

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, June 14, 2012 at 7 PM.

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

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.

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).



**Upcoming Events**



**14** June - Camp Meeting

**11** October - Camp Meeting

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

**12** July - Camp Meeting

**8** November - Camp Meeting

**August**

**Summer Stand-down**

**13** December - Camp Meeting

**13** September - Camp Meeting

**10** January 2013 - Camp Meeting

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

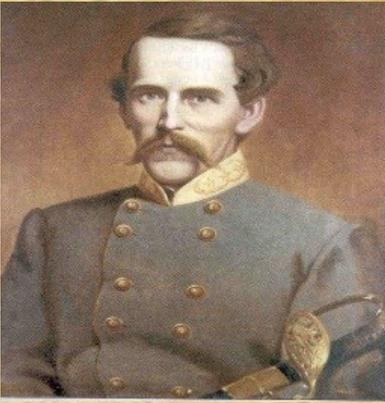
## Officers of the Rodes Camp

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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### **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

### **Gorgas House**

Built 1829 as University dining hall–Remodeled as a residence in 1840–Occupied by Gorgas family 1879-1953.

Gorgas House–Preserved as memorial to: General Josiah Gorgas (1818-1883) Chief of Ordnance Confederacy 1861-1865. President of University 1878-1879. Mrs. Amelia Gayle Gorgas (1826-1913)–University Librarian 1879-1906.

General William Crawford Gorgas (1854-1920) Surgeon General of U.S. Army–Sanitary Engineer whose work assured Panama Canal construction through elimination of Yellow Fever.

### **Gorgas-Manly Historic District**

Twelve acres of the campus on the University of Alabama including eight buildings designated in the National Register of Historic Places as the Gorgas-Manly District.

The Gorgas-Manly Historic District includes: The Gorgas House (1829), first structure built on the original campus; The Round House (1860), used by cadets on guard duty, another of the four buildings to survive the fires set by Federal troops in 1865; Woods Hall (1868), first building constructed after the Civil War and serving for the next sixteen years as the University; Manly (1886), Clark (1886), Garland (1888) Halls, built as the state began to recover from the Reconstruction Era; Toumey and Barnard Halls (1888), which completed the nineteenth-century University of Alabama campus.

## Website Report for May

For the month of May, there were 29 visits and 60 Page views. The average duration of a visit was 2 minutes and 17 seconds. The number of new visits for May was in the 86.21% range.

All-time, there have been 1,441 visits, 3,571 page views with an average number of pages viewed at 2.48.

## Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event Website</u>
June 15 - 17, 2012	Skirmish at Buckhorn Tavern	New Market, AL	
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 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



The Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp # 262 expresses it's sincere condolences to Compatriot Howard Hawkins over the passing of his wife, Shirley; on May 22, 2012.

### Camp Chaplain Dr. Wiley Hales

From Compatriot Walter Dockery,

Dr. Wiley Hales has moved to an assisted living in Birmingham. I am sure you would like his address and new phone number.

Greenbriar at the Altamont  
Apartment 718  
2831 Highland Avenue South  
Birmingham, Alabama 35205

Phone # 861-6477, do not put in 1 (205) as the number will not work.

Please keep in touch with Wiley, He is really going through a big change in his life, is going to miss his dog so very much and he said he was missing all of us.

Thanks, Walter

### Monument for Evergreen Cemetery Proposed

A small monument for Virginia Hortense Rodes, widow of Brigadier General Robert Emmett Rodes, was proposed by the camp at the May meeting. The Gorgas Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars is the lead organization on this. Discussion followed where a motion was made and seconded to look into the feasibility of an appropriate monument depending upon the wishes of the Rodes family. Details will follow.

### Sons of Confederate Veterans Recruiting Tee-Shirts

From Commander David Allen:

Fellas,

The T-shirts are in. We'll have these at the reunion to be distributed to the Camps. Each Camp in the Division gets 3 of them free of charge. They are to go to the members who will wear them IN PUBLIC.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Rodes Camp News (Continued):** Whoever your best recruiters are, that is who should get these shirts. The idea is to have 225 walking billboards across the State of Alabama. If camps want to order more, they can at a cost of about \$8.64 per shirt.

I'll distribute these to the brigade Commanders at the reunion in Guntersville, and they can get them out to their Camps.

Deo Vindice,

Carl Jones  
NWC Brigade Commander  
Alabama Division, SCV



## Message from Army of the Tennessee Commander

Compatriots of the Army of Tennessee,

I would like to thank each of you for allowing me to serve you during the past year and half as the Commander for the Army of Tennessee, the largest Army in the Confederation. What makes the AoT the "Best"? That's easy, Each of You. From the banks of Lake Michigan to the warm beaches of Key West and everywhere in between, we are constantly at work doing what the "Charge" tells us to do; Defending the Confederate Soldier's name, Guarding his history, and Perpetuating the principles that he loved. In fact, following these principles has allowed us just this past year to re-activate the Os' Confederados Camp #1653 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The growth that we have had can only be credited to each member of each camp in every division. Let us keep up the good work.

I have been a member of the SCV many years now and it seems as if it was just yesterday that I decided to become more involved and become more than just a dues paying member. Looking back as they say with "hindsight being 20/20" I wish I had made that decision years sooner. I guess that's what happens when you are doing something that you love to do. I am 100% committed to our organization and I am looking forward to the many years that I have left to grow with you and especially to the next 4 years of the Sesquicentennial of the War.

It is with the hope of the future that I would like to offer my name so that I might serve you as "YOUR" Army of Tennessee Commander, once again. I am a Life member of the SCV and I have held offices at the camp level as Adjutant, 2nd Lt. Commander, 1st Lt. Commander and Commander which during my term the Hobbs Camp won Division Camp of the Year, National Camp of the year and Historical project of the year awards. On the Division level I have served as NE Brigade Commander and 1st Lt Commander, at the National level as Deputy Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee Councilman and as Army Commander the past year and a half. It was also my great honor to have been awarded the General Robert E. Lee Gold Medal at this past convention in Montgomery. I was truly humbled by this award.

In serving you on the GEC, I have looked only to what is best for the Army of Tennessee and the SCV as a whole. I have always enjoyed the opportunity to come to your Division reunions and other events held by the camps each year from Memorial services to Lee/Jackson Banquets. I have always attempted to assist you in whatever problems you have encountered and always been honest with each of you when asked what I thought. I will continue to work for "YOU" if I am honored to get re-elected to the honorable position as Army of Tennessee Commander. I must admit that there have been many times when I have wondered what in the world have I gotten myself into, but the things that test us the most only make us a better person and leader.

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**Rodes Camp News (Continued):** As we head into the next 4 years of our Sesquicentennial, the SCV has entered into the surge for our newest goal with the formation of the project "Vision 2016". We need your help in making this project's goals come to life. With the view into the future of 50,000 members by the year 2016, we must all be out on the battlefield making sure that the truth about our ancestors is being told and bringing in every new member that we can. In return we must be prepared for an assault like we have never seen before.

Our organization will be made out to be the most evil and radical of associations on the face of the earth. I personally saw this first hand during the planning and during the Montgomery event this past February and we must be prepared for whatever our opponents can throw at us. We must stand up to them as our ancestors stood up to the Federal Government and say "Enough is Enough" and must be prepared to do whatever is necessary to protect ourselves and our history.

If we as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will do as our ancestors taught us, Love and Honor thy God, Love and Protect our Families and Respect our fellow man. Quoting Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, "You may be whatever you resolve to be", and this is the men that we have resolved to be. I thank each of you for your love and support over the years and I cherish your friendship and support in the years to come.

I hope to see each of you at the 2012 Convention/Reunion in Murfreesboro, TN and I hope to earn your support as I run for a second term as "YOUR" AoT Commander.

In Service to the AoT and the South, I remain,

Thos. "Tom" V. Strain Jr.  
Commander  
Army of Tennessee  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
[aot.commander@gmail.com](mailto:aot.commander@gmail.com)  
[www.scv-strain.com](http://www.scv-strain.com)

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

## Proposed Amendments to the Standing Orders

May 10, 2012

Dear Compatriot,

The annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will soon be upon us, and I and the other members of the General Executive Council hope we will see you and members of your Camp there. This year we are meeting in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 11-14 and it promises to be a memorable Reunion.

Attached you will find two proposed amendments for the Standing Orders of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. These are being provided to your Camp per the requirements of Article 16 of the Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans which requires that any proposed amendments to the Constitution or the Standing Orders be "sent to each Camp in good standing at least thirty (30) days and not more than ninety (90) days in advance to the address on record at General Headquarters". Please share these amendments when the camp next meets so your camp can be prepared to vote on these amendments at Murfreesboro.

These proposed amendments to the Standing Orders, and the previously published amendments for the Constitution, can also be found on the scroll on the front page of [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org), on the SCV Blog and have also been distributed via the Telegraph. You can also find a link to the credentials forms for the Reunion at the following link.

<http://www.scv.org/pdf/2012Credentials.pdf>

Deo Vindice!

Charles Rand  
Adjutant In Chief

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**Rodes Camp News (Continued):**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE 2012 REUNION

PROPOSED STANDING ORDER AMENDMENT NO 1:

This amendment would add a section to Article 3 of the Standing Orders. This amendment is proposed by the General Executive Council. The new proposed section is:

**3.6:** Each Camp of the Confederation shall establish and maintain an official Camp email address with the General Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This email address may be used by General Headquarters, if directed by the General Executive Council, for sending the Camps official correspondence and notices.

**Reasoning:** If each Camp has an email address it will enable the Sons of Confederate Veterans to more easily communicate information to the Camps in a timely matter. While we currently have electronic distribution of information on the Telegraph, only a limited number of members (approximately 25%) are subscribed to this service. This amendment will allow for official distribution of required notices directly to the Camps by use of their unique email address. It is intended that email distribution of notices to the Camps will be purposefully limited to items such as official notices and information and important Heritage Defense information so as to keep the number of notices distributed to a low level. Given the advances in technology and communication it is imperative the Sons of Confederate Veterans adopt modern methods of communication in order to be effective in fulfilling our mission in the 21st Century.

PROPOSED STANDING ORDER AMENDMENT NO 2:

This amendment will replace the existing language of section 9.5 in its entirety with new language. This amendment is proposed by the National Disciplinary Committee.

The following is the *existing language* of section 9.5 of the Standing Orders:

**9.5** No legal action against or on behalf of the general organization Sons of Confederate Veterans, its officers and/or members shall be undertaken or entered into by any member or group of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in which that member or group of members proposes to act as (a) representative(s) or agent(s) of the Sons of Confederate Veterans without prior approval of the General Executive Council. If a proposed legal action is presented to the General Executive Council for approval, the petition shall be distributed in writing to all members of the Council prior to the filing of the same. The petition shall state the name(s) and address(es) of the party (parties) against whom the petition is proposed to be filed. The affirmative vote of the members of the Council shall be necessary for Council approval of such legal action. If any legal action is filed without the approval of the Council, the member(s) filing such action shall be subject to expulsion from the Sons of Confederate Veterans in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Standing Orders which relate to expulsion of members.

Below is the *proposed language* which would replace the existing section 9.5 in its entirety:

**9.5** No member, group of members, camp, division or any other subdivision of the Sons of Confederate Veterans may initiate any civil litigation wherein they act, or attempt to act, with standing and name (directly or indirectly) any member (in their capacity as member or officer of the Sons of Confederate Veterans), any subdivision or the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a whole as defendant or plaintiff without the prior express consent of the General Executive Council (GEC). The same shall apply to naming any member (in his capacity as a member of officer of the Sons of Confederate Veterans), subdivision or the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a whole as a third party in an already initiated civil litigation.

Petition for said approval shall be distributed in writing to all members of the GEC, stating the name(s) and address(es) of all parties in the proposed litigation, and a brief description of the nature and necessity of the proposed litigation.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Rodes Camp News (Continued):** All reasonable administrative remedies (petitions, motions, hearings etc. before camp/division executive councils, division conventions, etc.) available shall be attempted by petitioner(s) prior to submitting such petition to the GEC, or the GEC may refuse consideration of the petition. A majority vote of the GEC shall be required for approval of the petition.

The GEC shall not delay consideration (other than for failure to attempt all available administrative remedies) on the petition to the point it would jeopardize the proposed litigation (such as past filing deadlines), and no later than the next regular meeting of the GEC.

Failure to abide by this section is a serious offense and subject to discipline, including expulsion, in accordance with the Constitution and Standing Orders.

**Reasoning:** This section of the Standing Orders results in more disciplinary cases (and more acrimonious ones) than any other section. Because of its nature (a prohibition on civil lawsuits) this section is subject to more technical attacks and arguments by those accused of violating it, and misunderstandings by many members beyond those accused, than any other section. As a result, the Disciplinary Committee has attempted to both strengthen and clarify the language.

For example, accused members have attempted to claim the "general" organization is only the national organization, and that their suit wasn't "against or on behalf" of the organization because they were suing a single officer. This invokes the legal concept (theory) of "standing" without using the word, so the language here has been changed to reflect in more precise legal language what exactly is being prohibited.

Further, in the old language "no legal action" could be interpreted broadly. For example if a camp filing a police report when something is stolen considered a "legal action", or is someone who is arrested for displaying a Battle Flag at a convention hotel and offers a legal defense in the case taking "legal action"? So again, the more precise "initiate any civil litigation" is used in the proposed wording.

The proposed language also emphasizes the common legal requirement of "exhausting administrative remedies". This means that a member or group of members do not go straight from a disagreement to a lawsuit, but they must attempt all other remedies, such as making a motion at their division convention. Courts routinely dismiss cases which have not attempted all administrative remedies.

Finally, language preventing the GEC from withholding consideration on a petition is added as a safeguard. Finding language which contemplates all possible circumstances which might invoke section 9.5 is difficult, but the Disciplinary Committee feels these revisions help in many circumstances.

Officers and members need to keep in mind that both the existing and proposed language is broad, and would include lawsuits initiated by camps or divisions in circumstances such as suits over car tags, etc. If a camp or division is going to initiate a suit, the procedures in 9.5 must be observed.

## **Alabama News**

### Reenactors preparing for the 'Skirmish at Tannehill' (photos)

Linda Stelter *The Birmingham News* Birmingham, AL May 25, 2012

McCALLA, Alabama -- Reenactors from around the Southeast starting arriving at Tannehill Ironworks Historical State Park, on Friday to get ready for the "Skirmish at Tannehill" reenactment at Farley Field and Furnace Area set for Saturday.

The site contains a furnace that provided iron for the Selma Arsenal. Confederate and Union soldier reenactors will face each other on Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m.

Other activities include an artillery inspection, infantry and cavalry demonstrations, and ladies tea in the morning on Saturday and a period ball in the evening on Saturday.

Photos at: [http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/05/preparing\\_for\\_the\\_skirmish\\_at.html](http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/05/preparing_for_the_skirmish_at.html)

## **Alabama News (Continued):**

### Confederates outnumber Union troops at Tannehill Park plays host to Civil War re-enactment

Wayne Grayson *The Tuscaloosa News* Tuscaloosa, AL May 27, 2012



Members of the 4th Alabama Calvary Company B march together during the 2012 Civil War Reenactment, the Skirmish at Tannehill, hosted at Tannehill Ironworks Historical State Park Saturday, May 26, 2012. Hundreds of participants dress in full period clothing representing either the Confederate or Union sides. The two-day event is annually held Memorial Weekend at Tannehill. *Staff photo | Michelle Lepianka Carter*

As a small group of Union soldiers sweating beneath navy blue wool in 91-degree heat, rehearsed their formation, one broke the silence. “Sir,” he said, chin high, “I think we’re outnumbered, sir.”

And they were. You could gather as much by simply walking through Tannehill State Park on Saturday, where a multitude of small white tents and Confederate battle flags set the scene for a Civil War re-enactment. The re-enactment continues today with camps and demonstrations opening at 9 a.m. and battles beginning at 2 p.m.

Men in Confederate gray were everywhere. Those in blue were a little harder to find. Such is the reality of re--enactments in the South, said Erich Benning. “That’s just how it is with re-enactments here. Everybody here wants to fight for the South, just like everyone in re-enactments up North want to fight for the Union,” said Benning, 47.

Benning and his son, Jacob, 16, fought together as Union soldiers Saturday in the “Skirmish at Tannehill,” a re--enactment of a battle fought on the land the park now occupies. At the height of production during the Civil War, Tannehill furnaces could provide up to 22 tons of iron a day for the Confederate army. The iron could then be cast into

various supplies.

According to the park’s website, on March 31, 1865, three companies of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry swept through and destroyed the foundries as a part of Union General James H. Wilson’s raid on Alabama war industry sites.

Erich Benning said he’d always had an interest in re--enactments, and after the 48th Alabama infantry dressed him and put him on the field for one, he was hooked.

“Being on the field was just a lot of fun,” he said. “And the weekend is like camping with friends who have a common interest.”

The Bennings, who hail from the Anniston area, said they typically play, and prefer, the parts of Confederate soldiers. But being a Union soldier has its perks, too. The two said since Northern troops are typically underrepresented, the few that dress in blue are more active in re--enactments.

Tim Wegner, 29, made the trip to Tannehill from Oxford, Miss., to fight for the Union on Saturday. Wegner has been participating in re-enactments for five years. “The battles are fun to participate in and I enjoy being a living memory for all the soldiers that died during these battles,” he said. “And there’s usually a good dinner afterward.”

The three re-enactors all agreed that dying in a battle is much more fun than living through one. Though there is something important to keep in mind. “You know what the rule to dying is?” Erich Benning asked with a smile. “Make sure you do it under a tree. Find the shade.”

Before the actual battles got underway Saturday, visitors at the park walked through the many tents, admired the attention to detail re-enactors put into their uniforms and camp sites. Others watched demonstrations of blacksmithing and shopped in tents stocked in wares from the period while sipping on hand-bottled root beers and sarsaparilla.

Mike and Vickie Strong made the drive to Tannehill from Hayden. The husband and wife said this was their second year in a row attending the re--enactment. “We just enjoy the way they have the camps set up and the way they organize the battles,” Mike Strong said. “It’s all just very authentic.”

Nikki Bowers and her mother, Susan Mote, were also enjoying their second year at the re-enactment. The two said that while they enjoy the atmosphere, their favorite part of the event is the battles.

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**Alabama News (Continued):**

I have a 7-year-old little boy here with us today and he just loves anything having to do with guns and shooting," Bowers said, laughing. "So he's really enjoying himself."

"I'm from the North (Charleston, W.Va.) originally," Mote said. "I just wanted to come and see the way things were during that time and they work very hard to do that here. "The main thing I just can't get over is their clothes. I don't know how they're standing this heat."

[http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20120527/NEWS/120529813&tc=email\\_newsletter?p=1&tc=pg](http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20120527/NEWS/120529813&tc=email_newsletter?p=1&tc=pg)

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

**Curry, Jaber Lamar Monroe (1825-1903)** — also known as **Jabez L. M. Curry** — of Talladega, Talladega County, Ala.; Washington, D.C. Born near Double Branches, Lincoln County, Ga., June 5, 1825. Lawyer; served in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War; member of Alabama state house of representatives, 1847-48, 1853-57; U.S. Representative from Alabama 7th District, 1857-61; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 4th District, 1862-64; defeated, 1863; colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; president, Howard College, Alabama, 1866-68; college professor; U.S. Minister to Spain, 1885-88. Baptist. Died near Asheville, Buncombe County, N.C., February 12, 1903 (age 77 years, 252 days). Interment at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

**Cobb, Williamson Robert Winfield (1807-1864)** — also known as **Williamson R. W. Cobb** — of Bellefonte, Jackson County, Ala. Born in Rhea County, Tenn., June 8, 1807. Democrat. Member of Alabama state house of representatives, 1845; U.S. Representative from Alabama, 1847-61 (6th District 1847-53, 8th District 1853-55, 6th District 1855-61); Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 3rd District; defeated, 1861; elected 1863. Killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, while putting up a fence on his plantation near Bellefonte, Jackson County, Ala., November 1, 1864 (age 57 years, 146 days). Interment in a private or family graveyard, Madison County, Ala.

## **Alabama Born Confederate Generals**

### **BG John Hunt Morgan**

John Hunt Morgan was born June 1, 1825 in Huntsville, Alabama, the eldest of ten children of Calvin and Henrietta (Hunt) Morgan. He was an uncle of geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan and a maternal grandson of John Wesley Hunt, an early founder of Lexington, Kentucky, and one of the first millionaires west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was also the brother-in-law of A.P. Hill and of Basil W. Duke.

Morgan's family moved to Lexington, where he would manage one of his father-in-law's sprawling farms. Morgan desired a military career, but the small size of the US military severely limited opportunities for officer's commissions.

In 1846 Morgan enlisted with his brother Calvin and Uncle Alexander in the US Army as a Cavalry Private during the Mexican-American War. He was elected Second Lieutenant and was promoted to First Lieutenant before arriving in Mexico, where he saw combat at Buena Vista

Morgan remained interested in the military. He raised a Militia Artillery company in 1852, but it was disbanded by the state legislature two years later. In 1857, with the rise of sectional tensions, Morgan raised an independent Infantry company known as the "Lexington Rifles," and spent much of his free time drilling his men.

Like most Kentuckians, Morgan did not initially support secession. Immediately after Lincoln's election in November 1860, he wrote to his brother, Thomas Hunt Morgan, "Our State will not I hope secede. I have no doubt but Lincoln will make a good President at least we ought to give him a fair trial & then if he commits some overt act all the South will be a unit."

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**Alabama Born Generals (Continued):** In September, Captain Morgan and his militia company went to Tennessee and joined the Confederate States Army. Morgan soon raised the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and became its Colonel on April 4, 1862. Morgan and his cavalymen fought at Shiloh in April 1862, and he soon became a symbol to Secessionists in their hopes for obtaining Kentucky for the Confederacy.

In his first Kentucky raid, Morgan swept through Kentucky in three weeks, He unnerved Kentucky's Union military government, and President Abraham Lincoln received so many frantic appeals for help that he complained that "they are having a stampede in Kentucky." The success of Morgan's raid was one of the key reasons that the Confederate Heartland Offensive of Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith was launched later that fall, assuming that tens of thousands of Kentuckians would enlist in the Confederate Army if they invaded the state.

Morgan was promoted to Brigadier General in December, 1862; received the thanks of the Confederate Congress in May, 1863, for his raids on the supply lines of Union Major General William S. Rosecrans in December and January, most notably his victory at the Battle of Hartsville on December 7.

In the hopes of diverting Union troops and resources in conjunction with the twin Confederate operations of Vicksburg and Gettysburg in the Summer of 1863, Morgan set off on the campaign that would become known as "Morgan's Raid" before finally being captured July 26<sup>th</sup> near Salineville, Ohio (actually closer to New Lisbon-now just called Lisbon),

After his escape from a Union prison, Morgan was placed in command of the Trans-Allegheny Department, embracing at the time the Confederate forces in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia.

On September 4, 1864, he was surprised and killed by Union cavalymen while attempting to escape during a Union raid on Greeneville, Tennessee. It's a widespread belief that he was killed partly to prevent him from escaping from Union prison for a second time.

Morgan was buried in Lexington Cemetery. The burial was shortly before the birth of his second child, another daughter.

Among the many tributes to Morgan are mascots named the "Raiders" of Hart County High School, in and Trimble County High School, in Bedford, Kentucky

Additionally, a Kentucky Army National Guard Field Artillery Battalion, the 1/623rd with headquarters in Glasgow, are known as Morgan's Men (<http://kynghistory.ky.gov/Major+Commands/1-623rd+FA.htm#Shoulder>) .

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

**CAMP MARY** (near Montgomery, AL): Montgomery, AL (Hilliard's Legion, June 62).

**CAMP MAURY** (near Mobile, AL): near Mobile (1st Arty Bn).

**CAMP MEM[M]INGER** (near Mobile, AL): At the mouth of the Dog River, Mobile Bay (18th AL) (or located just south of the bridge over Fowl River on Dauphin Island Parkway, south of Mobile).

**CAMP MOORE [or, CAMP GOVERNOR MOORE]** (near Mobile): About 1 mile from the city on the north side of the road to Spring Hill (Fire Brigade) [same as Old Camp Ground, below?].

**CAMP MORGAN** (Santa Rosa County, FL): Santa Rosa Co., FL (6th Cav).|

**Notasulga:** Located on the grounds of Camp Watts and called the Conscript Hospital.

**Nott Hospital** (Mobile): Located on Royal Street, formerly a private clinic under Dr. J. C. Nott.

**Point Clear:** Established in 1864 in a portion of the Point Clear Hotel (now the Marriott Grand Hotel). An unknown number of soldiers, between 165 and 300, are buried in the nearby Confederate Rest Cemetery, Point Clear.

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## **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**

### **Ninth Alabama Infantry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Richmond, Virginia, the latter part of May 1861, and moved to Winchester several weeks later. It was there brigaded under Gen. Kirby Smith of Florida, but failed to reach the battlefield of Manassas because of a railroad accident. The regiment lay at Manassas Centerville till March 1862, when it marched to Yorktown. Gen. J.H. Forney of Calhoun succeeded to the command of the brigade, and was relieved by Gen. Wilcox in January.

The regiment was under fire at Yorktown, with slight loss. It participated in the battle of Williamsburg, but the loss was not severe. At Seven Pines it was held in reserve, and did not suffer. It was now brigaded with the Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth Alabama regiments, still under Gen. Wilcox. At Gaines' Mill the regiment sustained severe loss, and was rent and torn by the wall of fire at Frazier's Farm. With the army it took up the line of March for Maryland, and was under fire but not actively engaged at the second Manassas.

It was part of the investing force at Harper's Ferry, and hastened from there to the field of Sharpsburg, where it lost 8 killed, 42 wounded, and 9 missing. The Ninth wintered on the Rappahannock, and was under fire, with few casualties, at Fredericksburg. Its brightest renown was won at Salem, where it bore the brunt of a successful assault, and lost very heavily. The regiment moved into Pennsylvania, and sustained severe loss at Gettysburg, where the brigade had 781 killed and wounded.

The fall and winter were passed in camp, near Orange C.H., and the Ninth participated in the fierce struggles at the Wilderness, and at Appomattox, with severe loss in each battle. Gen. Sanders of Greene then took command of the brigade. The fighting was almost continuous for several weeks, culminating in the terrible repulse of the invading army at the second battle of Cold Harbor, in which the Ninth shared without severe loss.

From June till the end - nine weary months - the regiment was in the trenches of Petersburg, or engaged in the majority of the numerous and bloody battles that relieved the monotony of the last, long, and desperate collision of the great rival armies that had so long struggled on Virginia soil. A remnant of the Ninth surrendered at Appomattox, the brigade having been in command of Gen. W.H. Forney of Calhoun for some months. Of 1138 men on its rolls, about 200 fell in battle, over 175 died of disease and 208 were discharged or transferred.

### **I.-Ninth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was formed near Tullahoma, in May 1863 by consolidating Malone's Twelfth and Thomason's Fourteenth battalions. The former had organized in September 1862, and served in the brigades successively of Genl's J. T. Morgan and J. A. Wharton, fighting at Murfreesboro.

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**AL Civil War Units (Continued):** The regiment served with Wharton's brigade till December 1863, operating in the vicinity of the Army of Tennessee, and taking part, with some loss, in numerous skirmishes.

Brigaded with the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, first under Gen. J. T. Morgan, afterwards under Generals Allen and Hagan, the Ninth was in the battle of Shelbyville with much loss, in the severe and bloody champaign in Tennessee with Longstreet's corps, and in many conflicts in front of the main army. During the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, the Ninth was continually at the exposed points, losing severely in a number of instances. With other portions of Wheeler's cavalry, the regiment followed Sherman eastward, and a remnant surrendered in North Carolina.

## **II.-Ninth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Blue Mountain in the summer of 1864, and was brigaded under Gen. Pillow. It operated in the vicinity of the Army of Tennessee while it lay at Dalton, and was with General Pillow for about eight months. Transferred to Clanton's brigade, the Ninth fought under that officer at Ten Islands, with some loss.

It was soon after sent to west Florida, and there made head against Steele's column at Bluff Spring, losing a number. The regiment then resisted Wilson's corps, and in May laid down its arms at Gainesville.

## **Tenth Alabama Infantry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, June 4, 1861, and went to Virginia a month later. When it arrived at Winchester it was brigaded under Gen. E.K. Smith, with the Ninth and Eleventh Alabama, Nineteenth Mississippi, and Thirty-eighth Virginia. It saw no active service for several months, and lay near Manassas and Centerville, with Gen. Wilcox in command of the brigade. It was doing some detached duty when attacked at Drainsville, where it lost 21 killed and 64 wounded.

The regiment marched to the peninsula, and was shelled at Yorktown. It fought at Williamsburg, and there lost 85 killed and wounded. Held in reserve at Seven Pines, it suffered lightly. The Tenth took a conspicuous part in the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm, and emerged from these terrible conflicts with a loss of over 200 men killed and wounded. It was at the second battle of Manassas and about 30 of its men fell on that sanguinary field.

Under fire at Harper's Ferry, it marched rapidly to Sharpsburg, and of the 200 men with which it entered the battle, over half were left dead or wounded there. During the winter of 1862-'3, the Tenth was on the Rappahannock, and saw some active duty, suffering lightly at Hazel River and Fredericksburg. It sustained the shock of Sedgewick's corps at Salem, and of its 400 men engaged, 120 were killed and wounded while the brigade lost 441 casualties, and that exact number of the enemy's dead were counted in its front.

In the harvest that death reaped at Gettysburg were 175 of the men of this regiment killed or wounded, of 450 engaged. The Tenth spent the winter of 1863-'4 near Orange C.H., and was hotly engaged at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, losing about 50 killed and wounded in the former, and about 60 in the latter, battle. It participated at the second conflict at Cold Harbor, where it lost about 20 killed and wounded. In the months of August and June, 1864, the Tenth took part in the fierce struggles around Petersburg, suffering severely in the majority of them.

At Hatcher's Run it lost 15 or 20 disabled, and about 30 at High Bridge and Farmville, on the retreat to Appomattox. There the regiment furled its colors forever, ten commissioned officers and 208 men being present. Of 1429 names on its rolls, nearly 300 fell in battle or died of wounds, about 180 died of disease, and 249 were discharged or transferred.

## **Tenth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This was a regiment organized in the winter of 1863-'4, to constitute part of Roddy's command. Richard O. Pickett of Lauderdale was the colonel, and the men were from the northern counties of Alabama. The services of the regiment were confined in a great measure to outpost operations in the Tennessee valley, though it participated in the Pulaski raid, and other encounters and for-

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**Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):****Tenth Confederate Regiment (Cavalry)**

This regiment was organized at Murfreesboro, by consolidating the battalions of Goode and Slaughter\*--the latter being the cavalry of Hilliard's legion, which had passed through the Kentucky campaign. Brigaded under General Pegram, the Tenth lost 8 killed, 19 wounded, and 62 captured at Monticello.

After operating in east Tennessee, the regiment raided into Kentucky, and fought in a half dozen severe conflicts, losing 160 men in all. Surprised at Jimtown, the regiment lost about 50 men, mostly captured. At Chickamauga the Tenth fought under Forrest, and lost heavily. Placed in Wade's (afterwards Hume's and Robinson's) brigade, Kelly's division, with the First and Third Confederate and a Georgia and Louisiana regiment, the Tenth lost largely at Resaca and New Hope, and performed arduous duty during the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It was then in Wheeler's last raid, moving as far as Saltville, Va. Having returned to assist Gen. Hood, the Tenth proceeded to the Carolinas, and was engaged at Bentonville. It surrendered with Johnson's army, 300 strong.

**Jeff. Davis Artillery**

This battery was organized in May 1861, at Selma, and was composed of men from Dallas, Perry, Butler, Lowndes, and Morengo. Furnished with eight guns, it went to Virginia a month later. At Manassas it was attached to Early's brigade for some months. The battery was engaged at Seven Pines, and at the first Cold Harbor lost 18 men and 28 horses killed and wounded. As part of Carter's artillery battalion, the battery fought at Boonsboro, and suffered severely at Sharpsburg.

It manned the crest at Fredericksburg, and fought with Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville with light loss. The battalion was also engaged in frequent skirmishes soon afterwards, and the music of its voice was heard at the Wilderness. But at Spottsylvania the battery was charged, and lost three guns and half the command captured. They were not exchanged, and the other part of the command served with a battery in Carter's artillery regiment till the peace.

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

**June 21, 1865:** President Andrew Johnson appoints Lewis E. Parsons of Talladega as provisional governor.

**This Month in the War Between the States**

**June 1, 1862:** General Robert E. Lee assumes command, replacing the wounded Johnston. Lee then renames his force the Army of Northern Virginia.

**June 1, 1864:** Battle of Cold Harbor begins. Confederates attack Union troops at the strategic crossroads of Cold Harbor. Lee ordered a Confederate attack less than a dozen miles from Richmond shortly after dawn, before more Northern troops arrived. Soon after, the 20th South Carolina, a green regiment at the head of the attack, broke into a frantic retreat. The panic spread to other units, and the Confederate attack wilted. Sheridan's troops held the crossroads. Grant attacked the Confederates in the late afternoon, after more Union troops had arrived; but could not break through the Rebels' newly constructed fortifications.

Deciding to wait until the bulk of the Army of the Potomac had arrived before launching another attack proved costly. The Rebels used the time to dig trenches and construct breastworks. When the attack came on June 3, it turned into one of the biggest Union disasters of the war.

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

**June 2, 1865:** In an event that is generally regarded as marking the end of the War For Southern Independence, Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of Confederate forces west of the Mississippi, signs the surrender terms offered by Union negotiators. With Smith's surrender, the last Confederate army ceased to exist, bringing a formal end to the bloodiest four years in U.S. history. The Confederacy was defeated at the total cost of 620,000 Union and Confederate dead. 50,000 soldiers returned home as amputees.

**June 3, 1863:** General Lee with 75,000 Confederates launches his second invasion of the North, heading into Pennsylvania in a campaign that will soon lead to Gettysburg.

**June 3, 1864:** Union disaster at Cold Harbor: Union General Ulysses S. Grant makes what he later recognizes to be his greatest mistake by ordering a frontal assault on entrenched Confederates at Cold Harbor. The result was some 7,000 Union casualties in less than an hour of fighting.

**June 5, 1864:** Battle of Piedmont.

**June 6, 1864:** Battle of Old River Lake.

**June 8, 1862:** Battle of Cross Keys: Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's notches another victory during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Sent to the valley to relieve pressure on the Army of Northern Virginia pinned on the James Peninsula by Union General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac, Jackson's force staged one of the most stunning and brilliant campaigns of the war. Cross Keys was only a prelude to the larger Battle of Port Republic on June 9, but it was another Union failure in Jackson's amazing 1862 Shenandoah campaign.

**June 9, 1862:** Battle of Port Republic: Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson concentrated his forces east of the South Fork of the Shenandoah against the isolated brigades of Tyler and Carroll of Shields's division, Brig. Gen. Erastus Tyler commanding. Confederate assaults across the bottomland were repulsed but a flanking column turned the Union left flank at the Coaling. Failing to reestablish the line, Tyler was forced to retreat. Confederate forces at Cross Keys marched to join Jackson at Port Republic burning the North River Bridge behind them. Frémont's army arrived too late to assist Tyler and Carroll and watched helplessly from across the rain-swollen river. The Union armies retreated, leaving Jackson in control of the upper and middle Shenandoah Valley and freeing his army to reinforce Lee before Richmond.

Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart begins his ride around the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsular campaign, after being sent on a reconnaissance of Union positions by Robert E. Lee.

**June 9, 1863:** Battle of Brandy Station.

**June 10, 1861:** Battle of Big Bethel

**June 10, 1864:** Battle of Brice's Crossroads, Mississippi.

**June 12, 1864:** Grant pulls out of Cold Harbor; After suffering a devastating defeat on June 3, Union General Ulysses S. Grant pulls his troops from their positions at Cold Harbor, Virginia, and moves south.

**June 14, 1863:** Battle of Second Winchester: A small Union garrison in the Shenandoah Valley town of Winchester, Virginia, is easily defeated by the Army of Northern Virginia on the path of the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania.

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

**June 14, 1864:** Battle of Petersburg begins. Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac and Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia collide for the last time as the first wave of Union troops attacks Petersburg, a vital Southern rail center 23 miles south of the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. The two massive armies would not become disentangled until April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered and his men went home.

**June 15, 1862:** Confederate cavalry commander J.E.B. Stuart completes a four-day ride around George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac in the area of the James Peninsula. Stuart had circled the entire Yankee force, 105,000 strong, and provided Lee with crucial information.

**June 16, 1862:** Battle of Secessionville.

**June 17, 1864:** Battle of Lynchburg.

**June 18, 1864:** Siege of Petersburg, Virginia, begins.

**June 19, 1864:** Off the coast of Cherbourg, France, the Confederate raider *CSS Alabama* loses a ship-to-ship duel with the *USS Kearsarge* and sinks to the floor of the Atlantic, ending an illustrious career that saw some 68 Union merchant vessels destroyed or captured by the Confederate raider. In retaliation to an increasingly successful blockade of Southern ports and coasts, Confederate raiders, outfitted in the South and abroad, launched an effective guerrilla war at sea against Union merchant shipping. In 1862, the *CSS Alabama* was built at Liverpool, England, for the Confederate Navy.

Britain had proclaimed neutrality but was sympathetic to the Southern cause and gave tacit aid to the Confederacy in the opening years of the conflict. Disguised as a merchant ship, the *Alabama* was outfitted as a combatant by supply ships and placed in commission on August 24, 1862. Captained by Raphael Semmes of Mobile, Alabama, the warship was manned by an international crew--about half Southerners, half Englishmen--and rounded out by a handful of other Europeans and even a few Northerners.

The *Alabama* cruised the North Atlantic and West Indies, rounded Africa, and visited the East Indies before redoubling the Cape of Good Hope back to Europe. By the time the *Alabama* docked at Cherbourg for a badly needed overhaul on June 11, 1864, it had inflicted immense damage on the seaborne trade of the United States, destroying 60-odd U.S. merchant ships during its two-year rampage.

Within an hour, the *Alabama* was reduced to a sinking wreck. Captain Semmes tried to retreat back to Cherbourg, but his way was blocked by the *Kearsarge*, and he was forced to strike his colors. The crew abandoned ship, and the *Alabama* went down into the Channel. The survivors were rescued by the *Kearsarge* and the British yacht *Deerhound*, which had been observing the battle. Those picked up by the latter, including Semmes and most of his officers, were taken to England and thus escaped arrest.

Semmes returned to the Confederacy via Mexico. Appointed a Rear Admiral, he helped command the Confederate Navy in Virginia's James River. After the defeat of the Confederacy in 1865, he returned to Mobile to practice law and write about his war experiences. The British finally agreed in 1871 to take responsibility for the damages caused by British-built Confederate raiders. In 1872, an international arbitration panel ordered Britain to pay the United States \$15.5 million in damages, of which more than \$6,000,000 was inflicted by the *Alabama*.

**June 24, 1865:** The last Confederate General to surrender was General Chief Stand Watie at Doaksville, Indian Territory.

**June 25, 1862:** Battle of Mechanicsville: Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia strikes Union General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac, beginning the Seven Days' Battles. Despite heavy losses and not decisively defeating the Yankees, the battle had unnerved McClellan. During the next week, Lee drove him from the outskirts of Richmond back to his base on the James River. This was Lee's first battle as commander of the army. On June 1, 1862, he had replaced Joseph Johnston, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

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

**June 27, 1862:** Battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia.

**June 28, 1862:** Confederates capture the *St. Nicolas* - A Confederate band makes a daring capture of a commercial vessel on Chesapeake Bay. The plan was the brainchild of George Hollins, a veteran of the War of 1812. Hollins joined the navy at age 15, and had a long and distinguished career. A Maryland native, he was commander of a U.S. warship in the Mediterranean when hostilities erupted in 1861, and returned to New York and resigned his commission.

After a brief stop in his hometown, Baltimore, Hollins offered his services to the Confederacy and received a commission on June 21, 1861. His daring exploits earned Hollins a quick promotion from captain to commodore. At the end of July, Hollins was sent to take control of a fleet at New Orleans, Louisiana. June 28 also marked the Battle of Garnett's Farm, Virginia.

**June 28, 1863:** President Lincoln appoints General George G. Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Hooker. Meade is the 5th man to command the Army in less than a year.

**June 29, 1862:** Battle of Savage Station, Virginia.

**June 30, 1862:** Battle of Glendale

### **Significant Events Leading Up to the WBTS: 1854**

- Democratic U.S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois proposes the Kansas-Nebraska Bill to open good Midwestern farmland to settlement and to encourage building of a transcontinental railroad with a terminus at Chicago. Whether slavery would be permitted in a territory would be determined by a vote of the people at the time a territory is organized.

- Congress enacts the Kansas-Nebraska Act, providing that popular sovereignty, a vote of the people when a territory is organized, will decide "all questions pertaining to slavery" in the Kansas-Nebraska territories. This abrogates the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery north of the 36°30' line of latitude and increases Northerners' fears of a Slave Power encroaching on the North.

- Opponents of slavery and the Kansas-Nebraska Act meet in Ripon, Wisconsin in February, and subsequently meet in other Northern states, to form the Republican Party. The party includes many former members of the Whig and Free Soil parties and some northern Democrats. Republicans win most of the Northern state seats in the U.S. House of Representatives in the fall 1854 elections as 66 of 91 Northern state Democrats are defeated. Abraham Lincoln emerges as a Republican leader in the West (Illinois).

- Eli Thayer forms the New England Emigrant Aid Society to encourage settlement of Kansas by persons opposed to slavery.

- Bitter fighting breaks out in Kansas Territory as pro-slavery men win a majority of seats in the legislature, expel anti-slavery legislators and adopt the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution for the proposed state of Kansas.

- The Ostend Manifesto, a dispatch sent from France by the U.S. ministers to Britain, France and Spain after a meeting in Ostend, Belgium; describes the rationale for the United States to purchase Cuba (a territory which had slavery) from Spain and implies the U.S. should declare war if Spain refuses to sell the island. Four months after the dispatch is drafted, it is published in full at the request of the U.S. House of Representatives. Northern states view the document as a Southern attempt to extend slavery. European nations consider it as a threat to Spain and to Imperial power. The U.S. government never acts upon the recommendations in the Ostend Manifesto.

- Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave from Virginia, is arrested by federal agents in Boston. Radical abolitionists attack the court house and kill a deputy marshal in an unsuccessful attempt to free Burns.

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**WBTS Timeline (Continued):**

- The *Knights of the Columbus Circle*, a fraternal organization that wants to expand slavery to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean Islands, including Cuba, and northern South America, is founded in Louisville, Kentucky.
- Former Mississippi Governor John A. Quitman begins to raise money and volunteers to invade Cuba, but is slow to act and cancels the invasion plan in spring 1855 when President Pierce says he would enforce the neutrality laws.
- The Know-Nothing Party or American Party, which includes many nativist former Whigs, sweeps state and local elections in parts of some Northern states. The party demands ethnic purification, opposes Catholics (because of the presumed power of the Pope over them), and opposes corruption in local politics. The party soon fades away.
- George Fitzhugh's 's pro-slavery *Sociology for the South* is published.

**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 - McConnellsville, 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.



## Save Mount Defiance at Middleburg

Even well-read Civil War buffs may have only a vague notion of the 1863 battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville. But did you know that the 1,500 combined casualties incurred at these three interconnected battles are more than what was suffered at the Battle of Brandy Station, the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War?

Now we have the chance to save 5 key acres associated with the beginning of the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign. This Mount Defiance tract, part of the Middleburg Battlefield, will preserve the key position where troopers from Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania fought Stuart's forces from North Carolina and Virginia on June 19, 1863.

Join us as we work to save Mount Defiance at the Middleburg Battlefield: [Donate Today »](#)

<a href="#">History »</a>	<a href="#">Photos »</a>	<a href="#">Video »</a>	<a href="#">Satellite Map »</a>
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Very sincerely yours,

Jim Lighthizer  
President  
Civil War Trust

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

It's hard to imagine that not one acre of the May 2, 1863 battlefield at Chancellorsville, the very ground where Jackson's Confederates unleashed their famous Flank Attack, was saved or protected until 1990. Even now much of this once rural landscape remains unprotected and vulnerable. That's why it's so important for all of us to step forward to save this new 14 acre tract at Chancellorsville. Check out our new Flank Attack map, videos, and great historical materials — and before you depart, please consider making a contribution to save this land and, with it, our history.

I know many of you could not join us for the Middleburg preservation announcement earlier this month. Not only did we receive a wonderful check from the Commonwealth of Virginia for the 5 acres at Mt. Defiance, but we were reminded once again of the commitment to historic presentation both in word and deed expressed by Governor McDonnell and his administration. The Civil War Trust could have not greater friend and ally on the preservation front.

- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

## Our Mission - Save Chancellorsville

In 2009, the Civil War Trust worked to save 85 prime acres of the Chancellorsville Battlefield – land associated with Stonewall Jackson's famed Flank Attack on May 2, 1863.

Now we have a brand **new opportunity to help save an additional 14 acres** of this threatened battlefield. This new tract not only sits squarely in the middle of Jackson's attack route, but it also contains significant road frontages on the Orange Plank Road and Orange Turnpike (Route 3).

Working with our preservation partners, the Civil War Trust **must raise \$95,000** to help save this historic property. I hope you agree with us that this is "must have" battlefield land within the heart of one of America's most historic and endangered Civil War battlefields.

14 Acres Targeted	\$5 to \$1 Match	Goal: \$95,000
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[This is the opportunity you and I have been waiting for: Help save 14 acres at Chancellorsville.](#)  
[See our 14-acre target tract at Chancellorsville](#)

(Continued Next Page)

**CWT News (Continued):**

**10 FACTS ABOUT CHANCELLORSVILLE:** Did you know that the Battle of Chancellorsville was, at its time, the bloodiest battle in American history? Learn more about this pivotal 1863 battle in our new 10 Facts page.

[Learn More »](#)

**SAVING MOUNT DEFIANCE:** Join us in our efforts to save five acres atop Mount Defiance — Stuart's key defensive position at the Battle of Middleburg — one of the opening battles of the Gettysburg Campaign. [Learn More »](#)

**2012 PHOTO CONTEST NOW OPEN:** Show us your best Civil War battlefield photos of 2012! Fancy yourself a modern day Alexander Gardner or Mathew Brady? If so, we have a contest for you. [Learn More & Enter »](#)

**CEDAR CREEK BATTLE APP:** Download our sixth and newest Battle App to your iPhone or Android smartphone. This new Battle App will guide you through this important 1864 Valley Campaign battlefield. [iTunes »](#) [Google Play »](#)

**TEACHING THE CIVIL WAR :** The 2012 National Teacher Institute will be held July 12-15 in Charleston, S.C. If you are a K-12 educator please consider joining us for this event, featuring distinguished lecturers, Civil War tours, and more. [Learn More](#)

**NEW BOOK: CORINTH 1862:** Check out our new interview with historian Tim Smith, author of a great new book on the Battle of Corinth. [Read the Interview »](#)

**THE BATTLE OF MIDDLEBURG:** Middleburg expert Bob O'Neill details the intense struggle for Middleburg in this history article. Learn more about why Middleburg was so important. [Read the Article »](#)

**THE FLAGS OF MIDDLEBURG:** Check out this new collection of battle flags associated with units that fought at the Battle of Middleburg. [See the Flags »](#)

**NEW VIDEO: BOB MCDONNELL AT MIDDLEBURG:** Virginia Governor Bob McDonnell announces the Commonwealth's new support for the Middleburg-Mount Defiance project and his continued support for Civil War battlefield preservation in this video. [Watch the Video »](#)

**SAVE BATTLEFIELDS WITH EVERY PURCHASE:** It's easy to save battlefields with your new Civil War Trust credit card from Capitol One. [More Details](#)

**MAY CIVIL WAR BATTLES:** Expand your knowledge of the Civil War by learning more about some of the great Civil War battles that occurred this month. Access our history articles, photos, maps, and links for the battles listed below:

[Williamsburg »](#)

[Wilderness »](#)

[Chancellorsville »](#)

[Spotsylvania Court House »](#)

[Port Gibsons »](#)

[North Anna »](#)

[Raymond »](#)

[Dallas »](#)

[Champion Hill »](#)

[Resaca »](#)

#### DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT LINES

[Civil War trust to buy "hallowed" Fauquier site \(Fauquier Now\)](#)

[The Beast in the Big Easy \(New York Times\)](#)

[Cedar Creek Battlefield gets an App \(Washington Post\)](#)

[New Smartphone App for Shenandoah Valley's Cedar Creek Battlefield \(Fredericksburg.com\)](#)

[Cavalrymen of the Civil War: Colonel Othniel De Forest \(Rantings of a Civil War Historian\)](#)

[The Battle of Arby's — A Bloody Barricade Saves the Bridge at Falmouth \(Mysteries & Conundrums\)](#)

[Intrepid Balloon Needs a Lift: Helium Sought for Civil War Replica \(Huffington Post\)](#)

[Civil War 150th: If war had ended in Richmond, slavery issue would have been unresolved \(Richmond Times Dispatch\)](#)

[Robert Smalls's Great Escape \(New York Times\)](#)

[Mr. Lincoln's Fredericksburg \(Mysteries & Conundrums\)](#)

[McGavock Confederate Cemetery Annual Memorial Service Coming June 3rd \(Battle of Franklin\)](#)

## Evidence of battlefield graves proves elusive

Charlie Hall *The New Bern Sun-Journal* New Bern, NC April 1, 2012

A search by a team of ECU archaeology students for the possible graves of a dozen Confederate soldiers from the 1862 Civil War Battle of New Bern proved inconclusive Friday.



ECU graduate students Jennifer Gabriel, left and Heidi Rosenwinkel use a ground-penetrating radar to search Friday for graves in the New Bern Civil War Battlefield. Accompanying them is Professor Charles Ewen. (Charlie Hall/*Sun*)

Professor Charles Ewen and 10 of his students from a public archaeology class came to the battlefield, located inside the Taberna community entrance, off U.S. 70 East. The possible burial site was located from a Civil War map drawn by a Union soldier — a map that was obtained by the battlefield owners, the New Bern Historical Society.

The students brought ground-penetrating radar, a rolling search machine on a frame attached to three wheels. Its monitor provides a view from 7 feet under the ground, recording disturbances in the soil that could signal graves or a grave pit.

The radar scan covered a grid area established by the students over a section of ground 20 feet by 100 feet. Ewen said several anomalies were detected. One dig was conducted, and it produced a tree stump. “We’re going back to the lab and analyze the data we collected, plot it on a map, plot where we dug on the map and see what it is,” he said. “But, at the present time, we’ll say that our investigations were inconclusive.”

Ewen said the search was useful for his students, adding that it did not disprove that Confederate graves exist. “Either we are not in the right place, or people were not buried in that particular location,” he said. “The unfortunate thing is you don’t always find what you look for. But, it was a good investigation, good for my class.”

Before the students and battlefield guides made their way to the site, Ewen explained that the radar “is not the magic machine you see on CSI.” He said there are often misconceptions about the technology due to television and its portrayal of instantaneous results. “They think we will see bodies and stuff under the ground,” he said. “It’s like looking at an EEG machine and if there is something different, you get kind of a blip. That is why we call them anomalies. They could be tree roots, rocks or anything. It doesn’t take the place of digging, but it does make your digging a little more efficient.”

The site of the potential Confederate graves is in the south end of the battlefield, near the railroad tracks and about 200 yards from the east flank of Fort Thompson at Redan No. 1. The historical society has identified 10 *redans* on the 27-acre battlefield.

Steve Shaffer, a battlefield guide and the point person on this project, said the site of the graves would have been convenient because it was in soft dirt from the earthen embankments that were hastily dug and constructed in the 15 days before the battle by about 500 men, using picks, shovels and their own bayonets. He said the battlefield site area, west of the railroad tracks, was at the heart of the battle. “This is the pivotal point in the battle. This is where the Reno force moved through and routed the Confederate line,” he said.

The existence of potential graves came to light after a telephone call to the historical society in 2010 from a relative of Private Henry H. Legg, a clerk with H Company, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Company. The relative forwarded a map drawn by Legg at the time of the 1862 battle, which made reference to “Site 3, a Rifle Pit, wherein 12 of the Rebel dead were buried on Saturday, 15th,” a day after the battle.

Legg remained in New Bern, which was under Union occupation following the battle. He died Oct. 6 that year of typhoid fever, at the age of 30. His body was returned to his home in Uxbridge, Mass., probably by his younger brother George, who was also a member of the 25th Massachusetts. Nancy Richards developed the contact with a representative of the Legg family and Rich Myers confirmed the location of Redan No. 1.

Ewen said the battlefield project was approached as if the students were bidding it for work in the private sector. “I wrote a scope of work and they wrote proposals as to what they were going to do — budgets and procedures,” he said.

Although no graves were discovered, students will prepare post-project reports, with a copy of the final product going to the historical society.

More Photos at <http://www.newbernsj.com/articles/graves-105511-search-possible.html>

## Fight for Historical Marker Sparks Race Concerns

Brandi Grissom *The Texas Tribune* Austin, TX May 9, 2012



Terry's Texas Rangers Monument at the Texas Capitol. Photo by: Allen Otto

Reigniting a racially charged debate many thought had flamed out, the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans association is working to install another historical marker on the Texas Capitol campus recognizing the Confederacy. “It’s nothing, frankly, that anybody needs to get their knickers in a twist about,” said Kirk Lyons, the group’s colorful lawyer.

The organization argues that it is simply trying to highlight an interesting and important tale about how the Texas Supreme Court building came to exist through the use of Confederate veterans’ pension funds. Critics, including 12 lawmakers who fired off a letter Tuesday opposing the marker, say the group is making another attempt to glorify Confederate soldiers and revise the group’s history of racism and slavery.

“Confederate apologists have spent almost 150 years trying to change the Civil War into something that it was not,” the lawmakers, including state Sen. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston, wrote in a letter to the Texas Historical Commission. “Here’s what it was: an insurrection against the United States government with the main goal of maintaining the institution of African slavery.”

The Sons of Confederate Veterans received preliminary approval in January to install a historical marker at the Texas Supreme Court building that commemorates the use of Confederate pension funds to erect the structure. This week, though, the Texas Historical Commission informed the group that state law prohibits the installation of new markers on the Capitol grounds.

We need to get that up,” said the group’s highest-profile Texas member, Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson, of the marker. “It’s a historical monument, and it tells a story.”

With an official state holiday, an effort under way to secure an official license plate and at least three large monuments honoring the Confederacy already on the Capitol grounds, Ellis said, the losing side of the Civil War has gotten its due. “This is getting ridiculous,” Ellis said. “There are more than enough tokens celebrating the Confederacy.”

The leader of the Texas NAACP said existing plaques at the Texas Supreme Court building already note the role of the Confederate pension fund in its construction.

“There is not much more to say about this, and hopefully no efforts will be made to glorify the Confederacy,” said Gary Bledsoe, president of the NAACP of Texas.

The latest effort comes after a 2010 court ruling in a decade-long legal battle between the state and the Sons of Confederate Veterans over plaques at the Supreme Court building. The back-and-forth over the Confederacy’s recognition has gone on even longer, and the lawsuit isn’t officially over. Lyons said installing the historical marker might finally end the fight. “It is a byproduct, but a very peaceful byproduct, of the ongoing struggle,” Lyons said.

The group, he said, has not been informed that its application for the marker was denied. And he disputed the Historical Commission’s interpretation of the law regarding placement of monument on the Capitol grounds.

<http://www.texastribune.org/texas-state-agencies/texas-historical-commission/fight-historical-marker-sparks-racial-concerns/>

Additional Article: <http://www.myfoxaustin.com/dpp/video/Group-Pushes-for-New-Confederate-Marker20120515-ktbcw#axzz1v0dhWc1N>

## I Think There Are A Few Confederates In The Crib

by Al Benson Jr. [www.wordpress.com](http://www.wordpress.com) May 16, 2012

Over the years I have written articles for several blog spots and web sites which have elicited me email that I can only describe as “highly uncomplimentary” in nature. Years ago, one writer accused me of writing

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**Crib (Continued):** some of what I wrote because I was “angry about integration.” Sorry to disappoint him, but I grew up in the North, lived there most of my life, and always attended government schools that were integrated. I never thought about that subject one way or the other. The same writer then went on to complain that he felt I was probably “intolerant of Cajuns” because, after all, David Duke didn’t like them. Actually, I have some friends that are Cajuns, and quite frankly, I couldn’t care less what David Duke thinks about anything. I have never based my opinions of people on what David Duke may or may not have thought. I can remember, after reading some of these diatribes directed at me I scratched my head and asked myself “where do these people get this stuff?” I continue to find it interesting that while so many liberals and “progressives” (I’ll be polite and not call them socialists) prattle on endlessly about “diversity” they seem to be obsessed with the race question and everything in the world revolves around that for them. I have found that those who accuse me of that old Marxist bugagoo “racism” seem to think of little else themselves except race. They just might be more guilty of racism than me, only their form of racism is labeled as “multi-culturalism.”

Yet another writer once informed that that he was enthralled that “your kind are dying out.” There’s that “liberal love” showing itself again. The idea here was, I suppose, that when all the old men my age are dead and gone there will be no one left to carry a Confederate flag or to put a battle flag bumper sticker on the back of his car or pickup truck. There will, supposedly, be no one left to defend Confederate history or culture. At that point the millennium can be ushered in immediately—the year of jubilo will have arrived and the St. Andrews Cross can finally be replaced with the Hammer and Sickle with a picture of Obama in the upper left hand corner. I hate to have to be the one to burst this particular writer’s bubble, but I have stunning news for this reverse racist. My children were home schooled. I taught them their history and I was pretty fussy about what I used. Although there wasn’t as much good material around then as there is now, there was some, and my kids were taught to respect, honor and revere Southern culture, even though at the time we resided in the North. Now my daughter and her husband are home schooling their six children, and they are being taught the same things I taught her.

The last figures that I saw noted that somewhere between one and two million children in this country were being home schooled. Now admittedly, not all of them will learn all the truth about Southern history and culture or about the War of Northern Aggression, but by God’s Providence, a fair number of them will. I personally know several families that desired good teaching material about the War of Northern Aggression and the reasons for it so that their kids might learn the real truth and I have run across teenagers on occasion that want this kind of information—and not all of them live in the Deep South.

So those reverse racists that comfort themselves with the thought that the passing of my generation will, somehow, put an end to the defense of Confederate and Southern heritage may have a bit of a rude awakening in store. There are at least two generations coming along that will defend the truth about Southern heritage and culture. Some of you may have recently seen the story out of Republic, Missouri where the local public school suspended a student because he drove back and forth to school each day with a Confederate flag on the back of his truck. The local public school commissar demanded that he remove the flag while his truck was on school property, which he did—but he put it back on to drive home at night. That wasn’t good enough and the minions of cultural diversity at the school still continued to hassle him. All of a sudden, Confederate flags started appearing all around the town of Republic. After a while, when you trash their culture, some people begin to get ticked. And rightfully so!

Whether or not most of those people that hate the Confederate flag realize it or not their leadership seeks to destroy the culture and memory of the Old South because the Old South had a Christian heritage. Whether or not some of those people will ever admit it, at root, they are at war with Jesus Christ and the Christian faith and they think that, somehow, if they can just rid the world of Christianity it will be a better place—at least for them and their Marxist friends!

The symbols they seek to tear down or remove are Christian symbols and don’t think for a New York minute that many of them don’t know that. They desire to replace the Christian heritage of the Old South with something they call the “new South” which, upon closer examination, turns out to be nothing more than the humanistic, apostate Yankee/Marxist culture with a Southern accent.

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**Crib (Continued):** Again, I hate to burst their bubble (well, not really) but it's not going to happen the way they wish it would. The youngster in Republic, Missouri is a prime example of why it won't. There may not be as many defenders of Confederate and Southern culture in the next generation as I'd like to see, but there will continue to be many more that the detractors of the South will want to see.

Years ago a man said "In order for you to win over me, you have to defeat me. In order for me to win over you, all I have to do is survive." It's kind of a guerilla statement, but there is truth in it. As long as there are survivors out there in upcoming generations willing to defend Southern culture and history, then all the liberals, apostates and Marxists will not win. And I think in their hearts, they realize that.

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<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2012/05/16/i-think-there-are-a-few-confederates-in-the-crib/>

## Southern History Resources For Homeschoolers (and others)

By Al Benson Jr. [www.revisedhistory.com](http://www.revisedhistory.com) May 18, 2012

It seems to me that in the battle for the preservation of Confederate and Southern heritage and culture we need to be aware of some of the resources that are out there for folks to utilize. Too often we lose the battle because we show up unprepared to deal with an adversary that has been trashing our heritage for 150 years and more and we just found out about the battle last month. So we march into the fray, confident because we now know some truth, and we get stomped on because our enemies have books and publications with over a century and a half of lies contained in them while we have something we got off the Internet last week.

We need to start off by training our youngsters in the truth, and that won't happen in a couple of weeks, or even a couple of years. But we have to start and we have to continue to work at it—pointing out Yankee/Marxist untruths and balancing them off with facts. If you can start your kids off young, so much the better.

A really good age group to begin with is ages 8-12, or grades 2-6 in school. Kids are old enough to begin to learn history at that point and there is a new book out now that will enable them to begin. Written by Lochlainn Seabrook, this new book is appropriately titled *Honest Jeff & Dishonest Abe—A Southern Children's Guide to the Civil War*. It was published by Sea Raven Press, [www.SeaRavenPress.com](http://www.SeaRavenPress.com) of Franklin, Tennessee. At a level appropriate for 8-12 year olds this book deals with the slavery question and who was responsible for slavery in America. It deals with the abolitionists both North and South (true abolition started in the South not the North) and it deals with the real reasons for the war and the personalities involved, including terrorists like John Brown and dictatorial personalities such as Abraham Lincoln.

Books such as this were unavailable when our children were this age but had this one been around our kids would have used it. For a beginning study about the history and reasons for the War this is a good place to start. It is a foundation you can build on. The book sells for \$24.95.

For older youngsters, from junior high or middle school on into high school there is another work I purchased a few years ago that I cannot recommend too highly. It is *The War Between the States—America's Uncivil War* by John J. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer has written a 660 page book dealing with all aspects of the War. The first time I read it I went through it making notes and then when I finished it I turned around and read it again. For older kids the information in this book is essential and it will refute the fables put forth in public school "history" books. It was published by Bluebonnet Press, [www.bluebonnetpress.com](http://www.bluebonnetpress.com) of Denton, Texas. Again, I wish this had been available when our kids were in high school.

**(Continued Next**

**History Resources (Continued):** When our daughter was in high school I used an excellent (at that time cassette tape) series by Rev. Steve Wilkins called *America The First 350 Years* put out by Covenant Publications, 224 Auburn Ave., Monroe, Louisiana 71201. I believe it is still available, only now in MP3. This is a good series and gives the lie to many of the tall tales kids are fed in public school "history" books. Rev. Wilkins sets out clearly the real reasons for the War and shows how the results of the War have affected this country right down to our own time, and this is all done in a Christian context.

There are many excellent books out there now that older kids can learn from if encouraged to take the time. Thomas DiLorenzo's *The Real Lincoln* and *Lincoln Unmasked* are two. There are several books written by the Kennedy Brothers, such as *The South Was Right!* and *Was Jefferson Davis Right?* Published by Pelican Publishing of Gretna, Louisiana, there is *Lincoln's Marxists* by Walter Kennedy and myself, also published by Pelican Publishing in 2011.

Years ago, when searching for history material having to do with the War and finding not all that much, I undertook to write a series of booklets myself dealing with the War and the reasons for it. A few years later I wrote tests to go with these booklets. I did one booklet on the reasons for the War, one on the abolitionists, one on Lincoln's socialist friends from Europe, one on secession, and one on the propaganda of Lincoln's emancipation. The idea was that if kids would not read an entire history book they might read a booklet of 20-25 pages with basic information and take the test that went with that booklet. It was mostly for home schooling families, but anyone can use it. These are still available and you can check them out at [www.albensonjr.com](http://www.albensonjr.com) and there is an order form on the website you can fill out for whatever you might want. It is called *The Homeschool History Series*. Please check it out along with these other sources of material listed above.

<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2012/05/18/southern-history-resources-for-homeschoolers-and-others/>

## Confederate flag display receives cheers, jeers

Robert Bradfield and Randall Barnes WPSD-TV Paducah, KY May 19, 2012

MCCRACKEN COUNTY, Ky. — The Sons of Confederate Veterans hoisted a confederate flag on a piece of private property, attracting supporters and protesters Saturday. "This flag is against everything I stand for," said Gladman Humbles. "To me, this is upsetting, it's divisive," he said.

But it isn't illegal. A member of the Paducah chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated the private property. The group's organizer said the flag is a part of southern history and is not meant to be a racist display.

"Some people are opposed to the rebel flag. Some people aren't. It's America. That's what makes us what we are," said Steven Thompson.

Thompson fought in the Marine Corps and while he said he fought for the American flag, he also fought to protect free speech. "This is what the US is for: freedom. Freedom to choose. Everybody has the right to decide either way," he said.

It's a right Humbles also fought for during the Korean War. But he said instead of displaying a flag that represents one portion of society, why not be united and fly the flag that honors all. "One man's heritage is another man's horror," said Humbles.

And that horror Humbles said is playing out again, not on the front-lines but on the home front.

For more on this story please click and watch the accompanying video at <http://www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/local/Confederate-flag-display-receives-cheers-jeers-152166345.html>

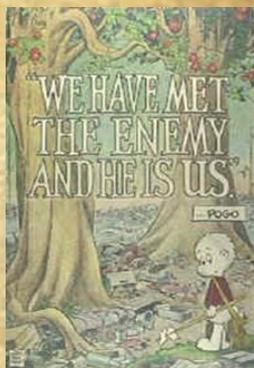
Additional Article at: <http://www.courier-journal.com/article/20120521/NEWS01/305210029/1001/rsslink>

I found this article posted to the SCV 262 Face Book page

## Up! Off our duffs!

Do genealogists care about records access?

Judy G. Russell *The Legal Genealogist* May 21, 2012



Okay, I'm (finally) home from my combination NGS and research trip, and it's time and past time to get something off my chest. I have a question for each and every single genealogist out there who reads this blog or ever comes in contact with it.

Do you care — **really** care — about records access? About whether or not you're going to be able to get your hands on that vital (birth, marriage or death) record, or see that document in the closed stacks at the state library or archives, or get that SS-5 application form without the parents' names redacted, or even get that SS-5 application form at all? I'd be willing to bet most of my 17-cents life savings that you answered "yes" to that question. And, if you did, let me ask one more: **What, exactly, are you doing about**

**it?**

I came pretty much face to face with that question at the National Genealogical Society 2012 Conference in Cincinnati. One of the sessions was a meeting of the Records Preservation and Access Committee (RPAC). That's a joint committee of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the National Genealogical Society, and the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies. It was scheduled at a bit of an odd hour — 3 p.m., when most afternoon sessions started at 2:30 or 4 p.m.

And because of the odd hour and a conflict in my schedule, I got there late. The room at that point had a few scattered attendees — perhaps as many as 20 or 25 total (though I suspect it was fewer than that). The meeting seemed to be winding down, several of us had a chance to make a few comments, then everything wrapped up and I left, discouraged with the poor attendance.

At the time, I made excuses in my own head. I'd been late, maybe it had been better attended earlier. Maybe people didn't realize the meeting was open to the public, maybe they didn't want to come in late, maybe maybe maybe.

It wasn't until much later, when I read a blog post by Barbara Mathews, CG, attending on behalf of the Massachusetts Genealogical Council, that I really understood just how poorly that session was attended. She titled her post "*How to Get Discouraged: Only Four States Represented at the RPAC Session at NGS*", and she wrote:

"You would think that (the) active threat to open access would have generated lots of interest and that the room would have been packed. If that is your assumption, you couldn't be more wrong."

Of the fifty states, only twenty-six have appointed liaisons to RPAC. Of those twenty-six liaisons, three were in the audience and one was remotely logged-in using webinar technology. Four out of twenty-six means that 15% of the liaisons attended in one way or another. Four out of fifty means that only 8% of the states supported the effort. Arizona's Linda McCleary was logged-in. Nora Galvin attended from Connecticut but is not yet an official liaison. And, while I was delighted to visit and exchange business cards with Alvie Davidson, CG, from Florida and Billie Fogarty from Oklahoma, this is hardly a large enough team to win an access fight.

As the kids would say — **O M G**. The single biggest, the single most important issue for all genealogists everywhere — and we can't even field a full working team? And of the team we **can** field, we can't even put half of them into one room at one time? Hell's bells, we couldn't even put a quarter of them in one room at one time!

Something is very wrong here. And I suspect, as Pogo said, we have met the enemy and he is us.

It's really easy to sit back and say, "it's someone else's job." When there's something out there with a big fancy name like the Records Preservation and Access Committee, well, it's **their** job, right? **Wrong**. It's **our** job. Yours, mine, ours.

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**Genealogy (Continued):** First of all, RPAC can't help at all with issues it doesn't know about. That's why having liaisons in every state is so important. Take a look at the list at the RPAC website. Is your state covered? If not, what are you waiting for? You've got what it takes, right? An interest in keeping records access open? Check. Ability to read the newspapers and stay current on legislation in your state? Check. Willingness to work with the genealogical societies in your state and get help from RPAC when you need it? Check. C'mon, folks. You can do this. Contact your state genealogical society and volunteer. At least contact your state genealogical society and — as a group — get **somebody** to volunteer.

Second, when it comes to the proposals in Congress to shut off access to the Social Security Death Index, each and every one of us ought to be on the front lines. Face it. Nobody from RPAC is going to get the ear of my Congressman here in the 7th District of New Jersey better than I can. And nobody from RPAC can get the ear of your Congressman in your district in your state better than you can. Why? Because nobody from RPAC can look that member of Congress in the eye the way we can and say, simply and flatly, "Look, pal, I'm a genealogist **and I vote**. In **your** district." We can all pick up the phone. We can all write letters. We can all let our own representatives know — **we're genealogists and we vote**.

The same thing is true when the issues involve access to state or local records. The people who won the fight to open key vital records in Pennsylvania last year were *Pennsylvanians* — people who could sit across from their local assemblyman or senator and say, "Charlie, I grew up with you in Pittsburgh (or Philadelphia or Harrisburg or Carlisle). I need you to listen to me on this." And the people who won the fight to open equally key records in Virginia this year were *Virginians*. Sure, RPAC can and does help, but these access battles aren't won by generals or tacticians back at headquarters. What's needed are boots on the ground, bodies in the trenches. Your boots and mine. Our bodies standing together.

Not sure what to say? RPAC has all kinds of materials to help guide you. Start by reading "*Access to Public Records: One Person Can Make a Difference*" by David Rencher. Want specific help with the SSDI issue? Read the "*SSDI Call TO Action Kit*" (but skip the part about the petition, which has expired). Want to stay informed on access issues? Add the RPAC Blog to your lists of things to read (the link to the RSS feed is in the lower left menu). And get to know your state RPAC liaison... you can offer to help with an alert system for your fellow genealogists when an issue comes up in your state.

What else can you do? Scan your local newspapers. Is somebody on your town council talking about cutting your library's hours or doing away with the genealogy librarian? Alert your genealogy society and speak out! Is somebody in your state talking about axing the budget for your state archives or closing off access to vital records? Alert your genealogy society (and RPAC!) and speak out! Make sure you know who your representatives are — federal, state and local — and make sure they know who you are. Make sure they know — **we're genealogists and we vote**.

We can't afford to sit back and wait for somebody else to fight these battles for us. The dangers of political apathy for the entire genealogical community are very very real. Look what just happened up in Canada: the entire Canadian Council of Archives was shut down and Library and Archives Canada is losing 20% of its budget. Think that can't happen here? You know how many days a week the Georgia Archives are open to the public now? Two. Friday and Saturday. Because it's easy to cut the budget for an archives. The Kentucky Department of Library and Archives where I researched last week has lost 30% of its budget and 45 staff positions since 2008. The reading room at the National Archives branch in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, closed last fall. It's not just that it might happen here; it **is** happening here, every day.

We can't let this continue. As a community, and as individual genealogists, we can't afford to sit back and do nothing. We — you and me — all of us — need to get up, up off our duffs and into this fight.

So... what, exactly, are you going to do about records access?

<http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/2012/05/21/up-off-our-duffs/>

Links: [Records Preservation and Access Committee](#)

[http://massgencouncil.com/index.php?option=com\\_easyblog&view=entry&id=17&Itemid=127](http://massgencouncil.com/index.php?option=com_easyblog&view=entry&id=17&Itemid=127)

RPAC State Liaisons: [http://www.fgs.org/rpac/state-liaisons/?page\\_id=6](http://www.fgs.org/rpac/state-liaisons/?page_id=6)

SSDI "Call To Action Kit": <http://www.fgs.org/rpac/sddi-call-to-action-kit/>

## Vandals topple Confederate grave markers

Dal Cannady WTOC-TV Savannah, GA May 23, 2012

METTER, GA (WTOC) - The stone marker for William Bowen stood more than a century through weather and time in Candler County's Lake Church Cemetery. But a vandal's callous moment left it on the ground. That's hard for descendants like Hugh Daughtry to understand.

"I don't have too high an opinion of this and hope they find who did this and deal a little old testament justice to them," Daughtry stated.

Volunteers from the cemetery committee found damaged markers Tuesday and called the sheriff's office. Then, loved ones of other families found more damage Wednesday morning. They aren't laughing at someone's idea of a prank. "Some of these monuments and markers, there's no telling how old they are and they've been damaged. It could go into the thousands of dollars," assured Candler County chief investigator Melvin Ivey.

Bowen's monument was one of several toppled from the late 1800's and early 1900's. Most are veterans or widows from the War Between the States. Hugh said his forefather, a private in the 9th Georgia Infantry, would not take such disrespect lightly.

"He had one of his arms almost shot on in the Battle of the Wilderness," Daughtry explained. "I don't think he'd appreciate it wherever he is right now too much. And if he came back, he'd take care of this business with the one arm he's got."

No explanation will satisfy him nor, he suspected, Private Bowen. Some of the families with loved ones at Lake Church Cemetery are establishing a reward fund for information in the case. Anyone with info is asked to call the Candler County Sheriff's Office at 912.685.2568

Photos and Video: <http://www.wtoc.com/story/18609130/vandals-topple-century-old-grave-markers>

## Feds probe vandalism tied to Confederate marker

*The Associated Press* via *The Rocky Mount Telegram* Rocky Mount, NC May 26, 2012

REIDSVILLE – North Carolina and federal crime investigators are looking into the vandalism of a residence and business owned by a vocal opponent of a Confederate monument in a North Carolina town.

The Caswell County Sheriff's Office, the FBI and the Secret Service also are looking into the damage caused to property belonging to 66-year-old Ernest Pinnix.

Pinnix spoke publicly against restoring a Confederate soldier monument in Reidsville that was damaged in a traffic accident in 2011. Reidsville's City Council recently voted to rebuild the monument in a cemetery filled with Civil War dead.

Caswell County sheriff's Lt. Frank Rose says vandals spray painted the phrase "the statue's coming back" and an obscene insult against President Barack Obama on Pinnix's auto repair shop

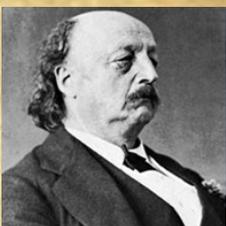
<http://www.rockymounttelegram.com/news/ncwire/feds-probe-vandalism-tied-confederate-marker-1080189>

## The Beast and the Holy Trinity

Al Benson, Jr. *Revised History*, a Wordpress site May 26, 2012

Most Southern folks who have read any history of the War of Northern Aggression know who Beast Butler was.

After Admiral Farragut had captured New Orleans in April of 1862 the Union landed in that city 10,000 Union soldiers under the command of one of the most disagreeable personalities known to man—Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler (the Beast).



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**Beast (Continued):** Stories about the corruption of the Beast are legion and some may be somewhat exaggerated, but for all that, the Major General was no paragon of virtue. He was prepared to deal harshly with people in Louisiana who were not exactly thrilled to see him. Men from the USS Pensacola marched into New Orleans and raised the Yankee flag over the Mint Building. The Kennedy Brothers in *The South Was Right!* informed us that: "...a young man of twenty one years climbed to the roof and removed the United States flag. Being young and patriotic was not considered a virtue by the Yankees. Union General Benjamin Butler demanded that the man responsible for the act be thrown in jail. The young man was arrested and sentenced to death by hanging for the act of lowering the United States flag." Many people in New Orleans pleaded with Butler for the young man's life, the Mayor and church leaders among them. It was all to no avail. Twenty One year old William Mumford was hanged. It's interesting that during the Viet Nam era many of the "peace" protesters (the Communist's "useful idiots") burned the American flag and nothing much was ever done to them. But then, they served someone's agenda so they had to be protected so they could live to riot and agitate another day.

The Kennedy Brothers tell us of the Beast that: "He sent to prison without a grand jury indictment or trial by jury, both women and leaders of the clergy because they would not accept the invaders with open arms. He closed churches and newspapers at his will if he felt they were not loyal to the Yankee government...Jesus said that a tree could be known by its fruit. The fruit of this Union that Benjamin Butler brought to New Orleans was bitter and deadly."

Notice that Butler seemed to go after women and churches. A "true American hero" right? It makes you wonder what problem Butler had with churches. But, when a newspaper editor asked Butler told him. He said "I am the military Governor of this state—the Supreme Power—you cannot disregard my order, Sir. By God, he that sins against me, sins against the Holy Ghost."

Did you get that? It would seem that in equating himself with the Third Person of the Holy Trinity General Butler had a rather exalted opinion of himself. In my opinion such a statement borders on blasphemy—making himself co-equal with the Holy Spirit, or maybe in Butler's own mind he had replaced the Holy Spirit. After all, there are some authors who have noted that Lincoln equated himself with the Union so you have to wonder, in Lincoln's own mind was the Union God? It is a fact that those who wish to replace God and destroy what is left of our Christian culture seek to make the state seem omnipotent—the all-seeing, all-knowing dispenser of "privileges and immunities" to its friends and an implacable and bitter foe toward its enemies (Christians).

This is so typical of what I call the Yankee/Marxist mindset and it seems to have been in the process of being cemented in place by 1860. Sherman was known to favor military dictatorship as the best form of government. Lincoln was satisfied with civilian dictatorship as long as he was the dictator, and when he was gone Edwin Stanton wanted to assume the job. Can anyone in their right mind blame the South for wanting to secede from this?

From Sherman to Lincoln to Butler this form of God complex seems to have taken hold in the North. Unfortunately, since the North won the War it has never really gone away and today we have in the White House yet another Marxist mentality who suffers from pretensions of grandeur and seems to envision himself as some sort of leftist messiah.

God deliver us from those that want to replace Him.

<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2012/05/26/the-beast-and-the-holy-trinity/>

## The Latest Update on the Costs of (Lincoln's) War

Thomas DiLorenzo *The LRC Blog* May 29, 2012

Since the turn of the 20th century historians have used the 620,000 number as the "official" death toll of the War to Prevent Southern Independence; 300,000 Southerners and 320,000 Northerners. In addition, at least 50,000 Southern civilians were murdered. The 620,000 figure is greater than the number of all Americans who died in all other wars combined, up to the present day. In addition, it is relevant that the population of the U.S. was about one tenth of what it is today.

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### Lincoln's War Cost (Continued):



Greatest Emancipations  
HOW THE WEST ABOLISHED SLAVERY  
JIM POWELL

Thus, standardizing for today's population, it would be the equivalent of 6.2 million American war deaths in four years. The number of combatants who were maimed for life was more than double the number of deaths. In a couple of years after the war the state of Mississippi spent almost its entire state government budget on artificial limbs.

The history profession is rapidly accepting an updated number of 750,000 war deaths, however. One way to look at this shocking number is to look at it as an economist should look at it: All other nations of the world, including most of the Northern states in the U.S., found a way to end slavery peacefully in the nineteenth century, as Jim Powell documents in his book, *Greatest Emancipations: How the West Abolished Slavery*. Why, then, was the Republican Party the only political party in the world that abandoned the tried and true tactic of peaceful emancipation? As Powell writes on page 240 of *Greatest Emancipations*: "Some people have objected that the United States couldn't have bought the freedom of all the slaves, because this would have cost too much. But buying the freedom of slaves was not more expensive than war," wrote the former student of F.A. Hayek. "Nothing is more costly than war! The costs include people killed or disabled, destroyed property, high taxes inflation, military expenditures, shortages, war-related famines and epidemics—plus long-term consequences that often include more wars. The billions of dollars of Union military expenditures during the Civil War would have been better spent reducing the number of slaveholders and slaves, accelerating progress toward total emancipation."

The Official Spin by the Lincoln Cult will probably be something like this: We should revere King Lincoln even more than we do now since he must have suffered so much, knowing that all of those Americans perished during his regime.

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/blog/lewrw/archives/112957.html>

## Lincoln Despotism Unleashed

President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus along the military lines between Philadelphia and Annapolis in April: Was it used primarily as a political tool to harass and intimidate residents?

Commentary by Bragdon Bowling, Originally published in *The Washington Post* May 31, 2011

General Sherman was famously quoted that "War is Hell". Suppression of internal dissent can prove hellish also. Maryland would prove to be the laboratory for many of President Abraham Lincoln's more draconian policies. Lincoln early on recognized Maryland's strategic and political importance and that Maryland could upset everything if she seceded. Washington D.C. would quickly fall upon secession and the loss of the nation's capital could jeopardize the entire war. A huge defeat as the war was beginning. Maryland needed to be pacified at any cost.

Lincoln knew he had little public support in Maryland The 1860 election in Maryland provided 0 electoral votes. Lincoln had to surreptitiously travel through Maryland to even reach Washington for his Inauguration. While there were pockets of pro-Union sentiment, Maryland was a Southern state and Baltimore was the epicenter of Confederate passion.

Actual violence occurred on April 19 when hordes of Confederate sympathizers clashed with Massachusetts troops at the Pratt Street Station. Lincoln acted quickly by instituting a system of arbitrary arrests and suspension of the *writ of habeas corpus*. Nearly any form of political dissent would be treated as treasonous. A system of military tribunals without normal constitutional protections was instituted. Warrantless arrests and indefinite prison terms were now the norm. This was done despite the fact that the Constitution is quite specific in that Article 1 Section 9 provides that only Congress can suspend the *writ of habeas corpus*.

Lincoln's unconstitutional actions resulted in the famed federal case of *Ex Parte Merryman* whereby Chief Justice Taney rebuked Lincoln and called his actions illegal. Arrogantly, Lincoln ignored the decision and even had an arrest warrant issued for the Chief Justice. These actions served to quiet the judiciary who feared for their own liberty and that Lincoln would cause a total collapse of our constitutional system.

By suspending *habeas corpus*, Lincoln opened the floodgates of despotism, allowing soldiers and policemen to roam the streets and arrest anyone they didn't like.

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**Lincoln Despotism (Continued):** This later included members of the Maryland General Assembly. On September 12 – 13, 51 arrests occurred when the Assembly was preparing to debate potential secession and the legislators were sent to Ft. McHenry. Lincoln had successfully destroyed the democratic process in Maryland. Among those joining the lawmakers at Ft. McHenry was the Mayor of Baltimore, the Police Chief and Marshall of Baltimore, and, on the anniversary of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner, Frank Key Howard, grandson of Francis Scott Key.

As the war continued, Lincoln added to a growing despotic bag of tricks. Nationally, press freedom was abridged by closing nearly 300 newspapers and imprisoning dissident editors. It is estimated that nearly 20000 people were imprisoned without *habeas corpus* protection. Elections were often rigged (including Maryland). Abuse of Southerners became commonplace. Destruction of private property and wholesale burnings of cities brought war to a whole new ghastly meaning, all with the goal of creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation among the civilian population.

Lincoln also punished his political opposition. His chief opponent in the North, Clement Vallandigham was arbitrarily arrested and deported to the south. Van Landingham's offense was strictly as an anti-war critic and leader of the Democratic Party opposition. During Vietnam, one wonders how many sleepless nights Lyndon Johnson lay pondering how he could control and punish his numerous anti-war critics in public, the media and in Congress. Harsh critics such as Robert Kennedy, Walter Cronkite and J. William Fulbright did no more than Vallandigham. The difference was that Johnson refused to take the harsh measures Lincoln thrived on.

Brag is a native Virginian who grew up in Arlington. He graduated from the University of Richmond with a BA in History and also has a JD Degree from the University of Richmond Law School. He served as a First Lieutenant in the US Army for two years. He worked as a staff attorney in the Virginia General Assembly for 5 years before changing careers and going into real estate, which is his present occupation. He has served the Sons of Confederate Veterans in a variety of positions including Commander of the Virginia Division and Adjutant-in-Chief for the International Sons of Confederate Veterans.

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/brag-bowling-president-lincoln-suspended-the-writ-of-habeas-corporis-along-the-military-lines-between-philadelphia-and-annapolis-in-april-was-it-used-primarily-as-a-political-tool-to-harass-and-intimidate-residents/2010/12/20/AGlcAgFH\\_blog.html?wprss=house-divided](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/brag-bowling-president-lincoln-suspended-the-writ-of-habeas-corporis-along-the-military-lines-between-philadelphia-and-annapolis-in-april-was-it-used-primarily-as-a-political-tool-to-harass-and-intimidate-residents/2010/12/20/AGlcAgFH_blog.html?wprss=house-divided)

## Museum cleans vast Confederate murals

Katherine Calos *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Richmond, VA June 1, 2012

In the background of the mythical meeting of generals in the "*Four Seasons of the Confederacy*", several people have slowly appeared. A soldier drinking from a canteen, men leaning on their rifles, a distant flagbearer - the weary troops approach the crest of a hill in the triumphal "Summer" mural, where they are visible for the first time in years thanks to a long-overdue cleaning of the famed Charles Hoffbauer paintings at the Virginia Historical Society.

Since the project began last summer, Richmond Conservation Studio experts have used small cotton swabs to clean a layer of varnish and layers of imbedded dirt from eight panels that are 14 feet tall and as much as 36 feet wide. On difficult days, they might manage to go over a 6-inch-by-6-inch square. On good days, they might clean 2 square feet.

Each round produces visible results, grid by grid, as the sky turns from a mottled gray to a clear blue in "Summer." Two more years are likely before they finish cleaning, spray the surface with a protective varnish, fill in areas where the paint has flaked off, and finally repaint missing details. It's by far the biggest project that head conservator Cleo Mullins has undertaken. She estimates the size is equivalent to about 700 portraits, the artwork she more commonly conserves.

For the Virginia Historical Society, "besides the building, these are our biggest artifacts, and the most in need of attention," said Paul Levensgood, president and chief executive officer. The project received \$375,000 from *Save America's Treasures* in the program's final round of grants.

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**Confederate Mural (Continued):** The Confederate Memorial Association commissioned Hoffbauer to paint four murals in its new building in 1913. Midway in the project, he returned to France to fight in World War I. Afterward, he altered many of his sketches based on his own war experiences. He completed the project in 1920. Conservators use his sketches and photographs of the completed murals to guide their work now.

Hoffbauer returned in 1937 for the first restoration effort. Moisture had damaged some of the paint, and the canvases were already darkening because of soot from coal-fired furnaces. He scraped some damaged areas down to the canvas and repainted them.

A restoration attempt in 1949 probably did more harm than good, Mullins has determined. Another restoration 50 years ago probably prevented the damage from getting worse. Since the new restoration has begun, visitors have told stories about coming to visit with their grandparents to see the scenes that move from a hopeful spring to triumphal summer to embattled autumn to despairing winter, portraying the rise and fall of the Confederacy.

"For most white Virginians, this was a sort of canonical representation of the war," Levensgood said. "It was a war that touched everybody. These troops were the fathers, the grandfathers, the cousins of people in 1912. "Memory is a powerful thing, what people remember or choose to remember. The things we keep tell the story we want to remind ourselves of."

Thus the "*Four Seasons of the Confederacy*" murals tell the story of a time when Southerners were determined that "they were not going to let only the victors write the history," he said. "They were not going to let these voices vanish. They were very successful at it."

Preserving the artifacts is not taking a position on their arguments, he said. "Studying history is not about indicting the past, it's about being open-eyed at how we got to where we are today."

[http://www2.timesdispatch.com/special\\_section/flair/2012/jun/01/museum-cleans-vast-confederate-murals-ar-1956978/](http://www2.timesdispatch.com/special_section/flair/2012/jun/01/museum-cleans-vast-confederate-murals-ar-1956978/)

## Semi-truck tire bursts into Sons of Confederate Veterans meeting

Carlos E. Medina *Ocala Star Banner* Ocala, FL June 4, 2010



A tire that rolled off Interstate 75 and landed inside a conference room at the Ramada Inn on Sunday caused this damage. (Courtesy photo)

You wouldn't blame the Sons of Confederate Veterans if they thought the Union Army was bursting through their door Sunday after a semitrailer's tire came barreling into their meeting room at the Ramada Inn on U.S. Highway 27.

"It sounded like the space shuttle was taking off," said Charlie McCarthy, general manager at the hotel, located on the west side of the Interstate 75 overpass.

The tire, rim and all, came off a semi driven by William Harvey, who was traveling south on I-75 just after 11:30 a.m. The tire bounced over the overpass guardrail and onto U.S. 27 below. It landed on the hood of a car traveling west along the road, according to the Florida Highway Patrol.

The tire bounced off the car and continued bounding across the road and into the Ramada parking lot, where it clipped a concrete column and finally made its unannounced arrival at the gathering of the Sons of Confederate Veterans group, which was holding its annual meeting at the hotel.

"The meeting had just wrapped up. If it had happened 10 to 15 minutes earlier it would have been bad. That room was pretty near to capacity," said Douglas Dawson, a Pensacola resident and commander of the Florida division of the group.

Four people were left mingling after the meeting ended, but Dawson wasn't one of them. He was laying down his own trail of rubber, with lunch on his mind. "I was hungry, so I left and went to Denny's," Dawson said.

Bob Hurst was the member who was nearly struck. He also had food on his mind, but his hunger pangs nearly proved disastrous. He was going to the refreshments table to grab a few cookies for the road back to Tallahassee. "I hate to let good food go to waste," Hurst said.

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**Tire (Continued):** He was standing with his back to the open door and had no idea he was about to eat something besides cookies.

“One of the other guys was heading out the door and yelled something. I honestly don’t remember what it was, but I can imagine. I turned stepping away from the table and saw this big, black thing go by,” Hurst said.

Had he turned the other way, the tire would have hit him straight on. As it was, it brushed his pants leg, leaving a black mark. Semi-truck tires can weigh up to 500 pounds. All around Hurst, cookies, pink packets of Sweet ’N Low and miniature cups of dairy creamer lay strewn.

“I just didn’t expect Ocala to be that exciting,” he said. “I feel very lucky. I felt so lucky, one of the first things I did after was check the three Power Ball lottery tickets I bought the night before.” He didn’t hit the jackpot, but did win \$4 with one ticket. “It was very fortunate. On any other Sunday there is a church meeting going on in that room at that time,” McCarthy said. No one was injured at the hotel.

The driver of the car hit by the tire was not seriously injured, but was taken to a hospital as a precaution. Details about the driver were not immediately available from the Florida Highway Patrol, which is investigating the incident.

<http://www.ocala.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?p=1&tc=pg&AID=2012120609866>

## Teen’s truck décor sparks Confederate flag controversy in high school parking lot

Jason Stoggenke WSOC-TV Charlotte, NC June 4, 2102

ROCKINGHAM, N.C. — When Trey Gainey drove his pickup truck to school Monday morning, he didn’t expect to be met in the parking lot by school officials telling him to remove a Confederate flag flying from his antenna. The Richmond Senior High School junior said he flies the flag every weekend, and decided to leave the flag on his truck on his last day of classes before finals start.

Gainey has a belt buckle that says “Redneck” and a horn that plays “Dixie,” so there is no mistaking how the teen identifies himself. “It’s just my Southern heritage, you know. I was born and raised down here and [it] wasn’t nothing racist, just me,” he said.

But when he drove into the school’s parking lot, school officials made him take it down. “I’m like, ‘What have I done wrong?’ you know,” Gainey said. So, the teen told the school officials he would not remove the flag. When administrators threatened to have his truck towed off school property, Gainey got behind the wheel of his truck and locked the doors. “I said, ‘If you’re towing my truck, you’re towing me with it,’” he recalled. Eventually, Gainey’s mother came to the school and took the flag down for him.

In an email statement, his father said he thought the school went too far. “Personally, as a parent, I am against the flying of the Confederate flag other than at an individual’s home. However, I believe my son’s rights were violated,” he wrote.

The Richmond County School District Superintendent George Norris said the district supports free speech and expression, but added the Confederate flag can cause disruptive violence or incite violence. He said the school district’s first concern is keeping students safe, which could be a problem if someone gets angry about seeing the flag on school property and tries to do something about it.

But Gainey still argues that he did nothing wrong or out of hate. “I don’t dislike this color or that color,” Gainey said. Gainey said he could get into more trouble if he flies the flag to school again, so he has opted to leave it off his truck’s antenna until the weekend.

Video at: <http://www.wsocv.com/news/news/local/teens-truck-decor-sparks-confederate-flag-controve/nPLxX/>

## NC group can proceed with new confederate statue

*The Associated Press* via *The News & Observer* Raleigh, NC June 5, 2012

REIDSVILLE, N.C. -- A judge has ruled that the North Carolina United Daughters of the Confederacy can proceed with plans to create a new confederate soldier statue.

The News & Record of Greensboro reports (<http://bit.ly/KBwUlB>) that Surry County Superior Court Judge Moses Massey denied Tuesday an injunction sought by Reidsville's Historic Preservation Action Committee. The two sides were battling over the creation of a new monument to replace one that had stood at the center of town for more than a century.

The statue was destroyed in May 2011 when a driver said he fell asleep and his truck plowed into the base of the statue.

While the committee wanted to repair the original statue, the UDC wanted to create a new statue and place it in a city-owned cemetery for Confederate soldiers.

<http://www.newsobserver.com/2012/06/05/2115076/nc-group-can-proceed-with-new.html>

Previous Article: <http://www2.godanriver.com/news/2012/may/19/confederate-monument-issue-goes-court-ar-1927674/>

## Union County's preservation board approves Confederate slave marker

Adam Bell *The Charlotte Observer* Charlotte, NC June 7, 2012

MONROE, N.C. -- Long ignored by history, local slaves who served in the Confederate Army finally will receive some rare recognition.

The Union County Historic Preservation Commission voted unanimously Thursday to approve a plan for a privately-funded marker to honor 10 black men, nine of whom were slaves, who eventually received small state pensions for their Civil War service.

This will be one of the only public markers of its kind in the country, and arrives in the midst of state and national commemorations of the Civil War's sesquicentennial. The granite marker will be placed on a brick walkway at the Old County Courthouse in Monroe in front of the 1910 Confederate monument.

"I'm glad to see Union County is finally stepping out of the Jim Crow era and being all-inclusive of its history," said Tony Way, the local amateur historian and Sons of Confederate Veterans member who has lead the push for the pushing for the project.

The divisive issue of how, or even whether, to honor the men has percolated in Union County for several years.

Some opponents of the plan said it was inconsistent with other markers at the 1886 courthouse that honored people who died during conflicts. The existing Confederate monument lists regiments, not individual names of soldiers.

But a racially diverse group of supporters said the honor for the 10 men was long overdue and a way to tell a part of the county's history that had been all but forgotten.

There is no way to know how many slaves were coerced into service or willingly followed their masters to war. Virtually no black men fought in battle for the Confederacy, historians have said. Slave labor provided logistical and support work for the southern Army, including digging ditches, building latrines, working in armories and cooking.

In their pension applications, all 10 Union County men were described as "body servants" or bodyguards. They hauled water, carried supplies and helped build forts. Two were wounded.

By the time they received meager state pensions half a century after white veterans collected theirs, the men were around 90 years old and near the end of their lives.

Mattie Rice, the 89-year-old daughter of one of the slaves being honored, Wary Clyburn, simply thanked God when informed of the vote. "I know my father would've been so very proud," she said.

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**Marker (Continued):** The historic commission said it wanted to see more specific details about the size and wording of the marker, details that should be worked out in time for it to debut before the end of the year.

<http://www.wncn.com/news/local/Union-Countys-preservation-board-approves-Confederate-slave-marker-157985345.html>

Additional article: <http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2012/03/22/3115850/marker-honoring-slaves-in-confederate.html>

## Lexington's Confederate flag ban legal fight set to resume on Monday

Scott Leamon WSLs-TV Roanoke, VA June 8, 2012

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Stonewall Brigade is set to resume its legal fight with the city of Lexington on Monday morning.

Court papers show attorneys for the city will ask a judge to dismiss the case, arguing city leaders had every right to vote to ban Confederate flags, and most all flags in fact, from city flagpoles.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans of course disagree, pointing to a previous court ruling where the judge agreed that the group had the right to fly Confederate flags on public property in Lexington.

The hearing is scheduled to get underway Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

<http://www2.wsls.com/news/2012/jun/08/lexingtons-confederate-flag-ban-legal-fight-set-re-ar-1975852/>

**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.

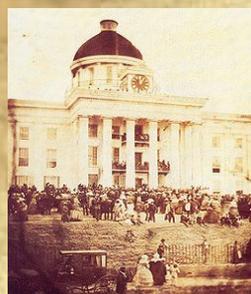


Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

"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