment of provisional military governors in the seceded states. When a majority of a state's white citizens swore allegiance to the Union, a constitutional convention could be called. Each state's constitution was to be required to abolish slavery, repudiate secession, and disqualify Confederate officials from voting or holding office. In order to qualify for the franchise, a person would be required to take an oath that he had never voluntarily given aid to the Confederacy. President Abraham Lincoln's pocket veto of the bill presaged the struggle that was to take place after the war between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans in Congress.

**July 3, 1863:** Pickett leads his infamous charge at Gettysburg Troops under Confederate General George Pickett begin a massive attack against the center of the Union lines at Gettysburg on the climactic third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, the largest engagement of the war. In the afternoon, Lee decided to attack the Union center, stationed on Cemetery Ridge, after another unsuccessful attempt on the Union right flank at Culp's Hill in the morning. The majority of the force consisted of Pickett's division, but there were other units represented among the 15,000 attackers. After a long Confederate artillery bombardment, the Rebel force moved through the open field and up the slight rise of Cemetery Ridge. By the time they reached the Union line, the attack had been broken into many small units, and they were unable to penetrate the Yankee center. The failed attack effectively ended the battle of Gettysburg.

**July 4, 1861:** Lincoln, in a speech to Congress, states the war is..."a People's contest...a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men..." The Congress authorizes a call for 500,000 men.

**July 4, 1863:** On July 4, Lee began to withdraw his forces to Virginia. The casualties for both armies were staggering. Lee lost 28,000 of his 75,000 soldiers, and Union losses stood at over 22,000. It was the last time Lee threatened Northern territory. On the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Confederate General Robert E. Lee's last attempt at breaking the Union line ends in disastrous failure. Many observers recall this day as the "high water mark of the Confederacy."

**July 4, 1863:** Surrender of Vicksburg The Confederacy is torn in two when General John C. Pemberton surrenders to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Vicksburg. Battle of Helena. The Union is now in control of the Mississippi and the Confederacy is effectively split in two, cut off from its western allies.

**July 6, 1864:** Jubal Early occupies Hagerstown, Maryland: Confederate General Jubal Early's troops cross the Potomac River and capture Hagerstown, Maryland. Early had sought to threaten Washington, D.C., and thereby relieve pressure on General Robert E. Lee, who was fighting to keep Ulysses S. Grant out of Richmond.

**July 9, 1863:** Surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River in Louisiana, falls to Nathaniel Banks' Union force. Less than a week after the surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi, the Confederate garrison's surrender at Port Hudson cleared another obstacle for the Federals on the Mississippi River.

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### **This Month in the WBTS (Continued):**

**July 9, 1864:** Battle of Monocacy At Frederick Maryland: Confederate General Jubal Early brushes a Union force out of his way as he heads for Washington. Union General Lew Wallace patched together a force of 6,000 soldiers from various regiments to stall the Confederates while a division from Grant's army around Petersburg arrived to protect Washington. Early in the morning of July 9, Early's troops easily pushed a small Federal guard from Frederick before encountering the bulk of Wallace's force along the river. Wallace protected three bridges over the river. One led to Baltimore, the other to Washington, and the third carried the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Early's first attack was unsuccessful. A second assault, however, scattered the Yankees. The Union force retreated toward Baltimore, and the road to Washington was now open to Early and his army. Union losses for the day stood at 1,800, and Early lost 700 of his men. However, the battle delayed Early's advance to Washington and allowed time for the Union to bring reinforcements from Grant's army.

**July 11, 1861:** Battle of Rich Mountain

**July 11, 1863:** First drawing of draft numbers for the Civil War. The first drawing of numbers on July 11, 1863 occurred peaceably, although the draft coincided with efforts by Tammany Hall to enroll immigrants, particularly from Ireland, who already spoke English, as U.S. citizens so they could vote in local elections. Many of these soon learned they were also expected to enroll in the draft to fight for their new country.

**July 11, 1864:** Confederate forces invade Washington DC. led by General J. Early.

**July 13, 1864:** Alabama- Rousseau's Raid on East Alabama begins. Principal Commanders: [US] Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, [CS], General James H. Clanton. Forces Engaged: [US] 2,500 troops with cavalry from the Eighth Indiana, Second Union Kentucky, Fourth Union Tennessee, Ninth Ohio, and the Fifth Iowa. The artillery support came from the First Michigan. [CS], 200 Confederate cavalry from the Sixth Alabama Cavalry and Eighth Alabama Cavalry. Raid continued through Ten Islands Ford, Janney Furnace, Talladega, Loachapoka, skirmish at Auburn, and the Battle of Chehaw Station which included 500 Confederate troops of eight companies of H.C. Lockhart's Battalion. There were also 50 University of Alabama cadets who had been on furlough, and conscripts from Camp Watts in Notasulga. This raid concluded on July 19<sup>th</sup>.

**July 13, 1865:** A mob burned the draft office, triggering nearly five days of violence. At first, the targets included local newspapers, wealthy homes, well-dressed men, and police officers, but the crowd's attention soon turned to African Americans. Several blacks were lynched, and businesses employing blacks were burned. A black orphanage was also burned, but the children escaped.

**July 14, 1864:** Battle of Tupelo

**July 15, 1862:** CSS *Arkansas* attacks Union ships. The most effective ironclad on the Mississippi River, The *CSS Arkansas* battles with Union ships commanded by Admiral David Farragut; severely damaging three ships and sustaining heavy damage herself. The encounter changed the complexion of warfare on the Mississippi and helped to reverse Rebel fortunes on the river in the summer of 1862. After fighting through these ships, the *Arkansas* headed for the bulk of Farragut's fleet; sailing through the flotilla, damaging 16 ships. Farragut was furious that a single boat wreaked such havoc on his force. The engagement temporarily shifted Confederate fortunes on the Mississippi. Pursued by the Union ironclad *Essex*, The *Arkansas* fled down the river and experienced mechanical problems. On August 6, the ship ran aground, and the crew blew it up to keep it from falling into Yankee hands.

**July 15, 1863:** Draft riots continue to rock New York City, entering its fourth day in New York City in response to the Enrollment Act, which was enacted on March 3, 1863. Irritation with the draft dovetailed with opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of September 1862,

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**This Month in the WBTS (Continued):** which made abolition of slavery the central goal of the war for the Union. Particularly vocal were the Democratic Irish, who felt the war was being forced upon them by Protestant Republicans and feared that emancipation of slaves would jeopardize their jobs. Their fears were confirmed when black laborers replaced striking Irish dock workers the month before the riots. Not until July 17 was the violence contained by the arrival of Union troops, some fresh from the battlefield at Gettysburg. More than 1,000 died and property damage topped \$2 million. The draft was temporarily suspended, and a revised conscription began in August. As a result of the riots and the delicate political balance in the city, relatively few New Yorkers were forced to serve in the Union army.

**July 17, 1863:** Battle of Honey Springs.

**July 17, 1864:** General John B. Hood replaces General Joe Johnston. Sherman threatens Atlanta

**July 18, 1863:** 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry attempts an assault of Battery Wagner outside Charleston, South Carolina.

**July 19, 1863:** Morgan's raiders defeated at Buffington Island: Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's raid on the North is dealt a serious blow when a large part of his force is captured as they try to escape across the Ohio River at Buffington Island, Ohio. Cut off from the south, Morgan fled north with the remnants of his command and was captured a week later at Salineville, Ohio.

**July 20, 1864:** Battle of Peachtree Creek (Atlanta), Georgia. Sherman's forces battle the Rebels now under the command of General John B. Hood, who replaced Johnston.

**July 21, 1861:** First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run): The inexperienced soldiers on both sides slugged it out in a chaotic battle that resulted in a humiliating retreat by the Yankees and signaled, for many, the true start of the war. General Thomas J. Jackson earns the nickname "Stonewall" as his brigade resists Union attacks. Union troops fall back to Washington. President Lincoln realizes the war will be long.

**July 27, 1861:** President Lincoln appoints George B. McClellan as Commander of the Department of the Potomac, replacing McDowell.

**July 23, 1862:** Henry Halleck becomes General-in-Chief, U.S. Army.

**July 29, 1862:** Confederate spy Marie Isabella "Belle" Boyd is captured & arrested by Union troops and detained at the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C. It was the first of three arrests for this skilled spy who provided crucial information to the Confederates during the war. From a prominent slaveholding family in Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), in the Shenandoah Valley, she shot and killed a Union soldier in 1861 for insulting her mother and threatening to search their house. Union officers investigated and decided the shooting was justified. Soon afterwards, Boyd began spying for the Confederacy. Suspecting her of spying, Union officers banished Boyd further south in the Shenandoah, to Front Royal Virginia, in March 1862. Just two months later, Boyd personally delivered crucial information to General Thomas J. forces at the Battle of Winchester. In another incident, Boyd turned two chivalrous Union cavalymen who had escorted her back home across Union lines over to Confederate pickets as prisoners of war. On July 29 she was placed in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. But her incarceration was evidently of limited hardship as she was given many special considerations, and she became engaged to a fellow prisoner. Released one month later, she was given a trousseau by the prison's superintendent and shipped under a flag of truce to Richmond. Boyd was arrested again in 1863 and held for three months. After this second imprisonment, she became a courier of secret messages to Great Britain. In 1864, her ship was captured off the coast of North Carolina, and the ship and crew were taken to New York. The Commander of the Union ship that captured Boyd's vessel, and the two were seen shopping together in New York. He followed her to London, and they were married soon after.

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**This Month in the WBTS (Continued):** Boyd was widowed soon after the end of the war, but the union produced one child. Still just 21, Boyd parlayed her spying experiences into a book and an acting career. She died in Wisconsin in 1900.

**July 22, 1864:** Battle of Atlanta, Georgia.

**July 24, 1864:** Battle of Kernstown, Virginia. Confederate General Jubal Early defeats Union troops under General George Crook to keep the Shenandoah Valley clear of Yankees.

**July 24, 1866:** Tennessee became the first state readmitted to the Union.

**July 28, 1864:** Battle of Ezra Church.

**July 30, 1864:** Battle of "the Crater" Petersburg, Virginia.

### **Significant Events Leading Up to the WBTS: 1855**

- Violence by pro-slavery looters from Missouri known as "Border Ruffians" and anti-slavery groups known as "Jayhawkers" breaks out in "Bleeding Kansas" as pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters try to organize the territory as slave or free. Many Ruffians vote illegally in Kansas. Estimates will show that the violence in Kansas resulted in about 200 persons killed and \$2 million worth of property destroyed during the middle and late 1850s. Over 95 per cent of the pro-slavery votes in the election of a Kansas territorial legislature in 1855 were later determined to be fraudulent.

- Anti-slavery Kansans draft an anti-slavery constitution, the *Topeka Constitution*, and elect a new legislature, which actually represent the majority of legal voters. Meanwhile, the initial fraudulently elected but legal Kansas legislature still exists.

### **Confederate Generals Birthdays for July**

**Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest - 13 July 1821 - Bedford Co., Tenn.**

Lt. General Daniel Harvey Hill - 12 July 1821 - York Dist., S.C.

Maj. General John George Walker - 22 July 1822 - Cole City, Missouri

Brig. General John Adams - 1 July 1825 - Nashville, Tenn.

Brig. General William Edwin Baldwin - 28 July 1827 - Stateburg, S.C.

Brig. General Hamilton Prioleau Bee - 22 July 1822 - Charleston, S.C.

Brig. General William Montague Browne - 7 July 1827 - County Mayo, Ireland

Brig. General Thomas Lanier Clingman - 27 July 1812 - Huntsville, Surry County, N.C.

Brig. General Philip Cooke - 31 July 1817 - Twiggs Co., Ga.

Brig. General Julius Adolphus De Langel - 24 July 1827 - Newark, N.J.

Brig. General Josiah Gorgas - 1 July 1818 - Running Pumps, Penn.

Brig. General Daniel Chevilette Govan - 4 July 1829 - Northampton Co., N.C.

Brig. General John Marshall Jones - 26 July 1820 - Charlottesville, Va.

Brig. General James Henry Lane - 28 July 1833 - Matthews Court House, Va.

Brig. General James Johnston Pettigrew - 4 July 1828 - Tyrrell Co., N.C.

**Brig. General Edmund Winston Pettus - 6 July 1821 - Limestone Co., Ala.**

Brig. General Lucius Eugene Polk - 10 July 1833 - Salisbury, N.C.

Brig. General Roger Atkinson Pryor - 19 July 1828 - Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Brig. General William Andrew Quarels - 4 July 1825 - James City Co., Va.

Brig. General William Paul Roberts - 11 July 1841 - Gates Co., N.C.

Brig. General James Argyle Smith - 1 July 1831 - Maury Co., Tenn.

Brig. General William Duncan Smith - 28 July 1825 - Augusta, Ga.

(Continued Next Page)

## Confederate Generals Birthdays (Continued):

Brig. General Thomas Hart Taylor - 31 July 1825 - Frankfort, Ky.  
 Brig. General Robert Augustus Toombs - 2 July 1810 - Wilkes Co., Ga.  
 Brig. General John Bordenave Villepigue - 2 July 1830 - Camden, S.C  
 Brig. General Gabriel Colvin Wharton - 23 July 1824 - Culpeper, Va.  
 Brig. General John Austin Wharton - 3 July 1828 - Nashville, Tenn.  
 Brig. General John Stuart Williams - 10 July 1818 - Sterling, Ky.



I am writing you today to ask for your support. Last year, we announced a new \$3.2m campaign to to save 285 magnificent acres of the Gaines' Mill battlefield. The good news is that we have now raised almost \$3,000,000 to pay for this tract. The challenge we face is that **we still need \$150,000 more** — and we need to raise that amount by September 4 or we risk losing this hal-  
 lowed ground. Please join us in saving this must-have tract.

—*Jim Lighthizer, President, Civil War Trust*

\$150,000 GOAL

\$2.67 TO \$1 MATCH

285 Acres

[Save Gaines Mills](#)

[Photos](#)

[Satellite Map](#)

[Battle Map](#)

## CWT News for June 2012

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

My thanks to the hundreds of you who were able to join us at our 2012 Annual Conference in Richmond, Virginia. What a wonderful time we had! Great historians, fantastic battlefield tours, interesting sessions, and lots of time to meet and talk about our great mission. Not only did we get a chance to give Lifetime Achievement Awards to Bud Hall, Ed Wenzel, and Tersh Boasberg, but we also had the opportunity to give out an award to our youngest recipient yet — twelve year old Andrew Druart. Congrats to all the award winners.

As we all witnessed around Richmond, the battlefield preservation fight still rages on. While we have achieved many successes at Glendale and Malvern Hill, other battlefields like Gaines' Mill hang in the balance. Will Gaines' Mill become more like Malvern Hill or will it become more like Seven Pines, largely lost to fast moving development? Right now this choice is largely up to us.

- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

**GREATEST CHARGES OF THE CIVIL WAR:** Was Pickett's Charge the largest, bloodiest, and greatest charge of the American Civil War? Check out our new "Greatest Charges" feature and learn more about actions from Gaines' Mill to Franklin. [Learn More »](#)

(Continued Next Page)

**CWT News (Continued):**

**NEW SAVED LAND PAGE:** Check out our new Saved Land page. Now it's easier to see all the different battlefield sites where the Civil War Trust has saved more than 32,000 acres of hallowed ground. [See the Map »](#)

**NEW CIVIL WAR TRUST VIDEO:** Learn more about the modern threats facing our Civil War battlefields and the Civil War Trust's mission in this powerful new online video. [Watch the Video »](#)

**UPDATED SEVEN DAYS PAGES:** The 150th anniversary of the pivotal 1862 Seven Days Campaign is upon us. Check out our new and expanded Battlefield pages from this campaign. Maps, history articles, facts, videos, and photos await you. [Glendale »](#) [Gaines' Mill »](#) [Malvern Hill »](#)

**PHOTOS FROM THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE:** See photos from our recently completed 2012 Annual Conference in Richmond, Virginia. See photos from our many battlefield tours and historian events. [See the Photos »](#)

**MORE SEVEN DAYS BATTLE MAPS:** To help commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Seven Days Campaign we have updated and expanded many of our battle maps that correspond to this important 1862 campaign. [See the Maps »](#)

**THE CIVIL WAR KIDS 150 BOOK:** Check out our newest book for kids and parents looking for a fun, engaging way to learn more about the American Civil War and its impact on our nation. [See the Book »](#)

**BUY A BOOK, SAVE A BATTLEFIELD:** Our friends at Gatehouse Press are running a special on a whole host of Civil War books. Even better — 10% of the purchase price will be donated to the Civil War Trust. [Buy a Book, Save a Battlefield »](#)

**ED WENZEL: A LIFETIME OF PRESERVATION:** Learn more about Ed Wenzel — one of the founding fathers of the modern Civil War battlefield preservation movement. Ed was recently given a Lifetime Achievement Award by the Trust. [Read the Article »](#)

**COVERING THE CONFERENCE:** Great coverage of our Richmond 2012 Annual Conference in this article on the National Parks Traveler website. [Read the Article »](#) [Part Two »](#)

**NEW VIDEO: FRANKLIN:** Historian Eric Jacobson describes the terrible charge at the Battle of Franklin — part of our Greatest Charges of the Civil War series. [Watch the Video »](#)

**JUNE CIVIL WAR BATTLES:** Expand your knowledge of the Civil War by learning more about some of the great Civil War battles that occurred in the month of June. Access our history articles, photos, maps, and links for the battles listed at right. [Cross Keys »](#) [Port Republic »](#) [Beaver Dam Creek »](#) [Gaines' Mill »](#) [Glendale »](#) [Brandy Station »](#) [Cold Harbor »](#) [Brice's Crossroads »](#) [Trevilian Station »](#) [Petersburg »](#)

## DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT LINES

Civil War preservation news from around the country

[Civil War Trust Honors Top Preservation Advocates](#)

[Civil War Trust Honors Virginia Officials for Exceptional Commitment to Historic Preservation](#)

[Civil War Trust Recommends Six Family-Friendly Historic Sites and Activities for Summer](#)

[Civil War Trust Surpasses 100,000 Facebook Fans](#)

[Franklin's Charge meets deadline to secure matching \\$500K grant from Civil War Trust](#)

['Watershed' Seven Days Battles changed course of Civil War](#)

[Student Leverages Website & Facebook to Save Civil War History](#)

[Saving Glendale — The Descendants](#)

## Union Pacific 844 and the Shiloh Special

Video taken of the UP 844 pulling the special train in observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh. If you look closely, you can see the Confederate First National Flag on the right hand side (facing the engine) of the 844.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jftq2MeT-Eg&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAQ0UH1NgIo&feature=related>

## Confederate Monument Rededicated In Victoria, TX

Dianna Wray *The Victoria Advocate* Victoria, TX June 1, 2012

A man in full Confederate gray pressed a bugle to his lips and music reverberated off the buildings surrounding DeLeon Plaza.

Standing before the monument to Confederate soldiers, Susan Purcell's eyes widened beneath the wide-brimmed hat and she held her body rigid to control the emotion, biting her lip to keep the tears from spilling over. "When you stop and think that one of my ancestors was one of the honored, it brings out a lot of emotion about what those men gave up to fight for this, for their people," she said.

She watched as children stepped forward to rest wreaths of flowers against the base of the marble monument. It has stood in this spot on the square for a century.

On Friday afternoon, more than 100 people turned out to mark the anniversary and take part in the rededication of the statue. The statue was placed in DeLeon Plaza in 1912 by the William P. Rogers Chapter 44 of the Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of the Confederate soldiers.

The Civil War started 151 years ago, but that wrenching part of American history felt much more recent as men dressed as Confederate soldiers marched flags toward the gazebo at the center of the square to open the rededication ceremony and women in hoop skirts fanned themselves beneath the shade of the trees. For a moment, it was another time.

"This is to remember what our ancestors did a long time ago, how they fought to defend their homes. That's what this is about," said Ann Heinrich, president of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Michael Hurley, commander of the George Overton Stoner Camp, a branch of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said they conduct the event to honor their ancestors who fought in the Civil War and to ensure that they won't be forgotten. "It's just important to remember those who came before us, and this is a way to remember our heritage" Hurley said.

The rededication featured speakers from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and others to mark the event. People fanned themselves, limp in the heat, but sprang to their feet to sing "Dixie's Land" as the Crossroads Community Band played the tune.

Sylvia Garza grew up in Victoria. She remembers playing on the statue as a child, but she never knew what the statue represented. She stood in the crowd watching the ceremony with a smile. "That's why they do this, to remind people what this stands for," Garza said.

As the ceremony ended, Purcell looked up at the statue, studying the bronze profile of the soldier depicted in the monument. The war ended long ago, but Purcell, a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy since 1973, is just one of many working to make sure their ancestors are not forgotten.

"Our history is something we hold very dear and we try to keep that alive. Some people don't understand that, but if you come from here, you hold the past very dearly to your heart," Purcell said.

Pictures and Video at: [http://www.victoriaadvocate.com/news/2012/jun/01/dw\\_confed\\_reded\\_060212\\_178271/](http://www.victoriaadvocate.com/news/2012/jun/01/dw_confed_reded_060212_178271/)

## Dixie's Greatest Secret

So much written about the South, and the War, but in one area the story has not been told in all its glory. 500 ships, worldwide operations

Mark Vogal *The Nolan Chart* June 2, 2012

The history of the South is replete with stories of daring adventure, bold leadership, matchless courage, and victories against all odds. But the story has been silent on one aspect of the war that could change the view of the sophistication, technological know-how, and international presence of the Confederacy.

The average student of the war, and even high school history students know about the battle between the ironclads, the *U.S.S. Monitor* and *C.S.S. Virginia*, (often misnamed the *Merrimac*). Of course, the History Channel has covered the recovery of the Confederate submarine *C.S.S. Hunley*. And sometimes, histories of the war will introduce readers to Raphael Semmes and the *C.S.S. Alabama*. But for the most part we are left thinking the Confederate Navy was little more than a couple of ships.

Before I go further, let me speculate why we are left so completely uninformed on the size, scope and success of the Confederate Navy. I believe it is intentional. I believe it is P.C. (politically correct) to leave the uninformed believing that the South was simply not sophisticated enough, educated enough or wise enough to compete with the Yankees. It is P.C. to keep the uninformed thinking that the South had no chance, that the Union could never be divided. When one looks at today's omnipotent central government, and the absurd policies they impose on 300 million Americans, if Americans realized that secession was a legal, legitimate alternative to the tyranny of Washington, the Courts and the President might have to reign in their continuous exercise of power in every aspect of our lives.

One very important way to demonstrate that the war between North and South was much closer than generally acknowledged is to consider the size, scope, and operational success of the Confederate Navy. J. Thomas Scharf, Father of the Confederate naval history, wrote one of the earliest, if not the first, complete history of the Confederate Navy. *The History of the Confederate States Navy* is over eight hundred pages and heavily footnoted. Scharf's work uses a unique set of federal documents and reports, combined with first hand accounts from Confederate naval personnel.

J. Thomas Scharf attended the Confederate Naval Academy in Richmond in 1863, and served with the Navy through the end of the war. Scharf participated in one of the many special warfare operations conducted by the C.S. Navy. Scharf spent the rest of his life researching and assembling the South's naval history of the war. The book was published sometime after 1887.

Because Scharf was doing original work, immediately after war, his stories often contain factual errors. One must remember that sometimes he had only one source for an incident he reported in the book. But his book does provide the ultimate starting point for researching the Southern navy because of its breadth of coverage and the unique collection of reference documents he used to tell the story.

Just some basic surprising facts about the Confederate Navy to wet your appetite;

- a. The Confederate Navy was composed of more than 500 ships!
- b. Confederate ironclad squadrons operated in Richmond, Charleston and Mobile.
- c. The Confederates built small, iron armored steam powered ships called  *Davids*  which were proto type PT boats. They have found records for them in Shreveport and Houston, among other places.
- d. Confederte raiders operated all over the world and destroyed the US merchant fleet.
- e. C.S. Naval agents operated in many countries in Europe, purchasing ships and materials and acting as "stations" to pass on operational orders to Confederate ships docked in European waters.

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**Dixie's Secret (Continued):** The Southern navy adds a whole new dimension to the Confederate war effort and a new perspective. Take some time to investigate Dixie's greatest secret!

If you want to pursue this area of the war, visit the Confederate War College, and join as a member. With membership you will be able to download *Clear for Action: an introductory history of the Confederate States Navy*.

<http://www.nolanchart.com/article9652-dixies-greatest-secret.html>

## One of our Confederate monuments is missing

Brian Hicks *The Post and Courier* Charleston, SC June 10,2012

So our local monument to the Lost Cause has been, well, lost. Yeah, the irony goes down about as well as hardtack. You know, that would be funny if it weren't so sad.

On Dec. 20, 2010, the Fort Sumter Fort Moultrie Historical Trust, the National Park Service and the city rectified a long-standing oversight and put up a historical marker at the site of Institute Hall. That building — once Charleston's grandest meeting hall — is where delegates in 1860 signed the Ordinance of Secession, setting into motion Our Late Unpleasantness.

It was a valuable marker because a lot of folks never knew where this happened, seeing as how Institute Hall burned down a year after the ordinance was signed. Which wasn't a good sign for the Confederacy. The marker told the story of secession and, on one side, said "The Union is Dissolved!" in homage to the famous edition of the Charleston Mercury.

It was a good-looking sign. So it wasn't too surprising when, a couple of months ago, it was history. At first, officials figured this was a case of "round up the usual suspects."

"I was thinking that someone may have thought it was a collector's item," says Robert Rosen, president emeritus of the Historical Trust. "And unfortunately, I thought it might have been vandals." You know, like the knuckleheads who busted the leopard outside the Peoples Building. A little detective work, however, uncovered a much less sinister story.

On April 1, movers with the Smith Dray Line were relocating a law firm from the building on the site of Institute Hall. As one of the trailers pulled away from the curb, its rail lift clipped the sign, snapping it off its post. The movers, not sure what they should do, propped the sign up on the post. Later that night, Trust Coordinator Allison Lanford saw the aluminum sign on the sidewalk and sent someone to pick it up. But by then, it was gone with the wind.

Last week, the city installed a new, identical sign on the post. It only cost the Smith Dray Line \$1,800. Ouch. But now there's a new issue. The old sign sat perpendicular to the street; the new one is parallel. Dustin Clemens, construction projects manager for the city, said even though the old sign didn't hang out in the road, they thought this would minimize the danger by having it a little farther from the road.

Except now to read side two of the marker, folks have to stand in Meeting Street. And that means next time it might be a tourist getting clipped instead of the sign. Clemens says the city may adjust the sign. Probably a good call. So this story, unlike the one on the marker, has a happy ending.

"The most important thing is that the sign is back," says Michael Allen of the National Park Service. "That's a story that needs to be told." And it would be nice if someone also told the cops which local dorm room is currently sporting a really educational metal poster.

<http://www.postandcourier.com/article/20120610/PC16/120619899/one-of-our-confederate-monuments-is-missing>

## 23 gravestones go missing from D.C. Civil War cemetery One marker located at home of city worker

Luke Rosiak *The Washington Times* Washington, DC June 11, 2012



Bill Willis of the General Services Administration examines graves of Civil War soldiers - from the Confederacy and the Union - on the grounds of the former St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District on Thursday. (Barbara L. Salisbury/*The Washington Times*)

Hidden from view in a forest on the campus of the nation's best-known psychiatric institute rest at least 300 fallen Civil War soldiers. Interspersed are warriors from the Confederacy and the Union, white and black. For years, this secret cemetery along the Potomac River just off of Interstate 295 has been closed to the public.

But recently, 23 historic gravestones have gone missing under the stewardship of the federal government, a rate an audit said is too high — and one massive granite marker was found in the home of an employee of the D.C. government.

In April 1864, a commander in the Confederate Hospital detailed an officer and two privates to accompany Jordon Mann, a teenage soldier from the 12th Missouri Cavalry, to St. Elizabeths, then named the U.S. Government Hospital for the Insane. The young soldier had been termed “an insane man,” a letter from the commander shows. Months

later, he died of typhoid fever.

He became one of as many as 450 military burials on a sharply sloped, disjointed three-fourths-acre site that, in highly unusual fashion, mixes the fallen of two races and two opposing armies.

Sometime between the 1990s and 2007, his marker disappeared, the results of two federal inventories showed. Last summer, when former D.C. employee Guy L. Schultz died, an auctioneer “found the gravestone standing in a corner of the garage, with some rakes and mesh in front of it, obscuring it from view,” according to an inspector general’s report obtained by *The Washington Times* under the Freedom of Information Act.

Schultz worked for the D.C. Highway Department until retirement, but his son did “not know if that has any connection to how he acquired the gravestone,” the report said.

Mark Schultz, the son and heir to the estate, “remembered seeing the gravestone at the house on an earlier occasion, but did not remember when, nor did he have any information on how the gravestone came to be at the house or how long it has been there,” the report said. Names were redacted from the report, written by the General Services Administration (GSA), which manages the site, but were pieced together by *The Times*.

Mark Schultz told *The Times* that contrary to GSA records that counted the gravestone present in the 1990s, his father had had it since the mid-1970s. He wasn’t entirely pleased that the auction company confiscated the gravestone and contacted the GSA. “The auctioneer company took it and they shouldn’t have taken it,” he said. The gravestones are valued at up to \$30,000. But the resolution likely would have been similar regardless, he said: “I was heading to Texas and we opted not to sell it.”

Danila Sanders, president of Four Sales, the Virginia estate-sale company that found the gravestone, noted that it is illegal to sell a gravestone, adding that “once we realized the item was government property there was only one thing to do, and that was return it.” Still, to settle any desire for compensation he may have had, Mr. Sanders said, his company donated \$500 to a veterans’ organization in Mark Schultz’s name.

Mr. Schultz said Mann “really weighed heavy on my heart” and he is glad it is back at St. Elizabeth’s. But all has not been made right for the dead soldiers. Only 209 stones remain. Most Confederate soldiers received iron crosses rather than stones. Other military men had stones that have been stolen or otherwise gone missing.

“Since the last inventory of the cemetery in the 1990s, we have identified 23 stones that are no longer present,” a 2007 audit found. “The attrition rate is significant, given the relative obscurity of the cemetery and its location on government property.” That’s nearly \$700,000 worth of history-rich stones that have disappeared.

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**Missing Gravestones (Continued):** The GSA noted that it took control of the site in 2004 only after the Department of Health and Human Services said it no longer needed the property. It said preservation is a top priority.

The cemetery is accessible only by cutting through historic-sized rosebushes and nearly impassable inclines in an obscure area of what is known as the West Campus of St. Elizabeth's. The federal and local mental facility best known for housing attempted presidential assassin John Hinckley Jr. long ago transferred its operations across Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. Southeast to the East Campus, and the dozens of former asylums and a stunning array of support facilities such as dining halls and crumbling greenhouses have sat vacant since.

For such a forbidden location, the view is breathtaking. The campus is situated at the elbow of the Anacostia and Potomac rivers — the cemetery was on the shore of the Anacostia until the river's path was diverted to create Bolling Air Force Base and I-295 was constructed — where wild turkeys, bald eagles and deer roam.

It is also one of the highest points in the region, and from its otherworldly tranquil grounds can be seen the legion of construction cranes shepherding the dense and intense development of downtown D.C. The West Campus presents what is likely the most soaring and uninterrupted panorama of the city's monuments, residences and high-rises.

That the 356 acres of prime real estate inside the D.C. limits remained pastoral and reserved for the mentally disturbed was no accident. "The surrounding scenery should be varied and attractive, and the neighborhood should possess numerous objects of an agreeable and interesting character," a leading thinker on institutions at the time the hospital was established in the 1850s said. "While the hospital itself should be retired, and its privacy fully secured, the views from it if possible, should exhibit life in its active forms."

In fact, the site was one reason Washington itself was established here. "When George Washington proclaimed the boundaries of the new Federal City, the heights surrounding it were a recognized factor in the city site selection. The defensible nature of the commanding hills and the safe harbor formed by the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers were both beneficial to the protection of the new capital," according to St. Elizabeth's historical records. During the Civil War, forts were set up there to protect the city.

Now, after years of abandonment, the site will again play a role in protecting the nation: The Department of Homeland Security is moving into the West Campus, retrofitting the historic buildings. The Coast Guard has erected a modern building yards from the cemetery. Overhead, Marine One, the presidential helicopter, makes a practice flight.

"If you're driving north on I-295 from the Wilson Bridge, if you don't allow yourself to be distracted by jostling drivers, on the left side you'll see the new Coast Guard building and immediately to the left, there's this real steep slope," Mr. Sanders said of the burials. "And that's where these fellows are."

As for Mann, it took six months to get the GSA to accept the ancient stone: "You have to look at it from their perspective. We were trying to gift something to the federal government that, on paper, it already owned," Mr. Sanders said.

But on Nov. 7, the GSA held an elaborate ceremony at the St. Elizabeth's campus timed with Veterans Day to commemorate the return of the gravestone.

In tandem with the Homeland Security Department takeover of West Campus, the white iron crosses of Confederate soldiers are being refurbished, and a museum is being constructed, where Mann's stone may be housed. It is in storage until that time.

Occasional tours of the West Campus are organized, which sometimes approach the cemetery, but the campus is otherwise closed to the public. Those interested in visiting the cemetery are permitted if they make an appointment to be escorted by a federal officer, a practice likely to continue when Homeland Security moves in.

Only two or three people, a longtime GSA official recalled, have ever asked.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/jun/11/23-gravestones-go-missing-from-dc-civil-war-cemete/?page=all#pagebreak>

## Help sought to solve Civil War photo mystery

David R Arnott, msnbc.com June 11, 2012



Private Thomas W. Timberlake of Co. G, 2nd Virginia Infantry found this child's portrait on the battlefield of Port Republic, Virginia, between the bodies of a Confederate soldier and a Federal soldier. Steve Helber / *AP*

The Museum of the Confederacy is appealing for the public's help in identifying the subjects of eight photographs picked up on the battlefields of the Civil War.

The Associated Press that the images are being publicized in the hope that a descendant might recognize a facial resemblance or make a connection to the sites where they were found:

Museum officials can only speculate on the children and adults, including soldiers, shown in the photographs. But whether they were sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, or siblings the prospect of identifying each grows dimmer with the passage of time.

Typically they were found by another soldier and handed down through generations. Ultimately an attic would be cleared or a trunk would be emptied and the photo would be given to the museum. Some have been in the museum's possession for 60 years or more.

If you can help identify the people in the photographs, contact the Museum of the Confederacy at <http://www.moc.org/about-us/contact-us> or connect via [Facebook](#) or [Twitter](#). [http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/\\_news/2012/06/11/12163199-help-sought-to-solve-civil-war-photo-mystery?lite](http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/_news/2012/06/11/12163199-help-sought-to-solve-civil-war-photo-mystery?lite)

Additional articles:

Hundreds of Civil War photos unearthed

[http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/\\_news/2011/04/11/6453527-hundreds-of-civil-war-photos-unearthed?lite](http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/_news/2011/04/11/6453527-hundreds-of-civil-war-photos-unearthed?lite)

How Civil War Photography Changed War

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/42531908#.T9YC8bWwUzQ>

150 years on, 3-D Civil War photos unveiled

[http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/\\_news/2011/04/11/6453118-150-years-on-3-d-civil-war-photos-unveiled](http://photoblog.msnbc.msn.com/_news/2011/04/11/6453118-150-years-on-3-d-civil-war-photos-unveiled)

## NASCAR's Slow Ride to Nowhere

*Rebellion Blog* June 12, 2012



The thrill is gone, and the numbers prove it.

After two decades of phenomenal growth, NASCAR's popularity has hit the wall. Last March, Jeff Gordon couldn't believe the rows of empty seats he saw at Bristol Motor Speedway. Where were the cheering fans who normally packed the stands and infield?

Attendance is down at NASCAR races, and no one seems to know why. Even the NASCAR Hall of Fame in Charlotte is languishing. Though marketing analysts predicted 800,000 paying visitors would pass through the museum's doors in 2011, only 272,000 showed up, resulting in an operating loss of \$1.4 million. Fresh marketing experts were enlisted, who soon promised higher attendance for the Hall of Fame's second year. Instead, the number of visitors dropped another 30 percent.

So what happened? Like many other relationships, the one between NASCAR and its fans dimmed because both parties have changed, making the old love affair impossible to carry on.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**NASCAR (Continued):**

First of all, you know a relationship is in trouble when one of the parties says it wants to see other people. That's exactly what NASCAR has told its Southern fanbase.

NASCAR used to be an all-Southern event. At every race, hundreds would wave the battle flag. The Rebel 500 at Darlington, South Carolina, opened on Confederate Memorial Day. Its opening parade featured a Confederate soldier waving a battle flag.

But that was then. Around 2003, NASCAR decided it had to reach out to minorities. A year later, its officials announced they would "change the 'face' of the sport" and launched what they called their "Drive for Diversity" program to attract women and minorities. Nothing wrong with that. But perhaps – just perhaps – their approach was flawed. NASCAR officials and drivers seemed to think the sport couldn't attract Latinos and blacks unless it first drove off its traditional base. In 2006, NASCAR President Mike Helton announced, "the old Southeastern redneck heritage that we had is no longer in existence." And referring to the battle flag that was once welcomed, even expected, at NASCAR events, Dale Earnhardt, Jr. said, "Anybody who is trying to show that flag is probably too ignorant to know what the hell he's doing."

Yep – the love was gone. And NASCAR itself has changed. Where once outlaws and daredevils such as Dale Earnhardt Sr. and "Fireball" Roberts flirted with death at 200 mph, today's stars are too busy babying expensive equipment and fretting about their point standings to take the risks that made NASCAR thrilling.

But the real cause of NASCAR's woes, the one that condemns the sport to a slow death, is that we, the fans, have changed. We aren't the "car people" we used to be.

There's a black-and-white picture on my desk of my father and mother posing beside a new 1953 Pontiac on Daytona Beach. On their honeymoon, I was astounded to learn, they drove that car on the beach – at 85 mph! (My parents?) Six years later, the Daytona International Speedway would replace the beach track. To my father's generation, and to a large extent, mine as well, cars represented freedom and status and endless possibilities.

From about the time I was in the seventh grade, whenever we kids heard a friend's father had bought a new car, we'd have to know the car's vitals: How many horses under the hood? How fast can it go?

These days, people judge a car by its fuel efficiency and number of iPhone adapters. Cars simply are not the prized possessions they once were. Love of cars and what they stood for – yes, it was love – brought folks together at the racetrack. The chariots of yore are now viewed as unavoidable overhead.

<http://www.lsrebellion.blogspot.com/2012/06/nascars-slow-ride-to-nowhere.html>

## Should Hays High silence the Rebel yell? School board to reconsider Rebel mascot, fight song

Kim Hilsenbeck *Hays Free Press* Kyle, TX June 13, 2012



A Confederate battle flag flies above a Hays Rebel fan's pickup at a football game in 2010. The flag is banned on Hays CISD campuses. (Photo by Cyndy Slovak-Barton)

Following a vandalism incident at Hays High School in which two 14-year-olds are accused of writing racially motivated graffiti and urinating on the classroom door of a black teacher, the Hays CISD community appears once again divided over the use of the school's Confederate imagery.

Some parents and community members are calling for the removal of the Rebel mascot and the school's fight song, "Dixie," saying they contribute to an attitude of racial intolerance.

But there are also passionate arguments for keeping the school's traditions alive because many say those traditions have to do with pride, not hate.

Superintendent Jeremy Lyon said the district is working to develop a response to the larger issue of racial intolerance within the

district that is not reactionary to the vandalism. "I want to do it right," Lyon said. "We're going to treat this in a way that's built to last."

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**Flag and Song (Continued):**

Lyon said he and the Board of Trustees have also begun to explore the issue of how the Confederate imagery may play a role in the community as well as how others outside Hays County perceive the district because of it. “The context of how we feel about allegiance to the fight song and mascot must be balanced against an external audience and how it feels,” Lyon said.

He said he will discuss with the board whether or not to go down the road of changing the high school’s mascot and fight song. “The trustees represent the values of the community,” Lyon said. “This recent incident gives the board an opportunity to examine that issue.”

Use of the Confederate flag at Hays High was banned about 10 years ago following another racially charged incident. Former Hays CISD Trustee David Wiley was on the board when school officials created a policy that does not allow Confederate flags on campus or at athletic games. “There is a subtle racial undercurrent at Hays High,” said Wiley, whose daughter graduated from the school and was the band drum major. Wiley said that undercurrent is not conveyed by the school district but is perpetuated by members of the community.

“For the high school students, it [the mascot, fight song and flag] was just pride and spirit, but the adults knew exactly what this was about,” Wiley said. He also said he thinks there is a phenomenon he calls the “Hays Bubble” — people who lived in the county their entire lives may not realize the school’s Confederate imagery is offensive to other people outside the local community.

At the time of his board term, Wiley said the Texas Education Agency received complaints from other districts that competed against Hays High School in UIL sports, which is why the board decided to tackle the Confederate flag as the school symbol. The board did not try to remove “Dixie.” “Banning the flag was a big enough bite of the apple,” Wiley said.

The mascot, a caricature of the school’s namesake Capt. Jack C. Hays, had his Rebel flag and guns removed during the last community-wide debate.

In 2000, school officials created a policy that does not allow Confederate flags on campus or at athletic games. Clothing and other accessories with the Rebel flag are also banned at Hays High, and students who wear such items run the risk of having them confiscated.

One person who may have been more adamant about adhering to the dress code was the teacher who was the target of the racially tinged vandalism, Wanda Murphy. Murphy is also said to have been a vocal opponent of the Rebel mascot and fight song. Indeed, some community members who contacted the *Hays Free Press*, or commented on the paper’s website and Facebook page, indicated Murphy made the Rebel imagery about racial discrimination.

A comment by “HaysMom” illustrates this viewpoint: “This teacher is well known for speaking poorly about this school and its traditions meaning the flag and mascot. The rebel flag was flying at HHS long before she became an employee.”

A comment by “Lori” echoes that sentiment: “This teacher used her position to impose her beliefs.”

Similar comments appear to be a thinly veiled attempt to place blame on Murphy for the actions of the two teenagers in question. District officials are quick to support Murphy, who did not respond to requests for comment. “Blaming the victim of a crime for the crime is reprehensible. No one deserves to be victimized because of their beliefs, opinions, or positions on issues,” said Tim Savoy, Hays CISD spokesman.

The superintendent asked the Anti Defamation League for help with the broader issues of racial attitudes towards others and maintaining a positive environment for students and employees free from intolerant, hurtful or hateful attitudes and action. “The district strives to achieve a place where diversity is not only respected, but celebrated,” Savoy said.

In response to the debate sparked in the aftermath of the vandalism, the *Hays Free Press* conducted a non-scientific online survey to gather input from readers and other community members. The poll garnered 750 responses from across the age and ethnic spectrum, as well as length of time in Hays County.

The results show sharp divisions on both sides of the issues among those who participated.

On one side are those who believe the Rebel mascot and Dixie song are simply about Southern pride and school tradition, not hate or prejudice. On the other side are those who think the mascot and fight song need to be changed because they evoke the country’s painful past with slavery.

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**Flag and Song (Continued):** The majority of respondents said the Rebel mascot is an appropriate representation for the school, with those in the youngest and oldest age groups showing the strongest agreement at 84 and 75 percent, respectively.

Hays High students who took the survey feel more strongly than other age groups that the imagery of the mascot and fight song are not tied to racism and are instead linked to school pride.

Of survey respondents younger than 18 years old, most of whom say they are Hays High students, 84 percent do not want the mascot to change. An equal amount of the youngest respondents also do not want to see the fight song changed.

Sixty-five percent of the respondents who are older than 65 want the mascot to stay, while less than 70 percent of the middle age group cohorts agreed. Three quarters of older respondents want the school to keep Dixie as the fight song.

About a third of respondents in each of the remaining age cohorts think the district should change it.

<http://haysfreepress.com/2012/06/13/should-hays-high-silence-the-rebel-yell-school-board-to-reconsider-rebel-mascot-fight-song/#ixzz1zZUP47cE>

## Banning Cultural Symbols - Unintended Consequences

Richard G. Williams, Jr. *Old Virginia Blog* Lexington, VA June 14, 2012

**\*\*UPDATE:** This just in . . . Judge Wilson has dismissed the SCV case against the City of Lexington. The judges decision basically says that the new law is non-discriminatory since \*it bans everyone. The SCV admitted that in court, but argued that the motivation was discriminatory and a violation of the SCV's 1st amendment rights. SCV lawyers are reviewing the decision in regards to possible appeal.



Here's an interesting thought. The ban was enacted due to a petition of "offended" citizens. **While I can understand that emotional reaction to the flag in certain settings**, I don't think its warranted when the flag is displayed in a historical context - which was the case: Lee-Jackson Day in the city in which both men are not only most connected, but where they are also laid to rest. (Not to mention the fact Lexington also pulls in considerable revenue from tourism connected to the legacy of the two men.)

Moreover, consider the thousands of license plates where the SCV logo (which includes the Battle flag), is prominently displayed; and on a government sponsored item. Why not the same issues and results with the license plates? One reason, and one reason only: revenue. States raise enormous amounts of money from specialty license plates and if they banned the SCV, they would have to ban them all; thus losing lots of money for the state coffers.

Bottom line, many politicians and bureaucrats are willing to ban symbols and restrict expression which may offend some, while claiming the moral high ground in doing so - as long as it doesn't deprive them of revenue. Morality among politicians does have its limits you know.

Also, while we are constantly reminded by lefty bloggers and historians that the Confederate heritage crowd is too emotionally involved, and like to bring "morality" into these arguments, we now have bloggers calling this a victory for "public decency." Good Lord. Perhaps the SCV would have prevailed if they had just claimed the flags were "art." Funny, the same end of the political spectrum that has a problem with the Confederate flag will go to the ends of the earth to defend as free speech and expression any perversion - no matter how offensive - which claims to be art.

I've read Judge Wilson's decision. Though I'm not an attorney, I am a trained paralegal and worked 12 years in Virginia's court systems, so I have more than a layman's background in these areas. You may be surprised to know that I believe the judge's decision is well-reasoned and will be difficult to overturn.

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**Banned Symbols (Continued):** When I say it's well-reasoned, I say so because he bases his arguments on precedent and previous decisions of other courts - which is exactly what he's supposed to do - unless he is convinced of the legitimacy of some new twist or argument which is compelling enough to override those precedents. Obviously, he was not. However, it's my own opinion that another court might. I think the other decisions cited are flawed in that they don't recognize *motivation* as a factor in these types of bans. That argument is far too complicated for my blog, but I just wanted to pass on my own initial thoughts. I may have more to say at some point in the future.

This is seen as a cause to celebrate and as a victory by the ideologues on the left. *Everyone loses* - yippee! What a mindset. And they claim not to be emotionally involved. I think they're lying.

*End of update.*

Another Confederate flag debate is raging over at *Civil War Memory*. I've chimed in with my humble opinion. In the never-ending debate over the banning of the display of Confederate symbols, I am reminded of the *Dress Act of 1746*. In reading about the *Dress Act*, I came across this observation:

The tartan ban, enforced by means of the 1746 Dress Act, was a determined effort on the part of the British government to stifle rebellion, humiliate the Highlanders and crush the power of the Chiefs and put an end to Gaelic culture. Ironically, however, it also elevated tartan to almost cult status. As so often is the case, the act of banning something made it seem more rather than less important, and the Highlander devised many ingenious ways of evading it. (Source.)

While the Confederate flag (and even monuments) issue is not a perfect repeat of history, there are definite similarities. The current efforts are, in a sense, an intent to "stifle" rebellion and suppress some aspects of Southern culture. Though Kevin Levin argued on his blog that the flag issue was really not about politics, we all know that is not completely true. Read these posts and you'll understand what I mean: here, here, and here. A political body passed the Lexington ban - of course it involved politics.

Like the Scottish Tartan, the constant attempt to relegate the Confederate flag to museums where it can be "properly interpreted" (by detractors, of course), has actually caused the flag's display to be much more widespread and constantly in the news. And, like the Scottish Highlanders, the descendants of Confederate soldiers are continually coming up with ingenious ways of evading the efforts to lessen the flag's display, thus thwarting the "oppressors."

You would think the "smartest among us" and the "professional historians" would actually *learn something* from history, wouldn't you?

<http://oldvirginiablog.blogspot.com/2012/06/banning-cultural-symbols-unintended.html>

## Sons of Confederate Veterans lose Lexington flag challenge

*The Associated Press* via *The News Leader* Staunton, VA June 15, 2012

ROANOKE — A federal judge has dismissed a lawsuit challenging a Lexington ordinance that prevents flying the Confederate battle flag on municipal poles.

Media outlets say U.S. District Judge Samuel Wilson ruled Thursday that the ordinance is reasonable. The ordinance adopted last year allows only the city, state and national flags to be flown from municipal poles. The lawsuit by the Sons of Confederate Veterans argued that the ordinance violates the group's free speech.

City officials contended that the ordinance doesn't violate the First Amendment because it bans all private flags from city-owned poles.



## Sons of Confederate Veterans to appeal judge's decision

Scott Leamon WSL5-TV Roanoke, VA June 15, 2012

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Stonewall Brigade plans to appeal Lexington's flag ban case to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond. The Sons lost yesterday in U.S. District Court in Roanoke after Judge Samuel Wilson threw out the group's lawsuit against the city of Lexington.

Lexington banned most all flags from city flag poles last year, with the exception of its flag, the commonwealth's flag, and the flag of the United States.

The judge found the city exercised its Constitutional rights to decide which flags it wants flying from its flag poles.

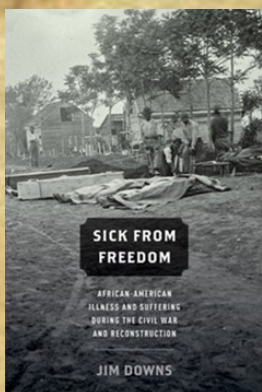
<http://www2.wsls.com/news/2012/jun/15/sons-confederate-veterans-appeal-judges-decision-ar-1991165/>

Additional Article: <http://www.wdbj7.com/news/wdbj7-story-confederate-flags-20120615,0,6646804.story?track=rss>

Related Story: <http://hamptonroads.com/node/644842>

## 'The end of slavery led to hunger and death for millions of black Americans': Extraordinary claims in new book

James Nye *The Daily Mail* London W8 5TT, England June 16, 2012



Professor Jim Downs new revisionist history of the Civil War and Emancipation Proclamation claims that a million black Americans suffered hunger and died following the end of slavery

The end of slavery in the United States led to anarchy and the deaths of hundreds of thousands of black Americans claims a new revisionist history of the Civil War.

Instead of a granting former slaves a glorious moment of freedom, President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation condemned millions to a life of disease and hunger says historian Jim Downs in his new book, *'Sick from Freedom'*.

Scouring through obscure records, Professor Downs has revealed that freed slaves were subject to outbreaks of cholera and smallpox as they attempted to start new lives for themselves and that thousands starved to death.

Writing about the period of 1862 to 1870, Professor Downs claims that one million of the four million slaves former slaves freed by Lincoln's 1863 executive order died or got sick.

This number includes at least 60,000 who lost their lives in a smallpox epidemic that started in Washington and spread to the south as black Americans left their former slave-masters in order to find work.

Writing about the period of 1862 to 1870, Professor Downs claims that one million of the four million slaves former slaves freed by Lincoln's 1863 executive order died or got sick.

This number includes at least 60,000 who lost their lives in a smallpox epidemic that started in Washington and spread to the south as black Americans left their former slave-masters in order to find work.

Calling this 'the largest biological crisis of the 19th century', Downs states that this tragedy has failed to be acknowledged because it does not match with the rosy view of the Civil War being a fight between the Unionist North and Confederate South for God-given rights.

The freed people we want to see are the ones with all their belongings on the wagon, heading towards freedom,' said David W. Blight, a professor of history at Yale to the *New York Times*.

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**Hunger (Continued):** 'But the truth is, for every person making it there may have been one falling by the way.' As the anniversary of President Lincoln's order approaches, Mr. Downs, 39, is part of new school of thought re-addressing commonly held beliefs about the history of emancipation.

'We're getting ready to celebrate 150 years of the movement from slavery to freedom,' said Professor Downs to the *New York Times*. 'But hundreds of thousands of people did not survive that movement.'

In fact in the years following 1863, the public health problems that freed slaves experienced attempting to set up their own homes, getting jobs and feeding their families seemed so intense that some historical observers wondered whether all black Americans might die.

In 1863, one white religious figure wrote, 'Like his brother the Indian of the forest, he must melt away and disappear forever from the midst of us.'

While the accepted view is that the Unionist North was sympathetic to the plight of all southern slaves, Professor Downs feels that there was in fact an element of turning a blind eye to the problems the newly freed people experienced. 'In the 19th century people did not want to talk about it,' said Professor Downs to the *Observer*.

'Some did not care and abolitionist, when they saw so many freed people dying, feared that it proved true what some people said: that slaves were not able to exist on their own.'

Professor Downs paints a desperate picture of freed families staggering away from southern plantations and finding themselves in Union run 'contraband camps' struggling for food and living in unsanitary conditions.

His book points out the irony that these camps were sometimes no better than the freed slaves previous living conditions and that the only way out was to offer to return to the same plantations from which they had escaped.

In '*Sick from Freedom*' Professor Downs recounts the tragic story of one former slave, Joseph Miller, who arrived at a union camp in Kentucky with his wife and four children in 1864 and watched them all die within months, before he died in 1865. During his research, Professor Downs discovered the horrific conditions within what were essentially refugee camps dotted around the south.

A military official with the Union army wrote that life for the former slaves was so appalling that they were: 'dying by scores - that sometimes 30 per day die and are carried out by wagon-loads without coffins, and thrown promiscuously, like brutes, into a trench.'

Not wishing to cast aspersions on the Emancipation Proclamation, for which Professor Downs still holds its true moral value, he nonetheless wants to bring a fuller picture to the public.

'I've been alone with these people in the archives,' said Professor Downs. 'I have a responsibility to tell their stories.'

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2160484/The-end-slavery-led-hunger-death-millions-black-Americans-Extraordinary-claims-new-book.html#ixzz1y6RIDyKl>

## Controversy over Civil War relics in Confederate Park

Jamel Major WMC-TV Memphis, TN June 18, 2012

MEMPHIS, TN - (WMC-TV) – It's a controversy that has captured the attention of people on all sides. And now, it's become a battle over history and how to remember it. It's the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, and Tarry Beasley hopes to soon return cannons to Confederate Park. "We're honoring our ancestors, both black and white by placing the cannons there in the park," Beasley, with the Sons of Confederate Veterans said.



So far, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have raised approximately \$72,000 in a campaign with the Riverfront Development Corp. to bring four Civil War-era replica cannons to Confederate Park.

While many in the community have different opinions on how they interpret the events of the war, some are not so happy about revisiting this part of history.

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**Memphis Relics (Continued):**

"Anytime we get additional green space in the city that's a great thing, but I don't think it's something people in Memphis are going to come to Memphis to see," said resident Mike DeSilva. "I think there's better ways to put money into other places in Memphis," resident Mary Smith said.

Even Tim Sampson with the *Memphis Flyer* weighed in on the controversy by saying: "You all can congregate, commemorate, and collectively celebrate the Confederacy (I, personally, am a slave to alliteration) anytime, anywhere you like, but please don't put a bunch of tacky old cannons in Confederate Park and someone please change that park's name!"

"They're going to object to anything that has the word Confederacy attached to it; however, both parties need to understand that's our history," Tarry Beasley said.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans says it needs at least three thousand dollars more to reach its final goal.

<http://downtown.wmctv.com/news/news/77597-controversy-over-civil-war-relics-confederate-park>

## Identified Civil War Veterans Receive New Tombstones

Lauren Trager KARK-TV Little Rock, AR June 24, 2012

A dedication service was held Sunday afternoon at Mount Holly Cemetery in Little Rock honoring Civil War veterans.

New tombstones have been placed for more than a dozen recently identified Confederate and Union soldiers. Mount Holly is the city's oldest cemetery. The memorial service included a flag ceremony, and Civil War reenactments.

Sunday marks the one-hundred and fifty year anniversary of the death of one 16-year-old soldier buried there at the cemetery.

Article and Video at: [http://arkansasmatters.com/fulltext/?nxd\\_id=553232](http://arkansasmatters.com/fulltext/?nxd_id=553232)

## Lincoln slavery ending document sold for \$2.1 million

A rare copy of the Emancipation Proclamation signed by president Abraham Lincoln went on the auction block Tuesday.

The 1863 legal document that declared all slaves in Confederate states free was sold for \$2.1 million at the Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries.

Out of the 48 copies signed by Lincoln, only 26 are still intact, according to the auction house.

<http://www.amny.com/urbanite-1.812039/lincoln-slavery-ending-document-sold-for-2-1-million-1.3806902>

Did secession come because of the work of a minority of hot heads or was it a near universal movement in the South?

Brag Bowling Original published in *The Washington Post* Washington, DC May 23, 2011

The word "secession" was originally coined in July, 1787, during the Constitutional Convention. From that time on, a large and influential body of opinion in every part of the country considered secession an inalienable right of any state. Nearly all politicians supported the concept.

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**Secession (Continued):** On January 12, 1848, a young Congressman spoke the following words during a debate defending the Mexican War:

*“Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form another one that suits them better... This is a most valuable, a moral sacred right- a right which we hope and believe will liberate the world.”*

The speaker that day was none other than Abraham Lincoln.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina formally withdrew from the Union and was closely followed by Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Certainly an argument could be made that the fire eaters in those states did much to stir up secession sentiment. The “cotton states” seceded primarily for economic reasons and a fear that their economies would be disrupted by the ascension of Lincoln and the Republican Party to national governance. It should be noted that these states represented a tiny minority of the Southern population, had virtually no manufacturing, and were probably militarily incapable of defending their newly created sovereignty.

The firing on Ft. Sumter allowed Lincoln to inaugurate war when he called upon all the remaining states in the Union to furnish 75,000 troops to invade the lower South. At that time, only 7 of the 15 slave states had seceded. Those remaining slave states had opted against secession, preferring to remain in the Union and work out the problems which had divided North and South for over 50 years. States such as Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, while not formally seceding, exhibited significant Southern sentiment and furnished numerous soldiers to the Southern cause. Lincoln’s call to arms changed everything by galvanizing martial opinion in both the North and South.

On April 17, Virginia’s secession convention reversed itself and voted for secession. Virginia, the traditional leader of Southern states, provided the example for North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee to secede. Public referendums held in several states showed widespread support for secession. Their departure was not something stirred up by a small group of zealots. These states seceded with the knowledge that war was now inevitable. They would defend the South from a Northern invasion. Gone was the whimsical Gone With the Wind style attitude often seen in the cotton states. By joining the Confederacy, they would provide the military and industrial muscle that the original seceding states lacked, thus guaranteeing a longer and harder war. The Confederacy was now a very large nation with a potent military force.

Lincoln had made his choice to fight. There had been no casualties at Ft. Sumter. Things might still have been worked out peacefully. One must wonder if Lincoln had met with the peace negotiators and tried to negotiate the contentious issues dividing the country such as slavery and tariffs rather than by using coercion and military force, that the ensuing fratricidal war might have been avoided. It must be noted that Lincoln was still willing to legally permit slavery to exist even several years into the war. The war rightfully should be laid at Lincoln’s feet. Lincoln’s premeditated bad choice set in motion a series of events which would lead to the death of 600,000 American citizens and the total devastation of the South for over 100 years. As Lincoln himself said, “The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether”.

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/brag-bowling-did-secession-come-because-of-the-work-of-a-minority-of-hot-heads-or-was-it-a-near-universal-movement-in-the-south/2010/12/20/AF133w9G\\_blog.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/brag-bowling-did-secession-come-because-of-the-work-of-a-minority-of-hot-heads-or-was-it-a-near-universal-movement-in-the-south/2010/12/20/AF133w9G_blog.html)

**Audemus jura nostra defendere**



## **We Dare Defend Our Rights**

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

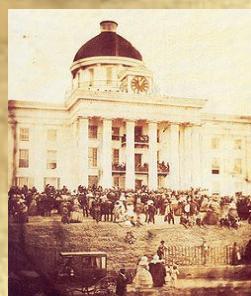


Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

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

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

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



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