



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



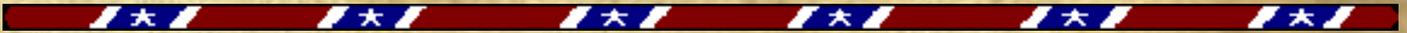
*I Salute The Confederate Flag; With Affection, Reverence,
And Undying Devotion To The Cause For Which It Stands.*

From The Adjutant



The General Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, March 14, 2013. The meeting starts at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library Rotary Room, 2nd Floor. The Library is located at 1801 Jack Warner Parkway.

The program for March will be a DVD on "First Manassas/Bull Run" and "Contending for the Border States." The Index of Articles and the listing of Camp Officers are now on Page Two. Look for "Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262 Tuscaloosa, AL" on our [Facebook page](#), and "Like" us.



J.C.C. Sanders
Lecture Series

J.C.C. Saunders Lecture
MUSIC AND FAITH IN THE CONFEDERACY
April 6, 2013 10 am—2pm
University of Alabama Museum of Natural History
Grand Gallery, Smith Hall

http://jccsanders.ua.edu/?page_id=2

Featured Speakers:

Mr. Bobby Horton of Birmingham, AL, is a fine musician and student of Civil War music whose recordings of Confederate and Union songs have set the gold standard in the field.

Dr. Christian McWhirter of Washington, D.C., works with the Abraham Lincoln papers project and is author of: *Battle Hymns: The Power and Popularity of Music in the Civil War.*

Dr. John Wesley Brinsfield, Jr. is a retired and highly decorated Army Colonel and Chaplain Corps historian who has written and edited several books on Civil War Chaplains.

James (Jim) B. Simms

To make a reservation by **April 3, 2013** please RSVP Carolyn Averett at 205-348-7551 or e-mail caverett@bama.ua.edu

Lunch Provided –
Admission Free

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and is the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896; the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate military.

Upcoming 2013 Events



14 March - Camp Meeting

11 July - Camp Meeting

6 April - Sanders Lecture - UA Campus

11 April - Camp Meeting

22-26 - TBD - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

9 May - Camp Meeting

12 September - Camp Meeting

13 June - Camp Meeting

10 October - Camp Meeting

27 October - Thsil'du Fish Fry

August—No Meeting
Annual Summer Stand Down/Bivouac

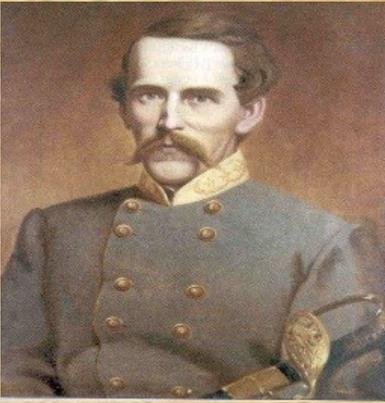
Officers of the Rodes Camp

Commander	David Allen	danptal@aol.com
1st Lieutenant Commander	John Harris	
2nd Lieutenant Commander & Adjutant	Frank Delbridge	Reb41st@aol.com
Color Sergeant	Clyde Biggs	
Chaplain	John Clayton	
Newsletter	James Simms	jbsimms@comcast.net
Website	Brad Smith	tidepridebrad@gmail.com

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General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

How to buy:

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

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

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

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

ALABAMA REGISTRATION (TAG) FEE SCHEDULE

<http://www.revenue.alabama.gov/motorvehicle/mvforms/feeschedule.htm>

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

Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



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

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

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

Historical Markers of the Tuscaloosa Area

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.

Upcoming 2013 Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

Battle of Cuba Station	March 16	Gainesville, AL	
Tribute & Memorial @ John Pelham Gravesite	March 16 - 17	Jacksonville, AL	1pm, on the square at Jacksonville, AL
Battle of Bridgeport	March 22-24	Bridgeport, AL	
Battle of Ten Islands	April 4-6	Ohatchee, AL	
Battle of Janney Furnace	April 6-7	Ohatchee, AL	
Living History/Battle of Ft, Tyler	April 14 -15	West Point & LaGrange GA	
Battle of Crooked Creek	April 20	Vinemont AL	http://www.civilwaralbum.com/ misc15/forrest1.htm
Battle of Selma	April 25-28	Selma, AL	http://battleofselma.com/
150th Abel Streight's Raid	May 3-5	Cedar Bluff, AL	
Battle of Resaca	May 17 -19	Resaca, GA	
Tannehill	May 25-27	Tannehill	
205th Birthday Celebration President Jefferson Davis	May 31- June 2	Fairview, KY	
150th Battle of Gettysburg	July 4 – 7	Gettysburg, PA	
Battle of Iuka	August 30	Iuka, MS	
Siege of Decatur	Aug. 30– Sept. 1	Decatur, AL	
149th Battle of Tunnel Hill	Sept. 6 - 8	Tunnel Hill, GA	
Battle of Buckhorn Station	Sept. 27-29	New Market, AL	
Fall Muster @ Beauvoir	Oct. 18 -20	Biloxi, MS	
Cotton Pickin' Celeration	Oct. 27- 28	Harpersville,	Old Baker Farm
Battle for the Armory	Nov. 8 -10	Wetumpka, AL	

Website Report for February

For the month of February, there were 34 Visitors and 95 Pageviews. All time there have been 1,837 Visitors and 4,352 Pageviews.

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

Gainesville, AL	March 16	Reenactment/Dinner/Dance
Bridgeport, AL	March 30-31	Reenactment/Dance
Selma, AL	April 27-28	Reenactment/Dance
Linden, TN	May 11-12	Reenactment/Dance
Jackson, MS	May 31	Civil War Trust Reception Concert
Boligee, AL	October 27	Thils'du Fish Fry Concert
Suwanee, FL	November 16-17	Reenactments/Dance
Northport, AL	December 3	Dickens Christmas Concert

The February issue of the *Alabama Confederate*

There was not a February issue available at this time.

News of the Rodes Camp

SCV Relief Fund - Recent Severe Weather

Compatriots,

A number of years ago the SCV established a relief fund to assist our Compatriots when they experience a loss. An example is aid given to some of our compatriots in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and in the tornados that hit Alabama about a year ago. The news reports today show that severe weather has again crossed Alabama, Georgia and other areas.

We do not have any reports of SCV members being affected by these storms but if there are members who have suffered a loss the Relief Fund may be able to assist. In this instance of severe weather, if you have been affected, contact AoT Commander Tom Strain at aot.commander@gmail.com or 256-990-5472.

Chuck Rand
Chief of Staff

Come To Beauvoir! March 16 Dedication of Jefferson Davis Library

Chuck Rand *The SCV Blog* Columbia, TN January 26, 2013

Compatriots,

The link below is to the site for the SCV's 2013 Sesquicentennial Event at Beauvoir. The event, the dedication of the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library, will be held on Saturday, March 16 at Beauvoir in Biloxi, MS. If you have not been to Beauvoir in the last few years this is a fantastic opportunity to participate in this event remembering the sacrifices of our Confederate heroes and to help dedicate and tour the new Library and Jefferson Davis' home, Beauvoir, itself. Beauvoir was restored to its post war appearance just a few years ago so now it looks as it did when Jefferson Davis lived there.

(Continued Next Page)

News of the Rodes Camp (Continued): Make plans to be at Beauvoir on the 16th of March. It is an event you do not want to miss!

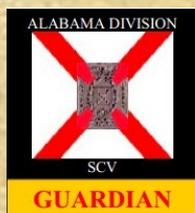
<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2013/01/come-to-beauvoir-march-16-dedication-of.html>

Alabama Guardian Program

From the October 2012 issue of the *Alabama Confederate*

Purpose: The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.



Eligibility: Any Alabama Division camp member in good standing, who is at least 12 years of age and who has demonstrated his desire and ability to serve as a GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in the program to honor our ancestors and to protect their final resting place.

For more information, please see:

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

UDC - FOF - PAVERS ORDER FORM

As you all are aware, we, the Friends of Forrest, are in a full blown war with our local domestic terrorist, Rose Sanders, her husband Senator Hank Sanders and now they have brought in the national organizations that have been waging war on our heritage & culture for years. Let me assure you...WE HAVE THE HIGH GROUND AND WE ARE GOING TO WIN!

We are in a truce at this time...I will be able to expound more on that in the upcoming days. In the meantime, my job is to raise money...AGAIN! I know a lot of you might be saying, "well, I have been giving to this effort for years...when is it gonna stop and when is Pat Godwin going to stop asking me for money"....Gentlemen, there are not words adequate enough to express to you my most sincere gratitude for everything y'all have done for us and General Forrest here in Selma through all these years, plus the committed money for the reward for the information leading to the arrest & conviction of the perpetrators of the theft of the NBF bust. I am just an humble player in this theater of war...I have told many folks through the years, that I really think this entire project from its inception has been Providential.

There are people who walk the planet for their entire life, and then when the time comes for them to stand at their judgment, they wonder why they have been here and feel they have lived a lifetime not knowing why they were here and wondering what they have done with their lives during their time here. I am blessed to KNOW why I am here...our Lord has allowed me to be just a small part in this effort to pay homage to General Forrest that is properly due him...especially here in Selma Alabama where he only had about 3000 troops against more than 13,000 of the best equipped troops in the history of the world..this took extreme raw courage and commitment to duty to his country! Based on the history of Selma, I truly believe that General Forrest's spirit STILL LIVES HERE IN SELMA...and there is a reason this war continues to exonerate him in OUR time as he was exonerated in HIS time.

Confederate Circle will be an historical learning site ...we plan to have historical markers telling the history of the circle, the Ladies Memorial Association, Selma chapter 53 UDC, Elodie Todd Dawson, the Confederate Monument, the Forrest Monument...we are installing two more flag poles - one will fly the Confederate Battle Flag (the soldiers flag) one will fly the Stars & Bars (the daughters flag) and we plan to move the existing flag pole to the Forrest Monument and fly Gen Forrest's 7th Tenn Cavalry flag (the Battle Flag without the center star). We plan to have the heavy duty wrought iron park benches within the circle also. We are planning to re-landscape the Circle with Southern trees, flowers & shrubs.

There is sooo much to tell and I will be putting out a detailed report soon...however, please be assured that SECURING the FORREST monument and the entire Confederate Circle is the objective...we will have state of the art security system installed with 24/7 surveillance. There also will be LED lights installed on the Forrest Monument and the Confederate Monument.

There will be a 5 foot wrought iron period correct fence installed around the Forrest monument, as well. I am currently working on the order forms for the sponsorship of these features.

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

(Continued Next Page)

Rodes News (Continued)

Confederately Yours,

Pat Godwin
Friends of Forrest
oldsouth@zebra.net

ORDER FORM

Name: _____
Address: _____
City/St/Zip _____
Phone: _____
(Home) (cell) _____
e-mail _____

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

Mechanized Cavalry, Alabama Division
From the October 2012 issue of the *Alabama Confederate*

When we look into our ancestors who fought to defend their homeland, we see that they cut a swath of the social economic spectrum of the time. White, black and red men took up arms. Jew, Christian and non believers face death side by side. Yeoman farmers, merchants, college professors and planters stood together risking their lives and fortunes. Today their descendant's are just as diverse, coming from all backgrounds and professions.

We have varied interests as well. In each of our camps we have some who come to hear historic lectures, some who are re enactors, others who are committed to historic research, and those whose passion is finding and honoring graves of those who fought.



We also have throughout the SCV those who have a passion for riding motorcycles and use that passion to forward the cause. You may have them in your camps, and if not you surely have seen them at events with their vests proudly displaying that they are a member of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. From a small group that joined together a little over 20 years ago they have grown to a group of approximately 1700 members spread across the States and overseas.



MAY 4TH 2013
1ST Battalion Company D (red) will be back to help us for The **1ST ANNUAL FORREST'S MONUMENT RIDE**. The ride will start at Cripple Creek Confederate Museum in Cullman Alabama at 9 am and follow as close as possible the actual trail of the ride to the Forrest/Straight monument in Cedar Bluff Alabama for a 2 pm re-dedication of the Monument.
Straight's last home place from April 18th to May 7th 1863 in Northern Alabama, it was led by Colonel Abel Straight. When the news of the death of the President and the news of the capture of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The last night with the doctor and the capture of the army at Cedar Bluff Alabama by Confederate General Andrew Smith from the actual capture of Straight's residence. Straight's last home place from April 18th to May 7th 1863 in Northern Alabama, it was led by Colonel Abel Straight. When the news of the death of the President and the news of the capture of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The last night with the doctor and the capture of the army at Cedar Bluff Alabama by Confederate General Andrew Smith from the actual capture of Straight's residence. Straight's last home place from April 18th to May 7th 1863 in Northern Alabama, it was led by Colonel Abel Straight. When the news of the death of the President and the news of the capture of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The last night with the doctor and the capture of the army at Cedar Bluff Alabama by Confederate General Andrew Smith from the actual capture of Straight's residence.
There are plans for a Social Gathering on Friday Night before the ride. Come Join us!
<http://alabama-scvmc.week.com/index.html>

They are first and foremost SCV members, they just happen to also love to ride motorcycles. They are camp commanders, division officers, and national officers. Because of the patch on their back they are often highly visible at events, and they are workers in the SCV. During the re enactment of President Davis being sworn in, they were one of the largest contingents in the parade to the Capital. At the National Convention in Murfreesboro they put on a motorcycle ride and a motorcycle show, showcasing the SCV to the community in a very public way.

The 2013 ride takes them to the Jackson, Mississippi area for more rides, tours of historic sites, and good fellowship. The Mechanized Cavalry may not look like the typical SCV member with whom you may be familiar. But like our ancestors who while different in so many ways were dedicated to the cause, so today we have members from different backgrounds are committed to the memory of our ancestors. If you are interested finding out more check out their website (<http://alabama-scvmc.weoka.com>) or ask one of those men wearing the vest.

**Calling all SONS and DAUGHTERS to the
9th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camp!**

(Continued Next Page)

Sam Davis Camp (Continued):



If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.

-- Major General Patrick Cleburne

Educated men are as much superior to uneducated men as the living to the dead.

-- Aristotle

[View Powerpoint presentation \(no audio\)](#)

When and Where?

Virginia Camp: Sunday June 16th to Friday, June 22th, 2013 at SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Rd, Thaxton, VA 24174. The deadline for applications is Monday, Jun 11, 2012.

Texas Camp: Sunday Aug 5th to Saturday Aug 11th at Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634. The deadline for applications is Monday Jul 30, 2012.

For more information: <http://samdavis.scv.org/>

From the SCV YouTube Channel

<http://www.youtube.com/user/SCVORG>

News From Alabama

Redstone instructor: History of black Confederate soldiers unpopular but must be told

Paul Huggins al.com Huntsville, AL February 28, 2013



Retired Army Lt. Col. Edwin Kennedy said there is a wealth of evidence showing African Americans fought as soldiers for the Confederate army. (Paul Huggins/phuggins@al.com)

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama - An attempt to squelch a little known part of African American history gave Edwin Kennedy a bigger microphone than he ever imagined 13 years ago.

At the time, he had just seen a history display he helped arranged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., removed from the Combined Arms Research Library because it was perceived as offensive, Kennedy recalled.

The display, which the command post said lacked historic balance, shared part of the story of blacks who fought for the Confederate army during the Civil War, not as body servants for their owners or impressed cooks and general laborers, but as actual soldiers shouldering muskets.

"It's not politically correct to talk about it," said Kennedy, a retired lieutenant colonel now teaching at the Army Command and General Staff College's satellite campus on Redstone Arsenal, "but you can't ignore it."

Kennedy has had numerous opportunities to talk about black confederate soldiers since 2000, and said he generally gets the most requests during Black History Month, which concludes today. But

despite the amount of evidence he produces and similar statements by black historians and descendants of black soldiers, he said there is still strong opposition to accept the truth.

His program, which he shared last week with the Sons of Confederate Veterans chapter in Athens, built an argument with photographs, government documents and newspaper clippings that show blacks not only served alongside white soldiers in the rebel army, but also earned the enduring respect of officers and eventually veteran pensions paid by southern states.

Kennedy said the black soldiers in the Confederate army are no different from soldiers during any other conflict in that they served for various personal reasons, with patriotism just one possibility. Ask a service member today why they joined up and many will likely say for college benefits, he said.

"I don't care which reason they serve, they did it and deserve credit for it," Kennedy said.

Common reasons black men fought for the South include patriotism, expectation of reward, economic ties to South, emotional attachment, resentment to criminal treatment from Union troops and personal subjectives, he said.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama News (Continued):

Andrew Chandler served in the 44th Mississippi Infantry, and his friend, a black slave named Silas, right, ran away from home to look after his friend, Edwin Kennedy said.

Patriotism - The South was the only home they knew, and they naturally could fear the unknown invader from the North. Also there were free blacks who stayed in the South before and during the war.

Kennedy shared a quote from Roland Young, a black historian, who said black soldiers who fought for the South "were demonstrating that it was possible to hate the system of slavery and love one's country."

Black soldiers served honorably in World War I and II, Kennedy said, when African Americans still lacked many basic civil rights, including being able to serve in unsegregated military units.

Expectation of reward - Many black soldiers, including slaves who fought for Nathan Bedford Forrest, served because they were promised freedom. Also, whether or not they received their pay or it went to their owners, black Confederate soldiers received the same pay as white soldiers, unlike the Union army.

Economic ties to the South - There were black-owned businesses in the South, including the largest rental property holder in Charleston. And according to the federal census of 1830, free blacks owned more than 10,000 slaves in four southern states, mostly in Louisiana.

Emotional attachment - House slaves in particular, felt a kinship with their white owners. One instance was Andrew Chandler and the black boy he grew up with named Silas. Silas ran away from home to join Andrew in the 44th Mississippi Infantry and brought Andrew home after he was wounded, turning his back on the chance to run away. In gratitude the Chandler family gave Silas some land, which he used to build a church.

Those who say African Americans never willingly served or were engaged in battle point to Southern laws that banned black people, slaves or freemen, to bear arms and that all impressment acts clearly mandated slaves could only be used as teamsters, laborers, hospital orderlies, cooks and similar non-combat roles.

The Confederate government did approve raising black troops, but not until the last month of the war. And the legislative act did not grant freedom to slaves who fought, leaving it up to their owners to let them serve.

Kennedy said there are repeated references during the Civil War by Union officers and even abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, acknowledging black soldiers carrying muskets in the Confederate Army.

After the war, there are photographs of black soldiers attending reunions with their Confederate comrades, government records of them receiving veteran benefits and living in old veterans homes and monuments standing in recognition to their service, he said.

"You can say (southern slave holders) forced them to fight, but why would they attend reunions," Kennedy asked.

In recent years, Kennedy said he has met African Americans participating in Civil War re-enactments portraying their Confederate ancestors, as well as people who learned of their Confederate history after conducting genealogy searches. One of those is Peggy Towns, a black author from Decatur, who recently published a book, *Duty Driven: The Plight of North Alabama's African Americans During the Civil War*.

Her family search revealed she had ancestors who fought for both the Union and Confederate armies. "I was shocked, more or less," she said, until further research revealed they fought in exchange for freedom.

Towns also experienced some resentment and opposition to her findings, but she said she's not worrying about it. She said it's simply her duty to put the truth out there. "I've gotten some flack about the Confederates in my book, but at the end of the day, that's our history, it's who we are. I will continue to tell our story," she said.

"I surmise that the war was not so much about slavery, but fear," Towns added. "Fear of losing political, economic and social power. Fear of recognizing what came to be in the eyes of many an inferior people to be equal. Fortunately, after the ultimate sacrifice of thousands of Confederate and Union soldiers, a people were freed in the process.

"Isn't it something that 150 years later, our history is still tucked away into the recesses of time and no one wants to acknowledge the truth," she said.

Kennedy said it was ironic that Fort Leavenworth, the "intellectual center" for the U.S. Army, was the site that forced him to remove an historic display, and that in doing so, it had the opposite effect of quieting the story.

The flap drew national attention, including an article in *Army Times* newspaper and it encouraged him to delve further into seeking evidence of black Confederate soldiers, he said.

The attention he received eventually brought him to be the keynote speaker at the 2005 Army Quarterly Equal Opportunity Conference at Fort Gordon, Ga. He said he continues to be asked to speak to school, civic and historic groups.

Alabama News (Continued):

Confederate Soldier's Letters Reveal Personal Side of Civil War

Brian Trompeter *The Sun-Gazette* Oakton, VA March 6, 2013



Oakton author Harlan Eugene Cross Jr. has published "*Letters from Home*," a book featuring Civil War letters from a relative who fought on the side of the Confederacy. (Photo by Brian Trompeter)

"War is a dreadful thing to think of," wrote Lt. Thomas Smith Taylor, who fought for the Confederate States of America at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in other famous Civil War battles.

Taylor sent more than 100 letters home to his family during his three years in the war, but the depth of his experiences might never have been known had it not been for his great-grand-nephew, Harlan "Gene" Cross Jr. of Oakton. Cross received a steamer trunk of family heirlooms and correspondence after his mother died in 1983. Emotionally wrought, Cross could not bear to open the container until his daughter Cindy coaxed him to do so 12 years later.

In the box were 12 letters written by Lt. Taylor. Intrigued by their contents, Cross in 1997 began contacting historical societies and relatives in Alabama and eventually obtained 115 of Taylor's missives. Cross began transcribing the letters to flesh out his family's history, but friends encouraged him to publish them in book form.

"It became an intriguing story," he said. Taylor "is articulate and describes these personal experiences in battles we've heard about. His story had to be told." Cross recently published "*Letters Home: Three Years Under General Lee in the 6th Alabama*." The book is available for \$18 from www.history4all.com.

The letters, written with pen-and-ink or pencil, are fascinating to behold. Taylor wrote the early ones on large sheets of yellowing paper, but used smaller pieces of blue paper as the war dragged on far past the young lieutenant's initial expectations. Taylor's cursive is ornate and neat, but Cross still struggled to decipher some passages. He also corrected the letters' factual errors for the book and made educated guesses for words obliterated by holes where the letter had been folded multiple times.

Lt. Taylor was 27 when he enlisted with the Confederate army in the summer of 1861, shortly before his second child was born. His wife, Sarah, would give birth to a third baby following one of her husband's few furloughs, but the soldier would not live to see this child.

Taylor's letters to her and other relatives feature recurring themes that would be familiar to soldiers anywhere. The lieutenant often was miserable in the rain, mud and snow, and he grudgingly tolerated the monotonous, rumor-ridden, hurry-up-and-wait nature of military camp life.

The young man was quite devout, peppering his letters with quotes from scripture and admonishing his wife to raise their children according to Christian precepts. Lt. Taylor's religious commentaries often peaked after visits from chaplains and he vowed to become a better man if he survived the war.

Taylor frequently asked his relatives to send clothing, which Confederate soldiers had to buy for themselves, and food to supplement his usual diet of beef and biscuits. Cross marvels at the irony of some of Taylor's comments. The soldier had a young slave, Clark, with him throughout many of the campaigns and while he occasionally was vexed at the teenager's work habits, he clearly had affection for him.

On the other hand, Taylor at one point wrote about fearing that Lincoln and his hirelings would "enslave" those in the Confederacy. To his mind, the fight was about preserving the South's autonomy and way of life.

"You can't admire the cause, but you can admire the guy," Cross said. Having seen so many comrades die in action or from disease, Taylor kept up a brave appearance but occasionally was fatalistic. His descriptions of war are bracing.

"It is really shocking to all the senses to be upon a battlefield after the battle has ceased to see the poor suffering human beings gasping in the agonies of death for breath," he wrote on June 23, 1862. "To see thousands lying upon one field some dead, others wounded & to hear the cries of the wounded for help. Then to glance at their wounds as you pass along, some with an arm, leg & even their nose or under jaw shot off."

Even though readers learn in advance that Taylor died in the Battle of Cold Harbor near Mechanicsville, Va., his sudden demise on June 3, 1864, is a reminder of war's cruelty and caprice. One minute the 30-year-old is writing to his wife and telling her to "Be not uneasy about our success." The next he's being eulogized by his captain.

The author was frustrated in some aspects of his research. He could not obtain a photo of Taylor or any of the letters the lieutenant received. Cross visited every battlefield mentioned in the book to try to visualize what the combatants were facing. He and his wife also traveled to Alabama and found his family's cemetery, which was overgrown with brush. In the course of his research, Cross also proved the family's connection with the former Claudia Alta Taylor, later known as "Lady Bird" Johnson.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama News (Continued): A retired engineer who formerly worked for the Harris and MITRE corporations, Cross still does consulting work two days per week. He and his wife, Carol, have lived in Oakton since 1996 and have three daughters.

Long a history buff, Cross since 2005 has donned 19th-century garb to serve as a volunteer interpreter at Arlington House, the former mansion of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. He also is president of Save Historic Arlington House, a friends group that helps the National Park Service preserve the site.

Robert Poole, author of "*On Hallowed Ground: The Story of Arlington National Cemetery*," said Cross' book provides remarkable insight into the Civil War via a reliable witness.

"There are so many biographies of the leaders, and they're wonderful, about Lee, Grant and Jackson," Poole said. "But the recent wave of scholarship, research and writing is drilling down deeper and deeper into the level of the ordinary soldier and sailor. Thank God those books give us another perspective."

Video at: http://www.sungazette.net/mclean-greatfalls-vienna-oakton/news/confederate-soldier-s-letters-reveal-personal-side-of-civil-war/article_9aff2c9e-84cd-11e2-82b8-0019bb2963f4.html

Civil War Heritage Trails Newsletter (AL,GA,SC) - February 2013

Please click the link below to reach your February 2013 issue of the Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina "*Civil War Heritage Trails Newsletter*."

http://www.civilwarheritagetrails.org/American_Civil_War/CWHTNewsletter.html

We will also send you the next issue when it is published. The subject line of our e-mails will always have "Civil War Heritage Trails" in it so you will easily know it is from us.

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- Submitted by Compatriot Walter Dockery

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- Submitted by Compatriot Walter Dockery

Alabama Personalities from the WBTS

Major General 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.

Robert Hardy Smith (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.

William Russell Smith (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; reinterment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Andrew Barry Moore (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 Generals

Brigadier General 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.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Generals (Continued): 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 29th 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."

Brigadier General 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. 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.

Alabama Camps and Hospitals

Florence: Established in a former factory building on Court Street. A second building was located on the corner of Seminary Street and old Jackson Highway. When Federal troops occupied the north side of the Tennessee River, the hospitals were moved to the south side in Colbert County (South Florence).

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)

(Continued Next Page)

AL Camps and Hospitals (Continued):

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.

Alabama WBTS Shipwrecks

Cuba. Confederate. Side-wheel blockade-runner steamer, 604 bulk tons. Length 250 feet, beam 32 feet 7 inches, draft 9 feet. Cargo worth \$1,250,000. Built in 1854 at Greenpoint, N.Y. Was chased on May 19, 1863, by the USS Huntsville for 90 miles, and then the *USS De Soto* joined the chase. To prevent capture by the Union ships, the crew set it afire, at latitude 28° 47' north, longitude 87° 58' west, off the Alabama coast. The crew was captured. (ORN, 17:442, 444; MSV, 48; LLC, 295.)

CSS Danube. Confederate. Floating battery, 980 tons. Length 170 feet 4 inches, beam 30 feet 11 inches, draft 16 feet 11 inches. Battery of four 42-pounders. Built in 1854 at Bath, Maine. Confiscated by Confederates in Mobile Bay in May 1861. Was sunk to act as an obstruction in December 1864, in the upper line of obstructions in the Spanish River Gap at the Apalachee Battery in Conways Bayou. (OR, 39:3:887; CWC, 6-218; ORA, pl. 71, no. 13.)

Duke W. Goodman. U.S. Stern-wheel steamer, 196 tons. Built in 1858. Was burned in November 1865 at Rainwater. (MSV, 57, 256.)

CSS Dunbar. Confederate. Side-wheel steamer, 213 tons. Probably built in 1859 at Brownsville, Pa. Was sunk up to the guards off the Tennessee River in Cypress Creek, about two miles below Florence in February 1862, to prevent capture by advancing Union vessels. Was burned on April 21, 1862, by the *USS Tyler*. Was raised by the Union army and later sold in 1865. (ORN, 22:782, 822; 23:77; MSV, 67; CWC, 6-223; WCWN, 246.)

Eclipse. Confederate. Stern-wheel steamer, 156 tons. Length 150 feet, beam 27 feet, depth 4 feet. Built in 1864 at California, Pa. Was sunk to act as an obstruction with a load of bricks at the Dog River Bar in 1862. Probably removed in 1871 by the Mobile Harbor Board. (Irion, *Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor*, 35, 336, 59; MSV, 59.)

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued Next Page)

AL WBTS Shipwrecks (Continued):

NUMA National Underwater and Marine Association, founded by Clive Cussler, www.numa.net.

OR *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880–1901), ser. 1 unless noted otherwise.

ORA Thomas Yoseloff, ed., *The Official Atlas of the Civil War* (New York: Harper and Row, 1967).

ORN Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, 30 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1894–1922).

SCH Robert Wilden Nesser, *Statistical and Chronological History of the U.S. Navy, 1775–1907* (New York: Burt Franklin, 1970).

WCWN Paul H. Silverstone, *Warships of the Civil War Navies* (Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1989).

WPD Frederick Way Jr., *Way's Packet Directory, 1848–1983* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1983).

WSTD Frederick Way Jr. and Joseph W. Rutter, *Way's Steam Towboat Directory* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1990).

Timeline of Events in Alabama During the WBTS

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.

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.

Alabama Units in the WBTS

Fortieth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized in May 1862 at Mobile, and remained there till December. It then moved to Vicksburg, and took part in the operations on Deer Creek. While in that region, it was brigaded with the Thirty-seventh, and Forty-second Alabama, and Second Texas, under Gen. Moore. Four companies were placed in Fort Pemberton, and were from there transferred to Gen. Bragg's army, and fought at Chickamauga. The other companies of the Fortieth were part of the garrison of Vicksburg, suffered severely, and were there captured. The regiment was united near Mission Ridge, and took part in that battle, and at Look-out Mountain, but with light loss.

Having passed the winter at Dalton, where Gen. Baker took command of the brigade, the Fortieth took part in the campaign from there to Atlanta, losing largely, especially at New Hope. When the army marched back to Tennessee, in company with the other regiments of Baker's brigade, the Fortieth was sent to Mobile, and was on garrison duty there for some months. In January 1865, the regiment proceeded with the remainder of the army to North Carolina, and shared in the operations, fighting at Bentonville with severe loss. Consolidated with the Nineteenth and Forty-sixth, the Fortieth was shortly after surrendered at Yadkin River bridge.

Forty-First Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized in May 1862, and soon after proceeded to Chattanooga.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Units (Continued): It operated in middle Tennessee some months, then joined the Army of Tennessee soon after its return from the Kentucky campaign. It was initiated into the harsh realities of war when "stormed at with shot and shell," as part of Hanson's devoted brigade, at Murfreesboro; and on that fatal field left its brigadier and 198 of its dead and wounded. The regiment then remained at Tullahoma till ordered to Mississippi with the other portions of Breckinridge's division. It was engaged in the operations for the relief of Vicksburg, and in the trenches of Jackson.

Having rejoined the Army of Tennessee, the Forty-first was in the forward movement at Chickamauga, and in the fierce struggle over the enemy's fortified position, left its brigade commander (Gen. Helm of Kentucky) and 189 men on the bloody field. The regiment was shortly after transferred to the brigade of Gen. Gracie of Mobile--Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama, and Stallworth's battalion. As part of Longstreet's corps, the Forty-first participated in the bloody struggles and severe privations of the winter campaign in east Tennessee, sustaining much loss.

The regiment reached Virginia in April 1864, and was engaged in the battle of Drewry's Bluff and Dutch Gap. It was then in the protracted siege at Petersburg, and in the bloody battles around that city. The regiment was also very hotly engaged at Hatcher's Run, and in the fighting on the retreat to Appomattox; and was there fighting under the matchless Lieut. Gen. Gordon, when the flag of truce appeared. About 270 of its number were there present for duty, under Col. Stansel. Of 1454 names on its rolls, about 130 were killed, about 370 died of disease, and 135 were transferred or discharged.

Forty-Second Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Miss., in May 1862, and was composed principally of men who re-organized, in two or three instances as entire companies, after serving a year as the Second Alabama Infantry. The regiment joined Generals Price and Van Dorn at Ripley in September, and was brigaded under Gen. John C. Moore of Texas. A month later the Forty-second went into the battle of Corinth with 700 men, and lost 98 killed and about 250 wounded and captured in the fighting at and near that place.

It wintered in Mississippi, Moore's brigade being re-organized with the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, and Forty-second Alabama, and Second Texas regiments. It was part of the garrison of Vicksburg, and lost 10 killed and about 95 wounded there, and the remainder captured at the surrender of the fortress. The Forty-second was in parole camp at Demopolis, then joined the Army of Tennessee. It fought with severe loss at Lookout and Mission Ridge, and wintered at Dalton. Gen. Baker of Barbour then took command of the brigade, which was in Clayton's (Stewart's) division, Polk's corps. In the spring the Forty-second fought at Resaca with a loss of 59 killed and wounded.

It was then continually skirmishing till the battle of New Hope, where its loss was comparatively light, as it was at Atlanta the 22d of July. On the 28th of July the loss was very heavy, and the ranks of the regiment were fearfully thinned by the casualties of battle. A few days later the regiment was sent to Spanish Fort, where it remained on garrison duty during the fall, and till January 1865. It then moved into North Carolina, and its colors floated in the thickest of the battle at Bentonville, and were furled at the capitulation of that army.

Forty-Third Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Forty-third was organized in May 1862 at Mobile. It was at once ordered to Chattanooga, and placed under Gen. Leadbetter. It moved into Kentucky in Gen. Kirby Smith's column, but was not actively engaged. Having passed the winter at Cumberland Gap, the regiment joined Gen. Bragg at Tullahoma being in a brigade under Gen. Grace -- the Forty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama, and Stallworth's battalion. The regiment subsequently went back to east Tennessee, and operated there for some months.

Rejoining the main army, it passed through the iron hail of Chickamauga with very severe loss. As part of Longstreet's corps, the Forty-third was shortly after sent towards Knoxville, and took part in the investment there, with light loss. It was also in the fight at Beene's Station, but the casualties were few. Having passed through the bitter privations of the winter campaign in east Tennessee the regiment reached Gen. Beauregard at Petersburg in May 1864. When Sheridan swooped upon the outposts of Richmond, the Forty-third fought him with some loss. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff the regiment was hotly engaged, and lost severely in casualties.

It was then in the trenches of Petersburg from June 1864 to the close, fighting continually and taking part in most of the battles that occurred by the attempts of the enemy to flank the Confederate line. At Appomattox the Forty-third, with the other portions of the brigade, had just driven back a line of the enemy, and taken a battery, when the capitulation of the army was announced. It surrendered as part of Moody's brigade, (Col. Stansel of Pickens commanding,) Bushrod Johnson's division, Gordon's corps, and about 50 men were present for duty. Of 1123 names on the rolls of the Forty-third, about 100 were killed, about 226 died of disease, and 161 were discharged or transferred.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Units (Continued):**Forty-Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment**

The Forty-fourth was organized at Selma, May 16, 1862, and reached Richmond the 1st of July. Attached to A. R. Wright's brigade, (Third, Twenty-second, and Forty-eighth Georgia,) R. H. Anderson's division, the regiment was a very severe sufferer by disease, and went into the second battle of Manassas with 130 rank and file. It lost 5 killed and 22 wounded there, then took 113 rank and file into the battle, and lost 14 killed and 65 wounded of that number.

The regiment wintered on the Rappahannock, and was placed in the brigade of Gen. Law of Macon--with the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Alabama--Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. At Fredericksburg the regiment was under fire, but with light loss, and in the spring was at the battle of Suffolk with the same fortune. The regiment moved into Pennsylvania, and in the terrible assault at Gettysburg, lost heavily, but captured the only two guns of the enemy's that were brought off the field by the Confederates.

Transferred, a few weeks later, with the corps, to the West, the Forty-fourth lost largely in casualties at Chickamauga. It then shared the privations of the east Tennessee campaign, losing lightly at Lookout Valley, Knoxville, and Dandridge. The corps reached the Army of Northern Virginia in time to take part at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, where the Forty-fourth's casualties were numerous. Its losses were light at Hanover Junction, the second Cold Harbor, and Bermuda Hundreds.

Around Petersburg, and in the trenches of that city, the Forty-fourth was constantly engaged. It left there with the remnant of the army, and folded its colors at Appomattox, under Col. Jones. The Forty-fourth had 1094 names on its roll, of whom about 160 perished in battle, 200 died in the service, and 142 were discharged or transferred.

Events Leading 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.

This Month in the WBTS

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.

(Continued Next Page)

This Month in WBTS (Continued):

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* 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. 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 17, 1865: Late in the war, *General Lyon* was chartered by the US Army for a passage from North Carolina to Norfolk, Virginia. On board were a large number of discharged Union soldiers returning from the war, along with a number of Confederate prisoners of war, sixty refugees and some other passengers.

On March 17, 1865, two days into the voyage, the ship hit rough weather off Cape Hatteras and a fire broke out in the engine room, quickly spreading through the ship. Of the passengers on board, approximately 600 lost their lives, including all but three members of a 205-man contingent of the US 56th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. There were only 28 survivors of the disaster in total.

A few days later, United States President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated and General Robert E. Lee of the Confederacy surrendered to U.S. General Ulysses S. Grant, ending the long and bloody civil war. As a result, the *General Lyon* disaster was overshadowed by larger historical events, and an investigation into the cause of the tragedy was never carried out.

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.

(Continued Next Page)

This Month WBTS Continued):

March 26, 1862: Battle of Glorietta 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

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.

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.



We Did It !!!!!

We did it. With your help we have now secured the funds to save the "strip center" tract at Franklin — one of our most important, improbable, and exciting victories ever. This one-acre tract [\[see map\]](#), currently occupied by a pizza place and a small market, was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting of the Civil War. Brig. Gen. Hiram Granbury was killed with his troops in the parking lot. Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne was killed nearby.

Thanks to your generosity we have now raised the \$339,000 that we needed to make our preservation dreams a reality. Now the process of reclaiming more of this once-lost battlefield can press further ahead.

Learn More About the Battle of Franklin: [Battle of Franklin »](#)

Save 69 Acres at Three Richmond Battlefields

Four years of bloody fighting turned the farm fields and forests east of Richmond, Va., into scenes of horrific slaughter. A century and a half later, these same sites have seen some of the Civil War Trust's greatest preservation achievements, including a new effort to build upon our success by preserving another 69 acres at Glendale, Malvern Hill and First Deep Bottom.

With the rallying cry, "On to Richmond" ringing in Northern ears, the capture of the Confederate capital dominated military operations in Virginia from the war's earliest days to its last. Four years of bloody fighting turned the farm fields and forests east of Richmond into scenes of horrific slaughter at places like Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and Cold Harbor.

The Civil War Trust now has the exciting opportunity to preserve **69 acres of battlefield land** at Glendale, Malvern Hill, and First Deep Bottom—all scenes of significant action in the 1862 and 1864 campaigns to take the Confederate capitol. These lands will be **added to the more than 2,300 acres of hallowed ground** we have already saved in the Richmond area, allowing us to build on previous successes as we preserve this land for future generations.

Help us save Glendale, Malvern Hill, and First Deep Bottom!

Video: Glendale »	Map: Glendale »	Photos: First Deep Bottom »	10 Facts About Malvern Hill »
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From Our President February 2013

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

At the Civil War Trust, we're always striving to build upon our past successes, whether by helping our local partners further their goals to create new public parks or earning new accolades for our management practices. That's why I'm particularly excited about our latest campaign to preserve 69 acres at Glendale, Malvern Hill and First Deep Bottom, outside Richmond, Va.

Already, we have been able to preserve 2,300 acres across these three battlefields. Working with the National Park Service, we have transformed a region once targeted for intense residential and commercial development into a true historic preserve and tourism destination. Now, we work toward completing these battlefields and putting them forever in the "victory column" ... a gift from

the members of the Civil War Trust to future generations of Americans.

- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

FOUR MORE STARS FOR THE TRUST: For the fourth consecutive year, watchdog group Charity Navigator has awarded the Civil War Trust its highest honor. Learn more about our coveted 4-star designation. [Learn More »](#)

PARK DAY 2013 IS COMING: For the 17th year, Civil War sites across the nation will participate in the Trust's Park Day clean-up project on April 6. Find a participating site near you and join in the fun. [Learn More »](#)

VICTORY IN FRANKLIN! : The Trust and our partners at Franklin's Charge celebrated the latest success in efforts to reclaim this once-lost battlefield. Learn about efforts to complete the Cotton Gin Park before next year's 150th anniversary. [Learn More »](#)

(Continued Next Page)

CWT News Continued):

GLENDALE: A PRESERVATION GEM: Watch historian Bobby Krick discuss the Trust's tremendous preservation achievements at Glendale Battlefield, where once only a single acre was protected. [Watch the Video »](#)

A GLIMPSE INTO THE "VORTEX OF HELL" : Thanks to publisher Patrick Schroeder, historian Brian Pohanka's definitive study of the 5th New York is now available. Learn more about the vision behind this comprehensive project. [Learn More](#)



Letter from a Museum of the Confederacy Staff Member

Dear Member,

Imagine being a Confederate spy, writing a letter to an officer explaining that the right man has been “found for the assigned task,” and being a woman; her name was Rose O’Neal Greenhow. What kind of map did General Robert E. Lee use for the battles of the Seven Days? What documents are in the archives that tell the story about Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson’s wounding and death? Stay tuned for the [document of the month](#) for May on the website. How did civilians cope during the War? What was the role of Free and enslaved People of Color?

I am Teresa Roane the archivist at the Eleanor S. Brockenbrough Archives. I touch history every day and it is a pleasure to be the custodian of such a fine collection: diaries, letters, records, maps and other documents of America’s past. Words on paper are so important and they hold the voices of the people. As a member, you, too, can touch history. Free access by appointment to the documents is one of the wonderful privileges of membership. Although I would personally love to have time to help everyone touch history, the realities of time, money and space prevent me from doing so; I am a staff of one. However, with consideration of my limitations, I am able to help with your research requests if you are unable to visit in person, on a limited basis.

Stewardship is so important and as members you can play an important part. I have embarked on a fund raising project to purchase supplies and to hire staff with cataloging experience. In order for the collection to survive and continue to provide exciting new discoveries, I need your financial support. How can you help? You can send a donation [online](#) via the Archives page on the Museum's website, or, if you prefer, you can write a check to the Museum of the Confederacy to my attention. Please write Archives Preservation Fund on the memo line of your check. Thank you for being a member and for your continued support!

Regards,

Teresa Roane
Archivist

White House of the Confederacy Featured in *Year of the Historic Home*

2013 has been designated as the *Year of the Historic Home* by Virginia Gov. Bob McDonnell and First Lady Maureen McDonnell. As part of the celebration, seven of Richmond's most popular historic home attractions, including the White House of the Confederacy, are offering free admission to the public March 23rd and 24th, 2013. Sites participating include the following:

Agecroft Hall

Virginia House

Wilton House Museum

John Marshall House

White House of the Confederacy

Edgar Allan Poe Museum

Wickham House

(Continued Next Page)

MOC News (Continued): This special offer equates to \$55 per person in savings! In order to participate, you must present a [Time Travelers Passport](#) at each location. Get your passport stamped at each historic home and receive a Master Traveler certificate signed by Gov. McDonnell. For more information, [click here](#). We hope to see you on the 23rd and 24th!

Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox Birthday Celebration

Come out and celebrate the first anniversary of the Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox's grand opening! All members are invited to the Museum's birthday party on Saturday, April 13th from 7pm to 9pm. Cake and ice cream will be served as a way to celebrate and thank everyone for making the new museum possible. **Reservations are required.** Contact Mandy Powers at (855) 649-1861 ext. 142 or apowers@moc.org. Reserve your spot online by [clicking here](#).

Losing Lee's Right Arm: The Death and Legacy of Stonewall Jackson

On May 10, 1863, Lieutenant General Thomas Jonathan Jackson died at Guinea Station, Va, after being wounded following the Battle of Chancellorsville. This May 13th from 6:30PM-9:30PM, famed Jackson biographer Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr. will speak on those historic events and the wider impact of the general's passing. Seating for this exclusive event at Hanover Tavern is limited. Reservations are required. Call (855) 649-1861 ext.135 or email eapp@moc.org for more information, or book your ticket [online](#). Cost: Free for Museum Members, \$25 for non-members. Hanover Tavern is located in historic Hanover County at 13181 Courthouse Rd. (Route 301), Hanover, Virginia 23069.

[Hanover Tavern's](#) restaurant is a great place to grab dinner before or after the lecture. When making reservations, mention that you will be attending the lecture and get **10%** off your bill!

Page Sponsorship on the Museum of the Confederacy's Website

Sponsor a page on the Museum of the Confederacy's website, and show your support for the Museum! When you sponsor a page, your gift goes directly to support the work of the Museum in artifact preservation and presentation, research and cataloging in the library's archives, and education programs that unlock and share the secrets and mysteries held within the century-old collection. First and last name as well as the city and state of sponsors appear on the MOC's website. You can choose to sponsor a page for one month, two months, or three months. [Click here](#) to participate. We hope to see your name online soon!



Friends of the *Gen. Joe Wheeler* Home Foundation

From the President's Desk...

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" Like many of you, we at the Wheeler Plantation, are wallowing in the February doldrums. But this time of year affords an opportunity to dream and plan. We're doing just that; we are working to upgrade our communication network, to secure signage, and to work with the staff in showing off our newly restored house. We are asking for ideas from you aimed at improving your visit.

We are constantly aware that the Wheeler Home belongs to you, the people of Alabama. As such it represents an invaluable historical resource. Our children can come to know their heritage and embrace their culture only if they see it in a favorable light. They require features that they can relate to and connect to their own lives. We are working to make that possible. Please encourage our youth to come here and share a meaningful experience.

In the coming months, we will be planning special events designed to incorporate community participation. Meanwhile, we rely heavily on your support and are grateful for it. If you are not already a member, please join us.

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

General Joseph Wheeler, Part 2

Following the Civil War, General Joe Wheeler ventured in the commission business in New Orleans. He left Louisiana in 1869 for his plantation near Courtland in Lawrence County, Alabama.

(Continued Next Page)

Wheeler Foundation (Continued): He began a law practice in Courtland in the 1870's, but his interest in politics prompted him to run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1882 he was elected the representative of his district to Congress, serving nearly twenty years in this seat. He became one of the most distinguished members in Congress while serving on the House Appropriations Committee.

At sixty years old, Wheeler would once again wear the blue uniform when he volunteered his services to fight in the Spanish-American War. When the United States found it necessary to call a volunteer army into the field for the war with Spain, President McKinley appointed Wheeler a major general, appointing him in charge of the volunteer cavalry division of the U.S. Army. This vision encompassed the famous Rough Riders, including the future president, Theodore Roosevelt. Wheeler took his troops to Santiago, Cuba, where he commanded the center line of U.S. forces on July 1, 1898, at the battle of San Juan. Though already suffering from yellow fever, he went to the front, shared the dangers of his men, and by his personal heroism and wisdom in council won the admiration and love of the nation. General Wheeler also served on the commission which negotiated Spain's surrender.

In 1900, Wheeler retired from the United States Army as a Brigadier General. Wheeler spent the last few years of his life traveling throughout the United States as a symbol of reunification of North and South, having fought for both armies and was honored at banquets across the country. In January of 1906, while visiting his sister in Brooklyn, New York, Wheeler contracted pneumonia and passed away. Wheeler earned the distinction of being one of only two Confederate Generals buried in Arlington National Cemetery, because of his later service as a major general of volunteers in the Spanish-American War. He was much beloved by his peers and his country.

A Series of Biographical Sketches by Loretta Gillespie (see November 2012 Newsletter for Part I)

The Curators Corner

By Kara Long, Wheeler Home Curator

It is not uncommon that when a visitor first arrives at the Wheeler Home they feel as if they have stepped back in time. The large empire, rococo, and federal furniture pieces set the stage, while smaller items such as books, lamps, and china make the space feel like a home. Each item in the house is carefully cleaned, cataloged, and assigned a number, so that these objects are all part of the larger Wheeler collection. Right now, 4,800 numbers have been assigned to the Wheeler Collection with over 1.0,000 artifacts, and these numbers are climbing every day.

It is not only the mission of the Wheeler Home to protect and preserve the collection, but also to educate others on how to preserve local history. In order to do this, the Wheeler Home has long offered an internship and volunteer program at the site. This semester, the site has welcomed three new interns Kristen Briggs from the University of North Alabama, and Elizabeth Morrison and Joshua Cote from Athens State University. The students have jumped right into all aspects of working in the museum field. They are not only learning the techniques of cataloging and preserving museum objects, but are also learning about museum programming, exhibit design, and historic interpretation. The staff of the Wheeler home is excited to participate in partnerships with both universities and looks forward to many years of working together to preserve the Wheeler Home collection.

Confederate soldier Julius Howell Interview: What The South Fought For

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KPiDqUB9k1I&feature=related>

Nicknames for CS companies

Check out this listing of hundreds of CSA companies and their local/nicknames! I'm not sure how complete this list is.

http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924030921617/cu31924030921617_djvu.txt

General Hunter, Why did you burn my home?

In the summer of 1864 Union Maj. Gen. David Hunter laid waste to part of the Shenandoah Valley. On July 19, his men burned the homes Alexander Boteler and Edmund J. Lee, II, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Lee was away, but his wife Henrietta was home. She wrote to General Hunter asking why he had burned her home.

Hunter was employing a scorched earth policy as he moved through the Valley. The previous month he had burned the Virginia Military Institute for having sent cadets to fight in the Battle of New Market. He also burned the home of former governor John Letcher for writing a proclamation "inciting the population of the country to rise and wage guerilla warfare on my troops." **(Continued Next Page)**

General Hunter (Continued): In July, Hunter again put buildings to the torch. This time it was in retaliation for the burning of Lincoln Cabinet member Postmaster General Montgomery Blair's home in Maryland. Their first target was the home of General Hunter's cousin Andrew Hunter, who had been the lead prosecutor in the John Brown trial. After that, they burned the home of Alexander Boteler, a Confederate congressman. The final target was Bedford, the home of the Lees.

The house actually was the childhood home of Mrs. Lee. Her husband, too old for military service, was away in exile. But he was first cousin to Robert E. Lee and their son, Edwin Gray Lee, was a Colonel in the Confederate army. It was enough reason for Hunter to burn the house. Henrietta Lee was there to witness the destruction of her home and other property.

In her anger and grief, Mrs. Lee wrote the following letter to General Hunter. A copy of it reached Confederate Maj. Gen. Jubal Early. To avenge the atrocities, Early led his men north into Pennsylvania on an expedition that resulted in the burning of Chambersburg. What began with the burning of one home eventually led to the destruction of a town. Such is often the case in times of war.

General Hunter:

Yesterday your underling, Captain [William F.] Martindale, of the First New York cavalry, executed your infamous order and burned my house. You have had the satisfaction ere this of receiving from him the information that your orders were fulfilled to the letter; the dwelling and every out-building, seven in number, with their contents, being burned. I, therefore, a helpless woman whom you have cruelly wronged, address you, a Major-General of the United States army, and demand why this was done? What was my offence? My husband was absent, an exile. He had never been a politician or in any way engaged in the struggle now going on, his age preventing. This fact your Chief-of-Staff, David Strother, could have told you.

The house was built by my father, a Revolutionary soldier, who served the whole seven years for your independence. There was I born; there the sacred dead repose. It was my house and my home, and there has your niece (Miss Griffith) who has tarried among us all this horrid war up to the present time, met with all kindness and hospitality at my hands. Was it for this that you turned me, my young daughter and little son out upon the world without a shelter? Or was it because my husband is the grandson of the Revolutionary patriot and "rebel," Richard Henry Lee, and the near kinsman of the noblest of Christian warriors, the greatest of Generals, Robert E. Lee? Heaven's blessing be upon his head forever. You and your Government have failed to conquer, subdue or match him; and disappointment, rage and malice find vent on the helpless and inoffensive.

Hyena-like, you have torn my heart to pieces! for all hallowed memories clustered around that homestead, and, demon-like, you have done it without even the pretext of revenge, for I never saw or harmed you. Your office is not to lead, like a brave man and soldier, your men to fight in the ranks of war, but your work has been to separate yourself from all danger, and with your incendiary band steal unawares upon helpless women and children, to insult and destroy. Two fair homes did you yesterday ruthlessly lay in ashes, giving not a moment's warning to the startled inmates of your wicked purpose; turning mothers and children out of doors, you are execrated by your own men for the cruel work you give them to do.

In the case of Colonel A. R. Boteler, both father and mother were far away. Any heart but that of Captain Martindale (and yours) would have been touched by that little circle, comprising a widowed daughter just risen from her bed of illness, her three fatherless babies—the oldest not five years old—and her heroic sister. I repeat, any man would have been touched at that sight but Captain Martindale. One might as well hope to find mercy and feeling in the heart of a wolf bent on his prey of young lambs, as to search for such qualities in his bosom. You have chosen well your agent for such deeds, and doubtless will promote him!

A colonel of the Federal army has stated that you deprived forty of your officers of their commands because they refused to carry on your malignant mischief. All honor to their names for this at least! They are men—they have human hearts and blush for such a commander!

I ask who that does not wish infamy and disgrace attached to him forever would serve under you? Your name will stand on history's page as the Hunter of weak women and innocent children; the Hunter to destroy defenseless villages and refined and beautiful homes—to torture afresh the agonized hearts of widows; the Hunter of Africa's poor sons and daughters to lure them on to ruin and death of soul and body; the Hunter with the relentless heart of a wild beast, the face of a fiend and the form of a man. Oh, Earth, behold the monster! Can I say, "God forgive you"? No prayer can be offered for you! Were it possible for human lips to raise your name heavenward, angels would thrust the foul thing back again, and demons claim their own. The curses of thousands, the scorn of the manly and upright and the hatred of the true and honorable, will follow you and yours through all time, and brand your name infamy! INFAMY!

Again, I demand why you have burned my home? Answer as you must answer before the Searcher of all hearts, why have you added this cruel, wicked deed to your many crimes?

Henrietta B. Lee

Discovering the Civil War, landmark exhibition from Washington D.C.'s National Archives

The National Archives holds millions of records, both Union and Confederate. Discovering the Civil War draws on these through letters, diaries, photos, petitions, and patents to give visitors a chance to walk in the shoes of scholars in unlocking secrets, solving mysteries, and uncovering unexpected events from this pivotal point in our nation's history.

The exhibit is divided into 12 thematic areas that combine great original treasures, engaging touch screen interactive, and social media tools, all selected to illustrate the breadth of the conflict and to ask, "How do we know what happened?"

The original Emancipation Proclamation is on view for a limited time during the exhibition. The Tennessee State Museum is the only stop in the Southeast of an unprecedented tour and display of the Emancipation Proclamation, the document that altered the course of U.S. history and dramatically changed the lives of African-Americans by proclaiming freedom for millions of slaves.

The fragile manuscript signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 can only be exposed to light for 72 hours while in Tennessee. The document is being displayed at intervals during a to-be-determined six-day period marking the 150th anniversary of its celebrated signing.

"It is an incredible honor for Tennessee to host the Emancipation Proclamation, a document whose significance to the history of this country, and this region in particular, cannot be overstated," according to The Honorable Bill Haslam, governor of the Volunteer State. "This delicate manuscript represents America's recognition that all are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and we invite people from across the Southeast and the nation to see and celebrate with us the moment our country officially became the land of the free."

The exhibition includes many original treasures and several important documents which are on public view for the first time. The Discovering the Civil War exhibit, which continues well beyond the Emancipation Proclamation's six day viewing, is the culmination of 150 years of analysis, interpretation, and opinion on the Civil War through lesser-known stories and perspectives.

Many items on display never have been publicly exhibited. Highlights include the original copy of the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery along with South Carolina's 1860 declaration of secession.

[http://www.artdaily.com/index.asp?int_sec=2&int_new=60716#.USVtmqVthvY\[/url\]](http://www.artdaily.com/index.asp?int_sec=2&int_new=60716#.USVtmqVthvY[/url])

Madisonville artwork from Civil War featured in book

Kim Chatelain *The Times-Picayune* New Orleans, LA February 1, 2013



Drawing of Confederate families at Madisonville on Feb. 2, 1863, published in *Harper's Weekly* in March 1863

On Feb. 2, 1863, before photography became a tool for preserving historical events, artists captured on drawing paper the arrival of a steamboat at Madisonville carrying Confederate leaders' families that were hustling out of union-controlled New Orleans. With food running low in the city, union leaders allowed their enemies' women, children and elderly to flee to the safer environs of the north shore.

The 19th century artists were assigned to cover the Civil War for news magazines such as Harper's Weekly Illustrated and the London News. Exactly 150 years ago on Saturday, they found themselves in what is now the St. Tammany Parish town of Madisonville. The image produced that day by one of the artists was published March 7 in Harper's Weekly above the caption: "Landing of registered enemies of the United States at Madisonville, La., February 2, 1863."

To commemorate the famous local prints, a booklet focusing on Madisonville during the Civil War has been released. Entitled, "The Civil War in Madisonville," the publication also contains general information on various Civil War events and a short history of Confederate soldier units made up of men from the Madisonville area.

Printed in full color, it features a timeline of images relating to the Civil War in St. Tammany Parish, including two from Harper's and one from the London Illustrated News.

The book was compiled by Randy DeCuir, an LSU graduate and president of the Avoyelles Publishing Co. The company publishes the Avoyelles Journal, the Bunkie Record and the Marksville Weekly News, which was founded in 1843 and is Louisiana's oldest weekly newspaper.

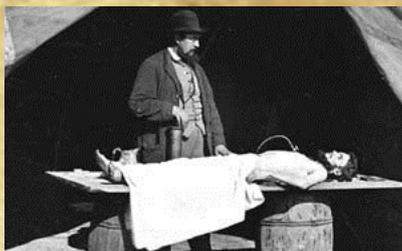
The cover of the book is a colorized version of the Feb. 2 Madisonville print, which is in the collection of Kay Morse of Covington. The book is available from Amazon.com for \$12.

http://www.nola.com/books/index.ssf/2013/02/madisonville_artwork_from_civi.html

Embalming comes in vogue during Civil War

Kimberly Largent *Civil War Courier* Murfreesboro, TN February 8, 2013

Embalming was performed by those with a medical background and usually involved the use of toxic chemicals.



Thomas Holmes is photographed with his embalming table he would set up after each battle. The setup usually consisted of two barrels and a wooden door.

The only other means of preserving the body included using ice (in the form of a refrigerated coffin that housed an ice chamber on top and a drainage system below) and encasing the body in an airtight receptacle. Both could delay decomposition for an extended period of time.

Although embalming dates to ancient Egypt, it didn't become popular in the United States until the Civil War, when there was a need to preserve the dead for the long journey home. If a body wasn't embalmed properly, legally it couldn't be transported, and often it would end up buried in a shallow grave on the battlefield.

A surgeon, Thomas Holmes, established himself as the father of modern-day embalming. The son of a wealthy merchant, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1849. Before the war, he spent years researching a safer means of preserving cadavers for medical schools across the country.

Too many medical student deaths were being attributed to contact with the toxic embalming solution during dissections. It wasn't until the late 1850s that Holmes stumbled upon what was then believed to be a safe, nontoxic embalming fluid that contained about 4 ounces of arsenous acid (arsenic) per gallon of water – a solution that immediately killed or halted the microorganisms responsible for decomposition. He immediately began selling the product to undertakers throughout the country.

Holmes gained instant notoriety in 1861 with the death of Union Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, a good friend of President and Mrs. Lincoln's who once had served as an apprentice in Lincoln's law office. Lincoln was so deeply affected by Ellsworth's death that he planned a special service for the Colonel at the White House.

Secretary of State William H. Seward commissioned Holmes to embalm the body. During the funeral, the appearance of Ellsworth's body brought the comment from Mrs. Lincoln that he looked "natural, as though he were only sleeping." After that, Holmes' services were in high demand and he began selling his concoction for \$3 per gallon. Some embalming fluids, considered trade secrets during that time, contained creosote and even mercury.

Holmes accepted a commission as captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and performed his trade first in Washington and then directly on the battlefield. After each battle, he would erect an embalming tent to tend to the dead. His embalming table was crude and often consisted of a wooden door resting upon two barrels.

Embalming was performed by squeezing a rubber ball that would pump the embalming fluid into the deceased's artery in the area of the armpit. This process took a couple of hours. There rarely was a need to drain blood because that occurred on the battlefield. When the embalming was complete, the body was placed in a wooden box usually lined with zinc. On the lid appeared the name of the deceased along with his parents' names. Inside were his personal belongings.

Holmes' fee for embalming was \$50 for an officer and \$25 for an enlisted man. As the war continued and embalmers were in high demand, those figures rose to \$80 and \$30, respectively. Feeling he could make even more money if he worked in the private sector performing the same duties, Holmes resigned his commission and began to charge \$100 per embalming.

As surgeons and pharmacists became aware of the profits to be made from embalming, they traded in their instruments for those of embalmers and followed the troops into war. After the battle, the embalmers would converge on the scene and quickly find dead officers to embalm, knowing that the family of an officer would be grateful and able to pay the fee.

One embalming company went so far as to try to obtain a government contract to embalm all Federal dead. A bill was introduced to allow the creation of a corps of military undertakers for each division, but it was never passed. To market embalming, a Washington embalmer showcased an embalmed soldier in a display window for days.

Richard Burr, a Union surgeon who served with the 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, became an embalming surgeon when he saw the profit to be made. Known for severely inflating the price of embalming services, he created and distributed handbills after the battle of Antietam offering "Embalming for the Dead." The handbills invited the curious to watch the procedure.

By the end of the war, the War Department issued General Order No. 39 Concerning Embalmers: "Hereafter, no persons will be permitted to embalm or remove the bodies of deceased officers or soldiers, unless acting under the special license of the Provost Marshal of the Army, Department, or District in which the bodies may be. Provost Marshals will restrict disinterments to seasons when they can be made without endangering the health of the troops. Also license will be granted to those who can furnish proof of skill and ability as embalmers, and a scale of prices will be governed." That order was the precedent for today's funeral director's licenses.

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Embalming (Continued): Holmes claimed to have embalmed 4,028 bodies during the Civil War. His supposed nontoxic embalming solution was, indeed, toxic and to this day continues to contaminate the soil in older cemeteries. Those who practiced embalming during the war returned to their hometowns and continued to perform the service in lieu of returning to their former trades. As for Holmes, he requested before his death in 1900 that he not be embalmed.

Kimberly Largent resides in Central Pennsylvania, where she is the CEO of Charge the Cannons Publishing. She is also a playwright, history freelance writer, editor, and author; a contributing writer for *Battlefield Journal*; a past writer/editor for *ehistory.com*; and a former VIP (Volunteers in Parks) for Gettysburg National Military Park. You can e-mail Kimberly at KimberlyLC1962@gmail.com

<http://www.civilwarcourier.com/?p=42533>

O'Connell: No offense meant when snowman photographed in Confederate flag bikini top

Gerry Touti *Taunton Daily Gazette* Taunton, MA February 11, 2013



This photo from State Rep. Shaunna O'Connell's Facebook page shows a snowman in her yard wearing a Confederate flag bikini top. O'Connell said she meant no offense when she posted the photo.

TAUNTON — State Rep. Shaunna O'Connell said she meant no offense when she posted a photograph on Facebook showing a snowman decorated with a Confederate flag bikini top.

"It was just kids having innocent fun," O'Connell said. "Nothing should be read into that at all."

O'Connell, R-Taunton, posted the image to Facebook on Sunday, along with photographs of her children playing in the snow and a U.S. flag against a snowy backdrop. The Confederate flag, regardless of the intent behind its display, can be a racially charged image for many Americans, said Michael Curry, president of the NAACP's Boston chapter.

"Of course there's a concern when an elected official posts an image of the Confederate flag," Curry said. "I take the representative's word that she was not trying to send a message. What it speaks to, I think, is a lack of awareness ... It is discouraging to know there are still folks who, when they see that image, think nothing of it and would post it."

The state lawmaker said her children built and decorated the snowman using items that were leftover from a clothing drive. The snowman, posted with the caption "Just a little R & R ...", also had sunglasses, sandals and a beach towel.

"We had been collecting clothes from different family friends," she said. "My pastor had been going down to New York for the Hurricane Sandy victims, and there was a bunch of leftover stuff we had to get rid of." The bathing suit top, she said, was among those articles.

"It was innocently done," O'Connell said. "I really hope my kids aren't dragged into anything." She added that no one had posted negative Facebook comments about the photograph.

Curry said that in his opinion, it is the adult's responsibility to be aware of potentially offensive symbols and avoid displaying them. He said he hoped the matter could inspire a "teachable moment" about the controversial history of Confederate symbols. "We are in midst of Black History Month, which I think adds a bit of a sting to an image like this," Curry said.

The Confederate flag has long been the subject of controversy, with supporters saying it represents southern heritage, while many opponents associate it with the legacy of slavery. In popular culture, the emblem is sometimes used by country and Southern rock musical acts. It also appears in the state flag of Mississippi and is displayed on the grounds of the South Carolina State House. The flag is also, however, used by some white supremacist organizations.

"I think over the course of the last few years, people have come to realize the Confederate flag, to many Americans of African descent, symbolizes a very troubling period in American history," Curry said. "Many have chosen with good reason not to present the Confederate flag in any form."

<http://www.tauntongazette.com/news/x206926104/OConnell-No-offense-meant-when-snowman-photographed-in-Confederate-flag-bikini-top#ixzz2L4CkRsfy>

Confederate cemetery fix sought before anniversaries

John Edwards *The Vicksburg Evening Post* (Vicksburg, MS) via *The Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, MS)
February 12, 2013

The effort to maintain and restore the resting place of thousands of Confederate dead is suffering from the same problems the Confederacy met — a shortage of manpower and sparse funding.

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Vicksburg (Continued): With a year full of sesquicentennial activities to commemorate the Siege of Vicksburg, repairs are in the works for Soldiers' Rest at Cedar Hill Cemetery, where an estimated 5,000 Confederate soldiers are buried.



Wayne McMasters, former state commander for Sons Of Confederate Veterans and associate member of United Daughters of Confederacy, walks in front of CSA tombstones at Soldiers Rest in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Vicksburg. / Eli Baylis/*The Vicksburg Evening Post*

Some gravestones are broken and others are have inched slightly out of their rigorous military formation but, otherwise, the cemetery is in good shape, said Wayne McMaster.

At 75, McMaster is a member of Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy volunteers and a caretaker for the Confederate burial plots.

The problems are minor and easily fixed with volunteer labor and enough money to buy materials, he said. But the sheer weight of the stones— 240 pounds each — is enough to slow repair work because the markers become unwieldy for one person, McMaster said. “If I had a million dollars, I could spend it all out here,” said McMaster.

Betty Davis, 76, of Vicksburg, said she visited the cemetery about three weeks ago and was shocked that it is not kept as pristine as Vicksburg National Cemetery. “When I go to where our Confederates are buried, it breaks my heart,” Davis said. “You don’t want anyone seeing it in the condition it’s in.”

When Congress established national cemeteries in 1862, only Union war dead were allowed to be buried there. Confederates often were buried where they fell and later reinterred in Confederate cemeteries, which are not publicly funded. “Until recently, I thought that Confederates were taken care of with our tax dollars,” she said.

Most of the markers have been discolored by weather and a greenish lichen growing on the stone. “All the experts say don’t wash the tombstones except with Dawn soap and a sponge,” McMaster said. “There’s a lot of stones, and I don’t think I could get enough volunteers. Besides, I think they look good and old.”

Theft also has plagued Soldiers' Rest. Confederate flags placed on graves often are stolen, and most of the cemetery’s original iron crosses of honor have been stolen, McMaster said. “I really hope that people are just taking them for souvenirs and don’t have any bad intent,” McMaster said.

Confederate veterans are scattered throughout the cemetery, but the majority of them are buried in Soldiers' Rest, which once was a potter’s field, McMaster said. The grave markers in Soldiers' Rest are arranged alphabetically and grouped by state. Markers for Confederates in other parts of the cemetery range from military-issued to ornate.

The military-issued markers mostly seen in Soldiers' Rest were installed in the 1980s, but a handful of markers date to the siege. “Everyone we’ve got in Soldiers' Rest was killed in the Siege of Vicksburg or died in the hospitals here,” McMaster said.

Some Confederate veterans chose to be buried in the cemetery well after the war, including one who died in 1917 at a veterans’ home, McMaster said.

Several plots are still available for families who wish to move their relatives to lay in rest with their comrades. Some of the most popular Confederate markers in the cemetery include Douglas the Camel, the mascot of the 43rd Mississippi Infantry, three Confederate generals and Daniel Mountjoy Cloud Sr., who was assigned to kidnap President Abraham Lincoln.

Soldiers' Rest is expected to play a major role in sesquicentennial activities for Sons of Confederate Veterans in April when the central monument honoring the Confederate dead will be rededicated and in July when Vicksburg hosts the national conference for Sons of Confederate Veterans, said William Mathews, who is helping organize the conference.

The convention, which begins July 18, is expected to draw more than 1,000 people to Vicksburg, he said. “We’ve talked about a memorial service out there that Sunday,” Mathews said.

http://www.clarionledger.com/article/20130213/NEWS01/302130031?nclick_check=1

Memphis falls, one more time S.C.V.-U.D.C. Southern strategy fails!

Once again the Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy were inept in their political skills, and Forrest falls!

Mark Vogel *The Nolan Chart* Washington, DC February 13, 2013

I can't help but see a parallel or connection between the fall of America now, the fall of this nation and its heritage, and the assault on Southern heroes, culture, and pride. The battle in America, over America's future is corrupted by a Republican Party infiltrated with Liberals, globalists, neo-conservatives and most importantly interests that are NOT American. There is no defender of the American Way. President Obama and the Liberals have broken the conservative line and now run like Patton’s tanks in the rear destroying the cultural, social and political infrastructure of a nation.

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Memphis (Continued): Our children are losing their American inheritance and legacy because this generation is fool enough to trade it for one more government subsidy, one more check.

In the case of the United States, its guardians, the Armed Forces have been removed from the fight. The battle for America is not off on some distant sand dune. It's right here, on the border with Mexico and in the corporate boardroom where the word patriotism has long ago been filed in archives, never to be heard again. (Well, maybe if some evil force threatens the corporations' overseas holdings, than patriotism may be resurrected.) The fight is in the classroom where American history is revised to erase the role of God and His glories. The battle is for the "hearts and minds" of today's "diverse" population. Every trick Satan can use, every sin allowed in human secularism is applied to corrupt and dupe the next generation. Materialism is unshackled from the discipline of work, so that all can be had simply for your soul. (The movie [Damn Yankees](#) comes to mind, a strange coincidence of double meanings.)

The Tea Party is a reaction to this domestic covert attack on America's homeland. Unfortunately, too many of today's Americans simply don't have time, or the consciousness to see their inheritance being squandered and shipped overseas. The spirit that was America is about gone, the flickering candle held by a resolute small band of patriots who saw this moment coming long ago.

In the South, a land that withstood defiantly Union occupation despite Appomattox for generations, the situation is similar. The people of the South are so infiltrated by a diverse migrant population that was **never assimilated** into Dixie. But even more disappointing are the Southerners who reject their own history, their own legacy. Embarrassed by the American sin of slavery, many Southerners have no idea of the greatness of the South, of its role in the creation of the United States. Southerners watch with relief as the walls of the South, the monuments, the flags, the music, the history of a great people is slowly taken down.

On the **150th Anniversary of the great fight for Southern Independence** the enemies of the South, and coincidentally of America are on the offensive savaging the South once again. Most recently in the [City of Memphis](#), the enemies of human liberty strike once again. In one broad swipe at the heart of Dixie, three Confederate Parks are re-named.

The veterans of Lee's Army, and the armies which defended the South against an aggressive occupying Northern invasion took great pains to pass on to their progeny the Cause for which they fought. Lt. General Stephen D. Lee of the Confederate States Army, speaking to the first members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans issued a challenge, a **Charge to vindicate the Cause** and the South. When General Lee issued this Charge, he did not see men in Confederate uniforms marching in parades, or firing blanks at cemeteries. The words of the Charge are not about remembering the past, but rather shaping the future. The Charge is about bringing to life the America the ragged rebels strove so hard to create.

For Yankees, and those influenced by Yankee propaganda, that America was racially based, with a continuation of slavery at its core. But for the Southerner, for men of Liberty we know that is not what the Southern blood was spilled for. We know that white and black, yes black, fought for an idea conceived in 1776. These men, and their families, black and white, looked towards a nation where people could rule themselves under the protection and guidance of Almighty God; a Judeo - Christian God. These men of Dixie fought for the eternal aspiration of self - rule, peace, prosperity based in the land God provided.

The Charge is very specific in its instructions to the inheritors of Southern patriotism and valor: *To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals 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.*

Even the Charge as it is read now is abbreviated from Lee's original. The original continued: *Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul? Not in the clamor of the crowded street, Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng, BUT in ourselves are triumph and defeat..."*

This last part of the Charge, removed some years ago, reflects the grit, the determination of the men who wore gray. It points to both their willing sacrifice and the heights to which their spirit soared. It was a challenge to their sons, can you be as dedicated as we?

This Charge is NOT a call to arms, but rather a call to peaceful, but determined political action. It is a call to the generations of Dixie to forward the colors of Liberty, to bring about social change that will make the state, and not the federal government, the most important level of government. It is a call to listen carefully to the Constitution and to fear the tyranny that can and is being created in Washington.

Alas, the heritage organizations of the South, the political parties of the nation have been infiltrated by special interests. The people have lost their voice, the meaning of the foundations of this nation, and of these organizations have been erased by those who have a different agenda. In the heritage organizations they are "the grannies." They are the people whose purpose is to domesticate the Southerner, to remove the fiery spirit that once flourished in the land of Dixie.

The parallels are clear, and the mutual collapse of both the United States and the South are evident. I have asserted for a long time that the lack of vigilance in the S.C.V. has ramifications for all America

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Memphis (Continued): If the S.C.V. is not diligent in its purpose, it reflects a decline of character in all Americans. If those who descend from heroic patriots are sheepish in their duty, will that not lower the standard for all?

Memphis is not a turning point, but merely a continuation of the dismemberment of the United States - not in physical terms, but much more importantly in terms of its internal soul. It is one more example of rejecting the American past and traditions. It is the epitome of the Obama agenda. America is committing suicide, and by not exercising those rights that all not-for-profits enjoy to influence the actions of government, the Southern heritage organizations are complicit in the death of freedom.

<http://www.nolanchart.com/article10118-memphis-falls-one-more-time-scvdc-southern-strategy-fails.html>

Confederate Flag Flap

Ross Adams WJTV Jackson, MS February 13, 2013

A state lawmaker is calling for an investigation to find out how the confederate flag was raised in front of a state building last week. An image of the confederate flag flying over the Mississippi supreme court building on High Street last Friday afternoon was posted on the cottonmouth blog. Today we visited the court and discovered the correct flag is now flying.

The person responsible for raising the Mississippi state flag mistakenly put up the Confederate battle flag Friday afternoon, officials tell us. We're told that flag waved for a few hours. It took a few days to get the new flag from the vendor, who mistakenly supplied the wrong flag.

Now state senator Kenny Wayne Jones is calling for a legislative investigation to get to the bottom of why the confederate banner was raised and if the person responsible should lose their job.

<http://www2.wjtv.com/news/2013/feb/13/confederate-flag-flap-ar-5588018/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans Tells KKK To Stay Out of Park Name Controversy

George Brown and Sabrina Hall WREG Memphis, TN February 15, 2013

(Memphis) March 30th is the date the Ku Klux Klan has set to hold a rally in downtown Memphis. The permit must first be approved. Many people say they hope the group will change its mind.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the KKK both want three parks in Memphis, including Forest Park, to keep their names and preserve their historical value but the Sons of Confederate Veterans wants the KKK to stay out of the issue.

The KKK says it's going to hold the biggest rally that Memphis has ever seen to oppose the City's decision to rename three parks with confederate ties. "Our message to the KKK would be not to come to Memphis," said Lee Millar. And that is coming from a man who is also not happy with the City's decision, "Cause it's silly to rename the park. You shouldn't rename any historic park."

But Millar, the spokesman for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, believes the bad reputation and history of the KKK is not going to help the cause. "We just want everyone to know that we are here to protect and preserve our history and do it in a gentlemanly fashion," said Millar.

The Sons of the Confederate Veterans says it's in talks with the mayor and will keep voicing its dissent to the City Council, while the KKK plans to rally. "While they may be peaceful, or try to be peaceful, there might be people who are opposed to the Klan that might turn it into a hostile situation."

The KKK says they tried to get a permit to rally at Forest Park but the City gave them a hard time so now they've filed for a permit to rally at the chancery court on Adams. They say if the permit is approved, they will rally March 30.

Millar says he'll be sure not to be there, "I hope everyone stays away. If the Klan does have a rally in Memphis, I hope everyone just ignores it." The SCV has previously said it is against hate groups using the Confederate Battle Flag and now says it is against the modern KKK using Forrest as a symbol.

Millar does say the current attention from the KKK is due to actions by the Memphis City Council, "If the Klan comes to Memphis due to the inappropriate actions of the City Council then any results are entirely the responsibility of the Council. We hope that nothing like that occurs and that the Council will do what's right and leave the parks alone."

Read more about the park controversy: <http://wreg.com/tag/forrest-park/>

<http://wreg.com/2013/02/15/sons-of-confederate-veterans-tells-kkk-to-stay-out-of-park-name-controversy/>

Additional Articles: <http://www.abc24.com/news/local/story/Confederate-Group-Opposes-KKK-Plans-to-Rally-in-LwBXHxKKoE2CqxVlyfilDg.csp?rss=59>

<http://www.abc24.com/news/local/story/Memphis-Council-Sends-Message-to-Nashville-over-x6gP0rGoU0G2KshdgxBJJw.csp>

Effort to restore historic Grayson County cemetery

Kristen Shanahan KXII-TV Sherman, TX February 15, 2013



GRAYSON COUNTY, TX -- A grassroots effort to revitalize an historic Grayson County cemetery is gaining momentum. Several confederate soldiers from the Civil War are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Mother Nature has taken over the neglected grave site that is located outside of Bells near Savoy. Now, a newly formed group is coming together to repair their final resting place.

Tall grass and tree branches have buried graves, some that are more than a century old. "I feel it's ashamed that it's been allowed to deteriorate into the mess that it is," Doug Garnett said. At least 12 confederate soldiers are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The reason why local Sons of Confederate Veterans, like Doug Garnett, want to restore it.

"When you think about the sacrifices these people made, they've earned the right to be remembered and honored and taken care of," Garnett said. "The history is positively amazing and I think we also have a certain responsibility. We know that there are soldiers buried here and they deserve a level of honor and dignity that we can give them," Ellen Kimbrough said.

Ellen Kimbrough's great great grandparents, aunt and uncle are buried in Greenwood, but she is also tied to the cemetery in another way. "My great great uncle is actually the one who deeded this land to the community for use as a cemetery," Kimbrough said.

Grayson County Commissioner David Whitlock just learned of the historic graveyard this week. "Well I only live about four miles from here and I had no idea this cemetery was here. It's pretty amazing," Whitlock said.

Whitlock says he is going to do his part to help restore the site. "What i've got to do is talk to the county attorney to see what the county can do by law. I'm not sure at this point what we can or cannot do," Whitlock said.

Sons of Confederate Veterans from both Grayson and Fannin Counties, along with area residents also want to replace headstones and identify unmarked graves. "We have a national database in which they will be recorded so that future generations can find them and know where their ancestors are," Garnett said.

"People who also are doing their genealogy and want to come and see the graves of their ancestors will have easy access to come here. It will be a beautiful place for them to come and pay their respect," Kimbrough said. Greenwood Cemetery is a state landmark, but because of its age and location it is unclear who is responsible for its maintenance.

<http://www.kxii.com/home/headlines/Effort-to-restore-historic-Grayson-County-cemetery-191502241.html>

Spotlight on History: Confederate poetess

Karen Esberger *Waxahachie Daily Light* Waxahachie, TX February 17, 2013



Mary "Mollie" Davis

EDITOR'S NOTE: In commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, Midlothian resident Karen Esberger has written a column of historical facts relating to the War Between the States.

Mary Evelyn "Mollie" Moore, future Poetess of the Confederacy, was born in Talladega County, Alabama on April 12, 1852, the daughter of Dr. John Moore, a physician, and his wife nee Marian Crutchfield of Virginia.

The second of nine children, she was the only daughter. Her mother was her earliest teacher and instilled a love of poetry, along with practical knowledge.

The family moved to Texas in 1858, first settling near San Marcos, later moving to Tyler, in Smith County. Her rural background in Alabama and Texas contributed rich material for her writing. She began writing verse at age 9 and was first published in the old *Tyler Reporter*.

When the War Between the States began and the first group of men was leaving Smith County, Mollie stood on the steps of the courthouse in Tyler and presented a handmade flag to Company K, Third Texas Cavalry. Captain Sid S. Johnson recalled that she also read a poem for them. That flag is now housed at the Civil War Museum in Fort Worth.

After the war, the Moore family moved to Galveston. Mollie wrote for the newspaper and helped her ailing mother raise the younger brothers. In 1874 she married Major Thomas E. Davis of Virginia and moved to New Orleans where he edited the *Times* and later the *Picayune*. They rented an apartment on Royal Street in the French Quarter, then a somewhat dilapidated older section of New Orleans, but she established a literary and social salon which became the gathering place for Tulane faculty, newspaper staff, northern editors, and writers. Her husband's position and their graciousness made the salon a very desirable gathering place.

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Poetess (Continued): A vital force in the city's cultural life, Davis brought together an eclectic mix of Anglo-American, Creole, Northern, Southern and European visitors.

She modeled these gatherings on European salons whose primary purpose was to facilitate conversation among men and women "of brains and wit" in her words. Davis's salon focused on spirited conversation, and excluded dancing, elaborate refreshments and formal programs. The social interaction with an international guest list provided a nurturing intellectual community for fledgling women writers.

Mollie became a mainstay New Orleans's culture, as she supported the opera, public library and Newcomb College. Mollie's work, along with that of George W. Cable and Grace King, was instrumental in creating the enduring image of Creole New Orleans in the American mind. Mollie continued writing until the time of her death on New Year's Day, 1909. She was buried in Metairie, La. Between 1861 and 1865, her poetry, inspired by the War Between the States, was printed in the *Tyler Reporter* and a number of Southern newspapers. By 1867, her literary reputation was established in the South with a collected volume of poetry, "*Minding the Gap and other Poems.*" During the 1880s, Davis turned increasingly to the writing of fiction for publication in national literary magazines.

Poet, short-story writer, novelist, playwright and memoirist, Mollie Moore Davis was one of the most commercially successful professional writers in turn-of-the-century New Orleans. Her work was published by Houghton Mifflin and appeared in magazines such as the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. Altogether, she published three volumes of fictionalized memoirs, two short-story collections, five novels and a travel series, as well as poetry and plays.

Shortly after her arrival in New Orleans, she authored a series of newspaper articles which were originally published in the *Picayune* under the series title "*Keren-happuch and I.*" She described streets, shops, churches and points of interest in the city, as well as people she encountered and traditional events such as Mardi Gras and Christmas.

"*Minding the Gap,*" was a poem about an old East Texas farm custom of letting down the bars of the fence at a gap to permit wagons to pass at harvest time. It is dated 1863, being written during the War Between the States, and became her first published work. Poems typified her musical, energetic versification and skillful handling of rhyme.

Her first book of prose is commonly considered her best-known work. *In War Times at La Rose Blanche* (1888), is a semiautobiographical story sequence based on a series of incidents portraying Louisiana plantation life.

An Elephant's Track, and Other Stories consists of 15 romantic works of short fiction. In her portrayals of rural Texas folk, Louisiana Creoles, and plantation blacks, she ably integrates regional settings, articulates rural mores, and characterizes different socioeconomic levels of Southern society of that time. Her early prose included a series of sketches, "*Bits of Texas Life,*" published in the *Picayune* over the years, 1884-87.

Davis's first novel, "*Under the Man-Fig*" (1895), is a Southwestern tale of mystery and romance and includes an intricate plot involving many varied characters which span several generations and every social class of a small Texas town. The huge man-fig tree that sits in the town square is the gathering place for the town's male gossips where reputations are made and broken, rumors are spread, and a twisted folk history of the town is created.

"*The Wire Cutters*" (1899), a novel set primarily in a rural Texas community, highlights tragedies associated with the Texas Fence Cutting War. Davis graphically describes a gripping murder story and a witty revelation of the daily life of West Texas settlers.

She was one of the early writers who dealt with two very controversial subjects, divorce and physical abuse in marriage. Concerned with the struggle against the fencing in of pasture lands and water sources, "*The Wire Cutters*" reflects Davis's interest in Texas history and became the first serious Western, initially establishing definitive criteria for the Western category.

"*Under Six Flags: The Story of Texas*" (1897) defined Texas history by employing dramatic human interest situations. It was used early in Texas schools and reissued in 1953 because of being written at an appropriate level for young readers. She penned the undated "*Ode to Texas: Written for the Occasion of the Ladies' Bazaar for the Benefit of San Jacinto Battle Ground.*"

Davis was exact in locating her work in time and in delineating contemporary conditions of dress, travel, worship and entertainment. With attention to visual details, she painted accurate pictures of background scenes, natural landscapes and local flora. The physical appearance of characters was expertly elucidated.

Davis was an engaging storyteller whose romances and adventures consistently hold the reader's attention.

Equally adept at portraying plantation or city, her fiction is characterized by a wide variety of plots from history or her imagination and depiction of persons from every level of society.

Karen Kay Esberger, Ph.D., R.N., is a retired nurse who is now President of Daffan-Latimer 37, the Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Ellis County. For further information, see www.txudc.org

http://www.waxahachietx.com/news/ellis_county/spotlight-on-history-confederate-poetess/article_7e766cd6-7848-11e2-804d-0019bb2963f4.html

Orange attorney: 'Repugnant' Confederate monument can't be blocked

Jose Enriquez and Sarah Moore *Beaumont Enterprise* Beaumont, TX February 17, 2013

Plans to erect a Confederate monument near Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Orange, complete with fluttering battle flag visible from Interstate 10, have provoked bitter disapproval from residents, who have complained of its insensitivity even as its sponsors insist they don't want to stir the pot.

Promoters of the monument, which will honor Confederate veterans, say it will attract people to the region. Those who oppose it fear people will be repulsed by it and drive on.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans-Texas Division, which intends to begin construction when weather permits, says the monuments preserve the true history of the South for future generations. "The more education about the South and what they were fighting for, the more compassion people will have for the Confederates and what they did," said Marshall Davis, Sons of Confederate Veterans-Texas Division public relations officer.

At a heated session of the Orange City Council this week, a recording of which The Enterprise viewed, several residents spoke emotionally against the proposed memorial. No one spoke for it. After a number of residents criticized council members for allowing the monument to move forward, city manager Shawn Oubre asked city attorney John Cash "Jack" Smith to address the legal aspects of the issue.

Smith did not sugarcoat his feelings about the project. "It is totally repugnant and against everything we stand for," he said before explaining the city could be sued if the council tried to block it. "The problem is, it's a freedom of expression, freedom of speech issue," Smith said.

<http://www.beaumontenterprise.com/news/article/Orange-attorney-Repugnant-Confederate-monument-4283410.php#ixzz2LE5IddZv>

Additional Articles: <http://orangeleader.com/local/x564664828/Councilwoman-Flag-Memorial-is-not-a-black-and-white-issue#sthash.Pm2hPLt4.dpuf>

Related Article: <http://orangeleader.com/local/x657742789/Orange-not-the-first-to-have-Confederate-Park>

Confederate statue continues to cause controversy in Reidsville

Chad Hunter WGHP-TV Greenville/High Point/Winston-Salem, NC February 18, 2013

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N.C. — County Commissioners unanimously passed a resolution on Monday night, in support of returning the Confederate monument to the traffic circle in Reidsville. The resolution is a gesture of support and has no legal standing.

The resolution came at the request of the Historical Preservation Action Committee, who are working to gain support after Reidsville city leaders decided not to return the monument to downtown.

The monument was erected in June of 1910 in memory of Confederate Veterans, but was damaged when it was hit during a traffic accident in 2011.

Since the accident, the monument has sparked controversy over ownership and debate over what it represents. "150 years ago they stood for us," said Diane Parnell with the committee that is working to gain local and state support to return the monument despite the debates. "Are they less a veteran because they fought in a now politically incorrect war?"

The committee believes the historical monument belongs to all the people and are working to get state preservation officials to help. The monument was erected in the Reidsville Confederate cemetery, and has become the target of vandals.

The debate over ownership is currently being appealed in court.

Video at: <http://myfox8.com/2013/02/18/confederate-statue-continues-to-cause-controversy-in-reidsville/>

Related Article: <http://www.news-record.com/home/latestnews/773215-132/are-confederate-statues-worth-preserving>

Sons of Confederate Veterans Left Off Park Name Committee

George Brown WREG-TV Memphis, TN February 19, 2013

(Memphis) Six men have been named to a committee that will help decide the names of three parks in Memphis.

Earlier this month, the Memphis City Council voted to change the names of three parks and form a seven member committee to review the names. Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park are now the Health Sciences Park, Memphis Park and Mississippi River Park, respectively.

The naming committee is made up of a cross-section of people, most notably missing are any representatives of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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Committee (Continued): Members of the committee are:

Council members Bill Boyd and Harold Collins, Co-chairmen

Reverend Keith Norman, Sr. Pastor of First Baptist Broad, current president of the NAACP

Jimmy Ogle, current president of the Shelby County Historical Commission

Larry Smith, Deputy Director of Parks & Neighborhoods for the City of Memphis

Michael Robinson, Chairman of African & African American Studies, LeMoyne Owen College

Dr. Douglas Cupples, longtime professor, Department of History, University of Memphis

In a news release, Boyd said, "This is a good representative assembly of Memphians who are capable of providing a reasonable solution for recommendation to the Memphis City Council." Just yesterday, Reverend Norman told News Channel 3 he thinks the park names should have be left alone.

Learn more about the park controversy: <http://wreg.com/tag/forrest-park/>

<http://wreg.com/2013/02/19/members-appointed-to-committee-to-review-park-names/>

Related article: <http://www.wmctv.com/story/21237061/battle-continues-on-naming-of-three-memphis-parks>

Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse Flag Conserved

26th Regiment North Carolina Troop, Reactivated, Funds Conservation of Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse Confederate Flag

Michael "Beach Mick" Hudson *Beach Carolina Magazine* Sneads Ferry, North Carolina February 19, 2013

During the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse on May 12, 1864, a Union soldier ripped the battle flag of the 1st Regiment North Carolina State Troops from its staff during hand-to-hand combat with the color-bearer. The flag's missing left border attests to the ferocious fighting in the Virginia battle.



This historic banner is part of the Confederate flag collection, one of the nation's largest, at the **North Carolina Museum of History** in Raleigh. Conservation of these banners requires expensive, specialized textile treatment. To help fund this need, the museum has formed a partnership with the 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Reactivated, the state's largest Civil War re-enactment group.

During a Jan. 19 presentation at the Museum of History, the 26th Regiment unveiled the newly conserved colors of the 1st Regiment North Carolina State Troops. This represents the seventh flag the organization has helped conserve for the museum.

"This flag is a silent witness of one of the most horrific days of battle in the Civil War, but it has not been seen by the public for nearly 100 years," said Jackson Marshall, Associate Director of the Museum of History. "Once again, the museum owes a debt of gratitude to the 26th Regiment members for donating the funds needed to conserve and exhibit the flag."

Organized in Warrenton, the 1st Regiment participated in many of the major engagements fought by the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment suffered enormous casualties at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse. During the fighting, Pvt. George W. Harris of the Pennsylvania Volunteers seized the 1st Regiment's battle flag carried by color-bearer Sgt. John Reams of Northampton County. Harris received a Medal of Honor for his deed — Reams was captured and imprisoned in Maryland and New York until he was paroled when the war ended.

The 1st Regiment's flag was sent to the U.S. War Department in Washington, D.C. It was returned to North Carolina in 1905 and generally kept in a storage vault awaiting conservation.

"The 26th Regiment is proud to work with the Museum of History in its conservation efforts, and we look forward to continuing this partnership far into the future," noted Skip Smith, Colonel of the 26th Regiment. "We encourage all North Carolinians to support the museum and to share our state's history with their children."

The Museum of History plans to feature the 1st Regiment flag in the exhibit gallery *A Call to Arms* as part of the Civil War Sesquicentennial commemoration. Adds Smith, "We hope that descendants of the 1st Regiment will come see their ancestors' battle flag when it is in the exhibit."

During a Jan. 19 presentation at the North Carolina Museum of History, the 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Reactivated, unveiled the battle flag of the 1st Regiment North Carolina State Troops. (Left to right): Jackson Marshall, Museum Associate Director, and members of the 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops: Col. Skip Smith, 1st Lt. Ronnie Overby, Capt. Sam Prestipino, Lt. Col. Chris Roberts, Maj. Randal Garrison, 1st Lt. Charlie Bush, Capt. Dennis Brooks, Surgeon Paul DeSessa and 2nd Lt. Don Scott. CREDIT: North Carolina Museum of History



During a Jan. 19 presentation at the North Carolina Museum of History, the 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Reactivated, unveiled the seventh flag it has helped conserve: the battle flag of the 1st Regiment North Carolina State Troops. CREDIT: North Carolina Museum of History

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NC Flag (Continued): For more information about the Museum of History, call 919-807-7900 or go to ncmuseumofhistory.org or Facebook. The N.C. Department of Cultural Resources is presenting programs in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War in North Carolina. For a calendar of events, check the Civil War website www.nccivilwar150.com. To learn more about the 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Reactivated, access www.26nc.org.

About the North Carolina Museum of History: The museum is located at 5 E. Edenton Street, across from the State Capitol. Parking is available in the lot across Wilmington Street. Hours are Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m. The Museum of History, within the Division of State History Museums, is part of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

About the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources: The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources annually serves more than 19 million people through its 27 historic sites, seven history museums, two art museums, the nation's first state-supported symphony orchestra, the State Library, the North Carolina Arts Council, and the State Archives. Cultural Resources champions North Carolina's creative industry, which employs nearly 300,000 North Carolinians and contributes more than \$41 billion to the state's economy. To learn more, visit www.ncdcr.gov.

<http://beachcarolina.com/2013/02/19/battle-of-spotsylvania-courthouse-confederate-flag-conserved/>

The BARD of the Confederacy

Bob Hurst *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX February 20, 2013

Almost eight years ago, when I first began writing this column, it was my intention to write about the great figures of the Confederacy during the War for Southern Independence and to also discuss the activities of the descendants of those great Southerners by chronicling events and actions of heritage and historical organizations, especially the Sons of Confederate Veterans, that are active today in protecting the memory and true history of those magnificent Southerners.

Naturally, many of my articles have been about the iconic figures of the Confederacy, and rightfully so. Not enough can ever be written about the greatness of Lee, Jackson, Davis, Forrest, Stuart, Cleburne and so many more. I have also, occasionally, written about lesser-known Confederates that I thought made outstanding contributions to the Cause and would make for interesting reading for you fine people who read this column each month. A few examples of these are Jedediah Hotchkiss, Sally Tompkins, General James Lane, General Hylan Lyon, Bennett Young and Richard Kirkland.

Interestingly, I have generally gotten more feedback from readers about these columns and most of it dwelt on the theme that they were happy to read about Confederates who were hitherto unknown to them.

I am sure that this column will fall into that category for most of you. In fact, until I recently came across a reference to the individual who is the topic of this piece, I had never heard of him. I just had to research him and what I found was an amazing story of an extremely interesting person who made great contributions to the Confederacy during the War without firing a single shot or giving a single order.

His name was John Hill Hewitt and his contribution to the Cause was to give hope, joy and inspiration to the Southern people through his gift of music. What makes his contribution even more remarkable is that John Hill Hewitt was not even a Southerner.

John Hill Hewitt was born in New York City in 1801. His father, James Hewitt, was a noted musician in New York and in his native England. Interestingly, the father did not wish for the son to become a musician, nor did the son desire to. John wished for a military career and, at age 17, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Hewitt was at the Academy for four years and completed the course of study. Unfortunately, his grades were not sufficient for him to graduate and receive a commission. To rectify this, the superintendent of West Point recommended that he repeat his senior year. This brought about from young Hewitt a display of the temper for which he would become well known - he challenged the superintendent to a duel. Fortunately, the duel was not fought and Hewitt quickly resigned from West Point.

In the meantime, his father had formed a theatrical company and invited young John to become a songwriter and musician for the troupe. John agreed and went South to join with the group which was then performing in Augusta, Georgia. Unfortunately, disaster struck soon afterwards and fire destroyed the theater where the group was performing and, in the process, also destroyed their props and instruments.

The troupe broke up and most, including John's father, returned to New York. John, however, in the short time he had been in Augusta, had become enamored with the South. He decided to stay in Augusta and open a music store where he sold instruments and also taught music lessons (he was proficient on the organ, piano and flute).

After a year in Augusta, Hewitt moved to Columbia, South Carolina, to study law and teach music lessons. Unfortunately, he soon became entwined in a scandal involving a young female music student.

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Bard (Continued): He soon moved to Greenville, South Carolina, to teach music at a Baptist Female Academy and give private music lessons on the side. It was while Hewitt was living in Greenville that he wrote "*The Minstrel's Return from the War*" (1825) - a song that became America's first international hit song.

Following his father's death, Hewitt moved to Boston in 1827. Boston was where his brother had moved the family's music publishing business. John took a job working for a newspaper and soon married, but the newspaper closed the following year and the Hewitts headed South. They ended up in Baltimore and John took a job with a newspaper and also edited a magazine. Here he began writing poetry, plays and songs on the side.

Unfortunately, the temper that was first displayed at West Point again came to the fore. Especially unfortunate was that the target of his ire this time was one of the most popular of America's writers - Edgar Allan Poe. The dispute with Poe, in fact, continued until Poe's death in 1849.

Another target of Hewitt's vitriol was the Ulster-Scots entertainer Harry McCarthy who, in 1861, would write one of the most beloved of all Southern songs - "*The Bonnie Blue Flag*". Other than our beloved "Dixie", there is no other song that stirs Southern hearts like "*The Bonnie Blue Flag*".

So who could imagine that with this background John Hill Hewitt would become the Confederacy's most prolific songwriter? He most assuredly did, though!

John Hill Hewitt's Confederate Odyssey began on a less than auspicious note. In 1861, Hewitt approached President Jefferson Davis and asked for a commission in the Confederate Army. Since he had completed four years at West Point he considered himself a graduate of the Academy. He presented himself to President Davis as a graduate and expressed a desire to serve his country (by now he was a committed Southerner). The president refused his request for a commission but offered him a job as a drillmaster for new recruits. Since this was well below his desires and expectations, the energetic 60-year-old Hewitt decided to return to what he did best.

By mid-1862, Hewitt was managing a Richmond, Virginia, theater and writing songs at a rapid pace. These were not merely songs, though, but rather tunes that became instant classics and were beloved throughout the South.

Hewitt was adept at writing both melodies and lyrics. For some of his songs he would write the melodies and use the lyrics of others. Some example are: "Dixie: the Land of King Cotton" (1863) with lyrics by Captain Hughes of Vicksburg; "Flag of the Sunny South" (1860) with lyrics by E.V. Sharp; "The South" (1862) with lyrics by Charlie Wildwood; and the most famous of his Southern songs, "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-Night" (1863) with lyrics by "Lamar Fontaine", a pseudonym for Mrs. Ethel E.L. Beers.

His jaunty melody "*The Stonewall Quickstep*" (1863), however, was written purely as an instrumental piece.

Hewitt would also take an established melody and apply his own lyrics as he did with "*The South Shall Rise Up Free*" (1863); "*When Upon the Field of Glory*" (1864); and "*Yes We Think of Thee at Home*" (1864).

And then there were the songs where he wrote both the melody and the lyrics such as "*The Young Volunteer*" (1863); "*The Unknown Dead*" ((1863); and "*You are Going to the Wars, Willy Boy!*" (1863).

Undoubtedly, the melody written by John Hill Hewitt that has been heard the most is the beautiful "*Somebody's Darling*" (1864), with lyrics by Marie Ravenal de la Coste, which was selected by MGM to be a part of the score for one of the most popular (and rightly so) motion pictures of all time, the magnificent GONE WITH THE WIND.

After the War, things did not go well for Hewitt as he experienced almost ten years of constant moves and job changes. In 1874 he moved back to Baltimore and opened his own music school. Being multi-talented, he supplemented his income by writing for newspapers and journals, and writing plays and musicals. He also completed his autobiography which was published in 1877.

He remained active into his late 80s writing and managing productions. He also found time to walk five miles a day. Sadly, he fell down some stairs in 1888 and broke a hip. He never recovered and died in October of 1890.

His body of work was prodigious. He composed more than 300 songs including ballads, polkas, serenades, romantic ballads, marches, hunting songs, descriptive songs, cantatas, quadrilles, operettas and more. He was also noted as a poet and an essayist in addition to being an acclaimed theater manager.

His greatest legacy, though, is his role during the Great War of 1861 to 1865. The historian, Richard Harwell, explained it well when he said that Hewitt's story is "... the story of music in the Confederacy." Although he never wore a uniform or carried a weapon, his place in the pantheon of Southern heroes is secure. During a time of great hardship, distress and sadness caused by the invasion of our beloved Southland by the hordes from the North, the music of John Hill Hewitt delighted Southerners and brought joy, hope and inspiration into their lives. This unique individual was truly "The Bard of the Confederacy".

Bard (Continued): **Note:** Previous articles of *Confederate Journal* are available in book form. Articles from 2005-2007 are in *Volume 1* which can be ordered online at <http://createspace.com/3540609> while articles from 2008-2009 are in *Volume 2* at <http://createspace.com/3543269>.

Bob Hurst is a Son of the South with special interests in the Confederacy and the antebellum architecture of the South. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans in Tallahassee and also 2nd Lt. Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. He can be contacted at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010 after 9PM Eastern Time.

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-bard-of-confederacy.html>

NAACP And Sons of Confederate Veterans Join Forces Against KKK

Alex Coleman WREG-TV Memphis, TN February 20, 2013

(Memphis) On the set of News Channel 3 Live at 9, it could be described as the unlikely joining of two groups coming together to show they oppose the hatred of the KKK.

Lee Millar of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Pastor Keith Norman, the new president of the NAACP, sat side by side to say they don't want the Klan to hold a rally in Memphis next month. "We don't believe in anything they stand for and we're together on that and wish the Klan wouldn't come to Memphis," Millar said. Norman said the KKK doesn't need to come here and it's seeking relevancy.

"They're a declining organization without a purpose and they're looking to ride the coattails of an event or have a resurgence and we don't want to give it to them," Norman said.

The two organizations are asking Memphis to ignore the KKK if its members are allowed to hold a rally in Memphis next month. "To ignore them completely and not give them the attention they're hoping to gain," Norman said. The Sons of Confederate Veterans said it doesn't share the same principles with the modern-day KKK.

"The Sons of Confederate Veterans is interested in preserving battlefields and promoting our history sometimes tied into that (KKK), but the SCV has no connection to that and oppose the principles of the KKK," Millar said.

The KKK applied for a permit to rally in Memphis. It's against the renaming of Nathan Bedford Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park.

But Millar and Norman say Memphians can better resolve this dispute without the KKK.

"We have to look at how we go about moving forward when it comes to the Council, historians and other people concerned about the issue. We have to look at the economic impact, emotional impact and philosophical impact," Norman said. Millar said education is also the key to understanding the city's past.

"The parks should be enhanced and educational opportunities, provided through historic panels, so that people will have a better understanding of our history and parks," Millar said.

It's a new understanding and a symbolic handshake two groups hope will send a strong message against hate. "For Memphis to stay home on that Saturday and we're (the two shake hands) together on this and promote Memphis," Millar said.

Monday, Norman told News Channel 3 he believes the Confederate names of three Memphis parks should not have been changed.

Millar agrees and has asked the city to reverse its decision.

<http://www.naacpmemphis.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Memphis-Branch-of-the-NAACP/135100519834498>

<http://www.scv.org/>

<http://wreg.com/2013/02/20/the-naACP-and-the-sons-of-the-confederate-veterans-join-forces-against-the-kkk/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans: Group preserves tie to vets

Cindy Barks *Tri-Valley Dispatch* Casa Grande, Arizona February 20, 2013

PRESCOTT — As a child, Bob Anderson paid close attention when his elders talked about family history.

Through early stories from his maternal grandmother Radiant Bliss Word, for instance, he learned that his great-grandfather Benjamin Franklin Word had once served as a private in the Alabama Cavalry for the Confederacy.

"Grannie was a genealogist in her own right, and she told me in passing about her dad," Anderson said of his grandmother, who was born in 1880. Although the South was defeated in the War Between the States, Anderson, 70, holds onto an obvious sense of pride about his great-grandfather's service.

Today, he wears that pride on his sleeve — literally, as a member of the gray-uniformed Sons of Confederate Veterans camp of Prescott and Prescott Valley.

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SCV (Continued): Likewise for group Chaplain Mike Pulley, whose great-great-grandfather J.W. Pulley served as a private with the Confederate's Arkansas Infantry, and ended up as a prisoner of war.

Several dozen members of the Confederate Veterans group gathered recently at The Palace Restaurant & Saloon in downtown Prescott for their regular monthly meeting, which also coincided with Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's 206th birthday.

While they acknowledge that their gray uniforms and display of the Confederate flag can elicit angry responses from some people, the group members say their mission is more about history than about any political statement.

"It's about heritage," said Stephen Waller, whose cousin Archibald Waller served in the Jeff Davis Legion.

Prescott Mayor Marlin Kuykendall, who was on hand for the Jan. 19 meeting, agrees. "I think it portrays a lot of the history of our area," he said, noting that the group takes part in local parades and re-enactments.

And when it comes to history, the group members maintain that many Americans do not have the accurate facts about the war, including its name. "One big mistake is that everybody was taught that it was a Civil War," Waller said. Rather, he sees the war as a revolution similar to the American Revolution.

"The federal government won the war, so they're going to write the history," Waller said. "Our ancestors have pretty much been vilified by the public school system." Central to that, the group members say, is the issue of slavery. Most Confederate soldiers came from families that did not have slaves, Pulley said. His family, for instance, were sharecroppers who farmed their own land.

"People forget that slavery existed in the whole country at the time, and less than 10 percent (of Confederates) actually owned slaves," Waller said.

He and others say that President Abraham Lincoln made the war about slavery, but that it was more about money and tariffs. While emphasizing that "slavery was an abomination no matter what culture it's in," group member Gene Bonfoey questioned the moral ground of the U.S. government, which was simultaneously engaged in "annihilating the Indians."

Contributing to their group's image problem, say its members, is the misplaced use of the Confederate flag. "A lot of those horrible white supremacist groups unfortunately use the flag," Waller said. "That's not who we are."

The local members say the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization dates back to the late 1800s, when war veterans and their descendants began meeting. Today, Waller said, similar groups exist "in every state in the Union."

http://www.trivalleycentral.com/trivalley_dispatch/news/sons-of-confederate-veterans-group-preserves-tie-to-ets/article_6961ef60-7adb-11e2-bb74-0019bb2963f4.html

Colorado's only known Confederate attack

Rob Carrigan *Colorado News* Golden,, CO February 21, 2013

Confederate guerrillas and the state of Colorado is not a combination that instantly comes to mind when you are putting two and two together. But the Adolph Guirand ranch between Hartsel and Fairplay played prominently in the only known Colorado Confederate guerrilla "attack." Guirand, unaware that Jim Reynolds and seven other men were in fact raiders planning to rob Colorado mining interests in an effort to help finance the Confederacy, offered the travelers a place to stay and warm meal at dinner and breakfast. The next day, however, the raiders robbed him of his horses and cash and raped his wife, according to Ken Jessen in his 1986 book, "*Colorado Gunsmoke*."

A bit later they also robbed the McLaughlin stage station after taking a local mining manager hostage and continued on a thieving and violent rampage on toward what is present-day Conifer. Word of their plunderous deeds eventually reached Denver. A cavalry unit, commanded by a Captain Maynard, set out to chase the rebels after some delay. Additionally a posse from the Breckenridge area was raised and pursued the raiders, as well.

Gunfire was exchanged between the Breckenridge posse and guerrillas on the north fork of the South Platte River near what was then known as Kenosha House.

One of the rebel band, Owen Singleterry, was killed in the exchange and the rest were dispersed without most of their equipment. "Dr. Cooper, a member of the posse, cut off Singleterry's head and took it into Fairplay. This grizzly reminder of the Reynold's gang was preserved in alcohol and remained in Fairplay for a number of years," wrote Jessen.

Reynolds and two other raiders escaped into New Mexico. Five others of the party were captured, tried in Denver and then, enroute to Fort Lyons in the company of Company A, 3rd Regiment of the Colorado Cavalry, were killed under mysterious circumstances near Russeville on Upper Cherry Creek.

But that is not the end to the story. After being shot trying to steal a horse in Taos, N.M., according to LegendsofAmerica.com,

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Colorado (Continued): Jim Reynolds gave a deathbed account of burying treasure from his bands looting spree in South Park to another outlaw, Albert Brown, and drew a map identifying the location of that treasure.

"When they arrived at the site, they were disappointed to find that a forest fire had destroyed many landmarks.

While they found an old white hat that supposedly belonged to the decapitated Singleterry, a headless skeleton, and horse bones in a swamp, they were unable to find the rock-in prospect hole. Brown and his partners made three more attempts to find the treasure, but finally gave up and returned home. Albert Brown later died in a drunken brawl in Laramie City, Wyoming Territory," says Legends of America.com.

Brown passed on the map before he died to a Detective David J. Cook, In his 1897 book, Cook, quotes Reynold's conversation with Alfred Brown thusly: "Jim and me buried the treasure the morning before the posse attack on Geneva Gulch. You go up above there a little ways and find where one of our horses mired down in a swamp. On up at the head of the gulch we turned to the right and followed the mountain around a little farther, and just above the head of Deer Creek, we found an old prospect hole at about timberline. There, we placed \$40,000 in greenbacks, wrapped in silk oil cloth, and three cans of gold dust. We filled the mouth of the hole up with stones, and ten steps below, struck a butcher knife into a tree about four feet from the ground and broke the handle off, and left it pointing toward the mouth of the hole."

I know of no reports of that treasure ever being found.

http://www.ourcoloradonews.com/news/colorado-s-only-known-confederate-attack/article_74d4a8ac-7c65-11e2-a9e6-001a4bcf887a.html

Spotlight on History: A Confederate doctor

Rose Ryder *Waxahachie Dailey Light* Waxahachie, TX February 23, 2013

EDITOR'S NOTE: In commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, Ellis County resident Rose Ryder has written a column of historical facts relating to the War Between the States. The column is written in first person from the perspective of historical figure Dr. R.P. Sweatt.

Mother and father lived in Wilson County, Tennessee, when I, R. P. Sweatt, was born on April 19, 1830. Both my parents, Robert Pierce Sweatt and Elizabeth Glenn, were born in North Carolina and brought to middle Tennessee as children toward the end of the 18th century. They fell in love and began a family which ultimately grew to nine children.

Mother died in 1843 when I was still a lad. Father continued on with his duties as minister at the Christian Church.

I went to the local school and then decided I wanted to become a doctor.

In 1849 I began my first year of medical studies under Dr. J. C. Eatherly in Greenhill, Tenn. A series of lectures in the medical department at Louisville University in Kentucky completed my education. Back in Wilson County I practiced as a licensee until January 1852, when I traveled to Texas, settling first in Collin County. There I practiced with Dr. J. W. Throckmorton in McKinney. Dr. Throckmorton would ultimately serve as the governor of Texas.

From there I moved first to Chambers Creek and then to Waxahachie in Ellis County where there was only one other doctor in the county.

My practice extended across the entire county and was often difficult. There were then no roads in the county, nothing but bridle paths and open prairie. Often I experienced great difficulty when crossing the streams, which were frequently swollen.

I met the love of my life, Miss Victoria A. Marchbanks, and she accepted my proposal of marriage. In May 1861, we were married. Victoria blessed our family with three children: Lizzie, Osa Pierce, and Julia.

War soon came to our county. In June 1862 I volunteered as a private in Company C of the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry and received a \$50 bounty for enlisting. The company was made up mainly of recruits from Ellis County. We traveled to Arkansas the next month.

Although not commissioned as a doctor, I labored to aid my fellow soldiers who were sick. New recruits often suffered from disease caused primarily from an inadequate diet of poor beef and cornbread, lack of soap and exposure to the elements.

Medical facilities were crude in Arkansas. Private J. W. Simms from Ellis County wrote, "I had as soon be shot as to be sent to the hospital they die there for the want of attention. Just imagine yourself in a room when fifty sick men lay on blankets on the floor. The dead and dying were all in sight of each other. As soon as one was put in the coffin another took his place on the floor."

In October 1862, after passing an examination, I received a certification of medical proficiency and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Texas, commanded by Colonel William Henry Parsons.

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Doctor (Continued): My fellow soldiers in the Nineteenth were discouraged by my promotion. On Nov. 27, 1862, Simms wrote to his wife Rebecca, "Sweatt left us (Buford's Regiment) now and gone to Parsons' Reg, we will remember him for it, he left us in the time we needed him most."

As an Assistant Surgeon I was paid \$110 per month. Army regulations stipulated a proper uniform to be worn by the medical officers. My tunic was cadet gray with black facings and a stand up collar. The trousers were made of dark blue cloth with a wide black stripe edged with gold cord. My sash was green.

Medical officers in the field held surgeon's call, or sick call, early every morning. My diagnosis was made rapidly, usually by intuition, and treatment was determined by the drugs I had in my knapsack. For serious cases, I did the best I could and attempted to provide the level of care possible with our lack of medical supplies.

I had a considerable amount of free time when the unit was not in motion. The doctors in camp were unable to obtain medical literature to study to upgrade our medical skills. We did often meet together to discuss improvements in our service. I spent the remainder of my day writing letters, attending religious services and enjoying other social activities.

During battles, I tended to the wounded on the field. The recent introduction of the Minie' ball caused most wounds to be more severe than in past wars. The heavy conical shaped ball caused multiple fractures shattering the long bone in the limbs. By the time of my service, surgeons had determined that amputation to avoid infection was the only means of saving life.

In October 1863, I assumed control of the Medical Department of the 12th Texas Dragoons with authority to detail as many physicians as needed. There I continued to serve until the close of the Red River Campaign. Late in 1863, I became ill with a chronic fever, but continued to work on for 12 months.

The fever became more severe and resisted all treatment. When the pain made all activity difficult, it was necessary to resign my commission. I returned to Waxahachie in September 1864 to regain my health. On Sept. 11, 1865, I swore the Oath of Allegiance to the United States and finally put the war behind me. The rest of my life was dedicated to the medical profession, except during the difficult period of Reconstruction when I served as Ellis County Treasurer.

In June 1875, my precious wife, Victoria, passed away leaving me with three young children to raise. A few months later, Miss Ellen Dunlap became my wife and mother to my children. Our family grew with the birth of Mary Edda.

By 1895, my son Osa had become a doctor and joined my practice located at the Lomax Drug Store in Waxahachie.

Success in the medical profession allowed us in 1887 to purchase a newly constructed Queen Anne style home located at 902 West Main Street.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Dr. R. P. Sweatt, the Confederate doctor, died on November 21, 1902. He was laid to rest with full Masonic honors in Waxahachie City Cemetery.

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

http://www.waxahachietx.com/news/ellis_county/spotlight-on-history-a-confederate-doctor/article_3aa893b2-7dcf-11e2-813c-001a4bcf887a.html

York Region high school in flap over Confederate flag

Some students see the Confederate flag as a symbol of rural pride, but Sutton District High School has slapped a ban on the flag that has long been synonymous with racism.

Katie Daubs *Toronto Star* Sutton, Canada February 23, 2013



A York Region high school has banned students from wearing anything that displays the Confederate flag, which is often seen as being synonymous with racism. SPENCER PLATT / GETTY IMAGES

A high school in York Region has banned a controversial flag long synonymous with America's Deep South, but also with prejudice and racism.

The Confederate flag became popular at Sutton District High School in the last two years, said principal Dawn Laliberté, emblazoned on bandanas, lighters, belt buckles, backpacks and pickup truck windows.

After explaining the flag's symbolism to students this week, the school implemented a ban. "Our first step is always to educate. We are only dealing with a handful of students who view it as a white pride kind of thing, so we thought now is the time to get the message out," Laliberté said.

At the sprawling school parking lot, marked by pickup trucks and snowmobile tracks, most students were angry the administration was intervening in what they choose to wear or accessorize with.

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School (Continued): Some students in the town on the east shore of Lake Simcoe said the display of the flag wasn't widespread, and many debated its meaning. "It's more about the country values, we don't think of it as racist," said a Grade 10 student, who has T-shirts, belt buckles and hats with the symbol, and plans to keep wearing them. "I didn't even know it was racist," said Grade 12 student Jess Pasco, as her friend agreed. "Then I Googled it."

Rosemary Sadlier, president of the Ontario Black History Society, said the fact people are embracing the symbol "shows that not only is there a lack of black history awareness, but there is also a lack of regular history awareness."

"The Confederate flag doesn't represent heritage at all, it doesn't represent white heritage, or country values or the American way for that matter," she said. "What it represents is the interest of people in the Deep South to maintain a way of life that fervently and significantly was built upon and included an ongoing use of Africans as enslaved people. For that very reason alone, it is inappropriate and wrong." Sadlier said students who want to represent their rural roots should consider an old Ontario flag.

On Friday, officials with the school did not return calls, but the York Region District School Board emailed a statement saying the decision to ban the flag was in line with board policy about respectful workplace and learning environments.

"The board recognizes and respects the diversity of our people as a source of strength and does not tolerate any expression of prejudice," the statement read in part.

In the United States, debates about the flag's symbolism continue to make news, and one online petition says the flag is "tearing apart the very fabric of our society."

A 2011 study in *Political Psychology* by psychologist Joyce Ehrlinger showed exposure to the Confederate flag resulted in "more negative judgments of black targets."

In addition to its use by Confederate soldiers in the Civil War, the flag was also a popular emblem in 1950s among people opposed to the civil rights movement and school desegregation, and continues to be a symbol for white supremacist groups including the Ku Klux Klan, the study notes.

Ehrlinger's study was undertaken using white college students at a "large state school." Students were invited to read a story about a black man and then answer questions. When each student came into the room, there was a folder on the desk. Some students saw a blank folder while others saw a folder with a Confederate flag sticker in the corner, which was explained away with, "Oh, someone must have left this."

The students who saw the flag rated the black character more negatively than those who did not. Standing on a big pile of snow in Sutton District High School's smoking area, Grade 12 student Cody Ley said he sees "Southern pride" when he looks at his Confederate flag lighter. He said the rule is "pretty stupid" since people have freedom of speech.

"You can buy a f----- swastika if you want, it's still racist," said a student walking by. When asked if he sees the flag as a symbol of racism, the student replied: "You're either racist or you're not," before he walked away.

"Depends on the way you look at it," Ley said.

http://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2013/02/23/york_region_high_school_in_flap_over_confederate_flag.html

LINCOLN MOVIE MYTH EXPOSED

Ray McBerry A Georgia SCV Press Release February 25, 2013

After being heralded by Hollywood critics as one of the best films of 2012, Steven Spielberg's "Lincoln," starring Daniel Day Lewis in the title role, has been branded by historians as nothing more than fiction or "a good tale, not that different than the ones for which Lincoln, himself, was known in his day." One historian went so far as to remark that Spielberg's "Lincoln" bears no more resemblance to the historical account than that of the 2012 fantasy film "Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter."

Spielberg's film attempts to depict Lincoln's crusade to end slavery once and for all in these united States amidst the final months of the War for Southern Independence. Far from being historically accurate, the film radically alters Lincoln's personal beliefs about slavery, as well as his political affairs over the issue. As do many of the revisionist textbooks of recent years, the film portrays Lincoln's famous "Emancipation Proclamation" of January 1, 1863 as the expression of a deeply held moral, and even religious, belief about slavery that led him to bring an end to the institution wherever he had the authority to do it. Citing the various Northern states who continued to permit slavery even after Lincoln's emancipation statement, historians point out that the declaration actually freed no slaves. In effect, it purported to free slaves in the only region of America where Lincoln did not have authority -- the still independent Southern states of the Confederacy -- while, at the same time, freeing no slaves in the part where he did, in fact, have the authority to deal with the issue. Many of Lincoln's day, as well as most reputable historians today, cite Lincoln's actual motivation for the Emancipation Proclamation as his desire to attempt to thwart the very real likelihood that Great Britain would intervene on the side of the Confederacy in order to protect their cotton imports from the deep South.

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Lincoln (Continued): Knowing that the English crown had been emotionally affected by the likes of such pro-abolition works of fiction as Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Lincoln's emancipation had the desired effect of creating a moral dilemma for Britain which ultimately kept them from entering the War.

Lincoln's true feelings about slavery are revealed in his letter to Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, dated August 22, 1862 in which he said, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause." In the light of his own words, Lincoln's true motivation behind the Emancipation Proclamation becomes crystal clear... it was a war measure designed to bring the War to an end.

As to Spielberg's fascination with Lincoln's supposed wish to forever end slavery in America by way of a Constitutional amendment and the myth that slavery was the issue over which the South seceded in the first place, again, history eludes the talented film producer. In December of 1860, just days before South Carolina became the first Southern state to lawfully secede, Kentucky Senator John Crittenden offered what became known as the "*Crittenden Compromise*" which included a proposed constitutional amendment which would forever protect slavery in the states where it already existed in perpetuity. In an effort to assure the Southern states that he did not intend to interfere with the institution of slavery after taking office, Lincoln had frequently expressed in his stump speeches the same sentiment that he demonstrated previously at a debate in Charleston in which he said, "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." Historically, the Crittenden measures failed, not because of a lack of Northern support, but because the Southern states insisted that their real concern was not what would become of slavery but, rather, what would become of the union since it was headed toward federal tyranny over the States and the rights of the people; thus they chose to secede in spite of the proposal to keep slavery.

Spielberg's Lincoln certainly does not reflect the historical Lincoln accurately by portraying that he wanted to abolish slavery for high moral reasons any more than the film, and others, depicts the South historically when it portrays Southerners as leaving the union because it wished to perpetuate slavery. Clearly, the real issue of the War -- fear of an all-powerful federal leviathan -- has once again eluded filmmakers and, as it appears more every day, has doomed us to repeat the tragedies of the nineteenth century in our future barring a miraculous change of course.

For interviews regarding the historical Lincoln or the causes of the War from the Southern perspective, please contact Jack Bridwell, Division Commander for the Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans at 1-866-SCV-in-GA or online at www.GeorgiaSCV.org. Additionally, a wealth of educational information may be found online at www.GeorgiaSCV.org in both the printed and audio format.

Who Was Nathan Bedford Forrest?

Kyle Veazy *The Commercial-Appeal* Memphis, TN February 24, 2013



A statue of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest sits on a concrete pedestal and atop his grave in the Memphis park that carried his name until the Memphis City Council voted this month to rename it and two other city parks with names tied to the Confederacy. PHOTO BY ADRIAN SAINZ

On the fourth floor of the Benjamin L. Hooks Central Library, on a top shelf just to the left of the map collection, lie more than a dozen books that profile one famous Memphian: Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

There are the old ones, such as John Allan Wyeth's biography that dates to 1899. There are the new ones, such as Jack Hurst and Brian Steel Wills' efforts from the 1990s. There is even one devoted solely to his image, a topic of no small amount of discussion in Memphis these days.

You've heard the news: Forrest's name was removed from the city park on Union Avenue near the Medical District by an act of the City Council this month. Forrest and the park named in his honor have been a topic of debate for years in Memphis, a city constantly at struggle with its rich but often indefensible past.

He was a barbaric racist and leader of a vile organization, Forrest's critics say.

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Forrest (Continued): Can't change history, say his defenders. He's misunderstood, too. But in an issue so often characterized by politicians' words from the extremes, where lies the truth?



Civil War re-enactors shout cheers after a musket salute to Nathan Bedford Forrest during a gathering to honor the 189th birthday of the Civil War Confederate general in July 2010 at what was then Forrest Park.

There are many universally accepted facts when it comes to Forrest's biography. He was a slave trader in Memphis before the Civil War broke out — and a key figure in the Ku Klux Klan after it ended.

During the war, he became a cavalry leader, said to be the only general on either side who started out as a private. Though he lacked formal training, few debate Forrest's military genius, his ability to stymie forces larger than his own — and his knack for frustrating Union occupiers in the Western theater.

So great was his military acumen that Shelby Foote, the late Memphis writer whose narrative history of the Civil War gained acclaim, said in Ken Burns' "The Civil War" documentary series that the war produced two "authentic" geniuses: Abraham Lincoln and Forrest.

Yet there is considerable debate surrounding Forrest in two main theaters: 1) What happened at Fort Pillow in the spring of 1864, when his soldiers stormed a Union-occupied garrison; and 2) his later life, particularly as it relates to his involvement with the Ku Klux Klan.

Here's a closer examination of both, explored not with the words of politicians, but of the research of historians:

At Fort Pillow: By late morning on April 12, 1864, Forrest rode up to the Confederate headquarters outside of Fort Pillow, an installation some 40 miles upriver from Memphis. The Southerners under his command had surrounded the fort, built originally as a Confederate outpost but occupied by Union soldiers — many of them black.

By midafternoon, his forces clearly in siege of the garrison, Forrest sent a request under a flag of truce for surrender. It was declined. So Forrest's forces, superior in number, stormed the fort. The result was brutal: A high percentage of the Union forces died, some of them in such panic that they drowned or were shot in the Mississippi River, turning the big muddy into a sea of red.

Given the high numbers of casualties, a congressional inquiry was commissioned. It found grave atrocities, with charges that some soldiers were burned or buried alive, and the critical charge that some surrendering soldiers were killed. That many of those men were black created a rallying cry for the Union for the rest of the war.

But the detailed accounts of that day, gleaned from a variety of sources, are unclear about just how responsible Forrest was for the massacre. They were his troops, yes, but did he explicitly tell them to massacre the fort and kill surrendering soldiers?

In his book "*The Confederacy's Greatest Cavalryman: Nathan Bedford Forrest*," Wills observes that upon giving the signal for the rout to begin, Forrest stayed behind. Had he planned a "massacre," Wills asserts, Forrest would have been at the front leading the charge.

"While certainly it would be tempting and, to some, appealing to accuse Forrest of such official misconduct, the record simply does not substantiate this charge," Wills wrote.

Foote gave the affair five pages in his three-volume work, concluding that Forrest did all he could to prevent a massacre. Foote agreed with the sentiment that the congressional conclusions were lies. To back up his claim, Foote said Lincoln himself ordered retaliation to take place if the claims were true. That fell to the unforgiving Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who did no such thing, presumably because there was no evidence a massacre took place.

But in his 2001 book "*An Unerring Fire: The Massacre at Fort Pillow*," Richard L. Fuchs, a New York lawyer, makes a differing judgment. To Fuchs, a "deliberate massacre" had taken place — and he laid the blame directly at Forrest's feet.

"General Forrest participated in the affair through either a deliberate failure to control his forces or by subtly encouraging a result he sought and knew would be the inevitable consequence of a Confederate victory over the garrison," he wrote.

In later years: It has been said that Forrest founded the Ku Klux Klan. While that isn't technically accurate, its overall theme — that he was the first galvanizing figurehead in the association — is true.

Hurst said the early incarnation of the Klan existed to provide law and order in the postwar South and regain the vote for ex-Confederates. Violence and threats of violence were the organization's tactics, and the re-establishment of white supremacy in the South — the re-establishment of a social system that suppressed newly freed black people — was undoubtedly its overarching goal.

Wills wrote that Forrest later issued an order toning down the increasingly violent activity of the Klan. But he argues that it wasn't so much a noble order as it was a way to rein in an organization that had grown so large he had essentially lost control of it.

Hurst writes that in his later years, Forrest disavowed the Klan's racial hatred and actually advocated for "social as well as political advancement for blacks."

Said Hurst: "He had certainly moderated (on the race issue). He absolutely had, yes. You can argue that he moderated a whole lot more and a lot faster than some others in his section."

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Forrest (Continued): **A complicated story:** Even the historians themselves often don't agree on how to view their subject.

Forrest's biographers are often impugned as apologists, though Hurst himself criticizes those apologists in his own work. That may well be true, though, for some of the earlier works on Forrest seem quite sympathetic.

In an interview last week, Hurst argued for an examination of Forrest based on the context of his times and said he believes that his name should not have been taken off the park. Rather, he's in favor of adding names — Ida B. Wells, he mentioned — over removing them.

Perhaps the best summation of the difficulty of delivering a true picture of Forrest lies in the newest book on the library's shelf, Paul Ashdown and Edward Caudill's book on Forrest's image, "*The Myth of Nathan Bedford Forrest*."

In it, the authors cite John E. Stanchak, editor of the magazine *Civil War Times Illustrated*, in his introduction of a series on Forrest in 1993. Stanchak wrote that essentially everyone agrees that Forrest was a tough customer, was the greatest cavalryman of his era, and was a military genius.

The rest, he argued, is either lost — or twisted — to history. "Everything else we know about this man," Stanchak wrote, "is bent to fit some political or intellectual agenda."

[HTTP://WWW.COMMERCIALAPPEAL.COM/NEWS/2013/FEB/24/WHO-WAS-NATHAN-BEDFORD-FORREST-LEARNING-BEST-WE/](http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/feb/24/who-was-nathan-bedford-forrest-learning-best-we/)

TN House votes to halt renaming of Confederate parks

Erik Schelzig *Associated Press*/WSMV-TV Nashville, TN February 25, 2013

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) - The House on Monday voted to approve a bill to bar local governments from renaming parks or monuments honoring Tennessee's military figures - a move the sponsor says is aimed at preventing shifting views and changing "demographics" from erasing memorials to historical figures from the Civil War and other conflicts.

The chamber voted 69-22 in favor of the bill sponsored by Republican Rep. Steve McDaniel of Parker's Crossroads. Several Democrats argued the measure was aimed at halting the renaming of parks honoring Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederate general with a slave-trading past and ties to the early Ku Klux Klan.

McDaniel said his bill is focused on memorials to all military figures and events, regardless of their circumstances, arguing that they shouldn't "be removed just because the wind is blowing in a different direction."

"It's important that we leave to our children and to our grandchildren and to their children, the history of this country, not rewritten, not taken away, but for what it is," he said. "When we start removing these symbols, we take away that history and they never have the opportunity, nor the privilege to know about it."

McDaniel said his bill would not retroactively affect a decision by the Memphis City Council to strip Forrest's name from a downtown park and rename it Health Sciences Park. Also, Confederate Park has been renamed Memphis Park and Jefferson Davis Park would be known as Mississippi River Park.

House Democratic Caucus Chairman Mike Turner of Nashville was among the Democrats who said it should be left to local governments to decide the naming of parks. The Forrest example is one where attitudes have changed over time, he said.

"Militarily he was a great tactician, recognized the world over by some of the events he pulled off," Turner said. "But as a person, he lacked some civility about himself."

McDaniel said his bill would allow local governments seeking to change the names of parks to seek permission from the Tennessee Historical Commission.

"The demographics of this country and this state are changing, and changing pretty quickly," McDaniel said. "People in the future don't need to be able to remove our history without some permission to do so."

<http://www.wsmv.com/story/21347962/house-votes-to-halt-renaming-of-confederate-parks>

Related Article: Signs Removed: <http://www.abc24.com/news/local/story/Signs-Removed-from-Contested-Memphis-Parks/u8y1Ocz5IEuvsZxbH4bvvg.csp?rss=59>

Volunteers find, document graves of Confederate soldiers, wives

Graves of Confederate soldiers, wives are being located and documented

Julie Howe *The Greenville News* Greenville, SC February 26, 2013

On a recent Thursday under a brilliant blue sky, volunteers scattered through a cemetery, weaving through the field that was dotted with grave markers and spots of grass growing taller than their waists.

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Graves (Continued): A hush lingered over the cemetery, positioned across the street from a scenic white church with a mountain vista in the distance, and was broken only by the excited voices of volunteers as they found another grave that needed documenting.



Wayne Kelley and Anne Sheriff participate in a project to document graves of Confederate soldiers and wives. Paul Brown/Contributor

Here, they have discovered that the graves will speak to those who listen. They tell stories and connect family, helping to paint a picture of the region's rich past.

"It provides a sense of place when you know what happened here and who the people were. It tells us who we are and where we came from," said Wayne Kelley, senior vice president of the Pickens County Historical Society.

For Kelley, and many like him, the work to preserve the past for future generations is a labor of love that is taking him to church and family cemeteries across the county on a search for graves of Confederate soldiers and their wives.

The graves of Confederate soldiers and their wives are being located, photographed and documented, and each grave's location will be recorded with a Global Positioning System to ensure they are not lost or forgotten.

"We have lots of cemeteries and family grave sites all over Pickens County, and many of them have been lost over the past couple hundred years," Kelley said. "This way when we GPS them that won't happen anymore."

He said biographical data on each soldier will be filed in the Faith Clayton Family Research Center at Southern Wesleyan University.

Tourism: The five-year project, which started about two years ago, will also have an economic impact for the area, Kelley said. "Every week we get a call from somebody somewhere on the planet, Europe, Canada, Washington state, seeking the burial place of their Confederate ancestor in Pickens County," he said.

"There is major genealogical tourism in this part of South Carolina," Kelley said. "A lot of families, a lot of people who are alive now descended from people who settled the Upcountry of South Carolina."

Anne Sheriff, curator of the Faith Clayton Family Research Center at Southern Wesleyan University and the Central History Museum, called it quiet tourism. "These people come, they go to cemeteries, they go to churches, they go to courthouses, and then they leave," Sheriff said. "But they've spent two or three nights here putting money into the system, and people don't know it."

Preservation: Sheriff and Kelley said the project is being done by a group of people from several organizations, including the Old Pendleton District Genealogical Society, Pickens County Historical Society, Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, and other interested residents.

Sheriff said the group works on the survey once a month for about four or five hours each time. "So many times some of this history is lost and some of the families don't know that their ancestor was a soldier if somebody hasn't marked it in previous years," she said. "It's just to remember, to help other people remember and do it for the next generation."

As the group meandered through the cemetery, members photographed the graves and documented with GPS. Powder was placed on some that were worn and weathered so they could be more easily read.

Kelley said the project is being done as part of the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States and to honor the men and women who played critical roles in the history of this area.

He said the Confederate Cross of Honor will be placed at the graves that don't have one, and where needed, a Confederate military marker will be erected.

Family: Rick Childress, who lives in Homer, Ga., and whose family is originally from Pickens County, is volunteering with the project. He is also a member of the Old Pendleton District Genealogical Society.

"I love the War Between the States," Childress said. "I'm kind of a history buff. I'm retired, and I have time to spend now. ... I have quite a few relatives that fought in the War Between the States." He said he's found the graves of probably 25 to 50 of his relatives as a part of the project.

On this recent Thursday, Childress found the graves of his great-great-grandfather and great-great-grandmother on his father's side. He hadn't known where they were buried. "We're doing this for future generations," Childress said.

He's not only found some of his ancestors, but also some current relatives in the group of volunteers. Childress said with a smile that they "found a similar descendant and started talking and realized we were kin to the same person."

What's next: So far, the survey has focused primarily in the area west of U.S. 178, Sheriff said. Cemeteries east of U.S. 178 will be surveyed in the next two years.

She said the group has already visited more than 40 cemeteries in Pickens County and has found about 500 graves that could potentially be of Confederate soldiers or their wives. About 390 have been confirmed as Confederate soldiers or their wives so far, Sheriff said.

Sometimes those involved only find wives' graves because many of the men died on the battlefield, in distant hospitals or in Union prison camps, Sheriff said.

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Graves (Continued):

She said the project is expected to cost at least \$10,000 and is being funded through donations. They've raised about \$3,000 so far. Kelley said it's been a wonderful experience, taking him to cemeteries he didn't know existed.

"We have so much interest from here and from outside of South Carolina in genealogical research," he said. "This is good for Pickens County in every kind of way and good for the Upcountry."

http://www.greenvilleonline.com/article/20130226/NEWS/302260041/-1/rss01?nclck_check=1

New Civil War marker celebrates Macon's religious life

Liz Fabian *The Telegraph* Macon, GA February 27, 2013



Historic re-enactor Mia McKie, second from left, sings Amazing Grace backed by local clergy at the dedication Wednesday of the new Civil War historical marker at the corner of First Street and Mulberry Street in Macon Wednesday. The marker, the first of many to be unveiled around town in coming months, details the religious history of Macon during the Civil War era. GRANT BLANKENSHIP

When Confederate Capt. Thomas Key arrived to help fortify Macon in 1864, he spent his first Sunday at the city's largest church.

After visiting the Presbyterians and pew-hopping to visit Episcopalians and Methodists the next two weeks, he wrote: "How many privileges we are now enjoying stationed here, than we have had at any time during the war! Macon is truly a church-going city." Across from First Presbyterian Church Wednesday morning, members of Macon's Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee gathered to dedicate a new marker denoting the city's religious history and Key's observations.

Macon historian Conie Mac Darnell researched and wrote the text for the sign, which sits on First Street near the First Presbyterian parking lot at the southwest corner of Mulberry Street. "There were a lot of differences between the races in condition and servitude ... 150 years ago," Darnell said. "The one thing we had in common, that was our religious heritage."

As the men of the South fought their brothers to the North, family members logged many hours in Macon churches that predated the War Between the States. Several white churches and three black congregations were established before the fighting began.

The local Presbyterian congregation was founded in 1825 and had erected an 800-person sanctuary just six years before Key spent his first Sunday there. It was the church's third location, which is still in use today.

The local Presbyterian congregation was founded in 1825 and had erected an 800-person sanctuary just six years before Key spent his first Sunday there. It was the church's third location, which is still in use today.

The Episcopal and Methodist congregations also organized in 1825, two years after Macon was chartered. Blacks and whites worshipped together at the Baptist church organized in 1826, although separated by galleries until freedmen and slaves were provided their own church in 1845, 16 years before the Civil War began.

The new "colored" Baptist congregation at New and Cotton streets could recruit members, but they were led by a white pastor until emancipation. Georgia's oldest black Presbyterian church was birthed in Macon in 1839. As a freedman, the Rev. David Laney pastored Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church before, during and after the war.

Methodist freedmen and slaves worshipped in an old, wooden Mulberry Methodist sanctuary that was likely moved when the new sanctuary was built in 1849, the marker notes. After emancipation, that fellowship rooted the Steward Chapel African American Methodist Episcopal on Cotton Avenue and Holsey Temple Christian Methodist Episcopal on Washington Avenue. Macon's Catholic community came together in 1841 when the Rev. James Graham came to town.

In 1844, Macon's United Hebrew Society organized -- 17 years before the Civil War. Rabbi Larry Schlesinger of Temple Beth Israel presided over the dedication of the first of six new markers the committee is unveiling this year to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the bitter conflict that brought people to their knees.

"We are all children of one father and our various denominations and churches that we come from are really an expression of that," Schlesinger said after the ceremony. "I thank God for our diversity. I think diversity is our greatest strength as a community, and it's nice to be able to recognize that in a ceremony like this."

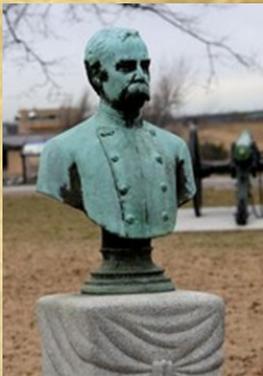
Current pastors from Macon's antebellum congregations attended the ceremony, which included a rendition of "Amazing Grace" sung by Cannonball House historical interpreter Mia McKie, who was dressed in a Civil War period costume.

The Sesquicentennial Committee's other markers will depict Macon's Civil War heritage related to hospitals, Rose Hill Cemetery, contributions of the black community, foundries and the Union passenger station.

<http://www.macon.com/2013/02/27/2373303/macons-religious-life-celebrated.html>

Family of Confederate Captain Wants Bust Removed From Memphis Park if Name Changed.

Michael Lollar *The Commercial Appeal* Memphis, TN February 28, 2013



A bust of Captain J. Harvey Mathes in Confederate Park downtown. (Mike Maple/*The Commercial Appeal*)

The family of a Confederate Civil War captain whose great grandfather's bronze bust stands on a pedestal in Confederate Park wants to reclaim the bust and remove it from the park if the Memphis City Council follows through with renaming the park.

Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, who worked as a war correspondent and lost a leg in the Battle of Atlanta, also wrote a biography of his friend Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. It was Forrest, whose granite marker was removed by the city from Forrest Park, that ignited the naming controversy and led to a planned March 30 rally by the Ku Klux Klan on the steps of the Shelby County Courthouse.

The Tennessee legislature later passed a "heritage" bill to restrict name changes to historic properties, but the Council passed its own name changes before the legislature could bring its bill to a vote. Forrest Park was renamed "Health Sciences Park," while Confederate Park was renamed "Memphis Park" and Jefferson Davis Park was renamed "Mississippi River Park." The Council then formed a renaming committee to recommend other possible names for the three parks.

"It's so tragic that people are so afraid of our past," said Rev. Ben Mathes of Dawsonville Ga., great grandson of Capt. J. Harvey Mathes.

J. Harvey Mathes wrote battle stories as he fought with the 37th Regiment of the Confederate forces. Some of those stories appeared in *The Memphis Daily Appeal*, a predecessor of *The Commercial Appeal*. The Army captain later became editor of *The Memphis Evening Ledger*.

His great grandson Rev. Mathes, left Memphis 35 years ago after attending Rhodes College and enrolling in seminary. Mathes is founder and past executive director of the Christian ministry Rivers of the World. "To my knowledge, my family was not part of the Klan," he said.

Forrest's role as a former imperial wizard of the Klan set off the controversy when the Sons of Confederate Veterans added a granite marker with his name on the Union Avenue side of Forrest Park. With no warning, Memphis Chief Administrative Officer George Little sent a city crane to remove the \$10,400 marker with a concrete base and place it in storage. An imposing statue of Forrest on horseback remains as the centerpiece of the park.

The centerpiece of Confederate Park is a statue of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. Just south of Davis, Capt. Mathes rests on his pedestal, tarnished by the weather into a greenish hue.

The park commemorates the 1862 Battle of Memphis in which Memphis was captured in one day by Union soldiers in what became the biggest inland naval battle in U.S. history.

"I don't know why they want to rename the park," said Aurelian Carrigan of Memphis was photographing the park's landmarks this week, including the bust of Mathes, during a visit to meet friends Downtown. "It's been that way so long. It's history," he said.

Rev. Mathes agreed. He said his family has enjoyed photographing each other alongside his great grandfather's bust for 60 years. Mathes said he tried calling Memphis Park Services and received no response, then tried City Hall and could find no one with any idea how to arrange to move the bust.

Bobby White, chief of staff for Mayor A C Wharton, said the city is not sure yet about the process to remove a historic statute.

Lee Millar, past president of the Shelby County Historical Commission and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said there is no other appropriate park for the bust, and Rev. Mathes said he would prefer that if the name change remains permanent the bust be moved to his great grandfather's gravesite at Elmwood Cemetery, donated to the Rendezvous restaurant or that it be placed "in my backyard in Georgia." Otherwise, he said, it could end up "melted down or turned into scrap metal."

http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2013/feb/28/family-of-confederate-captain-wants-bust-removed/?partner=yahoo_feeds

Spotlight on History: The Confederate Navy

David Hudgins *The Dailey Light* Waxahachie, TX March 1, 2013

EDITOR'S NOTE: In commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, Waxahachie resident and amateur historian David Hudgins has written a series of columns of historical facts relating to the War Between the States.

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 along with the secession of South Carolina in December were the rumblings for the start of the American Civil War. By February 1861 seven more Deep South states including Texas had seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. Four more states would leave the Union by spring.

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Navy (Continued): The newly formed Confederate States of America was not prepared to defend its vast coastline and mighty rivers. The new government had thousands of miles of coastline, but not one navy ship or officer. The Mississippi River ran right down the middle of the Confederacy, but there were no boats to protect it.

The South did have some forts on the coastline and rivers and this helped buy time to organize a navy.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis, a graduate of West Point who had fought in the Mexican War and later served as Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce, knew the importance of a strong navy and went to work on building one.

He appointed Stephen R. Mallory of Key West, Fla., to establish a Navy Department. Mallory immediately formed four sections of this new navy. The Ordnance Section was to oversee ship building and the outfitting of other boats for military service and the Medical Section to oversee care for sailors. The Orders and Details Section would oversee the chain of command and how the navy was to run. The last section was Provision which would oversee uniforms and standard items for the crew.

John L. Porter was put in charge of the Ordnance Section. He knew the U.S. Navy already had 80 steam ships and 60 sailing ships. He would never be able to match the Union Navy strength, so a new war ship had to be developed to counter the Northern advantage.

President Lincoln had already started a blockade of Confederate ports called the "Anaconda Plan," which like a large anaconda snake would strangle the South. The South would not be able to ship its cotton out or get supplies from Europe.

When war broke out the South did not have a navy ship or officer. The U.S. Navy had 1,550 officers, but as states from the South seceded from the Union those officers from the South resigned their commissions and followed their hearts back to their native state.

Not all Southern officers went home, but the South was able to outfit its navy with almost 400 experienced navy officers. President Lincoln deemed any officer from the South who resigned his commission to be a deserter facing arrest unless he went home. An officer could not resign his commission because he did not want to fight against his home state. The South now had Navy officers. Now all they needed were ships.

The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in the Charleston, S.C. harbor. The Union refused to surrender the fort and the Confederacy did not have a navy to attack the fort, but they did build a floating battery.

The battery consisted of a floating raft with a wooden front wall at a 45-degree angle for protection and small holes cut out for cannons. This idea of how to protect the crew spearheaded the design that produced the first ironclad war ship. It would sit low in the water. This deep draft was designed to make sure the wooden hull of the ship was not exposed to enemy fire.

These new ironclad ships would provide protection for the crew and the propulsion system with the same design as the floating battery did at Fort Sumter, except these ships would use armor plates on the wooden casement frame at a 35-degree angle.

In April of 1861, the Confederacy captured the Norfolk, Va. Navy Yard and secured 1,198 heavy guns to be used on ships and coastal or river forts. It also provided the South with a first class shipyard to construct the new ironclads. Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans were other ports used to build ships.

Shipyards for river boats were found in Baton Rouge, Selma, Columbus and Memphis. Some river boats were built in open fields next to a river. Work started on the first ironclad on June 11, 1861, and was commissioned into service in February of 1862.

The name of this new Confederate ironclad battleship was the CSS Virginia. The ship did suffer from a lack of speed and was hard to maneuver due to its deep draft (23 feet) but was the beginning of the Confederate Navy.

David Hudgins is a member of the Ellis County Museum Board of Directors and co-founder of the Ellis County Veterans Appreciation Committee. He also serves as Chaplin of the O. M. Roberts Camp # 178, Sons of Confederate Veterans. For more information, visit www.omroberts.com.

http://www.waxahachietx.com/news/ellis_county/spotlight-on-history-the-confederate-navy/article_9069d354-82a4-11e2-a3e6-001a4bcf887a.html?success=1

Ceremony for sailors who died in sinking of Monitor stirs familial ties

Associated Press al.com March 2, 2013

RICHMOND, Va. — A century and a half after *USS Monitor* sank, the interment of two unknown crewmen found in the Civil War ironclad's turret is bringing together people from across the country with distant but powerful ties to those who died aboard.

The ceremony Friday at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington will include *Monitor* kin who believe the two sailors — whose remains were discovered in 2002 — are their ancestors,

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Sailors (Continued): despite DNA testing that has failed to make a conclusive link. But the families stress that the interment pays homage to all 16 Union sailors who died when the ship went down, and nearly 100 people from Maine to California are expected to attend.



In this March 6, 2012, file photo, phases of facial reconstruction of the two sailors of the Civil War ironclad USS Monitor, older is at left, are on display in the auditorium of the United States Navy Memorial in Washington. The remains of the two unknown Union sailors recovered from the Civil War ironclad USS Monitor will be interred in Arlington National Cemetery on March 8. AP Photo/Carolyn Kaster, File

"When I learned they were going to do a memorial and have the burial at Arlington, it was like, 'I can't miss that,'" said Andy Bryan of Holden, Maine, who will travel with his daughter Margaret to the capital. He said DNA testing found a 50 percent likelihood that *Monitor* crewman William Bryan, his great-great-great-uncle, was one of the two found in the summer of 2002, when the 150-ton turret was raised from the ocean floor off Cape Hatteras, N.C.

"If it's not William Bryan, I'm OK with that," Bryan said. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime thing, and I feel like I should be there." The same holds true for Diana Rambo of Fresno, Calif. She said her mother, Jane Nicklis Rowland, was told of the ceremony for *Monitor* crewman Jacob Nicklis a week before her death in December, at age 90. He was Rowland's great-uncle. That, Rambo said, makes the interment especially poignant.

Rambo, too, suspects Nicklis was one of the two in the turret. "We know he was on the ship," she said. "We know he was one of the 16."

Two weeks ago, Navy Secretary Ray Mabus said the two would probably be the last Navy personnel from the Civil War to be buried at Arlington. He'll speak at the interment. "It's important we honor these brave men and all they represent as we reflect upon the significant role *Monitor* and her crew had in setting the course of our modern Navy," he said.

The ceremony is scheduled on the 151st anniversary of the Battle of Hampton Roads. On March 8, 1862, the Brooklyn-made *Monitor* fought the *CSS Virginia* in the first battle between two ironclads. The *Virginia*, built on the carcass of the U.S. Navy frigate *USS Merrimack*, was the Confederate answer to the Union's ironclad ships. The two-day battle ended in a draw.

The *Monitor* sank about nine months later in rough seas southeast of Cape Hatteras while under tow by the *USS Rhode Island*. Dubbed a "cheese box on a raft," the *Monitor* was not designed for rough water. Sixteen of the *Monitor*'s 62 crew members died. The crew of the *Rhode Island* was able to rescue about 50 people. Most of the dead were lost at sea. The wreck was discovered in 1973.

Retired Navy Capt. Barbara "Bobbie" Scholley was commanding officer of the team about 40 divers who descended to the *Monitor* wreck in 2002. The turret was upside down and filled with coal, sand and silt that had hardened into a solid mass. Divers chipped away until the turret could be lifted.

"We knew there was a good chance we would find sailors in the turret because they would escape that way," said Scholley, who will travel from her home in Annapolis, Md., for the Arlington ceremony.

"I think everybody realized, yes, this is a piece of history, but it's more than that," Scholley said of the mood among divers, archeologists and others on a support barge when the remains were found. "These are men who fought for us and died for us, and here they are and we're bringing them home. It was very powerful."

The turret has gone through restoration and is on display at the USS *Monitor* Center of The Mariners' Museum in Newport News.

Meanwhile, in a longshot bid to identify the remains, the skulls of the sailors found in the turret were used to reconstruct their faces about a year ago. Some families whose ancestors had served on the *Monitor* came forward — including Rambo's mother and Bryan — but DNA testing did not produce a conclusive match. But some are confident their own detective work has sealed the family links to the two found in the turret.

Gaydee Gardner, Rambo's sister, said it's surreal to know "I am a blood relative to Jacob ... a 21-year-old kid off to sea on the first ironclad, whose president was Abraham Lincoln." She will travel from Rancho Mirage, Calif., for the ceremony in memory of "a kid who must have been terrified during his final hours."

Bryan said the Navy is sending a DNA kit to a maternal descendent in Australia in hopes of cementing the link with William Bryan. "The more I've learned about him, the more I'm attached," said Bryan, who will join 20 family members in Washington. "It doesn't hurt that my father was William Bryan, so that always make it feel that it's pretty personal."

The remains were sent to the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command in Hawaii. They concluded the sailors were white, each was 5-foot-7, and one was 17 to 24 years old while the other was in his 30s. They narrowed the possibilities to six among the 16 *Monitor* sailors who died.

Forensic anthropologist Robert Mann said the command has not given up hope and is conducting more DNA testing. Genealogists have been able to determine possible descendants for 10 families of the missing 16 sailors.

But while efforts to identify the two continue, "let's lay the men to rest," said David Alberg, superintendent of the *Monitor* sanctuary. Alberg — along with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Maritime Heritage Program and descendants of the surviving *Monitor* crew members — have pushed for the Arlington honors.

"It's their final voyage," Alberg said. "They sailed out in 1862 and never made it home, and now they're finally being laid to rest 150 years later."

http://blog.al.com/wire/2013/03/ceremony_for_sailors_who_died.html

Confederate ancestor left quite a legacy

Kevin Cullen *Commercial-News* Danville, IL March 3, 2013

I've always been proud of the fact one of my great-great-grandfathers served in the Confederate Army.

I never knew Richard Cullen, of course, but I like being related to him. He was born in Kentucky in 1842, and worked as a carpenter in Union County, Kentucky, near Owensboro. In 1861, he joined the Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Later, he served in the 10th Regiment of the Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson's).

He is the only Rebel ancestor that I know of. The others fought for the Union.

For years, I imagined Private Cullen riding a magnificent stallion, attacking the Yanks with his saber, carbine and Colt. In my mind's eye, he wore gauntlets, a gray felt hat with a jaunty plume, and black boots that reached to the knee. He was, in every sense of the word, a fearless Southern cavalier.

But this week, well, reality struck. I had contacted The Confederate War Department, an online service that researches military records. I had hoped to get all sorts of thrilling information; instead, I discovered that my ancestor first went AWOL, then he deserted in June 1863 — and was never heard from again.

Regardless, he probably could have told some amazing tales. The Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry, organized at Bowling Green, Ky., in September 1861, had 213 men disabled at the Battle of Shiloh, and then it fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. As part of the Army of Tennessee, it fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and the Atlanta Campaign. It lost 21 percent of the 275 men engaged at Chickamauga.

Richard Cullen's other unit, the 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, was organized behind Federal lines in the spring and summer of 1863. It fought in Kentucky and Tennessee and served as a guide for Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan's famous raids into Indiana and Ohio.

"Some of the men returned home, and a detachment surrendered at Paducah, Ky., in May 1865," a regimental history notes.

All things considered, I'm glad Private Cullen deserted. If he had been killed at Chickamauga, I wouldn't be here today.

In April 1865, at age 22, he married Molly Perkins, aged 18, in Union County. Two years later, Molly gave birth to my great-grandfather, Charles C. Cullen.

And the rest is history.

<http://commercial-news.com/local/x36432006/Confederate-ancestor-left-quite-a-legacy>

Eyewitness 1863: Prisoner reports morale runs high through South

Len Barcoucky *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* Pittsburgh, PA March 3, 2013

Southern morale appeared high to one captured Union soldier in early 1863. Pittsburgh resident Josiah Copley Jr., a member of the 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, was transported for 2,000 miles through the Confederacy after he became a prisoner at the Battle of Stones River, Tenn., on Dec. 31, 1862.

Most Northerners had "no adequate idea of the zealous spirit with which they support this rebellion," Copley wrote in a story published Feb. 16, 1863. "The female populations of the South particularly excel in a bitter hatred of the North, and they strip their homes of the comforts of life to contribute to the support and efficiency of the soldiers."

He and his older brother, Albert, wounded and captured at the same battle, were the sons of Pittsburgh newspaper editor Josiah Copley. Shortly after Josiah Jr. had been freed in a POW exchange, he wrote a two-part report for *The Pittsburgh Gazette* on his journey through the South, riding in freight and cattle cars with 800 other prisoners.

For much of the journey he rode outside. "Although raining most of the time, I preferred riding on top, to being crowded in the cars, besides it afforded a better chance of seeing the country," Copley wrote on Feb. 14. Whenever the train stopped on the journey through the Deep South, security was relaxed. "Here and at most other places we were allowed to go where we pleased, no guard being with us on the route." What Copley saw made him fear the war would be a long one.

The Union blockade of Southern ports and capture of New Orleans had disrupted trade and caused shortages. In response the Confederates had begun to set up their own factories, "in a rude and primitive manner, but with an energy that compensates," he wrote. The agricultural richness of the South "makes it idle to expect the South to suffer from the lack of means of subsistence."

"Even should we cut off their communications to the region west of the Mississippi, they could still produce enough of everything, except perhaps wool, to supply the army and people."

All that said, the Confederacy still faced a major economic problem. "But there is a deep-seated rotteness in their affairs that causes worse forebodings at Richmond than the greatest disaster that has ever befallen their arms," Copley wrote.

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Eyewitness (Continued): Inflation -- resulting from the South's "baseless credit system" -- was reducing the value of Confederate currency. Southern merchants preferred to be paid in U.S. "greenbacks," valuing them at 160 percent of their face value. Confederate money, on the other hand, was "depreciated at least 75 percent" -- \$100 might buy just \$25 worth of goods. In a few months Confederate bills "will hardly be worth one-tenth their nominal value," Copley predicted.

The Civil War took a very heavy toll on the Copley family. Editor Josiah Copley Sr. had begun his career as a newspaperman in Kittanning, and his biography is included in a 1914 history, "Armstrong County, Pa.: Her People Past and Present."

According to that work, the elder Copley lost two sons in the conflict. John was killed in the battle of South Mountain, Md., in September 1862, and Albert died of battle wounds sometime in January 1863. Josiah Jr. rejoined his unit and was captured for the second time at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863. This time there was no early release. He was held for 17 months at several Confederate prisons, including the most notorious one, near Andersonville, Ga.

<http://www.post-gazette.com/stories/local/community-eyewitness/eyewitness-1863-prisoner-reports-morale-runs-high-through-south-677715/#ixzz2MY36s5M7>

Jackson arm amputation site preserved

Clint Schemmer The Free Lance Star Fredericksburg, VA March 3, 2013

"Passing back over the battle-field of the afternoon, we reached the Wilderness store, and then, in a field on the north, the field-hospital of our corps under Dr. Harvey Black. Here we found a tent prepared."

—James Power Smith, "Stonewall" Jackson's aide-de-camp

The place is rich in legend, and now it's safe for future generations. *The Central Virginia Battlefields Trust* has acquired 81 acres along State Route 3 in Spotsylvania where doctors tried to save Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, wounded by his troops in a "friendly fire" mishap.

Dr. Hunter McGuire (the namesake of today's Veterans Administration hospital in Richmond) amputated the Confederate leader's left arm, hit in two places.

"It all happened right here," says Jerry H. Brent of Fredericksburg, the trust's executive director. "This was part of the Wilderness Tavern site, on both sides of the road. With the corps' field hospital in operation, there were hundreds of soldiers in tents or milling about, and wagons coming and going."

Nowadays, the area bridges two counties—Orange and Spotsylvania—and two overlapping Civil War battlefields, Chancellorsville and The Wilderness. "Personally, I think that made it very important to save the property, for that reason if nothing else," Brent said.

On a sign greeting eastbound motorists, Spotsylvania proudly proclaims itself the "Crossroads of the Civil War." Orange County's welcome sign doesn't reference the Civil War, but Pulitzer Prize-winning historian James M. McPherson calls the area the "nerve center" for Union commanders Meade and Grant during the Battle of the Wilderness, fought nearly one year to the day after Chancellorsville.

Nearby, Walmart tried to build a SuperCenter-anchored shopping center, prompting local and national preservation groups to battle the world's largest retailer. In 2011, on the first day of an Orange County trial over its proposal, Walmart opted to build its store farther west on Route 3, as the groups had urged.

This historic landscape's "viewshed," from the nearby national park, was one issue in the dispute. The Jackson tract, mostly open farmland bordering Route 3 near the entrance to Fox Chase subdivision, preserves a long view toward the Blue Ridge Mountains and the would-be Walmart site.

The site's gateway role, its Jackson association, and fit in Wilderness Run's landscape made it compelling to preserve, Brent said. Normally, the lean, Fredericksburg-based nonprofit limits itself to buying bits of battlefields where "bullets flew," he said.

But two of its founders, Fredericksburg residents John Mitchell and Enos Richardson Jr., felt strongly enough about the Jackson-amputation tract that they risked their own money to buy time for preservationists to purchase the property.

Incorporating Wilderness Fields LLC, Richardson and Mitchell optioned the tract with the Link family trust from which CVBT had earlier bought a neighboring tract, the 93-acre "Wilderness Crossroads" site south of Route 3 and east of Wilderness Run, abutting Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

In time, CVBT's board—on which Richardson and Mitchell don't now serve—agreed to buy the three noncontiguous parcels. Partnerships with the National Park Service's American Battlefields Protection Program, the state of Virginia and the national Civil War Trust made that possible without obligating CVBT to raise funds for the purpose, Brent said. The land cost \$575,000, the lion's share of which was covered by the national and state grants.

A state historical marker beside Route 3 notes that Jackson's surgery happened in the vicinity, yet thousands of motorists a day whiz past it unaware of what transpired there on May 3, 1864.

That Sunday, Jackson was rushed to the Army of Northern Virginia's 2nd Corps hospital complex at the rear of its lines in the Battle of Chancellorsville.

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Jackson (Continued): The vaunted tactician was in pain, wounded by three bullets fired by North Carolinians as he reconnoitered through moonlit woods three miles east after his troops' brilliant flank attack, urging his men to press the Yankees back to the Rappahannock River.

Surgeon McGuire, using anesthetic in the field hospital near the stream that divides Spotsylvania and Orange counties, amputated Jackson's arm. Surgeons preferred to operate outside because of the better lighting and ventilation.

Afterward, Jackson said he'd heard the most beautiful music while under the chloroform. Reflecting a bit, he said, "I believe it was the sawing of the bone."

On learning of his trusted lieutenant's injuries, Gen. Robert E. Lee wrote to Jackson, saying "Could I have directed events, I would have chosen for the good of the country to be disabled in your stead." Seven days after the surgery, the man Lee called "my right arm" died of pneumonia complications.

It's now believed that Jackson had been ill with a cold before he was shot. The combination of that, his wounding, rough handling on the way to the field hospital and during his evacuation from Wilderness Tavern to the Fairfield plantation behind the lines in Caroline County, and the surgery led to his demise.

The Wilderness Run area remains popular with Jackson buffs today for another reason. It is where Jackson's arm was buried by his military chaplain, the Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy, on his family's farm, Ellwood.

The story of "the farm with the arm" never loses interest. Witness treatments of the tale in a 2012 segment on National Public Radio, in director Ron Maxwell's movie "Gods and Generals," and as the cover story in the latest Civil War Times magazine (headline: "Where is Stonewall's Arm?").

"Those events have fascinated people for a long time," Brent said. "Tons of local stories evolve around the whole thing."

Today, nothing save the chimney base of an outbuilding remains from the Wilderness Tavern. Gettysburg National Military Park's visitor center proudly exhibits the local residents' table on which Dr. McGuire is said to have operated on his most famous patient, as well as a canvas stretcher said to be the one on which bearers carried the general off the battlefield.

Trust: <http://www.cvbt.org>

NPR: <http://bit.ly/stonewallsarm>

<http://news.fredericksburg.com/pastisprologue/2013/03/03/jackson-arm-amputation-site-preserved/>

Owners of the Hamilton BBQ restaurant Hillbilly Heaven defend choice to splash window with Confederate flag

Sarah Boesveld *The National Post* Don Mills, Ontario Canada March 5, 2013

The flag flap comes weeks after a high school in Sutton, Ont., banned the flag after it had become fashionable among students who have found it fashionable who affixed it to their pick-up truck windows, lighters, banners, and belt buckles. School administrators said the flag had racial connotations, although some were unaware of them.

The flag has inspired a vigorous debate in America for decades. In 2000, the South Carolina Senate passed a bill to remove the flag from the top of the state house while the Mississippi's flag still includes the stars and bars.

To many, the confederate flag invokes white power or white supremacy, after being co-opted by the Ku Klux Klan and activists resisting the civil rights movement and school integration in the 1960's. But to some Southerners and people who identify as rednecks, it's a symbol of rural, working class living that has no racial underpinnings at all.

It has also been used as a generic rebel flag, the specific rebellion being unimportant.

The Confederate flag has been taken out of context incessantly, James Cobb, a University of Georgia professor who studies Sothern History and Culture at the University of Georgia, wrote in an email to the *Post*. "One encounters it all over the place in Europe, where I would say, it is an attention grabbing symbol. It is more than that for some, of course. It was frequently displayed in pubs in Northern Ireland and appears on bumper stickers ...in the South of Italy where many feel they have been persecuted by the "Italian North."



Christine and Cameron Bailey, co-owners of the Hillbilly Heaven, s Southern style BBQ joint; poise at their restaurant on March 4, 2013. The couple is under fire for posting a Confederate flag over the door of their new restaurant location as well as few inside as decorations. Glen Lawson photo for

National Post.

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BBO (Continued): James Carson, who grew up near Carson, N.C., says it's perplexing to see it used in Canada. "A Canadian approaching this totally politically charged issue and then using it up here, it's hard to understand because that flag's meaning is directly tied to the American history of race relations," he said. "What it could mean to a Canadian is beyond me. And that guy might think 'Yeah this is a symbol of the South and I'm trying to brand my restaurant in a certain way,' but the region he's trying to invoke

Would not see that flag as it's symbol. It's a symbol of a very a particular subset within that region."

"If a barbeque restaurant in Tennessee were decorated with Confederate flags, an African-American would probably steer clear, Mr. Carson added. Even the Confederate flag as a good 'ol boy symbol still has a core that's "pro-white", he said. "It's always there with the flag. There's just no way to escape that."

Redneck culture can be sustained without displaying the Confederate flag and so too can the memory of those who fought for the Confederacy can be valorized says Craig Simpson, a professor of History at the University of Western Ontario who studies 19th Century American history and the secession crisis.

"As for the war itself is concerned, I would be perfectly happy with the following formulation: It is and was about slavery. But it was not only about slavery," he said. "It was about the loss of their particular way of life, a certain culture and so forth. You cannot account for all of it without taking account of those variables."

Still, however, the "neo-Confederate authorities" say slavery played no role in the secession crisis – which is false – and African-Americans actually fought on that side. "That statement does not hold up under anyone's scholarship."

But the meaning of things change over time and as long as Mr. Bailey is not denying service to anyone, he has every right to post the Confederate flag over his door of his business said Chris Schafer, the Executive Director of the Alberta-based Canadian Constitution Foundation.

By putting a Confederate flag up, beyond the fact it doesn't have any meaning necessarily in Canada, if it's bad for business, let the business owner suffer the consequences of going out of business," he said.

This is exactly Mr. Bailey's line of thinking. "That is how it works in this country. If you don't like it, don't buy it," said Mr. Bailey, who has drawn ire from community activists before by posting a sign at the cash [register] that said halal, rice, kabob, shawarma, and items are "things we don't have and never will." "All it does, to be honest, is it just inflames people who've had enough and it drives them to my door."

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/03/04/owners-of-the-hamilton-bbq-restaurant-hillbilly-heaven-defend-choice-to-splash-window-with-confederate-flag/>

East Texas Veteran Organization Denied Participation in Local Event

Nicole Underwood KETK-TV Tyler, TX March 6, 2013

PALESTINE, TX -The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 Sons of Confederate Veterans organization has been denied the option of renting a booth at the Palestine Dogwood festival, which begins on March 16th.

The Palestine area Chamber of Commerce informed the group of their decision on Monday.

KETK spoke with members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization, who said they were confused by the Chamber's decision not to allow them to participate in the event. "We are a historical group," one member told KETK. "We've participated in past events without any problem."

KETK reached out to the Palestine Chamber of Commerce for an explanation as to why the group was denied participation. The Chamber released the following statement on Tuesday:

"The Palestine Area Chamber of Commerce is FOR building a stronger community. Our volunteers spend countless hours doing so. It is not in the community's best interest to allow politically divisive groups to participate in the Dogwood Trails parade or to be a vendor at the Festival. We are charged with the responsibility to operate on behalf of the city of Palestine."

However, members of the veteran group tell KETK, they are not meant to be "politically divisive". "There is a lot of misconception out there," one member said. "We just want to promote historical accuracy and act as educators in the community."

In the past, the group has worn re-enactment uniforms, honored gravestones of soldiers, and dedicated historical markers, which, they claim, was "all in an effort to honor the ancestors of East Texans who fought for the southern cause in the war between the states."

"Five out of the first nine mayors of Palestine were Confederate veterans," a Reagan Camp member said. "More than a thousand men from Anderson County fought in the Civil War." The member tells KETK that, while they are still confused by the Chamber's decision, they are not looking for a fight. The group will meet on Tuesday night and make a decision on how to proceed.

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Group (Continued): "One way or another, we are going to keep on keeping on. We will try to do what our ancestors expected us to do, which is to tell history accurately and honor those who came back from the war. We want to respect those Confederate veterans who helped to build the State of Texas and Anderson County." The Palestine Dogwood festival kicks off with a parade on March 16th.

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 Sons of Confederate Veterans organization has many future activities planned, including the dedication of a new plaza in Palestine in April. They tell KETK that this set back with the Chamber is not expected to have a great impact on their group.

<http://www.ketknbc.com/news/east-texas-veteran-organization-denied-participati>

Civil War blockade runners took advantage of Florida's coastline

Rodney Kite-Powell *The Tampa Tribune* Tampa, FL March 3, 2013



The Confederate blockade runner and raider *CSS Florida* was a low, side-wheeled steamer, commissioned into Confederate service on Aug. 17, 1862. Library of Congress

Faced with a huge disadvantage in men and materials, Southerners fighting in the Civil War had to develop a number of tactics to exploit what assets were available. One such strength, at least where Florida was concerned, was the coast. Florida's long and varied coastline provided numerous safe havens for clandestine ships and captains willing to challenge the Union navy's blockade.

That blockade was established by U.S. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles when the Civil War was less than a month old. At first all of the gulf coast states were patrolled by the Gulf Blockading Squadron, but by late February 1862, Welles split the command and created the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Flag Officer William McKean was less than enthused to be placed in charge of the eastern district, which included Tampa Bay. "My position now is most mortifying, the manner in which the squadron is divided being such as to leave me neither means nor opportunity to operate against the enemy, as New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola, the only ports of importance, have all been included in the command of Flag-Officer [David] Farragut."

Despite the early realization that Tampa was an insignificant port, Navy planners still feared blockade runners might use it to export goods and resupply the Confederate army. The naval blockade of Tampa Bay began on July 3, 1861, with the arrival of the U.S. gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*. By November, several Union ships patrolled Florida's central Gulf Coast under the command of Lt. Cmdr. William B. Eaton. Egmont Key, at the mouth of Tampa Bay, was used as the Union blockaders' base of operations. The small island was also a haven for runaway slaves and a growing refugee colony of area Unionists.

The lens and equipment from the lighthouse were taken by fleeing Confederates before the island was occupied by the Union navy. Hidden in Tampa, some of the equipment turned up during Tampa's brief Union occupation in May 1864. The rest were returned and the light repaired at the close of the war.

Intrepid Southerners could make a fortune running the Union blockade, but all would be lost if a ship was captured. Captain James McKay, Edward A. Clarke and Christopher L. Friebele were the best known Tampa Bay blockade runners. They transported cotton past Union gunboats, often in the dead of night over treacherous shallows, and sold it in Havana and Nassau. They returned with medicine, clothing, cigars, coffee, muskets, gunpowder and other items needed by civilians and the military.

McKay was perhaps the most controversial of this group. His first ship, the *Salvor*, was captured and confiscated by the federal government in Key West. Some historians say McKay made a deal with the Union for his freedom, but his subsequent actions may cast doubt on that assertion.

McKay acquired two more vessels, the steamer *Scottish Chief* and the sloop *Kate Dale*, and renewed his illicit shipping enterprise. In October 1863, Union forces learned that McKay's vessels were anchored in the Hillsborough River. After shelling Tampa, the Union ships *Tahoma* and *Adela* sailed into Hillsborough Bay and landed a force of 85 men at Gadsden Point. At daybreak, they arrived at a cove in the Hillsborough River six miles north of Tampa where they found the *Scottish Chief* and *Kate Dale*. The surprised Confederate crews surrendered without a fight; their vessels, filled with cotton, were burned. The *Kate Dale* still lies where it went down, near today's Lowry Park Zoo, but the *Scottish Chief* was refloated and briefly returned to service before it was burned and sunk in the river near Tampa Heights.

The Civil War played out on the water on a much larger scale, as well, and Florida played a role in that aspect of the conflict, too. In stark contrast to the United States, the newly created Confederate States had virtually no naval force at the beginning of the war. It was up to Florida's Stephen R. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, to rectify the situation, and he did so in a variety of ways. One of the attempts to bridge the gap was to construct Tampa-born John Mercer Brooke's concept of an iron-clad warship (the *Virginia*). Another plan consisted of using commerce raiders in what historians came to call "guerrilla warfare" on the sea.

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Blockade (Continued):

The Confederate blockade runner and raider *CSS Florida* was second only to her sister ship, the *CSS Alabama*, in the number of Union vessels raided and captured during the Civil War. Captained by John Newland Maffitt, the *Florida* was the first warship constructed in Great Britain for the Confederate government. The runner, a low, side-wheeled steamer, was commissioned into Confederate service on August 17, 1862, just four months after its predecessor and namesake, the *SS Florida*, was captured by Union blockaders in St. Andrew's Bay in north Florida. In two years of service, the *Florida* captured or destroyed more than \$4 million worth of US maritime commerce.

The *CSS Florida* met the same fate as her predecessor, but in a much less noble way. On October 7, 1864, while at port in Bahia, Brazil, the *Florida* was attacked and captured by the Federal steamer *Wachusett*. The Confederate government, as well as the Brazilian government, disputed this action in international court, but, on Nov. 24, the *Florida* sank after being towed to Hampton Roads, Va. The loss of the vessel spurred an investigation, but in the end the United States got what it wanted — the end of the *Florida*.

Whether on the high seas with ships such as the *Florida* and *Alabama* or in the small bays and inlets of Florida with relatively fast and maneuverable boats such as the *Scottish Chief* and *Kate Dale*; Florida and the Confederacy leaned heavily on an overburdened and, in the end, overwhelmed naval force. Still, raiders and blockade runners made a difference in the lives of soldiers and civilians in the South, bringing in needed materials and desired goods, though not in the quantities necessary to win the war.

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http://www2.tbo.com/special_section/history/2013/mar/03/banewso3-civil-war-blockade-runners-took-advantage-ar-647605/

150th anniversary of Confederate explosion marked

Staff Reports WTOP Richmond, VA March 6, 2013

RICHMOND, Va. -- The 150th anniversary of a deadly Confederate ordnance explosion will be marked this month in Richmond.

A state historical marker will rise March 13 near the James River site of the former Confederate Ordnance Lab. The 1863 explosion killed at least 41 workers, including women and children who worked there.

The explosion was sparked when a worker, Mary Ryan, accidentally ignited a friction primer, killing the workers and horribly burning others. Many workers at the Brown's Island ammunition center were Irish immigrants or of Irish descent. A speaker from the Irish American Society is among the guests scheduled to attend the dedication of the historical marker.

The munitions complex was established to assemble cartridges and other ammunition for the Confederates.

<http://www.wtop.com/41/3241440/150th-anniversary-of-Confederate-explosion-marked>

Audemus jura nostra defendere



We Dare Defend Our Rights

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



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

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

We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence."
President Jefferson Davis, CSA

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

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



LEST WE FORGET

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