

June 2010

I Salute The Confederate Flag With Affection, Reverence, and Undying Devotion to the Cause for Which It Stands.

Commander :

David Allen

1st Lieutenant Cdr :

John Harris

2nd Lieutenant Cdr &

Adjutant :

Frank Delbridge

Color Sergeant :

Clyde Biggs

Chaplain :

Dr. Wiley Hales

Newsletter :

James Simms

jbsimms@comcast.net

Website : Brad Smith

tidepridebrad@gmail.com

From The Adjutant

Gen. RE Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet at 7 PM Thursday night, June 10th, 2010, at the Tuscaloosa Public Library.

Our speaker for the evening will be U of A student Sam Dennis, and he will be telling about his Confederate ancestor's writing "I Saw the Elephant". Let's give Sam a nice turn-out! Those of us who have access to the internet should check out our website at www.scvtuscaloosa.org. Webmaster Brad Smith has put together outstanding and informative articles on the history of Gen. RE Rodes, how Camp 262 came into being and a brief history of the Camp. In addition, he is giving each of us a chance to place our Confederate ancestor's name, unit, and brief history on a special list on the website. Be looking up your Confederate ancestors name, what relation he was to you, his birthdate, date of death and where buried, his military unit and a few remarks about his war service. There will be a form available at the meeting for you to give our Webmaster this information.

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Confederate Ancestors with birthdates in June:

Pvt. John P. Hagler Co D, Jeff Davis Legion, MS Cavalry 6/27/1844 Joe Bell's GGrandfather



Upcoming Events



2010

10 June - Camp Meeting

8 July - Camp Meeting

August - Summer Stand Down/Bivouac

9 September - Camp Meeting

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.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV 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. Edited by James B. Simms; non-member subscriptions are available for \$15. Please send information, comments, or inquiries to Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 34501 or jbsimms@comcast.net.

General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Support Your Confederate Heritage



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>

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 United Daughters of the Confederacy available at your County Courthouse. Sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Alabama Division. This plate is available to ***all supporters***. The net proceeds will be used for preservation of historic sites in Alabama, conservation of the flags of the Confederacy, and scholarship programs.

The UDC Specialty Tag is an OFFICIAL, LEGALLY RECOGNIZED LICENSE PLATE as established by an act of the Alabama Legislature. The First National 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. Ask the Tag clerk when ordering.

How to buy:

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 United Daughters of The Confederacy in place of my regular car tag."

Be sure to select the UDC tag!

Historical Markers of Tuscaloosa County & Surrounding Area

Northport First United Methodist Church

Organized 1837, moved to present location, 1849, where churches have been rebuilt in 1855 and 1913. The bell of this church sounded the tocsin at the approach of Gen. John T. Croxton's Union Troops in their raid in Tuscaloosa, April 3, 1865.

Confederate Generals Birthdays for June

General Samuel Cooper - 12 June 1798 - Hackensack, N.J.
 General John Bell Hood - 1 June 1831 - Owingsville, Ky.
 Maj. General Daniel Smith Donelson - 23 June 1801 - Sumner Co., Tenn.
 Maj. General James Lawson Kemper - 11 June 1823 - Madison Co., Va.
 Brig. General John Decatur Barry - 21 June 1839 - Wilmington, N.C.
 Brig. General Cullen Andrews Battle - 1 June 1829 - Powelton, Ga.
 Brig. General Alexander William Campbell - 4 June 1828 - Nashville, Tenn.
 Brig. General John Rogers Cooke - 9 June 1833 - Jefferson Barracks, Md.
 Brig. General Junius Daniel - 27 June 1828 - Halifax, N.C.
 Brig. General John Buchanan Floyd - 1 June 1806 - Montgomery Co., Va.
 Brig. General Brikett Davenport Fry - 24 June 1822 - Kanawha Co., Va.
 Brig. General Richard Montgomery Gano - 17 June 1830 - Bourbon Co., Ky.
 Brig. General William Montgomery Gardner - 8 June 1824 - Augusta, Ga.
 Brig. General Victor Jean Baptiste Girardey - 26 June 1837 - Lauw, France
 Brig. General Martin Edwin Green - 3 June 1815 - Fauquier Co., Va.
 Brig. General Benjamin Hardin Helm - 2 June 1831 - Bardstown, Ky.
 Brig. General Benjamin Jefferson Hill - 13 June 1825 - McMinnville, Tenn.
 Brig. General Henry Rootes Jackson - 24 June 1820 - Athens, Ga.
 Brig. General Young Marshall Moody - 23 June 1822 - Chesterfield Co., Va.
Brig. General John Hunt Morgan - 1 June 1825 - Huntsville, Ala.
 Brig. General John Tyler Morgan - 20 June 1824 - Athens, Tenn.
 Brig. General Gideon Johnson Pillow - 8 June 1806 - Williamson Co., Tenn.
 Brig. General Gabriel James Rains - 4 June 1803 - Craven Co., N.C.
 Brig. General Beverly Holcombe Robertson - 5 June 1827 - Amelia Co., Va.
 Brig. General Paul Jones Semmes - 4 June 1815 - Wilkes Co., Ga.
 Brig. General James Edwin Slaughter - in June 1827 - Cedar Mountain, Va.
 Brig. General Otho French Strahl - 3 June 1831 - McConnelsville, Ohio
 Brig. General Thomas Fentress Toon - 10 June 1840 - Columbus Co., N.C.
 Brig. General William Tatum Woffard - 28 June 1824 - Habersham Co., Ga.
 Brig. General Marcus Joswph Wright - 5 June 1831 - Purdy, Tenn.

Alabama Civil War Units

Forty-First Alabama Infantry Regiment

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

The regiment then remained at Tullahoma till ordered to Mississippi with the other portions of Breckinridge's division. It was engaged in the operations for the relief of Vicksburg, and in the trenches of Jackson. Having re-joined the Army of Tennessee, the Forty-first was in the forward movement at Chicamauga, and in the fierce struggle over the enemy's fortified position, left its brigade commander (Gen. Helm of Kentucky) and 189 men on the bloody field.

The regiment was shortly after transferred to the brigade of Gen. Gracie of Mobile--Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama, and Stallworth's battalion. As part of Longstreet's corps, the Forty-first participated in the bloody struggles and severe privations of the winter campaign in east Tennessee, sustaining much loss. The regiment reached Virginia in April 1864, and was engaged in the battle of Drewry's Bluff and Dutch Gap. It was then in the protracted siege at Petersburg, and in the bloody battles around that city.

The regiment was also very hotly engaged at Hatcher's Run, and in the fighting on the retreat to Appomattox; and was there fighting under the matchless Lieut. Gen. Gordon, when the flag of truce appeared. About 270 of its number were there present for duty, under Col. Stansel. Of 1454 names on its rolls, about 130 were killed, about 370 died of disease, and 135 were transferred or discharged.

Field and Staff

Colonels.- Henry Talbird of Perry; resigned. M.L. Stansel of Pickens; wounded at Murfreesboro.

Lieutenant Colonels.- J. T. Murfee of Tuskalooosa; resigned. M. L. Stansel; promoted. T. G. Trimmier of Tuskalooosa; killed at White-oaks Road.

Majors.- M. L. Stansel; promoted. T. G. Trimmier; promoted. Jesse G. Nash of Pickens; resigned. L. D. Hudgins of Tuskalooosa; killed at Petersburg. J. M. Jeffries of Pickens.

Adjutant.- J. D. Leland.

Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.

Tuskalooosa.- T. G. Trimmier; promoted. H. H. Sartain.

Pickens.- J. C. Kirkland; resigned. L. F. Shelton.

Pickens.- J. G. Nash; promoted. J. H. Cason; wounded at Beene's Station; resigned; John C. Moorhead.

Pickens.-Robert H. McCord; died in the service. B. A. Hudgins; wounded at Murfreesboro; resigned. John C. Fair.

Perry and Greene.- Wm. G. England; resigned. A. B. S. Moseley.

Tuskalooosa.-B. F. Eddins; resigned. L. M. Clements; wounded at Chicamauga.

Tuskalooosa.-L. T. Hudgins; promoted. James White.

Fayette.- F. Ogden; resigned. H. M. Bell; wounded at Hatcher's Run.

Pickens.- Thos. S. Abernethy; resigned. Jhon M. Jeffries; promoted. J. T. Harkins.

Pickens.- James N. Craddock; resigned. James Halbert.

Forty-Second Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Miss., in May 1862, and was composed principally of men who re-organized, in two or three instances as entire companies, after serving a year as the Second Alabama Infantry. The regiment joined Generals Price and Van Dorn at Ripley in September, and was brigaded under Gen. John C. Moore of Texas.

A month later the Forty-second went into the battle of Corinth with 700 men, and lost 98 killed and about 250 wounded and captured in the fighting at and near that place. It wintered in Mississippi, Moore's brigade being re-organized with the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, and Forty-second Alabama, and Second Texas regiments. It was part of the garrison of Vicksburg, and lost 10 killed and about 95 wounded there, and the remainder captured at the surrender of the fortress.

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

On the 28th of July the loss was very heavy, and the ranks of the regiment were fearfully thinned by the casualties of battle. A few days later the regiment was sent to Spanish Fort, where it remained on garrison duty during the fall, and till January 1865. It then moved into North Carolina, and its colors floated in the thickest of the battle at Bentonville, and were furled at the capitulation of that army.

Field and Staff

Colonel - John W. Portis of Clarke; wounded at Corinth; resigned. T. C. Lanier of Pickens; wounded at New Hope.

Lieut. Colonels - Thomas C. Lanier; wounded at Corinth; promoted.

Majors - W.C. Fergus of Mobile; captured at Missionary Ridge.

Adjutants - Thomas J. Portis of Dallas; resigned. Thos. Gaillard of Mobile.

Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.

Monroe-George W. Foster; killed at Corinth. S. S. Gaillard; resigned. D. W. Rankin.

Pickens- Robert Best; died in the service. Robert K. Wells; killed at Atlanta. Burt Upchurch.

Wilcox- Wm. D. McNeil; made lieutenant colonel of the consolidated regiments in North Carolina.

Pickens- T.C. Brady; wounded at Lookout Mountain; resigned. ... Hendrix.

Fayette- J. B. Perkins; resigned. Charles R. Labuzan.

Talladega-Alexander B. Knox; killed at Corinth. J. R. Stockdale.

Monroe- W. B. Kemp; resigned E. G. Riley; wounded at Corinth; resigned. Geo. H. Gray, wounded at New Hope.

Mobile - Charles Briggs; resigned. John W. Haley; died of wounds received at Corinth. R. C. Reeder.

Marion - ... Condrey; wounded at Corinth. Lieut. Thomas Condrey commanded.

NEW FEATURE ON CAMP WEBSITE

There is a new feature on the "Robert E. Rodes" Camp website - an "Our Ancestry" page. This page is an index of our camp's members and their Confederate ancestors. Some ancestors have a page of their own. An ancestor's page may include photographs, autographs, a timeline of his action in the war, or a brief paragraph or two about his life.

Whatever you would like to see on your ancestor's page, you will need to e-mail it to me (tidepridebrad@gmail.com) or give this information to me at our next meeting - the content is strictly based on what is submitted to me. If you have no information to submit on the ancestor, we would still like to include him in our index under your name. You may submit as many ancestors as you like, but here is the minimum information I will need,

YOUR NAME (And the year that you joined the Sons Of Confederate Veterans)
Your ancestor's name, rank, regiment, and company.

Everyone is encouraged to participate in this project - I don't know of any other Sons of Confederate Veterans website that has a feature like this. If you would like to see other members' contributions, simply go online to:

<http://scvtuscaloosa.org/>

There you will find "OUR ANCESTRY" on the menu bar. Clicking that link will take you to the index.

WEBSITE STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

In the month of May, our camp website was visited by the states of Alabama, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Hawaii. In Alabama, we received hits from the cities of Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Prattville, and Chelsea. Since the site's relaunch in April, we have had 72 visits and 271 page views. The average time a user spent on our site was five minutes and four seconds.

Civil War Preservation Trust Applauds Decision in Legal Challenge to Wilderness Walmart Plan

For Immediate Release: 04/30/10

(Orange, Va.) – The legal challenge filed against the approval of a controversial Wal-Mart supercenter and associated retail development at the Wilderness Battlefield will move forward to trial, following a decision issued today by the Orange County Circuit Court. James Lighthizer, president of the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), issued the following statement in support of the ruling:

"On behalf of the Civil War Preservation Trust and its 55,000 members, I applaud today's decision by Judge Daniel R. Bouton allowing this litigation to move forward. His ruling recognizes that the issues raised by the preservation community in this case are thoughtful and complex arguments deserving of the court's full attention." "This is tremendous news for all of our nation's threatened historic resources. The fight to protect the Wilderness Battlefield has only just begun."

In September 2009, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Friends of Wilderness Battlefield and six local residents filed suit against the Orange County Board of Supervisors, alleging serious errors in the hearing and approval procedure. CWPT and the National Parks Conservation Association filed a joint *amicus curiae* brief in support of the litigation.

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CWPT (Continued): Today's decision overrules the County's motion to dismiss the preservation community's charges as lacking merit. It also addresses the County's allegation that none of the plaintiffs had appropriate standing to file suit. Judge Bouton ruled that Friends of Wilderness Battlefield and the six citizen plaintiffs would remain as plaintiffs, while removing the National Trust from the litigation.

With 55,000 members, CWPT is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation's remaining Civil War battlefields and to promote appreciation of these hallowed grounds through education and heritage tourism. Since 1987, the organization has helped save more than 29,000 acres of battlefield land in 20 states, including 685 acres in Orange County. The CWPT website is located at www.civilwar.org. Contact Mary Koik, CWPT, (202) 367-1861, ext. 7231

Show us your best Civil War battlefield photos!

Fancy yourself a modern day Alexander Gardner or Mathew Brady? If so, enter your great American Civil War battlefield photos in our 2010 Annual Photo Contest

Entry Period May 1st - August 31st, 2010 / Winners Announced: September, 2010

Enter at <http://www.flickr.com/groups/cwpt/>

Contest Categories:

Civil War Battlefields

This category is for all your great photos of scenic Civil War battlefields

Flickr Tag to Use: CWPT10BF

People on Civil War Battlefields

This category focuses on people visiting or enjoying Civil War battlefields

Flickr Tag to Use: CWPT10P

Preservation Threats

Enter your photos that showcase modern threats to Civil War battlefields

Flickr Tag to Use: CWPT10PT

Then & Now

In this category entrants will upload a historic photo and a modern photo of the same Civil War site

Flickr Tag to Use: CWPT10TN

High School *(New Category!)*

This category is for high school students

(all entrants must be over age 13)

Flickr Tag to Use: CWPT10HS

All photographic submissions should be uploaded to our American Civil War Battlefields photo group on Flickr.

Civil War Preservation Trust Releases Annual Report on Nation's Most Endangered Battlefields

Best-Selling Author Jeff Shaara Joins Trust to Unveil "History Under Siege" Report

For Immediate Release: 05/13/10

(Washington, D.C.) – The iconic Pennsylvania battlefield synonymous with American valor, now facing a second attempt to bring casino gambling to its doorstep; a Virginia crossroads where a single marching order set the Union army on the road to victory, now proposed for a monstrous commercial development; and a rocky Arizona spire where Confederate and Union forces fiercely faced off, now jeopardized by state budget cuts; are some of the nation's most endangered Civil War battlefields.

At a news conference held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) unveiled its annual report on the status of the nation's historic battlegrounds. The report, entitled *History Under Siege™: A Guide to America's Most Endangered Civil War Battlefields*, identifies the most threatened Civil War sites in the United States and what can be done to save them.

"All across the country, our nation's irreplaceable battlefields – these tangible links to our shared history – are threatened by inappropriate development, misguided public policy, limited financial resources and, in some cases, simple apathy, "...N"ext year marks the Sesquicentennial of the bloodiest conflict in our nation's history, and as we prepare for that seminal moment, it is an opportune time to shine a spotlight on the places that tell America's story."

said CWPT President James Lighthizer at the report's unveiling.

Joining Lighthizer at the news conference was best-selling author Jeff Shaara, who also serves on the CWPT Board of Trustees. The author of nine New York Times bestsellers, Shaara's novels, including the Civil War-themed *Gods and Generals* and *The Last Full Measure*, have been praised by historians for their painstaking research. His only non-fiction work, *Civil War Battlefields*, is a unique and personal tour across ten of America's most hallowed battlegrounds. In testament to his commitment to historic preservation, Shaara donated the entire advance from the project toward battlefield protection efforts.

"Nothing creates an emotional connection between present and past like walking in the footsteps of our Civil War soldiers," said Shaara. *"I hope that by drawing attention to endangered Civil War battlefields, Americans will this see hallowed ground in a new way and understand that these sites must be preserved for future generations to experience."*

Also taking the podium at the news conference was Dr. Mark Snell, director of the George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War at Shepherd University. A Civil War scholar and retired army officer, Snell was appointed to the West Virginia Sesquicentennial of the Civil War Commission last summer by Governor Joe Manchin, and was subsequently elected vice-chairman.

"Particularly on the eve of the Civil War's 150th anniversary, there is no more fitting commemoration of American valor than respectfully protecting the land where our soldiers fought and bled," said Snell.

For three days in the summer of 1863, 160,000 men in blue and gray fought the Civil War's largest and bloodiest battle around the crossroads town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 2006, the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board rejected a proposal to build a slots parlor near Gettysburg's East Cavalry Field, citing widespread public opposition to the plan. However, earlier this year the same chief investor rolled the dice again and announced plans for another Gettysburg casino. Although smaller than the previous proposal, this casino would be only one half-mile from Gettysburg National Military Park.

In May 1864, Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's bloody Overland Campaign began in a tangled mass of second-growth trees and scrub known as the Wilderness, Virginia. When portions of Grant's army attacked elements of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army on May 5, 1864, it was the first time the two legendary commanders met in battle. In August 2009, the Orange County, Va. Board of Supervisors approved a massive commercial center featuring a Walmart and four retailers at the gateway to the historic battlefield. A lawsuit to block the project is pending.

Endangered Battlefields (Continued): While most of the battles of the Civil War took place on southern soil, Confederate and Union forces engaged in their westernmost struggle at Picacho Peak, Arizona, on April 15, 1862. Confederate Capt. Sherod Hunter raised his flag in the small, frontier settlement of Tucson, hoping to take another step toward the Pacific and the creation of an ocean-to-ocean Confederacy. The Confederate rangers were met by a detachment of Union cavalry under the leadership of Lt. James Barrett near Picacho Peak, a rocky spire 50 miles northwest of Tucson. Although Picacho Peak State Park is a popular tourist destination, it will close to the public on June 3, 2010, due to drastic cuts in the state budget – less than one year before the sesquicentennial of the war.

The Civil War Preservation Trust is the nation's largest nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving our nation's endangered Civil War battlefields and to promoting appreciation of these hallowed grounds through education and heritage tourism. History Under Siege is composed of two parts; one identifying the 10 most endangered battlefields in the nation, and a second section lists 15 additional "at risk" sites also confronted by serious threats. Sites discussed in the report range from the famous to the nearly forgotten, but at least part of each site is in danger of being lost forever. Battlefields were chosen based on geographic location, military significance, and the immediacy of current threats.

History Under Siege MOST ENDANGERED BATTLEFIELDS 2010

In your hands you hold the 2010 edition of History Under Siege, the Civil War Preservation Trust's (CWPT) annual report on endangered Civil War battlefields. This report is more than a list of threatened historic sites – it is also a roadmap for protecting these tangible links to our history.

Although many battlefields are in danger of being lost forever, CWPT is making significant progress toward ensuring their protection. In 2009, CWPT rescued 2,777 acres of hallowed ground at 20 sites in five states – legendary battlefields like Raymond in Mississippi and Chancellorsville and the Wilderness in Virginia. Since CWPT was created more than two decades ago, we have protected more than 29,000 acres of battlefield land in 20 states.

Despite such success, our work is far from done. We hope this report energizes both longtime supporters and new allies to continue the fight to protect and preserve these priceless treasures.

History Under Siege has two distinct components: the first section identifies the 10 most endangered battlefields in the nation, and the second section lists 15 additional "at risk" sites, rounding out the 25 battlefields we believe need the most immediate attention.

No attempt is made to rank the sites within the two tiers – instead, they are listed in alphabetical order.

The list is the result of a lengthy and difficult selection process. Sites are nominated by our members, and final decisions are made – with the assistance of historians, other preservation groups and CWPT's board of trustees – based on geographic location, military significance and preservation status.

To analyze each site, CWPT consults a landmark 1993 study by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) that prioritized sites according to their historical significance and state of preservation. Whenever possible, CWPT has cited the CWSAC rating system throughout this report.

Battlefields are ranked Priority I (sites considered the most threatened) to Priority IV (sites considered all but lost). CWSAC also ranks battlefields from A (the most historically significant sites) to D (sites of local importance).

A copy of History Under Siege is attached with this newsletter.

FUNDING SPARSE FOR SESQUICENTENNIAL

Communities face shortage of funds to commemorate Civil War

<http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/2010/apr/07/communities-face-shortage-of-funds-to-commemorate/>
via <http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/>

During much of the Civil War, Confederate troops were short on manpower, funding and equipment. Nearly 150 years later, as local officials make plans to commemorate the war's sesquicentennial anniversary, they face the same challenges.

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Sparse Funding (Continued): Local governments, historic groups and tourism leaders hope to capitalize on tourists they hope will flock to local sites during re-enactments and other anniversary events. But trying to raise money for marketing campaigns during a recession and a major state budget shortfall has proven to be difficult.

Every time Chickamauga City Manager John Culpepper has gone to Atlanta seeking money for various campaigns, he has found only empty pockets.

Mr. Culpepper, who also is the Georgia Civil War Commission president, said the state initially budgeted \$500,000 toward publicizing state sites and events for the 150th anniversary. That funding was stripped out with the first round of budget cuts, he explained.

For comparison's sake, Virginia included \$2 million in its budget to prepare for the anniversary, Mr. Culpepper said. "The state of Georgia hasn't budgeted anything," he said.

Established re-enactments are faring better than new ones, according to Ken Sumner, founder of the Battle of Tunnel Hill re-enactment. "It is a difficult time," he said.

Tunnel Hill, which takes place in September, gets all of its funding from private sources and is run by volunteers. Manpower and funding, however, remain a problem for similar events across the South, said Mr. Sumner, who works with other re-enactments Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Because the financial situation is so tough, Mr. Culpepper recently started the Tri-State Civil War Association to combine resources and promote related sites and events in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. "By pooling our resources together, we can get the job done," he said.

In 2013, the Battle of Chickamauga re-enactment will be the largest in the Deep South with as many as 12,000 re-enactors expected, Mr. Culpepper said. The key, he said, will be getting those visitors to stay an extra day or two to visit Resaca, Ringgold or other nearby towns with historic sites. "Ringgold, Trenton, Dalton, modern Chickamauga -- you had all these communities that were touched during the (Civil War) campaign," he said.

Catoosa County Commissioner Ken Marks said tourists coming to the Chickamauga National Military Park present an opportunity for businesses in Catoosa and Walker counties as well as the counties themselves. "Our county lives off sales tax," Mr. Marks said. "We have to promote tourism."

Walker County Commissioner Bebe Heiskell called the potential tourism boost from the Civil War anniversary "very important." She said she hoped to have another hotel in the county by then and said she would hope to add a lodging tax for the unincorporated areas of the county in anticipation of the anniversary.

Luring tourists is all about marketing the county's historic sites and activities, she said. "I've always said, if a Pet Rock and a Hula Hoop would sell, you can sell anything," she said.

Students dive into mystery of Civil War submarine Hunley

By Betty Klinck, USA TODAY 10 May, 2010

Part of the story is solid. Part of it remains a mystery.

What is certain is that on the night of Feb. 17, 1864, the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley sank the USS Housatonic in Charleston Harbor in South Carolina to become the first submarine to sink a ship during combat.

Then the Hunley itself literally sank into oblivion when it went down with its crew of eight. The resting place of the Civil War submarine, which had remained a mystery for more than century, finally was discovered in 1995 off Sullivan's Island.

But before the submarine sank, the story goes, it flashed a blue light to Confederate soldiers on the shore to signal success.

But as this part of the story comes from second- and third-hand accounts, it "gets a little fuzzy," says archaeologist Mike Scafuri of the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in Charleston, where the recovered Hunley is on display.

Nobody knows whether the signal was supposed to be made directly after the attack or as the Hunley approached shore, Scafuri says. And another question remains: Could a lantern have produced a strong enough light for the soldiers to see?

Hands-on investigation

To try to answer the question of the mysterious blue signal, 12 students at Hamburg (Pa.) Area High School are building three replicas of the submarine's lantern in the school's metal shop.

(Continued Next Page)

Hunley (Continued): Retired history teacher Ned Eisenhuth and retired shop teacher Fred Lutkis began the project after expressing interest last summer in the history of the Hunley to the Lasch Conservation Center. Before they retired, Eisenhuth and Lutkis had worked with students at Minersville (Pa.) Area High School to create replicas of a Viking burial sled and a medieval cart.

These will be the only true replicas of the Hunley's lantern, Eisenhuth says. Next month, the school plans to donate the best replica of the lantern to the conservation center, which has been studying the submarine since it was excavated in 2000 with help from the Friends of the Hunley Organization.

Scafuri says the conservation center and the high school hope to answer the following questions with replicas of the only light source on the Hunley:

- Could the soldiers on shore have seen the blue light from more than 1,000 feet away?
- Just how powerful was the lantern?
- Could the lantern actually produce a blue-colored light?

Using X-rays and drawings from the conservation center of the actual lantern remnants from the recovered submarine, students have begun soldering and molding sheet metal to form the lantern.

The lantern consists of three cylinders that fit tightly inside one another: the outside, inside and lens cylinders, says Lutkus.

"The hardest part has been going off the diagrams (of the lantern) that were mailed to us" by the conservation center, says Hamburg senior Cody Wertz, one of six students working on lantern construction. "There's some stuff that you don't know exactly, that we have to guess to the best of our ability what they would have had."

Goal: Historical accuracy

Hamburg offers only woodshop, so Lutkus says he had to teach the students how to work with sheet metal, which proved difficult.

"Sheet metal does not always do what you want it to do," Lutkus says. "You're taking a flat surface and making it three-dimensional. It's not like wood where, if you mess up, you can fix it or hide things. When you mess up with sheet metal, you have to scrap it and start over."

Freshman Seth Kunkel says metalworking also can be dangerous: The soldering iron gets hot. He says he is picking up many of the techniques, such as using a roll iron to make cylinders and using a blowhorn stake to hammer metal into different shapes.

Students also faced problems making the lamp historically accurate, Eisenhuth says. Restrictions on commercial whaling have made whale oil, which was burned in the original lamp, hard to come by.

After consulting a lantern manufacturer, Eisenhuth says, he learned that kerosene — also available during the Civil War — would be a historically accurate alternative.

The lanterns will be finished this month, and Eisenhuth says he hopes to donate two, rather than just the promised one, to the center and to put the third unused lantern on display at the high school.

Help Save the Perryville Battlefield

"I think to lose Kentucky is to lose the whole game."
- Abraham Lincoln

With these words, Lincoln summed up the dire circumstances surrounding the bloody clash in the Bluegrass at Perryville, Kentucky.

On October 8, 1862, with the fate of Kentucky hanging in the balance, Confederates of Braxton Bragg's Army of the Mississippi under Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham formed on the banks of the Chaplin River before launching their attack on the Union left flank. The rolling terrain concealed Cheatham's men as they advanced to the Federal line, just a few hundred yards away on Open Knob.

Perryville (Continued)

For a time it appeared the Confederates might be successful. But a series of desperate counterattacks by Don Carlos Buell's Union Army of the Ohio blunted the Rebel assault, forcing a stalemate by nightfall. When the sun rose on October 9, some 8,000 men lay dead in the undulating countryside - and with them, the dream of a Confederate Kentucky.

Now CWPT has the opportunity to once again pitch into the battle for Kentucky. Generous land donations and a special grant program have given us the chance to permanently preserve 327 acres at Perryville - the very land from which Cheatham's men launched their attack.

Perryville 2010 Preservation Campaign	
Acres: 327 acres	Match: \$4 to \$1
Total Cost: \$676,236	Match Sources: FRPP, Landowner donations
CWPT Fundraising Goal: \$169,059	

The acquisition of this key parcel will make this a nearly preserved battlefield, linking widely separated sections of the preserved park, while saving crucial viewshed that will preserve the wartime landscape and views forever, and opening up wonderful new opportunities for trails and interpretation of the battle.

Park officials have worried for many years that a developer would buy this land and begin building houses on the high ground, forever marring the view of the battlefield from the Union position. This is our opportunity to prevent that... for all time.

Very sincerely yours,

Jim Lighthizer
President, CWPT

Alabamians settling in Brazil after the Civil War

I took an interest in this after the subject of the CONFEDERADOS came up on a local blog. For more information, please go to <http://www.confederados.com.br/>

1865 - From the State of Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara D'Oeste, State of São Paulo.

W.H.Norris and sons (Robert, Reece, Yancey and Clay)

1865 - From the State of Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara D'Oeste, State of São Paulo.

Benjamin Yancey	Provost	Joseph Whitaker
James Anderson	Edward Townsend	William Moore
John Brownlow	Christopher Ezelle	William Daniel
Joseph Moore	William Prestidge	Winston Broadnax
James Moore		

Alabama Confederados (Continued):

From Alabama, settled in Iguape, State of São Paulo.

Fenley	John Rowe
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From Alabama, settled in the State of Paraná.

Nettles.

1868

From Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara D'Oeste, State of São Paulo.

George Northrup	John Kennerly	MacDonald	D.D.Davis
Henry Capps	Richard	Sampson	Ayers
John Bentley	Thamas Watson	Dresback	Sam Russell
Rufas Campbell	Mastiff	Boud	William
Owen	Richard Carlton	Frank Emerson	Richard Wiggins

1880 - From Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara D'Oeste, State of São Paulo.

Morrison Horacle Lane

These families came in different periods of the time, since 1868 until 1890, almost everyone settled at the city of Santa Barbara.

Baird	Gaston	Seawright	C.J.Howard
Henry Scurlock	Tanner	Dumas	Ben Drain
Porter	Keith	John Whitehead	
Bookwalter	C.Mathews	Buford	
Strain	Britt	Colter	

1891 - From Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara, State of São Paulo.

Cicero Jones

Alabama Confederados (Continued):

1894 - From Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara, State of São Paulo.

Morrison

1895 - From Alabama, settled in Santa Barbara, State of São Paulo.

Leonard Yancey Jones

THE CONFEDERADOS CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN BRAZIL

Albert G. Carr: was a Private in Company A of the 56th Alabama Partisan Rangers.

Benjamin C. Yancey: Captain of Artillery of the 16th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters. He returned to the U.S after living in Brazil.

Benjamin Norris: served as a Corporal in Company H of the 33rd Alabama Infantry. He surrendered at Montgomery, Alabama, on May 13, 1865.

Dalton Yancey: Captain, Alabama State Militia. He returned to the U.S after living in Brazil.

George Washington Carr: was 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in Co. A of the 56th Alabama Partisan Rangers

Henry Clay Norris: Company G, 15th Confederate Cavalry .The unit was stationed at Mobile and Pensacola and fought in battles at Tunica, Louisiana and Claiborne, AL. He surrendered on April 30,1865, at Demopolis, Alabama. He was the son of William H. Norris and was born in Dallas Co, Alabama, on June 1, 1842. He died on January 20, 1912, at Villa Americana, Brazil.

John Henry Rowe: was born Feb 22, 1846 USA and died on Dec. 16, 1922. He married to Sarah L?. He was resident of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, when the War began . He enlisted as a private in Company F of the 50th Alabama Infantry in March of 1862 and fought at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. The 50th Alabama Infantry was originally named Coltart's 26th Alabama Infantry , but was renamed the 50th in June 1863. Colonel John C. Coltart commanded it. The 50th also fought at Murfreesboro , Chickamauga , Atlanta and Franklin. The regiment surrendered in April 1865 in North Carolina . John Henry Rowe was captured during the war in the Battle of Resaca, Georgia. In 1864 he was take to Camp Douglas P.O.W Camp at Chicago, Illinois. He was kept there until March 15, 1865, when he was sent to Point Lookout , Maryland , where he was exchanged on April 12, 1865.

John R. Bufford: enlisted in April 1862, at Eufaula, Alabama and was appointed Sergeant in Captain Reuben Koulb's Battery of the Barbour Alabama Light Artillery. He transferred on November 6, 1864, with the rank of private to the Eufaula Battery of Alabama Light Artillery. He was in St. Mary's Hospital at Union Springs, AL from September 29,1864, until November 6, 1864, but took part in the battles of Kentucky Campaign, Hood's Tennessee Campaign, and Chickamauga, and was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi, on May 10, 1865. At his parole, he listed his residence as Eufaula, AL. He moved to Brazil and was alive in 1913 at age of 72.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama Confederados (Continued):

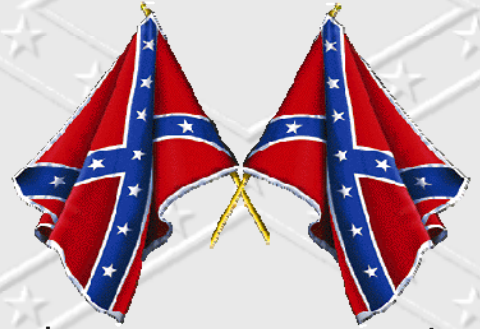
Napoleon Bonaparte McAlpine: was a private in Co. C, 2nd Alabama Cavalry. He enlisted on March 22, 1862, at Eutaw, Alabama. The record on file is a muster roll for August 31 through October 31, 1863, which shows that he had been on detached duty at Okolona, MS but had returned to duty. The unit fought in Atlanta and Carolinas campaigns and was part of the last escort for President Jefferson Davis and surrendered in May 1865 at Forsyth, GA. He moved to Brazil and was alive in 1913, age 66 or 68. Niels Nielson: Alabama Unit.

Robert Cicero Norris: Private, Company F, 15th Alabama Infantry & 1st Lieutenant company A, 60th Alabama Infantry. He was alive in 1913, age 75. He was born on March 7, 1837, in Perry County, Alabama, but was a resident of Dallas County, Alabama. He was the son of William H. Norris, and was educated at Fulton Academy & Mobile Medical College. He enlisted on January 28, 1861, under Capt. Theodore O'Hara to take Pensacola Navy Yard. On July 3, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 15th Alabama Infantry, in Stonewall Jackson's Brigade. In 1862, he was appointed Sergeant Major, and in 1864, was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 60th Alabama Infantry. He was wounded 4 times and fought at Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, Cedar Run, 2nd Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Wilderness, Petersburg, etc. He was captured at Hatcher's Run & held at Ft. Delaware until June 17, 1865. He went to Brazil in 1865, but returned in 1890 to finish his medical degree. He returned to Vila Americana, Brazil and practiced medicine. He was a master mason. He died on May 14, 1913 in Brazil.

William A. Prestrige: Private, Co. A, 3rd Alabama Cavalry. He enlisted on September 25, 1861, at Mount Sterling, Alabama. He was present for every action of his regiment, including Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign, and Bentonville, and was paroled at Charlotte, North Carolina, in May 1865. He moved to Brazil and was alive in 1913, age 73.

Robert Meriwether: enlisted in the Confederate Army before there was a force! He was Captain of Company H of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers. This regiment fired the FIRST SHOTS at Fort Sumter, the act that officially started the War Between the States. The 1st South Carolina Volunteers disbanded soon after the surrender of Fort Sumter and Captain Meriwether joined the 6th Battalion of South Carolina Reserves and was promoted to the rank of Major and was the commanding officer for the battalion. The 6th Battalion of South Carolina reserves served as guards at the prisoner of war camp at Florence, South Carolina, until November 1864. On November 5, 1864, the 6th reported 262 men present for duty. On November 3, 1864, Major Meriwether was ordered to take his Battalion to Augusta, Georgia, and join the fight against Yankee General Sherman and his March to the Sea. Over the next four months the 6th fought numerous battles and skirmishes against Sherman in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. On March 31, 1865, Major Meriwether was present with the 6th near Smithfield, North Carolina, under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson. The 6th fought at the Battle of Bentonville, NC, and was present for duty in Blanchard's Brigade near Raleigh, NC, on April 10, 1865. Major Meriwether surrendered at Greensboro, NC in May 1865, after being surrendered by Gen. Johnson. He returned to South Carolina, but moved to Brazil in August 1865, to become one of the earliest Confederados.

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.

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

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

Deo Vindice