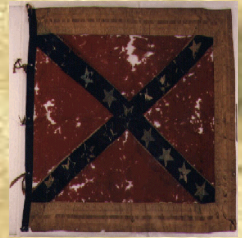


# General Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262 Tuscaloosa, Alabama



*I Salute The Confederate Flag; With Affection, Reverence,  
And Undying Devotion To The Cause For Which It Stands.*



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

Commander :

David Allen

1st Lieutenant Cdr:

John Harris

2nd Lieutenant Cdr &

Adjutant :

Frank Delbridge

Color Sergeant :

Clyde Biggs

Chaplain :

Dr. Wiley Hales

Newsletter:

James Simms

[bsimms@comcast.net](mailto:bsimms@comcast.net)

Website: Brad Smith

[tidepridebrad@gmail.com](mailto:tidepridebrad@gmail.com)

## From The Adjutant

Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, March 8, 2012.

Adjutant Frank Delbridge will be the speaker on the Rodes Camp namesake, Confederate Major General Robert E. Rodes and his biography written by Darrell Collins.

We will also discuss possible activities for Confederate History month in April, this being a sesquicentennial year.

The damage done to the Confederate Memorial in Greenwood Cemetery seems to have been mostly repaired.

The email for Frank Delbridge on his new computer is [Reb41st@aol.com](mailto:Reb41st@aol.com)

Please remember the JCC Sanders Lecture is March 7, 2012. Please RSVP **by March 30, 2012** to 205-348-7551 or to [caverett@baba.ua.edu](mailto:caverett@baba.ua.edu)

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## Upcoming Events 2012



- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>8</b> March - Camp Meeting  | <b>14</b> June - Camp Meeting      |
| <b>7</b> April - JCC Sanders Lecture   | <b>12</b> July - Camp Meeting      |
| <b>12</b> April - Camp Meeting   |                                    |
| <b>22-26</b> April 2012 <b>(TBD)</b> -<br>Confederate Memorial Day<br>Ceremony | <b>August - Summer Stand-down</b>  |
| <b>10</b> May - Camp Meeting   | <b>13</b> September - Camp Meeting |

## The 16th Annual J.C.C. Sanders Lecture Series



Brigadier General John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders  
(April 4, 1840 - August 21, 1864), ca.1860.

Courtesy of The W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library,  
The University of Alabama

Saturday, April 7, 2012

10:00—2: PM

Grand Gallery, Smith Hall, University of Alabama campus

### **Featured Speakers:**

Mr. A. Wilson Greene  
President and CEO  
Pamplin Historical Park and the  
National Museum of the Civil War

Dr. Richard Manning McMurry  
Award Winning Author,  
Freelance Writer, and Speaker

Dr. Brian Wills  
Director,  
The Center for the Study of the Civil War Era  
Kennesaw State University

RSVP - 205-348-7551  
or  
email [caverett@bama.ua.edu](mailto:caverett@bama.ua.edu)

**By March 30, 2012**

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.

Edited by James B. Simms; non-member subscriptions are available for \$15. Please send information, comments, or inquiries to Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 34501; or to James Simms at [jbsimms@comcast.net](mailto:jbsimms@comcast.net).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His Major Commands included 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

### **Captain Benjamin F. Eddins**

Born in South Carolina in 1813, Benjamin Farrar Eddins raised and led a company of volunteers that served in the 41st Alabama Infantry Regiment. Retired due to ill health, he returned to lead the Home Guards, a militia made up of old men and young boys. While trying to render the covered bridge impassable to Federal troops on the night of April 3, 1865, he and 15-year-old John Carson were wounded in a skirmish with Croxton's Raiders. Later that evening, Mayor Obediah Berry and Catholic priest William McDonough surrendered the city on this site. Carson was disabled for life. On April 10, 1865, Capt. Eddins became the only local citizen to die defending the city. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

### **Ebenezer Church – Bibb County**

April 1, 1865–A cavalry engagement here among fiercest of the Civil War. To defend arsenal of Selma, Forrest (Confederate flag) charged with 1500 into Wilson (U.S. flag), moving south with 7500. Forrest was seeking to delay Wilson pending the arrival of scattered (Confederate flag) units. Forrest, involved in heavy fighting to inspire his men, suffered a saber wound, but killed opponent. Swollen streams and intercepted orders blocked aid for Forrest and forced his retreat.

## Website Report For February 2012

For the month of January, 2012, there were 69 Visits, 60 Unique Visitors; and 145 Pageviews. For the month of February, there were 40 Visits 36 Unique Visitors; and 57 Pageviews. All-Time, there have been 1,352 Visits, 997 Unique Visitors; and 3,362 Pageviews

## Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event Website</u>
March 2 - 4, 2012	150th Battle at Fort Donelson	Erin, TN	<a href="http://fortdonelson.org/">http://fortdonelson.org/</a>
March 2 - 4, 2012	Annual Colonies of Gulf Coast	Fort Gaines, AL	<a href="http://www.dauphinisland.org">www.dauphinisland.org</a>
March 9 - 11, 2012	Battle of Cuba Station	Gainesville, AL	
March 23 - 25, 2012	Siege at Bridgeport	Bridgeport, AL	
March 30 - April 1, 2012	AOT 150th Battle of Shiloh	Counce, TN	<a href="http://shiloh150th.com">http://shiloh150th.com</a>
March 31, 2012	Inzer Confederate Heritage Ride	Ashville, AL	
April 15, 2012	Blakely Camp Memorial	Confederate Rest Cemetery - Mobile AL	
April 20 - 22, 2012	150th Battle of Ft Jackson	Plaquemines Parish, LA	<a href="http://fortjackson150.com">http://fortjackson150.com</a>
April 26 - 29, 2012	Battle of Selma	Selma, AL	
May 25 - 27, 2012	Battle for Ironworks	Tannehill, AL	
June 15 - 17, 2012	Skirmish at Buckhorn Tavern	New Market, Alabama	

**5th Alabama Band Schedule (Continued):**

TANNEHILL REENACT/ DANCE..	SAT/SUN...APR.28/29	SELMA,AL. (CONFIRMED)
P. BRYANT FISH FRY (THSL'DU).....	SUN.....OCT. 21...	BOLIGEE,AL (CONFIRMED)
SUWANNEE REENACT/ DANCE	SAT/SUN ..NOV. 17/18	LIVE OAK, FL. (CONFIRMED)
DICKENS CHRISTMAS CONCERT	TUES.....DEC. 4	NORTHPORT,AL.

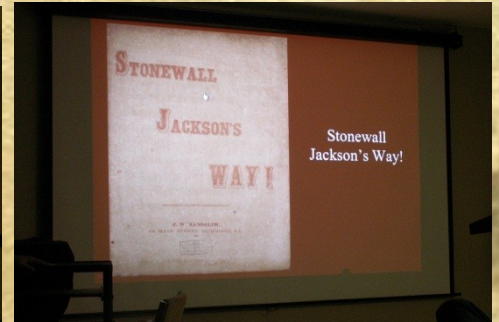
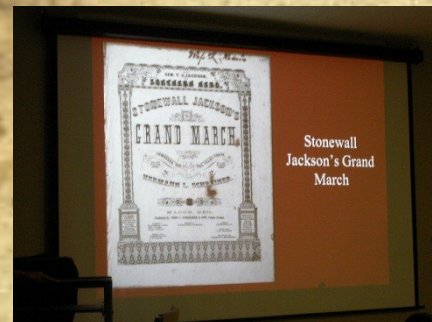
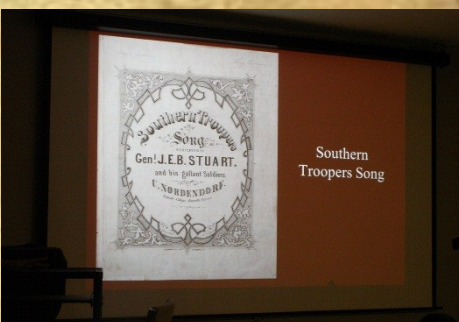
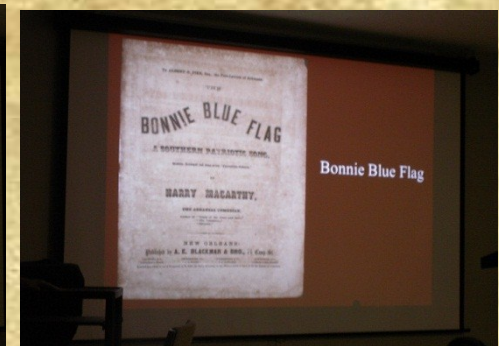
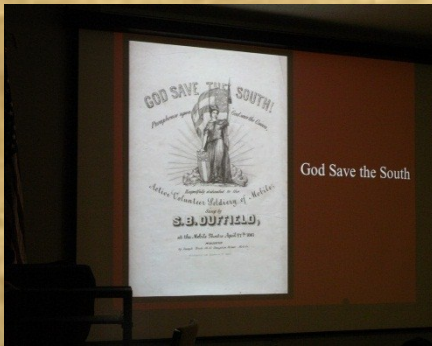
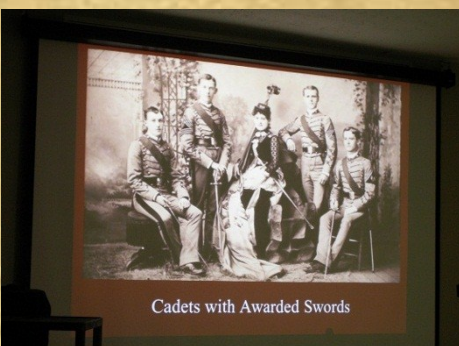
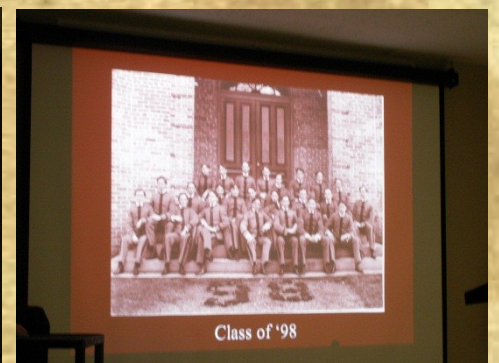
**NOTE:** THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

**News of the Rodes Camp**

From Camp Commander David Allen, some Southern Book suggestions

[http://www.knowsouthernhistory.net/south\\_and\\_southern\\_history.html](http://www.knowsouthernhistory.net/south_and_southern_history.html)

More photos from the November 2011 presentation by William Telle



## Alabama Personalities During the WBTS

**MG Patrick Ronayne Cleburne:** Cleburne was born on March 16, 1828 in Ovens, County Cork, Ireland. He followed his father into the study of medicine, but failed his entrance exam to Trinity College of Medicine in 1846. In response to this failure, he enlisted in the 41st Regiment of Foot of the British Army, subsequently rising to the rank of corporal.

When the issue of secession reached a crisis, Cleburne sided with the Southern states. His choice was out of affection for the Southern people who had adopted him as one of their own. Cleburne joined the local militia company (the Yell Rifles) as a private soldier. Elected Captain, he led the company in the seizure of the U.S. Arsenal in Little Rock in January 1861. When Arkansas left the Union, the Yell Rifles became part of the 1st Arkansas Infantry, later designated the 15th Arkansas, of which he was elected Colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier General in March 1862.

Cleburne served at the Battle of Shiloh, the Battle of Richmond (Kentucky), and the Battle of Perryville. Cleburne was promoted to division command and served at the Battle of Stones River, where his division advanced, routing the Union right wing. He was promoted to Major General in December 1862. In 1863, Cleburne and his soldiers fought at the Battle of Chickamauga, and at the Battle of Wauhatchie near Chattanooga; they conducted a rare night assault. They successfully resisted a much larger Union force under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman on the northern end of Missionary Ridge during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, and at the Battle of Ringgold Gap in northern Georgia; in which Cleburne's men again protected the Army of Tennessee as it retreated to Tunnel Hill, Georgia.

Cleburne's strategic use of terrain, his ability to hold ground where others failed, and his talent in foiling the movements of the enemy earned him fame, and gained him the nickname "Stonewall of the West." Federal troops were quoted as dreading to see the blue flag of Cleburne's Division across the battlefield. General Robert E. Lee referred to him as "a meteor shining from a clouded sky".

Prior to the campaigning season of 1864, Cleburne became engaged to Susan Tarleton of Mobile, Alabama. Their marriage was never to be, as Cleburne was killed during an ill-conceived assault (which he opposed) on Union fortifications at the Battle of Franklin, just south of Nashville, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864. He was last seen advancing on foot toward the Union line with his sword raised, after his horse was shot out from under him. When Confederates found his body, his boots were gone, as were his sword, watch, and anything else of value.

Initially, Cleburne's remains were laid to rest at St. John's Episcopal Church near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, where they remained for six years until 1870 when they were disinterred and returned to his adopted hometown of Helena, Arkansas, and buried in Maple Hill Cemetery, overlooking the Mississippi River.

**Smith, Robert Hardy (1813-1878)** — also known as **Robert H. Smith** — of Alabama. Born in Camden County, N.C., March 21, 1813. Member of Alabama state legislature, 1849; member of Alabama state senate, 1851; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62; colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; candidate for Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 9th District, 1863. Died in Mobile, Mobile County, Ala., March 13, 1878 (age 64 years, 357 days). Interment at Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.

**Smith, William Russell (1815-1896)** — also known as **William R. Smith** — of Alabama. Born in Russellville, Logan County, Ky., March 27, 1815. Mayor of Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1839; member of Alabama state legislature, 1841-42; state court judge in Alabama, 1850; U.S. Representative from Alabama 4th District, 1851-57; delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 2nd District, 1862-65; candidate for Governor of Alabama, 1865. Died in Washington, D.C., February 26, 1896 (age 80 years, 336 days). Original interment in unknown location; re-interment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

**Smith, Robert Hardy (1813-1878)** — also known as **Robert H. Smith** — of Alabama. Born in Camden County, N.C., March 21, 1813. Member of Alabama state legislature, 1849; member of Alabama state senate, 1851; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62;

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### **Alabama Personalities (Continued):**

colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; candidate for Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 9th District, 1863. Died in Mobile, Mobile County, Ala., March 13, 1878 (age 64 years, 357 days). Interment at Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.

**Moore, Andrew Barry (1807-1873)** — of Alabama. Born March 7, 1807. Governor of Alabama, 1857-61. Died April 5, 1873 (age 66 years, 29 days). Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Near Marion, Perry County, Ala.

### **Alabama Born Confederate Generals**

#### BG William Felix Brantley

William Felix Brantley was born March 12, 1830 in Greene County, AL, but moved with his family to Mississippi while still a child. He was a son of William Brantley, originally from Georgia, and his wife Marina Jolly of Alabama. In 1861 he represented Choctaw County, MS his county during the Mississippi state secession convention.

When the American Civil War began in 1861, Brantley entered his state's forces as a Captain in the Mississippi militia. On May 21 Brantley joined the Confederate Army when his company (called the Wigfall Rifles) was added to the 15th Mississippi Infantry as Company D, of which he was elected its captain. A captain in the 29th Mississippi Infantry, he fought at Shiloh where he was wounded. In May Brantley was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and promoted to Colonel in command of the 29<sup>th</sup> Mississippi. He then fought during the Battle of Stones River where in which he was wounded again.

Brantley led his regiment (now part of the Army of Tennessee) during the Battle of Chickamauga, and then with distinction in the Chattanooga Campaign that October and November. He was praised by his commander for his conduct during the Battle of Lookout Mountain.

He led the 29th Mississippi into the Atlanta Campaign in the spring and summer of 1864. In the inconclusive Battle of Resaca he was again noted for his performance, "commended for gallantry, after leading a charge on the enemy that repulsed Federal assaults three times." During the Battle of Atlanta, his brigade commander was mortally wounded. Brantley then took command of the brigade, and would lead it for the rest of the war. Brantley was promoted to Brigadier General on July 26, then led his brigade during the Franklin-Nashville Campaign in late 1864. At Franklin, Brantley's command consisted of the 24th, 27th, 29th, 30th, and the 34th Mississippi Infantry, plus a dismounted cavalry company.

In 1865 Brantley's command and the remnant of the Army of Tennessee participated in the Carolina's Campaign, surrendering along with Gen. Joseph E. Johnson in North Carolina on April 26. He was paroled on May 1 from Greensboro and returned home to Mississippi.

After the war ended in 1865 Brantley resumed his law practice in Mississippi. Widowed during the war, he remarried. Brantley was part of a family feud, and this led to his own death in 1870 by a shotgun blast in Winona, in Montgomery, County, MS.

He was buried in a cemetery "behind the church at Old Greensboro, about three miles north of Tomnolen, Webster County, Mississippi."

#### BG John Herbert Kelly

John Herbert Kelly was born on March 31, 1840 to Isham Kelly and Elizabeth Herbert in Pickens County, AL. Kelly's father died while in Cuba when John was four, and his mother died three years later. When John was about seventeen he received an appointment to West Point. A few months before his graduation in 1861 his home state of Alabama seceded from the Union. Hearing the news Kelly left West Point and headed to Montgomery.

After joining the Confederate Army, he was assigned to Fort Morgan with the rank of Second Lieutenant where he would stay until the fall of 1861.

**(Continued Next Page)**



**Alabama Generals (Continued):** Kelly left Fort Morgan with Brig. Gen. William J. Hardee to Missouri where he was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General on Hardee's staff. In 1862 Kelly was appointed Major of the 9th Arkansas Infantry Battalion, which he led into battle at Shiloh. One month later Kelly became Colonel of the 8th Arkansas Infantry Battalion.

Wounded at Murfreesboro, in October of that year he fought at Perryville, and commanded a large brigade of men at Chickamauga consisting of the 5th Kentucky, 58th North Carolina, 63rd Virginia, and the 65th Georgia Infantry Regiments. Because of his bravery at the Battle of Chickamauga generals Cleburne, Liddell, and Preston asked for a promotion for Kelly. General Cleburne told Confederate Secretary of War James Seddon of Kelly, "I know no better officer of his grade in the service." On November 16, 1863, John Kelly was promoted to a brigadier general at age 23. Kelly's brigade was one of the key factors at the Battle of Pickett's Mill that led to the Confederate victory.

In August 1864 Kelly's Brigade fought heavily at Franklin. While leading a charge at a skirmish near Franklin on August 20, Kelly was shot in the chest by a Union sharpshooter. Kelly was immediately taken to the Harrison House to be seen by doctors where he was forced to be left and captured by Union forces on September 3. Kelly died the following day in his bed at the Harrison House.

John Herbert Kelly was one of the youngest generals to die during the Civil War at age 24. He was buried in the gardens of the Harrison House in Franklin on the day of his death. Later in 1866 his body was moved and reburied in Magnolia Cemetery.

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

**CAMP DOG RIVER (Munitions) FACTORY** (near Mobile, AL): near Mobile, AL (7th Cav)

**CAMP FORNEY** (Conecuh County, AL): Conecuh Co., AL (2nd Cav; 32nd Inf)

**CAMP GARNETT** (near Mobile, at Bayou La Batre): on the coast s.e. of the city (Mobile militia units)

**CAMP GOLDTHWAITE** (near Talladega, AL): near Hwy 21, Talladega, AL (31st Inf)  
Enlistments at Talladega, AL, were actually at Jenkins' Old Field, located near Talladega. Camp named after George Goldthwaite.

**CAMP GONZALEZ** (Escambia County, AL): Escambia Co., AL (6th Cav)

**CAMP HALL'S MILL** (about 10 miles south of Mobile): was a training site as well as an outpost against Union movements from the Gulf coast (21st Inf)

**Fort Morgan:** Available records are in National Archives Record Group 109. Records include a "Register of patients", 3 Feb 63-21 Aug 64 (chap. VI, vol. 3), and a "Miscellaneous record book", 62-64 (chap. VI, vol. 5) containing rolls of hospital personnel, 62-64, a "Wash list", 62-63, "Statistical morning reports of patients", 63-64, "Receipts and invoices of medical supplies", 62, and "Copies of letters sent", 62.

**General Hospital** (Marion): Established by August, 1863. The bodies of 102 soldiers were originally buried behind the buildings of Howard College, but were removed about 1870 to the Episcopal Cemetery, Marion. Histories include: George V. Irons, "Howard College as a Confederate Military Hospital," Alabama Review, 9:22-32 (Jan. 1956); a prescription book, Aug 63-Dec 64, in Howard College Library; and A Compilation of Documented Information about The Confederate Hospital in Marion Alabama May 20 1863 - May 20 1865, comp. by Ann D. England.

**(Continued Next Page)**

## **Alabama Camps and Hospitals (Continued):**

**General Hospital** (Greenville): Built in late 1863 and located about 1/4 mile west of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Station. Built in response to a train wreck in September 1863.

**General Hospital** (Selma)

Formerly a school on the corner of Alabama Avenue and Union Street.

## **Alabama Civil War Units**

### **Third Alabama Infantry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, April 1861, and was the first Alabama command that went to Virginia. Mustered into service at Lynchburg, May 4, the regiment was ordered to Norfolk. There it was in a temporary brigade with the First and Twelfth Virginia, under Col. Withers, who was soon after succeeded by Col. Mahone. For twelve months the Third remained at Norfolk, and there re-enlisted, but saw no active service. Norfolk was evacuated May 5, 1862, and the regiment fell back with the army. At Seven Pines it was held in reserve the first day; but was badly cut up the second, losing 38 killed and 122 wounded.

A fortnight later it was attached to Rodes' brigade which now consisted of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth of Alabama regiments. The brigade, led by Col. J.B. Gordon of the Sixth, participated in the week of battle before Richmond, as part of D.H. Hill's division. The Third lost 207 out of 345 men and officers at the bloody repulse of Malvern Hill, and mustered with only 180 men a few days after that terrible conflict, but soon recruited to 300. Hill's division was not engaged at Cedar Run or the second Manassas, but moved with the army, and the Third Alabama was the first to plant the "stars and bars" on the hills of Maryland.

At Boonsboro the fighting was prolonged and desperate, as it was at Sharpsburg, and the Third shared in the triumphs of those bloody days. It moved back into Virginia with the army, and was in line of battle at Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville it shared prominently in the glories achieved by Jackson's corps in the splendid assault on Hooker, and in the two days lost 24 killed, and 125 wounded. In the second Maryland campaign, the Third moved with Ewell's corps, to which it now belonged, as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. It lost heavily at Gettysburg, fighting both days with much credit, and shared in the privations of the retreat.

After the return to Virginia, it skirmished at Mine Run, and wintered at Orange Courthouse. Now under Brig. Gen. Battle, the regiment bore conspicuous part in the battles of Wilderness and Spotsylvania, losing very severely. In the fighting at the second Cold Harbor, it charged the enemy's breastworks, and lost considerably. It was with Early in the Valley, and in Maryland, taking part in the demonstration against Washington, and in the pursuit of Hunter.

At Winchester its loss was heavy, and it suffered severely at Cedar Hill, but protected the rear of the retreating army. Placed in the trenches at Petersburg, the Third dwindled away by attrition till only about 40 laid down their arms at Appomattox. Of 1651 names on its roll, about 260 perished in battle, 119 died in the service, and 605 were discharged or transferred.

### **Third Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Tupelo, in June 1862, by companies that had been in the service some months, and several of which, as "Murphy's battalion," had fought at Shiloh. The regiment accompanied the army into Kentucky and was engaged in daily conflicts with the enemy, particularly at Bramlet's Station and Perryville. It fell back with the army, and was on constant and arduous duty during the remainder of the war, protecting its communications, guarding its rear and flanks, and often raiding upon the enemy's trains and outposts. It was part of the brigade composed of the First, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, command first by Gen. Allen of Montgomery, subsequently by Gen. Hagan of Mobile.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):** The Third was engaged at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Kingston, Knoxville, Mossy Creek, Strawberry Plains, Losing continuously in casualties, and suffering severely during Longstreet's winter campaign. In the Dalton-Atlanta campaign it performed arduous service, fighting with severe loss at Decatur, and helping to capture Stoneman's column. In front of Sherman, the regiment shrouded Hood's movements, then harassed the former on his march, participating in the fights near Macon, at Winchester, Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. Reduced by its losses to a skeleton, the regiment surrendered in North Carolina.

### **Third Confederate Regiment**

This was another of Gen. Wheeler's commands, and seven of the companies were Alabamians. The regiment operated around the army of Tennessee, and was in several battles and raids, and in innumerable skirmishes. It lost severely in more than one of these fights, and its penons floated till the Confederacy was no more.

### **Charpentier's Battery**

The men and officers of this company were from Mobile, and organized for light artillery service in October 1861. The battery remained in the defences of Mobile city till June 1863, when it was sent to Mississippi. Placed in Featherston's brigade, the battery fought at Jackson with light loss.

Ordered to Dalton, it was in the first part of the retrograde movement of the army from Dalton, losing horses by one shell at Resaca. The battery then proceeded to Selma to re-equip. It went thence as flying artillery with Gen. Forrest, and fought at Rome, Ga. Having returned to Selma, the battery participated in the defence of the place, and was there captured.

### **Clanton's Battery**

This command was organized at Pine Level, in Montgomery, June 1863, and composed of men from that and adjoining counties. Attached to Gen. Clanton's brigade, the battery was at Pollard and Mobile for some time, then in northeast Alabama and north Georgia. One section was engaged in a fight at Rome, and the battery fought at Girard, where the guns were captured. The surrender of the men soon followed.

### **Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Dalton, Georgia, May 2, 1861, and proceeded at once to Virginia. Mustered into service for twelve months at Lynchburg, May 7, it proceeded to Harper's Ferry. It soon after fell back to Winchester, where it became part of Gen. B. E. Bee's Brigade - of which the 2nd and 11th Mississippi, 1st Tennessee, and 6th North Carolina were the other regiments. Moved to Manassas Junction, the regiment took a prominent part in that conflict, losing 38 killed and 208 wounded out of a total of about 750 engaged. Gen. Bee, killed at Manassas, was succeeded by Gen. W.H.C. Whiting. The Fourth wintered at Dumfries, re-enlisted for three years in January 1862, re-organized in April, and about that time moved over to the vicinity of Norfolk.

It was engaged both days at Seven Pines, losing 8 killed and 19 wounded. A fortnight later, the brigade was sent to the Valley, but came back with Jackson's corps a few days after. It was hotly engaged at Cold Harbor, losing 22 killed and 108 wounded out of 500 present; and lost slightly at Malvern Hill. Moving northward with the army, the Fourth participated at the second Manassas, losing 20 killed, and 43 wounded. At Boonsboro the loss was slight, and at Sharpsburg 8 were killed, and 36 wounded.

After this campaign Gen. Law was assigned to the permanent command of the brigade which was shortly after organized with the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eight Alabama regiments as its complement. The Fourth was engaged at Fredericksburg, losing 5 killed, and 17 wounded. It lost slightly in the brilliant fight at Suffolk, and soon after took up the line of march for Maryland. It passed into Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the assault at Gettysburg, with a loss of 15 killed, and 72 wounded and missing.

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**Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):** In the fall the Fourth moved with Longstreet's corps, and took part at Chickamauga, with a loss of 14 killed, and 54 wounded out of about 3000 engaged. It moved with the corps into east Tennessee, and in the attack on Knoxville lost 5 killed, and 24 wounded. Rejoining the army in Virginia, the Fourth was hotly engaged, and lost 15 killed, and 58 wounded at the battle of the Wilderness out of about 250 engaged, and 4 killed and 11 wounded at Spotsylvania.

It took part in all the operations to the second Cold Harbor, where its loss was slight. Then, for nearly ten months, it lay behind the defenses of Petersburg, taking part in the various movements and assaults, losing 10 killed, and 30 wounded during the time. It surrendered 202 men at Appomattox, Gen. Perry of Macon having been in command of the brigade for nearly a year. Of 1422 men on its rolls, about 240 perished in battle, nearly 100 died of disease, and 408 were discharged or transferred.

### **Roddy's Fourth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Tuscumbia, October 1862, and was sent to middle Tennessee. It wintered near the army, but in the early spring was sent to the Tennessee Valley. When Dodge advanced up the valley, the Fourth met him below Tuscumbia, and contested the ground to Town Creek, losing severely. It took part in the pursuit of Streight, and, as the heart and nucleus of Roddy's brigade, was on constant and perilous duty. The regiment fought with loss at Tishomingo, and suffered severely in the battle of Harrisburg.

On Forrest's Athens and Pulaski raid, the Fourth bore the brunt of two or three fights, and was badly cut up. It bore the leading part in Gen. Roddy's movements, repelling raids, picketing the front, and making a number of daring attacks, such as that at Barton's and the one at Florence. When Wilson crossed the mountains, the regiment was in his front, and fought nearly all the way from Montevallo to Selma. The larger portion of the Fourth was captured at Selma, and the remnant laid down its arms at Pond Spring.

### **Russell's Fourth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 1862, four companies of the original battalion with which Gen. Forrest entered the service, were united with the six companies of the Fourth Alabama battalion, and the regiment organized. The four companies that had been with Forrest for 15 months, had fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and numerous other engagements. A few days after its organization, the regiment went with Forrest on a raid into west Tennessee, and fought at Lexington, Trenton, Jackson, and Parker's Cross Roads, capturing two pieces of artillery at the first, and losing severely at the last mentioned battle.

A few weeks later, the Fourth was in the attack on Fort Donelson, by Wheeler and Forrest, and there suffered severely. Attached to Allen's brigade of Wheeler's division, the regiment took part in the operations of the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee. At Chickamauga the regiment was warmly engaged, and bore a full share in all the engagements of the east Tennessee campaign of Gen. Longstreet. It was then in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, fighting continuously, and was part of the force that captured Stoneman's column. When Gen. Hood began to move into Tennessee, the Fourth was detached, and sent to the Tennessee valley, and operated in that region. After the battle of Nashville, the Fourth was assigned to Forrest's corps, and was surrendered with his troops at Gainesville.

## **A Detailed Time Line of Secession and the Civil War in Alabama:**

### **February**

**Mar. 4, 1861:** First National Confederate flag raised over capitol in Montgomery.

**Mar. 13, 1861:** The Republic of Alabama formally joins the CSA.

**Mar. 1, 1862:** Governor Shorter calls on Alabama planters to limit cotton production. Eight months later the legislature imposes a tax of ten cents per pound on all cotton grown above 2,500 pounds of seed cotton per worker.

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**WBTS in Alabama (Continued):**

**Mar. 1862:** Tuscaloosa is temporarily placed under martial law owing to food shortages.

**Mar. 30, 1864:** Gen. James H. Clanton to Governor Watts: "Our own cavalry has been a great terror to our own people. Stealing, robbing, and murdering is quite common."

**Mar. 3, 1865:** Governor Watts issues proclamation: "We must either become the slaves of Yankee masters, degrading us to equality with the Negroes or we must with the help of God, and our own strong arms and brave hearts, establish our freedom and independence."

**Mar. 16-Apr. 24, 1865:** A 12,000 man combined arms Federal force under Gen. James H Wilson conducts a blitzkrieg maneuver from Chickasaw Landing to Blue Ridge, destroying in several weeks what it took the CSA four years to create and wrecking the state's burgeoning coal and iron industries.

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

**March 2, 1864:** Ulysses S. Grant is promoted to Lieutenant General.

**March 2, 1865:** Battle of Waynesboro, Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley was the scene of many battles and skirmishes during the Civil War. It was located directly in the path of armies invading from the south--as Confederate General Robert E. Lee did during the 1863 Gettysburg campaign--and the north. The fertile valley could sustain armies, and the gentle terrain allowed for rapid troop movement. In 1862, Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson staged a brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, defeating three Yankee armies with quick marching and bold attacks.

**March 3, 1863:** The U.S. Congress enacts a draft, affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempts those who pay \$300 or provide a substitute.

**March 4, 1861:** Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated as President of the United States.

**March 4, 1865:** President Lincoln is inaugurated to his second term.

**March 5, 1865:** Confederate government orders every vessel to give half its freight capacity to government shipments.

**March 6, 1862:** Battle of Pea Ridge.

**March 8, 1862:** CSS Virginia (formerly USS Merrimack) engages and destroys USS Cumberland and USS Congress.

**March 9, 1862:** Battle of USS Monitor and CSS Virginia (formerly Merrimack) at Hampton Roads, Virginia. This was the first combat between iron vessels. Naval warfare is changed forever, making wooden ships obsolete.

**March 9, 1865:** Union General Sherman's "army group" occupies Fayetteville, North Carolina.

**March 11, 1861:** In Montgomery, Alabama, delegates from South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas adopt the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

**March 11, 1862:** Confederates check Union amphibious forces descending the Tallahassee River at Fort Pemberton, Mississippi.

**March 12, 1861:** Three Confederate commissioners, who had come to Washington seeking negotiations toward a peaceable separation, addressed Secretary of State William Seward with an official letter of intent.

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**March in the WBTS (Continued):** Seward, speaking only through Supreme Court Justice John A. Campbell, assured the Confederate commissioners that the Union troops in Fort Sumter in Charleston and Fort Pickens in Pensacola would not be sent supplies without due notification and led them to expect that the forts would be evacuated in a few days. As the commissioners were departing for home, they learned that supplies and military reinforcements were already assembled and ready to depart the port of New York for Fort Sumter.

**March 13, 1865:** Jefferson Davis signs law authorizing black men to serve as soldiers in the Confederate Army.

**March 16, 1865:** Battle of Averasboro, North Carolina. The Yankees lost 95 men killed, 533 wounded, and 54 missing, while the Confederates lost about 865 total. The battle did little to slow the march of Sherman's army.

**March 18, 1862:** George W. Randolph named Confederate Secretary of War.

**March 18, 1865:** Confederate Congress adjourns

**March 21, 1865:** Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina. Confederate General Joseph Johnston made a desperate attempt to stop Union General William T. Sherman's drive through the Carolinas in the war's last days, but Johnston's army could not stop the advance of Sherman's army. The Union lost 194 men killed, 1,112 wounded, and 221 missing, while the Confederates lost 240 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 1,500 missing.

**March 22, 1861:** Engagement at Blue Springs, Missouri.

**March 23, 1862:** Battle of Kernstown.

**March 25, 1865:** Battle of Fort Steadman, Virginia. The last offensive for Lee's Army of Northern Virginia begins with an attack on the center of Grant's forces at Petersburg. Four hours later, the attack is broken.

**March 26, 1862:** Battle of Glorieta Pass.

**March 27, 1865:** President Lincoln confers with Generals Grant, Sherman, and Admiral Porter at City Point, Virginia, regarding war plans.

**March 29, 1865:** Appomattox Campaign begins. The final campaign of the war began in Virginia when Union troops of General Ulysses S. Grant moved against the Confederate trenches around Petersburg. General Robert E. Lee's outnumbered Rebels were soon forced to evacuate the city and begin a desperate race west.

### **Confederate Generals Birthdays for February**

General Braxton Bragg - 22 Mar. 1817 - Warrenton, N.C.

Lt. General Wade Hampton - 28 Mar. 1818 - Charleston, S.C.

Maj. General Matthew Calbraith Butler - 8 Mar. 1836 - Greenville, S.C.

Maj. General Thomas James Churchill - 10 Mar. 1824 - Jefferson Co., Ky.

Maj. General Henry DeLamar Clayton - 7 Mar. 1827 - Pulaski, Ga.

Maj. General Patrick Romaine Cleburne - 17 Mar. 1828 - County Cork, Ireland

Maj. General George Bibb Crittenden - 20 Mar. 1812 - Russellville, Ky.

Maj. General James Fleming Fagan - 1 Mar. 1828 - Clark Co., Ky.

Maj. General John Sappington Marmaduke - 14 Mar. 1833 - Arrow Rock, Missouri

Maj. General William Thompson Martin - 25 Mar. 1823 - Glasgow, Ky.

Maj. General William Henry Chase Whitting - 22 Mar. 1824 - Biloxi, Miss.

Brig. General William Wirt Adams - 22 Mar. 1819 - Frankfort, Ky.

Brig. General William Nelson Rector Beall - 20 Mar. 1825 - Bardstown, Ky.

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### **Confederate Generals Birthday's (Continued):**

Brig. General William Robertson Boggs - 18 Mar. 1829 - Augusta, Ga.  
**Brig. General William Felix Brantley - 12 Mar. 1830 - Greene Co., Ala.**  
 Brig. General John Bratton - 7 Mar. 1831 - Winnsboro, S.C.  
 Brig. General Montgomery Dent Corse - 14 Mar. 1816 - Alexandria, D.C.  
 Brig. General William Ruffin Cox - 11 Mar. 1832 - Halifax Co., N.C.  
 Brig. General Johnson Kelly Duncan - 19 Mar. 1827 - York, Penn.  
 Brig. General John Dunovant - 5 Mar. 1825 - Chester, S.C.  
 Brig. General John Echols - 20 Mar. 1823 - Lynchburg, Va.  
 Brig. General Martin Witherspoon Gary - 25 Mar. 1831 - Cokesbury, S.C.  
 Brig. General Hiram Bronson Granbury - 1 Mar. 1831 - Copiah Co., Miss.  
 Brig. General Louis Hebert - 13 Mar. 1820 - Iberville Parish, La.  
 Brig. General John Robert Jones - 12 Mar. 1827 - Harrisonburg, Va.  
**Brig. General John Herbert Kelly - 31 Mar. 1840 - Pickens Co., Ala.**  
 Brig. General Lewis Henry Little - 19 Mar. 1817 - Baltimore, Md.  
 Brig. General Robert Lowery - 10 Mar. 1830 - Chesterfield Dist., S.C.  
 Brig. General Samuel Bell Maxey - 30 Mar. 1825 - Tompkinsville, Ky.  
 Brig. General Thomas Taylor Munford - 28 Mar. 1831 - Richmond, Va.  
 Brig. General Allison Nelson - 11 Mar. 1822 - Fulton Co., Ga.  
 Brig. General Elisha Franklin Paxton - 4 Mar. 1828 - Rockbridge Co., Va.  
 Brig. General Edward Aylsworth Perry - 15 Mar. 1831 - Richmond, Mass.  
 Brig. General William Flank Perry - 12 Mar. 1823 - Jackson Co., Ga.  
 Brig. General Roswell Sabine Ripley - 14 Mar. 1823 - Worthington, Ohio  
 Brig. General Felix Huston Robertson - 9 Mar. 1839 - Washington, Tx.  
 Brig. General Jerome Bonaparte Robertson - 14 Mar. 1815 - Woodford Co., Ky.  
 Brig. General Robert Emmett Rodes - 29 Mar. 1829 - Lynchburg, Va.  
 Brig. General Francis Asbury Shoup - 22 Mar. 1834 - Laurel, Ind.  
 Brig. General William Richard Terry - 12 Mar. 1827 - Bedford Co., Va.  
 Brig. General Edward Lloyd Thomas - 23 Mar. 1825 - Clarke Co., Ga.  
 Brig. General William Henry Wallace - 24 Mar. 1827 - Laurens Dist., S.C.  
 Brig. General John Wilkins Whitfield - 11 Mar 1818 - Franklin, Tenn.  
**Brig. General Sterling Alexander Martin Wood - 17 Mar. 1823 - Florence, Ala.**

### **Significant Events Leading Up to the WBTS: 1851**

- Southern Unionists in several states defeat secession measures. Mississippi's convention denies the existence of the right to secession.
- In February, a crowd of black men in Boston frees fugitive slave Shadrach Minkins, also known as Fred Wilkins, who was being held in the federal courthouse, and help him escape to Canada. In April, the government guards fugitive slave Thomas Sims with 300 soldiers to prevent local sympathizers from helping him with an escape attempt.
- In September 1851, free blacks confront a slave owner, his son and their allies who are trying to capture two fugitive slaves at Christiana, Pennsylvania. In the gunfight that followed, three blacks and the slave owner are killed while his son is seriously wounded.
- In October 1851, black and white abolitionists free fugitive slave Jerry McHenry from the Syracuse, New York jail and allow his escape to Canada.



## Civil War Trust Debuts Multimedia Smartphone Tour of Richmond's Malvern Hill Battlefield

Press Release

*The Civil War Trust*

February 7, 2012



(Richmond, Va.)-- The Civil War Trust, the nation's largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization, today announced the newest entry in its popular Battle App series -- a free, multimedia and GPS-enabled smartphone tours of the Malvern Hill Battlefield, a unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park, available for both [iPhone](#) and [Android](#) phones. The project was underwritten with a grant from the Virginia Department of Transportation and created in partnership with NeoTrek, Inc., an industry leader in mobile GPS-based touring.

"Our primary goal for these Battle Apps is to make history come alive in whole new ways for visitors to these hallowed grounds," said Trust president James Lighthizer. "By using the latest in 21st-century technology, we're able to make exploring the past an immersive, interactive experience that appeals to a whole new generation."

Like its predecessors, which explore the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, the new Malvern Hill Battle App includes video segments from top historians, period and modern imagery, and detailed topographical maps, all of which help bring the battlefield to life -- plus a wealth of resource materials to provide valuable background information. Featuring GPS navigation, primary source material and the commentary of respected historians, the Malvern Hill Battle App offers the convenience of a self-guided tour with the benefits of an expert-led presentation -- and all at no cost.

This launch marks the first time that the Trust has made versions of a Battle App available for both iPhone and Android simultaneously. The Bull Run Battle App for Android was launched in December 2011 and additional titles for this platform will be added in the coming months. To date, more than 35,000 people have downloaded the Trust's Battle Apps, offerings which have, on average earned 4-star reviews from users.

The Trust's ongoing Battle App project is made possible through the cooperation and generous support of the Virginia Department of Transportation. As the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War continues, VDOT has committed to underwrite a total of nine further Battle Apps to encourage residents and visitors alike to explore the Commonwealth's outstanding historic resources.

"As we enter the second year of the Civil War sesquicentennial, visitors are flocking to Virginia to explore our fascinating history," said Secretary of Transportation Sean T. Connaughton. "The Commonwealth welcomes the opportunity to provide an innovative means to explore our historic sites."

Another key feature of the Battle Apps is their ability to include the entire battlefield, not just its most well-travelled paths. While some of the "virtual signs" on the App's 15-stop tour coincide with signage erected by the National Park Service, many other stops and points of interest are off the beaten path and outside what most visitors discover independently. The app is also designed to help visitors move beyond the battlefield and find other nearby historic sites of interest -- a particularly valuable feature in the history-rich area around Richmond. With just a few clicks, users can identify these destinations, learn about their visitor services and even get directions from their current location.

"The Malvern Hill app will be great for both our first-time visitors and seasoned Civil War enthusiasts," said park superintendent David Ruth. "We know they'll appreciate the ability to hear the stories in the places where they happened, see videos of NPS Rangers giving talks, and to explore the battlefield at their own pace."

**(Continued Next Page)**



**CWT News (Continued):**

At each stop on the GPS-guided tour, "virtual signs" contain a rich description of the historical significance of the site, along with photos, video commentary from battlefield experts and audio accounts from the soldiers and civilians who trod this ground during the Civil War. "Pinch-zoom" technology and customizable troop displays allow one to follow in the footsteps of the two armies stood and to learn how their attacks and counterattacks unfolded. In addition to providing a wealth of location-based historical accounts, the Malvern Hill Battle App includes resource material that will answer many questions that visitors to the battlefield have. Complete orders of battle for the two armies, a chronology of the battle, basic facts, an interactive quiz, and a strategic overview are all a part of this rich offering.

The Battle App series can be easily downloaded from a mobile device via [Apple's App Store](#) or the [AndroidMarket](#). Once the basic app is installed, users can then chose to fully download the audio and video elements to their device or to have that media streamed to you as you visit the different historical sites.

Thanks in part to the support of the Virginia Department of Transportation, the Civil War Trust is working to develop even more Battle App offerings in the coming months and years. Next in the development pipeline are Battle Apps for the Cedar Creek and Petersburg battlefields, with further product improvements and expansions are constantly in development.

The July 1, 1862 Battle of Malvern Hill was the final and climactic engagement of the Seven Days Battles. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, new to command of the Army of Northern Virginia, had successfully ended the Union threat to capital at Richmond and doggedly pursued the retreating Federals as they made their way toward the safety of the James River and the Union gunboats. After missing an opportunity to strike a decisive blow at Glendale on June 30, Lee knew he had once last chance to destroy his opponent before he reached the river. The Union had taken up a strong defensive position atop Malvern Hill and the Confederate attackers launched a series of disjointed assaults, only to be repulsed by the strength of Union artillery. When darkness put an end to fighting, Lee had suffered more than 5,600 casualties, compared to only 2,100 men removed from Union ranks. The victory gave Union commanders the chance to complete their withdrawal relatively unmolested.

The Malvern Hill Battlefield is one of 13 units of Richmond National Battlefield Park. Last week, the National Park Service unveiled an extensive renovation, including new educational exhibits, at its Glendale Visitor Center, which covers the latter portion of the Seven Days Battles, including the actions at both Glendale and Malvern Hill.

For more information about the content, use and availability of GPS-enable Civil War Trust Battle Apps, please visit [www.civilwar.org/battleapps](http://www.civilwar.org/battleapps).

## Save the Cedar Creek Battlefield

### New Opportunity to Save 77 Critical Battlefield Acres

*"Thomas, I never gave an order in my life that cost me so much pain as it did to order you across the pike that morning. I never expected to see you again."* - Brig. Gen. William Emory to Col. Stephen Thomas

These words, exchanged years after the Battle of Cedar Creek, still drip with emotion. Standing on the very ground where so many of their men were lost, these two warriors reflected on the awesome sacrifice that Stephen Thomas' Federal brigade faced as it was ordered to slow the Confederate juggernaut at Cedar Creek. In the fierce fighting around their position, 106 out of 159 in the 8th Vermont fell fighting for their regimental flag and their very existence.

Now we at the Civil War Trust have the opportunity to save the very ground hallowed by the 8th Vermont. This tract, the location of one of only three monuments on the Cedar Creek battlefield, and another closely associated with Sheridan's remarkable efforts to rally his broken army, represent a tremendous opportunity for us to save and preserve key portions of the Cedar Creek battlefield.

**(Continued Next Page)**

**CWT News (Continued):**

<b>\$286,500 GOAL</b>	<b>\$4.40 TO \$1 MATCH</b>	<b>77 Acres</b> <a href="#">Learn More »</a>
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<a href="#">History »</a>	<a href="#">Photos of the Tracts »</a>	<a href="#">Maps »</a>	<a href="#">Video »</a>
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Sacrifice of the 8th Vermont  
*12.5 Acres at Cedar Creek*

This beautiful tract includes the location of the 8th Vermont Monument -- one of only three monuments on the battlefield. It was here that the valiant 8th Vermont lost 108 men out of 159 engaged. The Vermont's terrible loss provided the Union army more time to organize a defense against Jubal Early's Confederate juggernaut.

<a href="#">Battle Map</a>	<a href="#">Historian Video</a>	<a href="#">Photos</a>
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Sheridan's Ride  
*64.5 Acres at Cedar Creek*

This tract, also called Rienzi's Knoll, is the location where Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan arrived on the battlefield late in the morning of October 19, 1864. Galloping more than 10 miles from Winchester, Virginia, Sheridan's powerful presence steeled his broken army. The subsequent counterattack ordered by Sheridan would drive the Confederates from the field and secure his army a stunning victory and provide Lincoln with much needed good news for his reelection.

<a href="#">Battle Map</a>	<a href="#">Historian Video</a>	<a href="#">Music</a>
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I do hope that you will take some time to look at the extensive historical material, photos, videos, battle maps, and other resources that will greatly expand your appreciation of these two tracts at Cedar Creek that we are now working to save.

Whatever you decide to do, I thank you for your dedication to our great cause, and look forward to saving even more of America's priceless hallowed ground with you in the rest of the year.

Help Us Save These 77 Acres: [Save Cedar Creek 2012 Campaign »](#)

Very sincerely yours,  
Jim Lighthizer  
President  
Civil War Trust

### Lee-Davis High School Confederates

I found this a couple of weeks ago by accident. It's an International Baccalaureate School, and a nationally recognized Blue Ribbon School located in Mechanicsville, Virginia.

Their website is <http://hcps2.hanover.k12.va.us/ldhs/> .

## Specially trained dogs help sniff out historic cemetery site in Alabama

Hannah Wolfson *The Birmingham News* January 27, 2012



For two years, researchers at the UA Office of Archaeological Services have been trying to find an historic family cemetery there and have narrowed it down to one pasture where they have unearthed the chimney foundation (pictured) of the family's house and hope to find cemetery nearby. Border Collies from the Institute for Canine Forensics have been brought in to aid the effort. The dogs are trained to sniff out centuries-old remains. (The Birmingham News/ Tamika Moore)



Donna Randolph praises search dog Zuma after a search exercise in a pasture near Hamburg, Ala., in Perry County. Tuesday, January 24, 2012. For two years, researchers at the UA Office of Archaeological Services have been trying to find an historic family cemetery there and have narrowed it down to one pasture where they have unearthed the chimney foundation of the family's house and hope to find cemetery nearby. Zuma is one of the border collies from the Institute for Canine Forensics that have been brought in to aid the effort. The dogs are trained to sniff out centuries-old remains. (The Birmingham News/ Tamika Moore)

magnetic gradiometry, which also spots disturbances to the soil.

The magnetic technique led the team to the brick foundation of what they're pretty certain is the main house. With that knowledge, plus oral histories of where the cemetery should be, they excavated part of a nearby field -- and found nothing but dirt.

They were stuck. But then Jones heard about the Institute for Canine Forensics, which trains dogs to search for ancient human remains. Since Weissinger was willing to try it, Jones figured he'd do a research study to see how the dogs compared to the technical devices. So far, it's not clear whether they found anything.

At first glance, the scene in a field in Perry County just looks like a couple of women walking their dogs. But a closer look reveals something different. First, the brown-and-white border collies are slowly sniffing every inch of the ground. Second, when they reach a set of small orange flags, they change directions. Third, the dogs' owners carry not just rubber toys and bags of treats, but also a handful of human teeth.

These dogs are trained to sniff out historical remains. Unlike the more commonly used cadaver dogs who find missing people or disaster victims, they're specially trained to find centuries-old bones.

They came to Alabama to help track down a historic cemetery that was plowed under in the last 100 years. It's not of great general significance; in fact, it's one of hundreds of family cemeteries that once dotted the state's farms and fields but disappeared over time.

But it has meaning to Charles Weissinger, whose great-great-great grandfather, George Weissinger, settled this fertile patch of land about 10 miles from Marion in the early 1820s. The family long ago sold the property and moved away, but Weissinger and other family members tracked its history.

They knew that a small family plot once sat near the Federal farmhouse that burned down in 1917, and there may be an unmarked slave cemetery too. Weissinger has the shattered marble headstone that once marked the patriarch's grave and he wants to restore it to its rightful place.

So about two years ago, he called up the Office of Archaeological Research for Alabama Museums, a part of the University of Alabama, looking for help. V. Stephen Jones, whose expertise is in using ground-penetrating radar to find burial sites and other hidden parts of history -- usually for companies, the transportation department or developers who are required to do such surveys before they pave over land -- decided to give it a try.

Remote-sensing techniques like radar, satellite photography and even metal detectors allow archaeologists to pinpoint where to dig. "It's impractical to come in with a bulldozer and strip a 15- to 20-acre field looking for eight to 10 graves," Jones said. But the radar didn't work. Spurred on by Weissinger, Jones and other experts tried

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**Dogs (Continued):**

By their third day of checking, all four dogs had focused in on a roughly 20-yard-square area near the house. Jones conducted a ground-penetrating radar search of the area and said he's still analyzing the data. If his search proves promising, Jones said, they may do some small-scale digging just to see whether there's evidence that would correspond with burial sites, although they don't plan to dig up any remains.

"There is something going on there, and I am optimistic, but I'm also somewhat of a skeptic," Jones said. "This is a difficult task that we're challenged with."

Four border collies -- Rhea, Eros, Berkeley and Zuma, all cousins from the same breeder -- came from California, Washington and North Carolina to tackle the project.

Unlike most recovery dogs, who are trained to spot decaying remains, these dogs learn to recognize human bones and teeth. Although some of the bodies have been buried for centuries, the dogs can still pick up trace scents.

The team has found cemeteries from the Napoleonic Wars and the Donner Party's unfortunate trek across the West, and even turned up an unmarked grave in a fifth-century Czech cemetery that held Roman coins. A lot of the work they've done is on identifying Native American burial grounds on the West Coast before development moves in, but they started out helping police with cold murder cases.

"We kept getting calls for older and older stuff," said Adela Morris, the company's director. "So we started playing with cemeteries and we got a lot of support from archaeologists and anthropologists who said this could really be useful."

Jones hopes his experiment shows that the dogs can be another tool in the archaeologists' arsenal. He also just wants an answer. "I will be completely honest with you -- I want to solve the riddle," Jones said. "I'd like to have the satisfaction of knowing that we were successful."

But the most dedicated is Weissinger, who sat watching the dogs work, along with his cousin, Kenneth Weissinger of Birmingham. "This is not an unusual story. This is a typical story," said Charles Weissinger, who lives in Auburn. "To us, it's important. I'd like to plant that grave marker."

[http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/01/specially\\_trained\\_dogs\\_help\\_sn.html](http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/01/specially_trained_dogs_help_sn.html)

## World's Only Civil War Manned Balloon Takes to the Air in Summer 2012 Genesee Country Village & Museum Constructing One-of-a-Kind Replica; Flights Expected to Begin This July in Western New York

**Press Release:** Genesee Country Village & Museum – *Thu, Feb 2, 2012*

MUMFORD, NY--(Marketwire -02/02/12)- In late 1861, Virginia residents were shocked to see a manned balloon rise on the horizon, directing Union Army artillery against Confederate positions. One hundred and fifty years later, the Intrepid -- the first type of aerial vehicle used for combat in the United States -- will take flight once again beginning this summer.



Civil War Intrepid

Genesee Country Village & Museum (GCV&M; [www.gcv.org](http://www.gcv.org)), one of the country's preeminent living history attractions, has begun building the world's only Civil War manned balloon replica, with the intent of offering flights to visitors starting July 4. Rising 400 feet (32 stories) above the 700-acre museum grounds near Rochester, N.Y., the Intrepid will carry up to four passengers at a time in addition to the pilot.

"Our launch of the Intrepid brings to life one of the most unique elements of American history in a manner never before attempted," said Peter Arnold, chief executive officer and president of GVC&M. "As Civil War remembrances occur across the nation during its 150th anniversary, we believed there was no better time to undertake this initiative. The balloon and the planned Civil War encampment surrounding the launch site further enhance our authentic 19th century village -- the third largest collection of historic buildings in America."

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**Balloon (Continued):**

Not only was the Intrepid the predecessor to modern-day military aviation, but it also foreshadowed the future of military reconnaissance communications. The pilot would send intelligence information -- troop movements, artillery compensation instructions, and more -- to soldiers on the ground via telegraph. Conceived by Professor Thaddeus Lowe, the resulting Union Army Balloon Corps was personally approved by President Abraham Lincoln in June 1861.

"I commend the Genesee Country Village & Museum for taking a lead to insure that the role of the Aeronautic Corps in the Civil War is fully appreciated," said Tom D. Crouch, Ph.D., senior curator of Aeronautics for the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum. "I am certain that your efforts will result in one of the most memorable activities of the 150th anniversary of the conflict." Dr. Crouch has chosen to serve as an advisor for the project.

Originally fueled by hydrogen gas, the Intrepid replica takes to the air via helium. Like the original seven gas balloons used by the Union Army during the Civil War, the Intrepid is tethered to land for optimal convenience and safety.

Visitors will have the opportunity to book 15-minute flights for a nominal cost in addition to their museum entry fee. More details will be released over the course of the coming months.

The Intrepid is being built by AeroBalloon Inc. of Hingham, Mass., with historical guidance from GCV&M, Dr. Crouch, and a team of prominent advisors including Jim Green, director, Planetary Science Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Rob Shenk, director, Internet Strategy & Development, Civil War Trust.

The initiative's total estimated cost of nearly \$300,000 has been partially offset by a number of generous donations. As construction progresses, GCV&M will continue to seek additional financial support for the project.

#### **About the Genesee Country Village & Museum**

The Genesee Country Village & Museum helps visitors understand the lives and times of 19th-century America through interactive programs, events and exhibits. It is the largest and most comprehensive living history museum in New York State and maintains the third largest collection of historic buildings in the United States. The 700-acre complex consists of 68 historic structures furnished with 15,000 artifacts to provide an authentic 19th-century environment in which visitors can interact with knowledgeable, third-person historic interpreters in period-appropriate dress. For more information, please visit [www.gcv.org](http://www.gcv.org).

<http://finance.yahoo.com/news/worlds-only-civil-war-manned-110000044.html>

### Preserving a piece of Civil War history Northport man helps restore Confederate sub

Robert DeWitt, Senior Writer    *The Tuscaloosa News*    February 5, 2012

BUHL | Few people ever see the results of Jeff Vick's work. It's literally buried beneath the ground. But last year, he had the opportunity to use his skills to help preserve one of the country's most important historic relics.

Vick, a Northport resident, owns Quality Tank Testing in Buhl, which tests underground gasoline tanks and sets up cathodic protection systems to keep them from rusting. Because of that experience, Vick has been working on preserving the Confederate submarine Hunley.

Standing in the temporarily emptied water tank next to the famous vessel was an

interesting experience, he said. He was concerned about damaging the fragile relic.

"It was sort of like when you were a little kid and you were doing something you shouldn't do," said Vick, with a smile.

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Jeff Vick of Northport, owner of Quality Tanks Testing, stands by the Confederate submarine Hunley. Vick used the skills and experience he's acquired through his work preserving underground gasoline tanks to preserve the Hunley with a cathodic protection system

**Local Man & Hunley (Continued):** “It was about 30 minutes before I did anything; I was just walking around the sub oohing and aahing, knowing it’s something almost nobody ever gets that close to. It was a big eye-opener when I got down in there and realized what we were working on.”

Vick and his friend, Craig Meier, set up a cathodic protection system that will help clean and preserve the Hunley. A cathodic protection system uses a negative electrical charge to keep metal from rusting. The systems are used to protect pipelines as well as underground tanks, Vick said.

When protecting an underground tank, Vick and his crews drill holes in the ground around the tanks. They put metal oxide anodes, or rods, and finely ground coke, the ingredient used in steel making, into the holes.

Electrical wires run from the anodes to a “rectifier” which converts AC current into DC current so that the current can be more easily controlled. The negative wires are then run to the underground tanks to negatively charge them. A negative charge of .850 millivolts or greater will keep metal from rusting, Vick said. Meanwhile, the positively charged anodes become “sacrificial metal” which eventually rusts away.

The technology helps the Hunley, which sank in Charleston Harbor on Feb. 17, 1864, after sinking the U.S.S. Housatonic in the first successful submarine attack on a ship. It stayed at the bottom of the harbor for 136 years. Since being raised in August 2000, the sub has been in a preservation tank in Charleston. A special truss was designed to raise the Hunley; the sub was lifted in the truss at the same angle that it came to rest on the bottom. The submarine was placed in a flooded preservation tank with the truss that supported it.

After more than a decade of preservation work, the time had come to set the Hunley upright and remove the truss and pads that surrounded it, Vick said. The cathodic protection system that had been protecting it was attached to the truss and the sub needed a new system. The system is essential to the Hunley’s preservation.

Without the cathodic system, “it would be gone in a month or two,” Vick said. “It would just rust away right in front of your eyes.”

Vick, best known locally as a clay target shooting champion, is not a history buff. He’d heard of the Hunley, but hadn’t followed stories about efforts to preserve it.

One day he got a call from Meier, an engineer who specializes in cathodic protection systems. Vick had worked with Meier previously and they became friendly. Meier asked if Vick would mind working on a volunteer project with him. Vick agreed.

“I knew it would be CP (cathodic protection) work,” Vick said. “But I didn’t know what we’d be working on until I got there.”

After the Hunley was placed in the preservation tank, forensic archaeologists worked to remove the mud and silt from inside the sub and recover the crew’s bodies. Eight Confederate sailors and soldiers died when the Hunley sank. They were given a military funeral.

Looking inside the sub gave Vick an appreciation for what it must have been like for the sailors. The crew used a hand crank to turn the propeller.

“I couldn’t believe eight people were in that thing and able to work the hand crank,” Vick said. “My first thought was that these guys had to have been small. But one of them was 6-foot-2. He had to have been cramped.”

Vick also marveled that the main hatch cover was held on by six 9/16-inch bolts. The only way out was one open-ended 9/16-inch wrench.

The system Vick replaced had run a low negative current through the Hunley. The system he and Meier would install would be connected to the floor and would provide a much stronger current. The higher voltage will clean off barnacles and rust, he said.

Later the Hunley will be treated sulfuric acid, which, working in concert with the cathodic protection system, will remove salt from the pores of the metal. Without the system, the acid would destroy the sub, he said.

Once the salt is out of the pores and the acid is washed away with a series of rinses, workers will press wax into the metal’s pores to seal out oxygen and preserve it. The Hunley will then be ready for museum display.

The cathodic system Vick installed was weighted with sand so that it would stay secure on the bottom of the tank when the tank is flooded again. The work wasn’t much different from what he usually does, except he had to be careful not to damage the delicate relic. “You didn’t want to bump the Hunley,” he said. “You didn’t want to break anything.”

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**Local Man & Hunley (Continued):** That made the work more meticulous than an ordinary job, Vick said. Setting up the system took a whole day, much longer than it would have without the extra care. Every wire splice had to be carefully coated.

Putting his hands on the Hunley made him a little nervous, Vick admits. “You know nobody much has been able to do it and there’s all of the history behind it,” he said.

It was satisfying to know that his skill and knowledge helped save a valuable piece of history, he said. “It opens your eyes up to know that some of the things that we take for granted that we do preserving gas tanks can preserve history, too.”

<http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20120205/NEWS/120209869/1007/news?p=1&tc=pg>

## Demolition begins for old warehouse with Civil War history

Alicia Petska WSLs-TV (Roanoke, VA) February 8, 2012

They don’t build ’em like that anymore — that was the thought on many a spectator’s mind Wednesday as demolition crews moved in on the historic Miller Building, which once served as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War. “I thought it would’ve fallen down a little faster,” said Earl Copes, marveling at the deteriorated building’s surprising resilience against the wrecking ball.

On Wednesday, a crew from W.E.L. Inc, of Concord, began methodically attacking the circa-1845 Miller Building with a small wrecking ball weighing nearly one-and-a-half tons. The first strikes caused the back wall — already partially collapsed — to waver and wobble, but it took multiple swings before bricks started tumbling down.

“I’m amazed at how tough this building is,” said Steve Morris of Morris Construction, headquartered in an equally historic building across the street. “It’s in terrible condition, but look at it. You see that ball go at it with some pretty good swings, but it doesn’t come down.”

The Miller Building, named for tobacconist William Miller, was one of only two surviving Lynchburg tobacco warehouses converted into Confederate hospitals during the war. The other is the Knight Building, now occupied by Morris Construction.

In addition to serving as a hospital, the four-story Miller Building was a morgue — or “dead house” in the parlance of the period. “It’s kind of fascinating,” said Harold Harris, 69, who watched the demolition from the vantage point of a nearby hill. “I’d love to be able to get some of the wood. It’s stronger than what’s made today. Even though it’s old, it’s still strong.”

Leland Gibson, whose family owns the Miller Building, said they would be salvaging as much material as possible for re-sale. When most of the eight-man demolition crew broke for lunch, a few stayed behind to sift through the wreckage using heavy machinery and began collecting piles of brick and wood.

Gibson, who used to live in Lynchburg but is now in South Carolina, drove all night Tuesday to make it here in time for the start of demolition. When a neighboring property owner first called to tell him about last week’s collapse, Gibson said, “I had kind of a sick feeling in my stomach.” But, he said, he held out hope the damage might be minor. He asked his son, who still resides locally, to take a picture for him. “I thought maybe just a few bricks had fallen out. But then I saw the pictures and said, ‘ooh, wow, that’s a lot bigger than I thought’.”

The collapse, which officials suspect was caused by age and weather damage, ripped out a wide swath of the back wall from the top story to the ground level. A structural engineer examined what still stood and recommended it all be torn down immediately.

Bill Litchford, president of W.E.L. Inc., said they hoped to get the building knocked down by Friday and clear the site by Sunday or Monday. Once the building itself is down, the crew will have to clean up the debris and fill in the basement.

The demolition started with the rear wall and will make its way toward the front of the building, which sits directly along the narrow Dunbar Drive. At that point, crews will cease using the wrecking ball and start using a “clamshell” — a type of heavy machinery with pinchers — to pull the rest of the building back, ensuring it doesn’t fall forward onto the street or neighboring buildings.

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**Warehouse (Continued):** The wrecking ball used Wednesday was small but powerful, alternately swinging directly into the building or rising up and dropping down from above like a hammer. The pendulum, which weighed about 2,900 pounds, dangled off a set of tires, used to absorb the shock and prevent the repeat collisions from rattling the cab of the crane, where the operator sits.

Each time a hit was successful, inciting a slow avalanche of bricks and beams, the crew sprayed the building with water to tamp down the dust flying into the air.

Wednesday morning's work drew a slow trickle of spectators. Neil Bohnert, of Lynchburg's Historic Preservation Commission, stopped by with his 5-year-old grandson to see the demolition.

"I'm sad to see the building go, not only from the standpoint of being on the Historic Preservation Commission, but as a neighbor," said Bohnert, who lives in the nearby Federal Hill Historic District. The Historic Preservation Commission, an oversight body appointed by City Council, does not have jurisdiction over the Miller Building because it is not in a local historic district. Bohnert said he had long admired the building for its historic value, though.

"I always appreciated the fact that it was there," he said. "... It's very sad to see this piece of history be demolished."

<http://www2.wsls.com/news/2012/feb/08/demolition-begins-old-warehouse-civil-war-history-ar-1675061/>

## Medford bus driver suing in firing over Confederate flag

Jeff Barnard

*The Associated Press*

February 9, 2012

MEDFORD — A school bus company has asked a federal judge to dismiss a lawsuit brought by an Oregon driver fired for refusing to take a Confederate battle flag off his pickup truck while parked on school property.

A lawyer for First Student Inc. argued today that the flag was not political speech protected by the U.S. Constitution, but merely a private expression of Ken Webber's "redneck" lifestyle. The flag is emblazoned with the word "redneck."



This March 2, 2011 file photo shows school bus driver Ken Webber, 28, at his home in Medford. A magistrate judge will hear oral arguments in the case of a school bus driver fired for refusing to stop flying a Confederate flag emblazoned with the word "Redneck" from his pickup truck while parked on school property. The school bus company and the school district have asked Magistrate Judge Mark D. Clarke to dismiss former driver Ken Webber's lawsuit seeking his job back. / Bob Pennell | The Associated Press

The company says they fired Webber for insubordination after the Phoenix-Talent School District told them the flag violated a policy prohibiting symbols that express racism or white supremacy.

Webber's lawyer argued that even as an expression of lifestyle, the flag amounts to protected speech.

Magistrate Judge Mark Clarke didn't say when he would make a decision.

<http://www.statesmanjournal.com/article/20120209/UPDATE/120209031/1001>

## Bus company asks dismissal of Confederate flag case

JEFF BARNARD, Associated Press Feb 9, 2012

MEDFORD, Ore. (AP) - Ken Webber still proudly flies his Confederate battle flag with the word "Redneck" emblazed across it from the CB antenna on his pickup truck. He

hopes that his lawsuit in federal court will get his job back driving a school bus.

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**Flag (Continued):** "What Mr. Webber is encapsulating is a Jeffersonian agrarianism, where you stand up for your rights," attorney Thomas Boardman argued Thursday in U.S. District Court. "If we are going to say someone cannot identify as a redneck, what else can we not identify ourselves as?"

Attorneys for bus company First Student Inc. and the Phoenix-Talent School District countered that Webber himself said that the flag, a gift from his father, represented his "redneck" lifestyle, where family comes first, and people enjoy hunting, fishing and driving four-wheel-drive trucks through the mud. They said the flag did not represent any kind of political speech that would be protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The arguments came on a motion filed by the bus company and the school district asking the judge to decide the case based on legal arguments without going to a trial before a jury. Magistrate Judge Mark Clarke took the matter under advisement. No trial date has been set.

Married and the father of four young children, Webber was fired last March after refusing bus company orders to take down the flag, cover it, or park some distance away from school property. Since losing his job, he has been taking classes at community college.

School Superintendent Ben Bergreen had seen the flag on a visit to the bus yard and demanded that the flag be removed from school property, citing a policy prohibiting symbols that could be offensive to minorities.

Caroline Guest, attorney for First Student, said that because the flag hung down while parked at the school bus yard, no one could see the word "Redneck," so the flag could not be considered any kind of political speech. "He had it because he identifies as a 'redneck,'" she said. "He's proud of it, but he is not intending to tell the world." Clarke said someone had to get the message. "It's a 5-foot flag," he said.

Boardman argued that because the flag flew for 19 months without anyone complaining to the district, the issue was one of public concern, protected by the Constitution, and not a private concern, which is not protected. Bergreen "launched a pre-emptive strike on the First Amendment," Boardman said. "There was no clear danger. There wasn't even a present danger. "If Mr. Bergreen had stepped 6 feet to the right that day, (so he didn't see the flag), we wouldn't be here today," Boardman said.

Morgan Smith, attorney for the school district, said Bergreen was not directly responsible for Webber's firing and merely informed the bus company that the flag violated district policy. "It was really more of a demand, wasn't it?" asked the judge. "Get that thing down?"

"No, your honor," answered Smith. "So the district would have been fine if the flag never came down?" the judge asked.

"It's unclear," Smith said. "I don't think there is not a sufficient nexus between what the school district has done, and what First Student has done," to qualify the firing as an action by the district.

Boardman argued that the firing took place on school property, and an email Bergreen sent to the bus company's local manager showed he intended to intimate her and was angry the firing had gotten into the news.

<http://www.katu.com/news/local/Bus-company-asks-dismissal-of-Confederate-flag-case-139074799.html>

## West St. Paul City Council member defends flying Confederate flag at home

Nick Ferraro *The Pioneer Press* (St. Paul, MN) February 10, 2012

West St. Paul City Council member Ed Hansen has a Confederate battle flag hanging off the back deck of his house and says "it's cool."

Others, including the city's mayor, have a different opinion of the flag, which is visible off busy Butler Avenue and to visitors at nearby Thompson Park. Written on the flag is the word "redneck." "I don't like it," Mayor John Zannmiller said. "Do I wish the flag wasn't there? Yes."

Hansen, a first-term council member elected in 2010, said he put the flag out last summer and has heard no complaints. "It's my house," said Hansen, 41. "What's the problem?"

"It represents sovereignty, individual rights and individual liberty," he continued. "It's my free speech, and that's my choice."

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**Councilman (Continued):**

Hansen said he is not concerned that the Confederate battle flag has historically been known as a controversial symbol of racism. "I'm not a racist, and I don't think it's racist," he said. "People like to play the race card, though, when they don't get their way."



A Confederate flag with the word "redneck" on it hangs off the back deck of West St. Paul City Council member Ed Hansen's house on Friday, Feb. 10, 2012. (Pioneer Press)

Jay Brunn, a developer who is building a house next door to Hansen's, said the flag caused one prospective buyer to shy away Thursday after touring the property in the 1100 block of Felix Street.

"He said he was going through the house and saw the flag and that he was no longer interested in buying in West St. Paul," Brunn said.

Brunn is building the house on a former city-owned lot he bought from the city's Economic Development Authority. He believes the flag will make the house a harder sell. "I'm very concerned about that," he said. "The flag has negative connotations for certain ethnic groups and brings back a lot of bad memories. "I just would like to know what message he is trying to send."

When told the flag made one potential buyer turn away, Hansen said: "Good. I don't want him for a neighbor then. If people choose to be ignorant, that's their own fault. They should study history. It represents true sovereignty."

Council member Ed Iago said some residents have brought it up to him and "asked why it's there." "I heard it mentioned by different citizens," he said. "It's pretty visible for people driving down Butler. But there are people in his ward that have asked me if I had seen his rebel flag on his house."

Zanmiller said he is not aware of any complaints made to the city. On Friday, he asked Hansen to take it down. "I reached out to Mr. Hansen and asked him to remove the flag...because it does not represent West St. Paul or what we stand for," Zanmiller said. "The decision is entirely his to remove it. That's about all I can do." Hansen said he won't oblige and that being an elected official should not matter one way or the other.

"That's my private property," said Hansen, who owns a Little Canada pizza shop and has been conservative on taxes and spending while on the West St. Paul council. "What I choose to do there does not represent the city."

The flag doesn't bother Bob Bushelle, Hansen's next-door neighbor. Bushelle, 48, said he considers Hansen a friend.

"As long as he's doing a good job as a council member and is not being biased or racist or anything, I don't care," he said. Nick Ferraro can be reached at 651-228-2173 or [nferraro@pioneerpress.com](mailto:nferraro@pioneerpress.com). Follow him at [twitter.com/NFerraroPiPress](https://twitter.com/NFerraroPiPress).

[http://www.twincities.com/localnews/ci\\_19940491?source=rss](http://www.twincities.com/localnews/ci_19940491?source=rss)

## 100 gather to honor black Confederate soldier

JENNIFER CROSSLEY-HOWARD - *Anderson (SC) Independent-Mail* February 12, 2012

SENECA, S.C. — In a Craig family portrait, a man to the right sits in the back row. He wears a black suit and hat, his hand resting on a woman's shoulder. In the grainy photo copy, it's hard to tell that he is black. Henry Craig is posing with the family in which he grew up, the family that he served as a slave, and the family he stood by during the Civil War.

About 100 people gathered at the Craig Family Cemetery off state Highway 183 north of Seneca on Sunday to honor the Confederate soldier's service. The sky was blue, painting a hopeful background for the old cemetery.

Henry followed his childhood friend, John Craig, to fight in Virginia. They fought under the Company A. First South Carolina Rifles from 1861 to 1864. When John lost his arm because of a wound, Henry brought him home to Pickens. The two remained close friends, and when Henry married, he named one of his five children John.

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**Black Soldier (Continued):**

The ceremony Sunday was part of a national search to identify the graves of Confederate soldiers, said Ron Sloan, commander of the Joseph Norton Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The group performed the ceremony that has been in the works since November.

Men dressed in gray Civil War uniforms fired a series of shots, creating a cloud of smoke above them. A bagpiper played "Amazing Grace," and women stood under an oak tree wearing hoop skirts and black, feathered hats.

Near the service's close the soldiers engaged in a tradition that recognizes their deceased brothers. They stood in a line and drank from the same canteen. When they finished they simply said, "You are not forgotten."

"This is a significant day if you like history," said Al Robinson, a former Norton camp commander. "If you don't like history, what's wrong with you?"

Besides John and Henry Craig, three other Craig men fought in the Civil War and now reside in the family cemetery. William, Arthur and Lawrence were John's brothers. Henry Craig chose to stay with the Craig family after he was granted freedom. When the elder John Craig died, Henry Craig moved away. But he returned to Pickens in his last years. He died on July 18, 1927.

Craig was buried with the family in a spot eventually covered by Lake Keowee in Oconee County. The family was reinterred in the cemetery within sight of the Oconee Nuclear Station and Old Pickens Presbyterian Church.

Jackson Parris, caretaker of the Craig Family cemetery, is the great-great-grandson of John Craig. "It was something I grew up listening to, the story of Uncle Henry," he said. "This is something I was hoping would happen."

State Sen. Robert Ford, a Charleston Democrat, drew laughs and claps from the crowd that gathered at the graveside. "We need to make sure history books are reprinted in South Carolina to include people like Henry Craig," he said. Ford proposed a bill that in 2000 moved the Confederate flag from the roof of the Statehouse in Columbia to the Confederate soldier monument near the South Carolina Capitol. Ford sponsored another bill that made Confederate Memorial Day a state holiday, which drew ire from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Ford still deals with the aftermath of his decision to support recognition of Confederate history. An evening on the Senate floor turned him on to the history. He was debating with a senator who supported keeping the flag on the Statehouse. About 900 Sons of Confederate soldiers listened to him.

"I look out, ladies and gentlemen, and I saw tears from big, tough Lowcountry men," Ford said. "That's when I decided, maybe we should do something different."

Though the flag came off the Statehouse roof, it didn't disappear from Columbia. Ford supported flying it at the corner of Gervais and Main streets with a monument of a Confederate soldier.

Ford's stance caused one man to call him Uncle Tom when he was in Newberry County a few weeks ago. Ford was incensed and said he pointed out that he also proposed the bill for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial holiday in the state.

His work is a compromise, he said, and he stands behind it. "I'm not a scholar, none of that," Ford said. "I'm not an educator. I just want to do the right thing."

Ford sat in a Marks, Miss., jail when he was 17 years old. He was arrested during the Civil Rights movement, and he could hear rallies of men outside threatening his life. When he left jail he saw the Confederate Flag flying. "That was my first experience with the flag," he said. On Sunday, four of the flags fluttered behind him.

<http://www.thestate.com/2012/02/12/2149949/100-gather-to-honor-black-confederate.html#RSS=untracked#storylink=cpy#storylink=cpy>

## Confederate flag dispute defused in West St. Paul

Nick Ferraro *The Pioneer Press* (St. Paul, MN) February 14, 2012



"This is a question of personal liberty. It has nothing to do with racism," said West St. Paul City Council member Ed Hansen, photographed Monday outside his home in West St. Paul. In addition to the Confederate flag hanging on his deck railing, Hansen is brandishing the Gadsden flag with a coiled rattlesnake, which has been adopted by the tea party movement. Since the photo was taken, Hansen decided to remove the Confederate flag. (Pioneer Press: Richard Marshall)



Resident Robert Allen expresses his displeasure about Ed Hansen's Confederate flag during a council meeting Monday in West St. Paul. (Pioneer Press: Richard Marshall)

Facing criticism, a West St. Paul City Council member says he has removed a Confederate flag from the back deck of his house. But Ed Hansen didn't take the banner down because of negative community reaction.

Rather, he said at Monday night's city council meeting, the flag had become a distraction because people "wanted to get into debates about Civil War history." He reiterated what he said last week: He sees the flag as a symbol of free speech and individual liberty.

Last week the mayor criticized Hansen, a first-term council member elected in 2010, and asked him to remove the flag. Hansen refused. A developer who is building a house next door to Hansen's said the flag caused a prospective buyer to shy away after touring the property in the 1100 block of Felix Street. Hansen's flag includes the word "redneck."

Hansen said he was not concerned that the flag has historically been known as a controversial symbol of racism. At Monday evening's council meeting, Hansen took more heat. Resident Ken Paulman was one of two residents who spoke during the citizen comment period and asked Hansen to remove the flag. Hansen later said during council comments that he already had taken the banner down before the meeting.

"I fully support your right as a private citizen to fly whatever flag you want at your house," Paulman said. "That's your right. The problem is that councilman Hansen, you are not a private citizen. And when you chose to take this job, you became a public official. And what that means - whether you think that's fair or not - is you are held to a higher standard." Resident Robert Allen called the flag "offensive" and asked Hansen to apologize. He said he was "appalled" by Hansen's refusal to take it down and asked that the council censure him. "By the way, Mr. Hansen, I do live in Ward 1, but you do not represent me," Allen said.

Hansen did not apologize during council comments, instead saying people should "not be so thin-skinned and get so easily offended." "I'd like to say I'm getting a lot of

positive feedback also," he said.

Hansen is a franchise owner of a Rocco's Pizza in Little Canada, and on Monday, Jim Bauer, corporate president of Rocco's Pizza, called the flag "in poor taste." Bauer said he had a long conversation with Hansen about the flag Monday and that Hansen told him he was going to remove it. "I was upset," Bauer said. "It doesn't reflect Rocco's Pizza in any way shape or form. I don't condone the flying of the Confederate flag for whatever reason. I think he went about trying to get his point across in the wrong way."

After the council meeting, Paulman said a friend of his had emailed Bauer about the flag. Paulman accused Hansen of taking it down only because of Bauer's opposition. "When his personal business is in jeopardy, he takes it down," Paulman said.

In 2010, Hansen won the city's 1st Ward seat with 809 votes - 61 more than his nearest challenger.

In a candidate forum with Town Square Television, a local cable access station, Hansen called himself a "constitutional moderate" who, if elected, would reinvigorate the city's business environment through "less government meddling" and "lower taxes."

(Continued Next Page)

**Flag (Continued):**

Last summer, he was opposed to the idea of a city property tax increase to pay for a new ice arena and seasonal indoor sports dome. And in September, he cast the lone "no" vote against an ordinance that puts a cap on the number of rental licenses for single-family homes in a residential block.

Nick Ferraro can be reached at 651-228-2173. Follow him at [twitter.com/NFerraroPiPress](https://twitter.com/NFerraroPiPress).

[http://www.twincities.com/localnews/ci\\_19958052?source=rss](http://www.twincities.com/localnews/ci_19958052?source=rss)

## Phoenix business owner takes down Confederate flag

Sonu Munshi - *The Arizona Republic* (Phoenix, AZ) Feb. 14, 2012



This Confederate flag was removed from outside a north Phoenix business. *The Republic*

Janie Maders, owner of AJ's Cycles and Service, said she had posted the flag on a pole just outside her store a few weeks ago along with two American flags and an Arizona one, because she got it for free and it looked good. "It's nice and bright, it's pretty," Maders said on Friday. She said she would remove the Confederate flag if it offended anyone. It was gone this week.

Maders on Tuesday said she didn't want to jeopardize business at her 3-year-old bike shop. She said she researched the flag online and saw that "it actually is an American flag and is pretty dear to some people." Still, she said she didn't like that racist groups have also flaunted the Confederate flag.

Maders previously said she has similarly hung other free flags such as one of Puerto Rico. But she said she wouldn't put up a Mexican flag. "I wouldn't want illegals of any nationality coming to my store," she said.

Rev. Oscar Tillman, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Maricopa County, said anyone flying the Confederate flag shows he or she "could care less about a certain group of people coming to their place." He added, "I'm just surprised someone still flies that flag in 2012."

Civil War historians say the flag represents different things to different people, depending on their background and ancestry.

"It's the most explosive and controversial symbol in all of American cultural history," said David Blight, an American Civil War professor at Yale University.

Experts say people have the right to fly the flag, but they must also accept the attention it draws. "Some see it as an expression of rebellion with a small 'R,' while for others it is a symbol of Confederate heritage and those people are reluctant to admit the role of slavery," Brooks Simpson, a history professor at Arizona State University, said. Still others see it as a symbol of racism because it was later used by hate groups, including the Klu Klux Klan in the 50s and 60s, Simpson added.

For years, the South Carolina Capitol drew attention to the flag perched atop its dome. In 2000, after much criticism from the NAACP and others, the flag was moved to a nearby memorial for Confederate soldiers. The flag remains a matter of disagreement between those who believe it represents slavery and those who say it honors their ancestors who fought in the Civil War.

Catherine Wright, curator at The Museum of the Confederacy in Virginia, said there is still debate over whether the Civil War was fought to protect slavery or to protect state's rights. "So even describing the flag's association with slavery is problematic to many," Wright said.

Curt Tipton, adjutant of the Arizona division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, is among them.

"It's the flag that our family members fought and died for, there's nothing racist about it," Tipton said. He added he would only have a problem if a racist group would use the flag.

Several people *The Republic* spoke with near the business had mixed views.

Tim Kent, who works nearby, said he didn't see why anyone had any objections. "It's an American flag, it's not foreign; it's not Iranian," he said.

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**Flag (Continued):**

Phoenix resident Johnny Simpson said he found it "shocking and deeply offensive."

He said he understood the owner's legal right to fly the flag, but he said that free speech comes at a price. "I'll never patronize that business," Simpson said

<http://www.azcentral.com/12news/news/articles/2012/02/13/20120213phoenix-business-owner-takes-down-confederate-flag.html#ixzz1mVY8yCos>

## New marker honors service by Union County slave in Confederate Army Dedication Saturday the result of efforts by family and local historian.

By Adam Bell

*The Charlotte (NC) Observer*

February 16, 2012



(L-R) Greg Perry and Aaron Perry stand next to the gravesite of Aaron Perry on Monday, February 12, 2012. Perry was a former Union County slave who served in the Confederate Army 37th NC Regiment. The grave now has a gravestone that mentions Perry's service in the Army. The grave also features a Confederate Cross of Honor. The descendants of Aaron Perry, joined by local historian Tony Way helped raise money for the marker. A dedication ceremony will be held on Saturday, February 18, 2012 at Philadelphia Baptist Church in Marshville, NC. Greg Perry is the great-great-grandson of Aaron Perry and Aaron Perry is the great-grandson. Jeff Siner -  
jsiner@charlotteobserver.com Jeff Siner

MARSHVILLE Greg Perry gazed at the new marker on his great-great-grandfather's grave for the first time this week and smiled at what it represented: a bridge across the centuries.

Aaron Perry was a Union County slave who followed his owner into the Confederate Army during the Civil War. For more than 80 years, Perry's grave in a tiny Marshville church cemetery sat unmarked save for a few bricks over it.

Now the site sports a granite marker that identifies when Perry was born and died, 1840-March 14, 1930, and the unit he served, 37th N.C. Regiment. Behind the marker sits a shining Confederate Cross of Honor from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The marker and iron cross came about through the effort of the Perry family and Tony Way, a local historian and SCV member. They will dedicate the site at a ceremony Saturday, complete with SCV officials, Civil War re-enactors and a cannon salute.

Aaron Perry was one of 10 black men from Union County, nine of whom were slaves, who were in the Confederate Army and much later received small state pensions. Last year, Union County refused Way's request to allow a marker commemorating their service to go up at the Old County Courthouse in Monroe next to a 1910

Confederate monument.

County officials said such a marker would be inconsistent with the other monuments. The Confederate monument lists regiments, but not individuals, while other memorials only list those who died.

As the nation marks the Civil War's 150th anniversary, the courthouse controversy highlighted the struggle to find an appropriate way to honor men largely ignored by history. Way still hopes the county will reconsider.

It doesn't bother Greg Perry, or his cousin Aaron, that markers on their ancestor's grave reflect a system that enslaved him. If anything, the Charlotte men said, they are glad the event at the Philadelphia Baptist Church gravesite has brought black and white people together.

"You know how ugly this race thing can be," Greg Perry said. "This is a celebration of life. It's not a Confederate or Union thing."

Virtually no black men fought in battle for the South, historians have said, although the Confederacy constantly used slave labor for support and logistical work, including cooking and building latrines. It's impossible to say how many slaves willingly went to war, or seized the first chance to bolt to the Union lines. Aaron Perry served as a "body servant" or bodyguard for his owner, Lt. Col. John B. Ashcraft, and helped build Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N.C. pension records show.

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**Black Soldier (Continued):** "(Perry) had already become a man of standing and trustworthiness in his community, though a slave," a Monroe paper later recounted. A petition arrived at the fort asking for Perry to return home and help protect the women and children, since all of the white men were at the front. The request was granted. "He was faithful to his trust," the paper noted.

After the war, Perry remained in Union County as a handyman. He helped start several schools and churches, and rallied people to buy war bonds during World War I, said Union County librarian Patricia Poland. "Perry was a pillar in the community, there's no question about that," she said.

She noted that he named his son John, after his old owner. Poland said she and the family think he wouldn't have done that if he had disliked Ashcraft, a well-known veterinarian from one of Monroe's most prominent families, which owned a local paper for years.

Two years before Perry died at about age 90, when he was infirm and unable to work, he finally received a pension for his war-time service. White soldiers received their pensions much earlier. In his obituary, the paper called Perry "an honorable and truthful man." For several decades now, Perry's family has known exactly where his grave was. They had money to engrave a stone. But the bricks were already there and "that's just what they did back then," said Aaron Perry, who was named for his great-grandfather.

A few years ago, he began considering getting an engraved marker after working on headstones for other family members. Way, the local historian, came across the Perrys while researching the slaves who had received pensions. "One of the best parts about doing this is meeting people like the Perrys and become friends with them," Way said.

The SCV helped the family pay for the granite marker and an SCV member donated the cross. One side of the cross shows a Confederate flag with the letters "C.S.A." On the back is a Latin phrase, "deo vindice," motto of the Confederacy: "God will vindicate."

When asked what his namesake would make of the marker, cross and ceremony, Aaron Perry said he thought the elder Perry would have thanked the SCV for honoring him. Greg Perry agreed, saying, "Look at how me and Tony connected. We ain't no colors. We are people." Then he walked back to the grave again, and said quietly, "I'm thankful for your contributions to my life, yes sir."

<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2012/02/16/3018925/new-marker-honors-service-by-union.html#storylink=cpy>

## British submariners honor crew of Confederate sub

Bruce Smith *The Associated Press/The Daily Reflector* (Greenville, NC) February 17, 2012

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — Sharing a bond with those who fought beneath the waves, a group of submariners from the United Kingdom paused Friday to pay tribute to the crews of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley, the first sub in history to sink an enemy warship.

During a brief ceremony in a grove where the three crews are buried, 78-year-old Dennis Wade of the Portsmouth Submariners Association placed a poppy wreath at the gravesite and then saluted. The poppy is a symbol of courage and sacrifice. Three other British submariners and a group of Confederate re-enactors looked on.

Friday marked the 148th anniversary of the Hunley's ill-fated mission. Two crews died while the sub was being made operational. Then, in February 1864, the hand-cranked Hunley and its third crew left from Sullivan's Island and sank the Union blockade vessel Housatonic off the Charleston coast.

But the Hunley never returned from the mission and, a dozen years after it was raised from the Atlantic, the reason for its sinking remains unclear. The historic vessel is being conserved at a conservation lab in North Charleston.

"To any submariner in whatever nation there's a brotherhood because they are subject to the same type of intense training and operating in the same conditions," said 67-year-old Bob Lewis of Portsmouth, who served in the Royal Navy for 35 years. "It takes a special person to be a submariner and not everyone makes the grade."

Prior to the ceremony, the association members saw the Hunley. "Two crews lost their lives in bringing this vessel into its operational state and when it was in operation it was the first successful submarine combat mission," he said.

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**Submariners (Continued):**

But would Lewis have gotten aboard the Hunley as a member of its third crew? "I would like to think so," he said. "The thing that drives a submarine is its crew and the team spirit that generates in that crew."

Paul Jevons, 52 and a veteran of 22 years as a submariner in the Royal Navy, said he felt sorry for all the crews. "It's the early development of the submarine service. If it wasn't for them, we may have never been in submarines ourselves," he said.

In the center of the grave site is a large monument to one of the Hunley crews. Beside it, black cloth shrouded two more monuments of similar size. Those are dedicated to the other two crews and will be unveiled on Saturday, said Randy Burbage, a re-enactor and member of the South Carolina Hunley Commission. "It's pretty humbling to be a descendent of a Confederate veteran and realize the Hunley crew and the mission it accomplished is internationally known and renowned and admired," he said.

The association has been sending a wreath to the Hunley gravesite since 2004 where the last crew was buried in what has been called the last Confederate funeral. Lewis said the members were glad they finally got a chance to visit the submarine and gravesite.

<http://www.reflector.com/ap/staten/british-submariners-honor-crew-confederate-sub-919785>

## Flag flap: NASCAR nixes Watson's 'General Lee' lap

CHRIS JENKINS

*Associated Press*

February 17, 2012

Daytona Beach, FL (AP) — NASCAR and track officials canceled plans to have pro golfer Bubba Watson drive the car from the television series "The Dukes of Hazzard" at Phoenix International Raceway because of concerns about a negative reaction to an image of the Confederate flag.

Watson was scheduled to drive the 1969 Dodge Charger, known as the "General Lee," on a parade lap before the March 4 Sprint Cup series race at Phoenix. The car has a large Confederate flag on its roof, just as it did when it appeared on the show.

"The image of the Confederate flag is not something that should play an official role in our sport as we continue to reach out to new fans and make NASCAR more inclusive," NASCAR spokesman David Higdon said in a statement Friday.

Higdon said it was a joint decision by officials with NASCAR, the racetrack, and track ownership group International Speedway Corp.

While the flag may not be welcome in an official capacity in NASCAR, it often can be seen flying from fans' vehicles in racetrack infields.

Reached Friday at the Northern Trust Open in Los Angeles, Watson said the car only has the flag on it because that's the way it looked on the show.

"Obviously, I don't stand for the Confederate flag," Watson said. "The Confederate flag was not used (in the show) for what people see it as today, so that's sad. But NASCAR was built on moonshining, so the show was built on moonshining. I thought it was fun. I didn't buy the car to get publicity; I bought it because I love it." Watson recently bought the car at an auction for \$110,000.

The photo on Watson's Twitter account shows him standing next to the car, and he drove it to the Phoenix Open earlier this month.

"Two days ago, they called my manager and said we can't do it, that NASCAR pulled the plug on it," Watson said. "They said the reason was the Confederate flag on top. I understand if I was using it in that form. But I bought because it's (number) 01, from the TV show, and who doesn't want a car that's been jumped (in a TV stunt)? The TV show was about moonshining, driving in the backwoods in those days."

Watson said he still will attend the Phoenix race, and still plans to let NASCAR driver Denny Hamlin caddy for him in the Par 3 tournament at the Masters. "Me and Denny have been friends for a couple of years," Watson said. "I'll still go to the race, even though I can't drive around the race track."

AP Golf Writer Doug Ferguson contributed to this report from Los Angeles.

[http://news.yahoo.com/flag-flap-nascar-nixes-watsons-general-lee-lap-192313595--spt.html;\\_ylc=X3oDMTEwZDlrY2ViBF9TAzIwMjM4Mjc1MjQEZW1haWxJZAMxMzI5NTA5MjMy](http://news.yahoo.com/flag-flap-nascar-nixes-watsons-general-lee-lap-192313595--spt.html;_ylc=X3oDMTEwZDlrY2ViBF9TAzIwMjM4Mjc1MjQEZW1haWxJZAMxMzI5NTA5MjMy)



## Former congressman, 'Dukes of Hazzard' star blasts NASCAR on Confederate flag issue

Jim Utter *The Charlotte (NC) Observer* February 17, 2012

Former Georgia congressman Ben Jones, who starred as ace mechanic "Cooter" Davenport on the hit television series "The Dukes of Hazzard", issued a statement on Friday criticizing NASCAR for its decision to prevent the use of the popular "General Lee" 1969 Dodge Charger at the Phoenix Sprint Cup race in March.

"At a time when tens of millions of Americans are honoring their Union and Confederate ancestors during this Sesquicentennial of the Civil War, NASCAR has chosen to dishonor those Southerners who fought and died in that terrible conflict by caving to 'political correctness' and the uninformed concerns of corporate sponsors," Jones said in a release.

"This is also an extraordinary insult to rural Southerners, who are NASCAR's oldest and most fervent fan base, and it sends a message against inclusion and against the need for diversity. Many of us who are descended from ancestors who fought for the South see this as a crude dishonoring of our kinfolks and our heritage. Our ancestors were proud Americans who had fought for our Nation before the Civil War and have served honorably in every conflict since then.

"The Confederate Battle Flag is on display at many National Battlefields and is displayed by countless historical and heritage groups who are descendants of those who fought in that crucible of the American experience. 'The Dukes of Hazzard' remains a beloved classic television show which is watched by Americans of all races and regions and is watched internationally as an upbeat reflection of the American Spirit. It is also watched by our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and around the world.

"While it is true that the Confederate Battle Flag has been used by extremist groups like the KKK, these groups also display the American Flag and the Christian cross in their rituals. However, the vast majority of the display of the St. Andrews Cross Flag is in a benign spirit of remembrance and reverence. I am a veteran of the Civil Rights Movement, a Life Member of the NAACP, and a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"As a cast member of 'The Dukes of Hazzard' and the owner of several 'General Lees', I can attest that the car and our show reflect the very best of American values, and that Hazzard County was a place where racism was not tolerated. This action by NASCAR is a provocative and unnecessary over-reaction to a problem that doesn't exist. It is a disgraceful and gratuitous insult to a lot of very decent people. It is prejudicial toward those good-hearted folks who, like Uncle Jesse Duke, are in fact 'never meanin' no harm'."

<http://thatsracinluckydog.blogspot.com/2012/02/former-dukes-star-blasts-nascar.html#storylink=cpy>

### Message From Lt. CIC Givens on Friday, April 17, 2009

Dear Compatriots,

I hope you are all well. I write you today to report that we have been officially blocked from displaying our logo on a race car in the ARCA race at Rockingham this weekend.

When this journey began back in January, we were assured that our logo had been approved. We originally approached NASCAR about the possibility and were turned down, but Arca had approved our design for the race at Daytona. Nascar got involved with the issue at Daytona as they own the track that ARCA was racing on and we switched our sponsorship to the Rockingham race. This was done because NASCAR had no connection to the Rockingham race, it was fully ARCA.

I personally spoke with the owner of the Rockingham racetrack to make sure he would not have any problems. He welcomed our participation and made offers to attract as many SCV members to the race as possible.

We had our green flag and were finishing up the final design when I received a call from our driver, James Hylton. He had just spoken with the president of ARCA and he informed him that we could not run a car with the Confederate Flag on it. I then called the president and had a lengthy conversation with him about this matter.

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**CIC Givens (Continued):**

He would not agree that we had been given approval although he admitted that a man from his organization had spoken with the man responsible for our contract. We only accepted the contract after we had been given approval by ARCA. I explained this but the president was firm. He allowed that we could run our car with our name, website and phone number but not our federally registered logo that is issued on many state license plates. I explained that this is unacceptable and not what our contract allowed.

Therefore, our money is being returned. This points out just how much work we still need to do to vindicate the cause of our ancestors and educate the public on the truth of their symbols. I do not know what good will come from this project but I have hopes. To quote Jack Marlar, "A stable with no horses is always clean." He is right about that and that is why we continue trying to push the envelope and win as many battles as possible.

I had my final meeting with our driver, James Hylton today and presented him with his SCV membership certificate. He was visibly moved to be a part of this great organization even though he had just lost a much needed sponsor. After shaking my hand he covered his head with an SCV cap and told me that from now on, he intends to climb out of his race car, take off his helmet and don that cap. He then said, "Just let them say something about that!"

Thank you for your support. Onward to the next hill.

Respectfully yours,

Michael Givens  
Lt. Commander-in-Chief  
givens.scv@gmail.com

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2009/04/message-from-lt-cic-givens.html>

## Confederate National Flag Stirs Emotions In Downtown Kinston

The flag flies atop the CSS Neuse II, a replica of the ironclad battleship that was built in Kinston during the Civil War

WITN-TV Washington, NC February 22, 1012

The second national flag of the Confederate States of America flies in downtown Kinston, and some people aren't too happy about it.

"I think it's very offensive to some people, including myself," says Judiea Ruffin of Kinston. "I think it shouldn't be flying like that, I feel it's wrong."

The flag is flying atop the CSS Neuse II, a replica of the ironclad battleship that was built in Kinston during the Civil War. The white flag has the stars and bars in the upper left corner. It's widely known as the "stainless banner" and not a symbol of racism, according to the CSS Neuse II Foundation.

John Nix says the Confederate flag associated with hatred is the battle flag. "I understand the sensitivity, but that flag (the battle flag) has been used in the wrong way and it gets that connotation because it's been used as a symbol of hatred and that's not what it's about at all. It happens to be the flag used in battle," Nix told WITN.

The replica of the CSS Neuse was built from the outside in, to resemble the way the ship would look back during the war. The foundation says they wanted their ship to be an exact copy of the actual ironclad, even down to the flag.

"We need to remember where we came from and remember the mistakes in the past. so we don't repeat them," said Nix.

[http://www.witn.com/news/headlines/Confederate\\_Flag\\_Stirs\\_Emotions\\_In\\_Downtown\\_Kinston\\_140043033.html](http://www.witn.com/news/headlines/Confederate_Flag_Stirs_Emotions_In_Downtown_Kinston_140043033.html)

## Israeli redneck Arieh O'Sullivan gets his Confederate stripes

Uriel Heilman *JTA* · February 22, 2012

NEW YORK (JTA) -- The first time I met Arieh O'Sullivan was in the predawn darkness of a winter morning in Jerusalem in 1997, when he came to pick me up in a jeep emblazoned with the Confederate flag on its spare tire.



Arieh O'Sullivan on a military parachute jump in 2005. COURTESY ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

I was just starting out as a journalist and working as a cub reporter at The Jerusalem Post, and O'Sullivan, a veteran of The Associated Press, was the Post's seasoned military correspondent. I thought O'Sullivan had one of the coolest jobs in the world, and it turned out that this diminutive Jew with an Irish name and a Southern accent was a pretty cool guy, too.

O'Sullivan drove us through the darkness to a military base near Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv, where we hitched a ride aboard a C-130 Hercules aircraft bound for the Ovda air base in the Negev Desert. On the ground we were met by two minders from the military spokesman's office and packed into a jeep for a bone-shattering, off-road tear through the desert to the site of an Israel Defense Forces combat exercise.

O'Sullivan was writing a story on the IDF Engineering Corps; I was tagging along to write a sidebar about the women who teach military combat.

From our perch overlooking a dusty valley, we watched as hundreds of soldiers laid down bridges, jumped out of armored personnel carriers and did whatever else engineering corps soldiers are supposed to do. When the exercise was over and we had done our interviews, we were taken to a nearby base for a chat with a high-ranking general. I remember two things from that meeting: the red phone that sat on the general's desk and the long lunch of Israeli schnitzel, potatoes and hummus that followed. That day remains one of my favorite as a reporter.

O'Sullivan, 50, has moved on in his career. He is now the Mideast bureau chief for The Media Line, a nonprofit that supplies news outlets with stories about the Middle East. But a few things have stuck with him: his sharp eye, a commitment to journalism and that jeep with the Confederate flag. It also has a statue of General Robert E. Lee glued to the dashboard.

"I've always been proud of the fact that I come from the South," said O'Sullivan, who was born and raised in New Orleans and moved to Mississippi before making aliyah in 1981. "There's some kind of kinship between Israel and the Confederacy: Both are mired in self-pity, victimology and obsession with history."

On Wednesday, O'Sullivan took his Southern credentials up a notch: He was sworn in as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, an organization "open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces." O'Sullivan's great-great-granddaddy, George Johnson, served for a year as a lieutenant in the Alabama Rangers, a cavalry division of the Confederate Army.

"It was a real unique ceremony," O'Sullivan said Wednesday in a phone interview from Biloxi, Miss., where the induction took place. "It was like redneck meets Jew."

O'Sullivan says he was told he is the first Israeli to become a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The organization's membership coordinator, Bryan Sharp, was unable to confirm that, but he noted that the organization has chapters in Brazil, Australia, England, Scotland and Germany.

Some critics have accused the Sons of Confederate Veterans of tolerating white supremacists in its ranks, but Jim Woodrick, director of historic preservation at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, says it's not a racist group.

"There's no question that individual members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have very political views, but it is not in any way a white supremacist organization," he said.

Sharp notes that the Sons has members who are black, Native American and Hispanic -- not to mention Jewish.

"People think the Sons of Confederate Veterans is just a bunch of Ku Klux Klan types and rednecks," O'Sullivan told me in an interview a few weeks before his induction. "I don't know if that's true or not, but I'm going to show that it's not an extremist organization but just one to remember veterans who served in the South."

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**Israeli SCV Member (Continued)** Almost as soon as O'Sullivan's aunt discovered the family's Confederate ancestor, O'Sullivan says, he decided to apply for membership.

"Yankees were educated that the Civil War was about freeing the slaves, and I was taught that the war was about protecting your homeland," O'Sullivan told JTA. "I can recognize that my ancestors took a stand, didn't just sit by and let history pass them up. They believed in something. They had this vicious war on their own turf and they should be remembered for that."

In a way, O'Sullivan followed in Johnson's footsteps. He, too, went to fight for something he believed in, immigrating to Israel on the eve of the Lebanon War. When O'Sullivan's paratrooper unit swept into Beirut in 1982, O'Sullivan carried a Confederate flag in one of his pouches -- he brought the flag with him to this week's ceremony. And like Johnson, who was a farm boy from Alabama, O'Sullivan tends an olive field near his home in a moshav near Beit Shemesh, about 30 minutes from Jerusalem.

"I realized at 20 years old that there were things more important than family, more important than home, more important than country," O'Sullivan said. "I joined this Zionist endeavor, came to Israel, almost immediately was in the army and almost immediately was in the war."

"I had a great-grandfather who did his shtick; he was in the cavalry," O'Sullivan said. "I did my shtick. I came to Israel, I joined the army, I was an officer, I was a paratrooper. I did it here."

O'Sullivan remains fiercely proud of his Southern heritage. He notes how Charleston, S.C., once was the most Jewish city in America, how 3,000 Jews served in the Confederate Army and how a Jew, Judah P. Benjamin, served as the Confederacy's Attorney General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State.

That same devotion to heritage spurred O'Sullivan to take his son to Dublin, Ireland, last summer to see where his father's grandfather came from. His father was the one who chose Judaism, converting from Catholicism as a young man.

At Wednesday's ceremony, O'Sullivan received a certificate from a man in a Confederate uniform and took an oath that included a pledge of allegiance to the United States and to support activities that "cultivate, perpetuate and sanctify the memory of the Confederacy."

For O'Sullivan, a big part of that is his 23-year-old jeep, which he calls General Lee. When Palestinians stole it in 2004, O'Sullivan worked his connections to locate the thieves and then drove deep into the West Bank to buy it back. The only damage was to his flag and dashboard statue, which he calls "the only Confederate shrine in the Holy Land."

These days, O'Sullivan says the only trouble he gets with his jeep are uninformed questions from Yankees living in Israel.

"They say, What do you got that flag for?" O'Sullivan said. "I explain that it's where I come from and I say it's a flag of pride."

<http://www.jta.org/news/article/2012/02/22/3091795/resident-israeli-redneck-arieh-osullivan-gets-his-confederate-marks>

## Sons of Confederate Veterans group rallies at Lee monument

Karin Kapsidelis *Richmond (VA) Times Dispatch* February 26, 2012

With chants of "God save the South," several hundred Civil War re-enactors marched down Monument Avenue on Saturday for a Southern pride rally at the Robert E. Lee statue. Battle flags rustled in blustering winds as Sons of Confederate Veterans color guard units representing more than a dozen states paraded in formation.

One unit chanted:

*What do we do?*

*Kill Yankees*

*How many?*

**(Continued Next Page)**

## **Richmond March (Continued)**



Participants march down Richmond's Monument Avenue for the annual Confederate Heritage Rally.

Credit: P. KEVIN MORLEY/TIMES-DISPATCH

*All of them*

It was a decidedly different tone from the inclusive nature of official commemorations of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. This event was described as a Heritage Rally marking the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence.

A small plane with a banner reading "Richmond, Embrace Your Confederate History" circled the gathering as speakers denounced Abraham Lincoln and praised Lee and Jefferson Davis.

"What a wonderful day to be in the Capital of the Confederacy," Louisiana resident Chuck McMichael, past national commander in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, told the crowd. Michael Rose, the Virginia commander, expressed outrage that the General Assembly

considered a bill establishing a holiday to honor Lincoln "*in Virginia*" and drew cheers when he said it had been killed in committee.

The national event commemorated the establishment of the Confederate government in Richmond and the inauguration of Davis as president on Feb. 22, 1862. Capitol Police estimated the crowd at between 300 and 400.

One officer shoed away two passers-by who stopped to shout obscenities at the group, but the event drew little other attention.

However, two African-American women who joined the rally were the center of attention for some at the rally.

Karen Cooper of Chesterfield County said she was there "because I love the Constitution. ... I'm a big states' rights person."

Barbara Marthal of Tennessee wore a "Sunday-go-to-meeting" traditional dress from the era and posed for pictures for other rally participants with her husband, Bill Harris, who is white. Marthal said her "third-great-grandfather" was a slave who fought for the Confederacy as a way to gain his freedom and because an army was invading his homeland. "He fought for what he thought was right," she said. "It's part of my history. I live in the South. My ancestors all lived in the South." Harris said one of his slave-owning ancestors hid in a smokehouse with two mules to save them from the Yankees.

"Of course I get questions," Marthal said, "because we haven't told our history. When we're brave enough to talk about our entire history, then it won't seem odd."

<http://www2.timesdispatch.com/news/2012/feb/26/tdmet01-sons-of-confederate-veterans-group-rallies-ar-1716494/>

## **Confederate Memorial Sparks Controversy in Socorro**

Suzanne Barteau *Albuquerque (NM) Journal* via the *El Defensor Chieftain* (Socorro, NM) Feb 28, 2012

SOCORRO — Questions have been raised about the erection of a monument in the middle of a Socorro cemetery last week, honoring Confederate soldiers who died in New Mexico during the American Civil War.

Santa Fe resident Robert Greene, who has connections to the Socorro community through marriage, has asked if the cemetery where the monument was placed is city-owned, and whether the message engraved in the stone was vetted or approved by the city council or city administration. Socorro resident Len Truesdell has questioned whether the monument represents a thinly veiled "neo-Confederate" white supremacist intent, and Socorro native Edward Baca has questioned its historical accuracy.

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**Socorro Monument (Continued):** Two things in particular that a few members of the public are bothered by are the use of “War for Southern Independence” in place of “Civil War” on the marker, and the reference to an effort to “liberate our beloved Texas and Southland.” Some questions are easily answered.

Technically, the 5,300 pound granite monument sits on a burial plot, not on public property, and no public money has been spent on it.

The plot is part of a 1.926-acre chunk of land that was given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans in 2006 by the Socorro Cemetery Association. The cemetery deed, signed Aug. 7, 2006, by Larry Radican, William DeMarco and Charles Mandeville, and notarized by James Green, was filed at the Socorro County Clerk’s office on Dec. 28, 2010.

Over the past 10 years, members of the leadership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have been linked in the national press with hate groups such as the Council of Conservative Citizens, the League of the South, and Free Mississippi, and with such public figures as Ku Klux Klan leader and international spokesman for Holocaust denial David Duke and attorney Kirk Lyons, a one-time member of the neo-Nazi National Alliance.

Green, a decades-long member of the now defunct Socorro Cemetery Association board, said members of the SCV asked in 2000 to be given a small piece of land in the cemetery, for monumental purposes. “They said they would erect a monument and a crypt for bones of Confederate soldiers to be recovered from other sites,” Green said.

The board agreed to give the SCV some land in a part of the cemetery that was unsuitable for burial sites because of the steepness of the slope and the presence of an arroyo. Equating the monument with the annual Civil War Re-enactments, Green said they felt it would help draw tourist dollars to Socorro.

“There could be people visiting from Texas just to see the list of names of people who might be their ancestors,” Green said last February, when a dedication was held for the new “Confederate Memorial Cemetery” during the city-sponsored Civil War Re-enactments weekend.

Just after the public dedication ceremony last year, Jim Red, NM Division Commander of the SCV, filed a special warranty deed at the courthouse turning the plot over to the “Sons of Confederate Veterans—Socorro Cemetery, Inc., a New Mexico corporation.”

According to Green, who has acted as a de facto, unpaid cemetery manager for much of the past three decades, what the SCV is doing with their plot is perfectly legal. Per the rules and regulations of the Socorro Cemetery Association, remains can be buried in the ground or placed in a tomb, crypt, mausoleum or other memorial structure. There have never been any restrictions as to the size or nature of any headstones or other memorial markers, to Green’s knowledge.

“As long as it’s used for burial purposes, they’re doing everything within the law,” Green said Thursday. “They can’t build a house on it, that’s about all.”

The question of whether the memorial is a monument to racism is also easily answered, according to Jim Red. The answer is “no.”

“It represents history. Everything we put on there is historical fact,” he said Thursday. “It’s a monument to the Sibley Brigade, but also a monument to all the Confederates who moved out here after the war, who wanted to get out of the South. There’s not some right-wing, neo-Nazi, neo-Southern agenda.”

People who say the monument expresses an excessively revisionist view of the war are “ignorant of their own history,” Red said. “One of the things the Sons of Confederate Veterans do, because we are a historical society, is we give the southern viewpoint of the War Between the States.

“And, during the war, it was called the Second American Revolution, the War Between the States, the War for Southern Independence — a lot of things. It wasn’t until after that they started calling it the Civil War.”

Red said he has two sons who are half Korean, and one son who is more than half Native American. He’s Roman Catholic, belongs to the Masons, and is not a fan of white supremacist groups. “Nobody I ever knew of in my family was ever a supporter of the Ku Klux Klan,” Red said. “I’m sorry that people would take the monument that way.”

Socorro Mayor Ravi Bhasker expressed some concern over the controversy, and said he would be reviewing expenditures related to the city-sponsored Civil War Re-enactment events to make sure public money is not being spent in support of the monument.

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**Socorro Monument (Continued)** “I would like to make sure the city is not funding anything in the Re-enactments for this,” Bhasker said.

The 2:30 p.m. “Sibley Brigade Monument unveiling” on Friday, Feb. 23, was featured on flyers, schedules and advertisements for the Re-enactment weekend.

The cemetery that now contains within it a Confederate Memorial Cemetery and granite marker to Confederate soldiers who died in New Mexico is usually referred to locally as the Protestant cemetery, to distinguish it from the Catholic cemetery of the San Miguel Mission. Officially, its history goes back to March 7, 1903, the date that the 35-acre parcel of land was deeded to the newly formed Socorro Cemetery Association by the city of Socorro. The Association’s job was to sell burial sites. The proceeds of the sales were to be used for maintenance and upkeep.

Green, who is a member of the local Knights of Pythias, said the Masons, the Knights and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows each bought up a piece of the 35 acres. The Association board consisted of eight members: one representative each from the Masons, Knights and Odd Fellows, one representative each from the city government and county government, one non-government representative each from the city and county, and one mortician.

Socorro City Clerk Pat Salome said at one time, membership in the Socorro Cemetery Association appeared to have been considered an important responsibility. Over time, though, participation seems to have faltered. Representatives fell away and weren’t replaced, the association lost its official non-profit corporation status, and membership in the three fraternal organizations dwindled.

As time went on, according to Green, things got to the point where there were no longer enough people left to keep up with the maintenance and upkeep. Just about 100 years after the Socorro Cemetery Association was formed, the association board decided to give the cemetery back.

The handful of people who were still managing and maintaining the cemetery, Green among them, sent a letter to the city in June 2006, asking that the city take over ownership and responsibility for the parts of the cemetery that no longer belonged to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights. The city, however, has not officially shouldered the burden. Green said he spoke with city officials in 2007, and told them he’d continue to help run the cemetery for one more year, but that was it.

The following year, in May 2008, the city council approved the creation of a cemetery committee. Councilors Peter Romero and Gordy Hicks were appointed to serve on the committee.

Six months later, the council passed a resolution on Nov. 17, 2008, to “re-establish ownership of said property with the understanding that the city will manage and maintain the area as a public cemetery recognizing all pre-established associations within the cemetery.”

Salome said passing the resolution would allow the city to begin the process of taking over the cemetery, and would allow the city administration “to expend funds to proceed with obtaining a legal description of the property in an effort to establish city ownership.” Green confirmed that the change of ownership has never officially taken place.

“We’re still waiting on the city lawyer to write up a receipt of properties, of the unsold properties to be returned to the city,” Green said. “There’s a bank account, with money in it, but I’m not turning it over until that’s done.” Romero said the city is just helping to maintain the cemetery and keep the road graded. “We’d almost have to form a new department, if we took it over,” he said. Romero said the Cemetery Committee has never officially met since its formation in 2008.

Salome said people are still able to buy plots in the cemetery, from the fraternal organizations, but the city has not participated in the sale of any burial sites.

<http://www.abqjournal.com/main/2011/08/31/abqnewsseeker/new-monument-to-honor-eastern-n-m-s-confederate-dead.html>

<http://www.dchieftain.com/2012/02/25/confederate-memorial-creates-controversy>

**Additional Links:**

<http://www.koat.com/news/30569177/detail.html>

## Group wants Confederate memorial spared

Gene Zaleski *The Times and Democrat* (Orangeburg, SC) February 29, 2012

Sons of Confederate Veterans Rivers Bridge Camp 842 Commander Peter Boineau says the South Carolina Department of Transportation's plans to improve the John C. Calhoun Drive and Russell Street intersection are disconcerting.

The \$1 million project would run a drainage pipe straight through the SCV's memorial site, he said. The site has a historical marker noting it is where Orangeburg Confederate soldiers fought against Union Gen. William Sherman's troops during the Civil War. "We just want to honor the soldiers who have fought here when Sherman came through," Boineau said. "He came right across this river here."



Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Rivers Bridge Camp 842 are concerned that proposed changes to the U.S. 301-Russell Street intersection will harm the Confederate monument nearby. LARRY HARDY/T&D

Boineau was joined by approximately 100 other SCV members throughout the region last week at the Orangeburg County Chamber of Commerce, where they voiced their concerns about the project. SCDOT held a public meeting about the project.

Under SCDOT's proposal, Russell Street will be shifted so that it meets U.S. 301 at a 90-degree angle. Also, a stop sign will be added. Currently, there is no lane to help drivers merge onto U.S. 301 from Russell Street, which can lead drivers to make sudden stops, SCDOT Program Manager Kevin Gantt said.

He said over a three-year period, from 2004 to 2007, the intersection saw about 30 rear-end collisions. "Because of the angle of the approach, the cars would come in and people would be looking back to see if they could merge in," Gantt said. "You have a few cars up here already stopped and of course that creates the rear-end accident."

Boineau says while that is important, the project's drainage will directly impact the SCV memorial. "As long as we can come to an agreement with our monument and our flag and as long as it is a visible place with all the camps in agreement, I see no problem in this being resolved," Boineau said. "We will negotiate. It won't be overnight, but there is no need for anybody to get upset about anything as long as there is a place where we can meet in the middle."

The property was deeded to the SCV for the monument about a decade ago by Maurice Bessinger, owner of the Piggie Park Enterprises barbecue restaurant across the street. The memorial occupies about 120 square feet.

SCDOT officials say the improvements were designed with the help of crash analysis and traffic studies utilizing advanced technology. George Barber told the SCDOT officials "Your technology stinks."

"Instead of spending \$1 million and they don't know whether it will work any different or not, temporarily close off that end of Russell Street at the light and try to see how it works," he said.

Also as part of the project, the car capacity of the left-hand turn lane from U.S. 301 onto Russell Street will be extended to accommodate at least four more vehicles. The project will also create a larger drive into the Edisto Memorial Gardens, allowing for left-turn access from U.S. 301 into the park. Preliminary engineering is under way and right-of-way acquisition is scheduled to begin in the late spring 2012. Construction is scheduled for as early as winter 2013.

Vice President of Piggie Park Enterprises Lloyd Bessinger said the plans would pretty much put his Orangeburg barbecue restaurant out of business. The sidewalk will go through a portion of the restaurant. The restaurant has been at the site for about 20 years, although it has closed at times only to later reopen. "I will lose my restaurant," he said. Bessinger said business has been good at the location and "I don't know what I am going to be able to do. We would like to see it stay open."

Bessinger said he has not been adequately informed as to what kind of compensation the state would provide.

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**SC SCV Monument (Continued):** “My question is: Why don’t they put a light down there at the intersection rather than making that cut through our property?” Bessinger said. “It seems to be like that would be the easiest thing to do and would be cheaper. It would save money for the highway department and taxpayers.”

Gantt said when the right-of-way process begins, SCDOT will speak with property owners about a possible compromise. SCDOT has informed the city that two trees could be impacted by the project. They can either be relocated or two new trees can be planted nearby, the department says.

Cost was one issue that was also brought up several times as a concern. Gantt said SCDOT looked at other options, such as closing off the lower portion of Russell. That would send traffic onto Riverside Drive by the Orangeburg Veterans Memorial. “The problem with that is that if we turn people into this existing intersection, it fails because there is too much traffic coming through here,” Gantt said.

There is only one lane and the radius coming off of Russell Street onto Riverside Drive is not large enough, he said. “We would actually have to increase this ... and we would need two lanes in each direction and all of this would have to be reconfigured. “It would need a new roadway.”

Gantt says that would cost more than \$2 million.

Comments on the project may be submitted to: Mr. Kevin Gantt, P.E. S.C. Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 191, Columbia, S.C. 29202-0191, by email to [ganttkl@scdot.org](mailto:ganttkl@scdot.org) or by fax to 803-737-1510. Comments should include a name, mailing address and phone number.

The comment period will end March 9. SCDOT will review the comments and incorporate them into an alternative evaluation where applicable. A formal response to the comments will not be provided.

Contact the writer: [gzaleski@timesanddemocrat.com](mailto:gzaleski@timesanddemocrat.com) or 803-533-5551.

<http://thetandd.com/news/b2f693d4-6294-11e1-9f58-0019bb2963f4.html#ixzz1np4qLx9y>

**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.

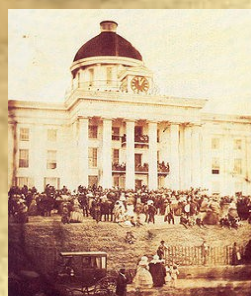


Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

"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