

November 2010



# Sons of Confederate Veterans General Robert E. Rodes 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

Commander :

David Allen

1st Lieutenant Cdr :

John Harris

2nd Lieutenant Cdr &

Adjutant :

Frank Delbridge

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Clyde Biggs

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Gen RE Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet Thursday night, November 11th, at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library.

Mr. James Crawford, Publisher and Editor of "Southern Times of Greater Tuscaloosa" magazine would like to talk with us briefly about 5 special editions of the magazine he plans to issue to help commemorate the Civil War Sesquicentennial years 2010-2015. If we have time remaining following his remarks we will view the final part of the video "Jefferson Davis, an American President"

Members who have not yet paid their dues are reminded that re-instatement fees of \$7.50 are added, and their total dues are now \$67.50.

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**2010**

## Upcoming Events



- 11** November - Camp Meeting
- 9** December - Camp Meeting

**2011**

- 13** January - Camp Meeting
- TBD** January - Lee-Jackson Dinner - Week of 17-21 Jan.
- 10** February - Camp Meeting
- 10** March - Camp Meeting

The *Rodes Brigade Report* is a monthly publication by the Robert E. Rodes SCV Camp #262 to preserve the history and legacy of the citizen-soldiers who, in fighting for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Edited by James B. Simms; non-member subscriptions are available for \$15. Please send information, comments, or inquiries to Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 34501 or [jbsimms@comcast.net](mailto:jbsimms@comcast.net).

## General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Support Your Confederate Heritage



Alabama SCV specialty car Tag!!

### Remember:

1. The SCV Specialty Tag is an OFFICIAL, LEGALLY RECOGNIZED LICENSE PLATE as established by an act of the Alabama Legislature. The Battle Flag exhibited in this manner can NOT be discriminated against or removed by any government entity, corporation, employer or person without violating the law. IMAGINE! While politicians remove our flag from public view, one at a time, we will be displaying our Flag by the thousands to the public, furthering Confederate Pride and Loyalty.
2. You may personalize this tag with up to 5 letters and/or numbers, AT NO EXTRA CHARGE. (ALDIV, ALREB, 33ALA, 5THAL, CSSAL, etc.) Ask the Tag clerk when ordering.

### How to buy:

1. When your current regular tag expires, go to the County's Probate Judge's Office or County Tag Office and say, "I want to order the Specialty Car Tag of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in place of my regular car tag."
2. You may **personalize (\*)** this tag with up to 5 letters / numbers. Ask the Tag clerk when ordering. (**AT no EXTRA CHARGE**). This cost is \$50.00 (in addition to the regular cost of an Alabama car tag), of which \$41.25 goes to the Alabama Division, SCV to promote and protect our Confederate Heritage and History. You may reserve your choice before you go by going to: <https://www.alabamainteractive.org/dorpt/UserHome.str>

Be sure to select the SCV tag!

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



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

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

### How to buy:

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

Be sure to select the UDC tag!

## Historical Markers of Tuscaloosa County & Surrounding Area

### **Shirley Bridge**

James Shirley, 1835, built the first wooden covered bridge at this site. Bridges here were part of first road connecting Columbus, Miss. and Northport. A Tuscaloosa Co. company of Confederate Army, "The Plow Boys," en route to Columbus, July 1861, crossed bridge here. Union Gen. John T. Croxton, April 1865, after capturing Tuscaloosa, crossed bridge here.

Republican Legislator, M. T. Crossland, on way to capitol at Montgomery, Nov. 1868 was assassinated near the bridge. A section of the 1882 steel, single span bridge once used for crossing Black Warrior River at Tuscaloosa was re-erected here in 1922.

### **Confederate Generals Birthdays for November**

Lt. General Jubal Anderson Early - 3 Nov. 1816 - Franklin Co., Va.  
 Lt. General Ambrose Powell Hill - 9 Nov. 1825 - Culpeper, Va.  
 Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes - 13 Nov. 1804 - Sampson Co., N.C.  
 Maj. General William Henry Forney - 9 Nov. 1823 - Lincolnton, N.C.  
 Maj. General Samuel Gibbs French - 22 Nov. 1818 - Gloucester Co., N.J.  
 Maj. General Bryan Grimes - 2 Nov. 1828 - Pitt Co., N.C.  
 Maj. General Benjamin Huger - 22 Nov. 1805 - Charleston, S.C.  
 Maj. General Fitzhugh Lee - 19 Nov. 1835 - Fairfax, Va.  
 Maj. General Lunsford Lindsay Lomax - 4 Nov. 1835 - Newport, R.I.  
 Maj. General Gustavus Woodson Smith - 30 Nov. 1821 - Georgetown, Ky.  
 Maj. General William Henry Talbot Walker - 26 Nov. 1816 - Augusta, Ga.  
 Maj. General Pierce Manning Butler Young - 15 Nov. 1836 - Spartanburg, S.C.  
 Brig. General Frank Crawford Armstrong - 22 Nov. 1835 - Choctaw Agency, Indian Territory  
 Brig. General Lawrence O'Brien Branch - 28 Nov. 1828 - Enfield, N.C.  
 Brig. General Douglas Hancock Cooper - 1 Nov. 1815 - Amite Co., Miss.  
 Brig. General Samuel Wragg Ferguson - 3 Nov. 1834 - Charleston, S.C.  
 Brig. General Joseph Finegan - 17 Nov. 1814 - Clones, Ireland  
 Brig. General Jesse Johnson Finley - 18 Nov. 1812 - Lebanon, Tenn.  
 Brig. General Richard Brooke Garnett - 21 Nov. 1817 - Essex Co., Va.  
 Brig. General James Byron Gordon - 2 Nov. 1822 - Wilkesborough, N.C.  
 Brig. General William Polk Hardeman - 4 Nov. 1816 - Williamson Co., Tenn.  
 Brig. General Robert Hopkins Hatton - 2 Nov. 1826 - Steubenville, Ohio  
 Brig. General Paul Octave Hebert - 12 Nov. 1818 - Iberville Parish, La.  
 Brig. General Albert Gallatin Jenkins - 10 Nov. 1830 - Cabell Co., Va.  
 Brig. General Alexander Robert Lawton - 4 Nov. 1818 - Bearfort Dist., S.C.  
 Brig. General Thomas Muldrop Logan - 3 Nov. 1840 - Charleston, S.C.  
 Brig. General William McComb - 21 Nov. 1828 - Mercer Co., Penn.  
 Brig. General Benjamin McCullough - 11 Nov. 1811 - Rutherford Co., Tenn.  
 Brig. General Hugh Weedon Mercer - 27 Nov. 1808 - Fredericksburg, Va.  
 Brig. General Joseph Benjamin Palmer - 1 Nov. 1825 - Rutherford Co., Tenn.  
 Brig. General Robert Vinkler Richardson - 4 Nov. 1820 - Granville Co., N.C.  
 Brig. General Alfred Moore Scales - 26 Nov. 1827 - Reidsville, N.C.  
 Brig. General Claudius Wistar Sears - 8 Nov. 1817 - Peru, Mass.  
 Brig. General Isaac Munroe St. John - 19 Nov. 1827 - Augusta, Ga.  
 Brig. General Edward Dorr Tracy - 5 Nov. 1833 - Macon, Ga.  
 Brig. General James Heyward Trapier - 24 Nov. 1815 - Georgetown, S.C.

## Alabama Civil War Units

### Fifty-First Alabama Mounted Regiment

This regiment was organized at Oxford, in Calhoun, August 11, 1862. Ordered to Tennessee, the regiment was placed under Gen. Forrest, and was in the fight at Lavergne. A few weeks later it was assigned to Gen. Wheeler's command, and served during the war principally in the brigades of Gen. Allen of Montgomery or Gen. Hagan of Mobile. It was engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro with light loss, and was in the raid down the Cumberland River in January with like result.

The regiment was engaged in frequent skirmishes while protecting Gen. Bragg's communications. It was in the fight at Shelbyville, where nearly half the regiment were killed or captured. The Fifty-first fought at Tracey City and Chicamauga with few casualties, then was part of the force that made the Sequatchee raid, in which 1000 wagons laden with stores were destroyed, and 4000 mules were butchered. The regiment was part of the force that captured 400 of the enemy at Maryville, and soon after was part of the investing force at Knoxville.

During the remainder of the winter of '63-'64, the Fifty-First was arduously employed in east Tennessee. It took its place on Johnston's flank in the retreat to Dalton, and fought nearly every day for three months. At Decatur and Jonesboro the Fifty-first was fully engaged, and lost severely. It moved into Tennessee shortly after, then wheeled about and harassed Sherman's march into the Carolinas with much effect.

About a week before the capitulation, the Fifty-first captured the First Alabama Union regiment. As part of Gen. Hagan's brigade, the regiment laid down its arms near Raleigh.

#### Field and Staff

Colonels -- John T. Morgan of Dallas; promoted. Milton L. Kirkpatrick of Montgomery.  
 Lieut. Colonels - - James D. Webb of Greene; killed at Elk River. M. L. Kirkpatrick; promoted.  
 Majors -- Henry Bradford Thompson of Pike; resigned. James Dye of Talladega; captured at Shelbyville.  
 Adjutants -- Charles Force of District of Columbia; transferred to the line. David S. Bethune of Pike.

#### Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.

Calhoun -- Wm. M. Hames; resigned. H. T. Snow. Lieut. Thomas L. Bowen commanded.  
 Pike -- Henry B. Thompson; promoted. L. W. Battle; wounded in east Tennessee, and near Fayetteville.  
 Talladega -- James Dye; promoted. Thomas Curry.  
 Calhoun -- Robert Draper; resigned. William White; wounded on Sequatchee raid, and at Bentonville.  
 St. Clair -- William Edwards; resigned. Charles Force; captured at Shelbyville. Lieut. J. W. Lapsley commanded.  
 Talladega -- Nelson D. Johnson; captured at Shelbyville. Lieut. Amos Moss commanded.  
 Tuskaloosa -- Hampton S. Whitfield; resigned. .... Palmer; resigned. William Walker.  
 Montgomery -- M. L. Kirkpatrick; promoted. S. W. Cowling (in prison). Lieut. Jos. G. Allen commanded; wounded at Farmington and Fayetteville.  
 Dallas and Perry -- John Robbins; resigned. Joseph J. Seawell; wounded at Farmington. Lieuts. Reynolds and Harrison commanded.  
 Mobile -- ..... Ratcliff.

### Fifty-Second Alabama Infantry Regiment

If there was such an organization as the Fifty-second Alabama, the author has been unable to gather a trace of it, after a rigid investigation and inquiry.



## Camp Website October Report

Thanks to everyone who contributed to our newest feature on the "Robert E. Rodes" Camp website - the "Our Ancestry" page. This page is an index of our camp's members and their Confederate ancestors. And for some of our ancestors who left behind photographs, autographs, a timeline, and/or stories - we have dedicated a page specifically for them. Some of our members have really caught onto this and have made multiple submissions. You can do the same by going online and visiting the "Our Ancestry" page on our website.

Our address is: [www.scvtuscaloosa.org](http://www.scvtuscaloosa.org)

Click on "Our Ancestry" for instructions on how to add a memorandum to your Confederate ancestor(s). For those of you who have contributed, you may not have thought your contribution (big or small) was going to make any difference, but it has. After adding this feature, we saw a significant spike in all of our statistics across the board. Unique visits shot up 819.05% and page views were up 691.67%.

For the month of October, we had 69 visits for a total of 159 page views. We had visitors from Alabama, Florida, New York, Georgia, California, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Arizona, Tennessee, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, and South Carolina. We also had visitors from Moscow, Russia, and the cities of Gravenhage and Rosmalen in the Netherlands.

### Civil War Preservation Trust News    October 2010

## CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST BEGINS NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO ACQUIRE KEY BATTLEFIELD LAND AT THE WILDERNESS

Historian James McPherson and Virginia Secretary of Natural Resources Doug Domenech join Civil War Preservation Trust to announce effort to protect 49 acres of hallowed ground

(Orange County, Va.) – Pulitzer Prize-winning historian James McPherson and Virginia Secretary of Natural Resources Doug Domenech today joined the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) to announce the launch of a national campaign to permanently protect 49 acres of hallowed ground on the Wilderness Battlefield. The focus of the effort is the Middlebrook Tract, located north of State Route 20 near historic Saunders Field. Surrounded by land currently protected by the National Park Service (NPS), the property was the scene of terrific fighting on May 5 and 6, 1864.

"The Battle of the Wilderness was a true turning point of the Civil War," said McPherson. "Although the cessation of hostilities was still a year in the future, those days of trauma in the Wilderness marked the beginning of that end. I am honored to be a part of this remarkable opportunity to see more of this pivotal landscape set aside in perpetuity."

Acquisition of the Middlebrook Tract has long been a priority for the preservation community, both for the intensity of the fighting that occurred there and for its unique location, entirely surrounded by land owned and protected by the National Park Service.

"I firmly believe that this land constitutes some of the most important unprotected battlefield land in America," said CWPT president James Lighthizer. "If we are successful in saving this key part of the Wilderness, I would count this among my Top 10 personal achievements during my tenure as president of this organization."

In order to meet the terms of the acquisition contract, CWPT seeks to raise the full purchase price and close on the property by the end of the year. Due to its desirable location with highway frontage along Route 20, the land commands a hefty \$1,085,000 price tag. Since there are no matching government funds available for acquisition of this property, this money needs to be raised entirely from the private sector.

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**CWPT News (Continued):** Fortunately, donors have already begun to step forward in support of the project, including a \$100,000 gift from long-time CWPT member John Janson of Wisconsin.

Just last week CWPT received one of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's 2010 Partners in Conservation Awards, and Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) superintendent Russ Smith said that this acquisition effort is a perfect example of why.

"Time and again, the Civil War Preservation Trust has stepped forward for the benefit of this and other Civil War battlefield parks by purchasing high priority pieces of land," said Smith. "They are willing to undertake ambitious projects at significant cost. This, coupled with their consistent advocacy on issues of preservation and interpretation, has proven them to be a friend indeed."

During the past year, CWPT has also acquired land inside the boundaries of Gettysburg NMP, Manassas National Battlefield and Richmond National Battlefield. In addition to this latest Wilderness project, CWPT owns major tracts associated with Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP battlefields, including the 208-acre Slaughter Pen Farm at Fredericksburg, 85 acres associated with Jackson's Flank Attack at Chancellorsville, 208 acres at the First Day at Chancellorsville site and 685 acres connected to the Battle of Mine Run.

Fought on May 5-7, 1864, the Battle of the Wilderness was the opening engagement General Ulysses S. Grant's bloody Overland Campaign. In addition to being the first time that legendary generals Grant and his Confederate counterpart Robert E. Lee met in battle, the Wilderness also marked a significant strategic shift in the Union war effort. After days of costly and inconclusive fighting in the tangled underbrush, rather than retreating northward, as his predecessors had done following major battles, Grant continued to push his army south toward Richmond.

Figuring heavily into the action of both May 5 and May 6, Saunders Field was one of the few large clearings on the battlefield, making combat in the area especially fierce. For his valorous actions on the property on May 5, Lt. John Patterson of the 11th U.S. infantry was awarded the Medal of Honor. The following day, the Middlebrook Tract was the scene of a dramatic counterattack that turned the tide of a major Confederate onslaught threatening to turn the Union flank.

In addition to the Wilderness property, CWPT is currently engaged in active fundraising efforts to save significant battlefield properties at Brandy Station, Va., Franklin, Tenn., Gettysburg, Pa., and Second Manassas, Va. To learn more about these and future opportunities, visit [www.civilwar.org/take-action/save-a-battlefield](http://www.civilwar.org/take-action/save-a-battlefield).

(For a map of the 49-acre Middlebrook Tract and other information, please visit [www.civilwar.org/wilderness10](http://www.civilwar.org/wilderness10)).

## Help Save the Wilderness Battlefield

### Help us save 49 acres at historic Saunders Field

*"Oh, I am heartily tired of hearing about what Lee is going to do..."*

With this powerful retort, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sent a nervous subordinate back to the ranks with the command to find a way to wrest the initiative away from Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia.

Grant's iron resolve was exactly what the Union Army of the Potomac needed that day in the Wilderness of Virginia. Two days of stumbling, savage combat in the second growth thickets of Virginia had produced enormous casualties. But unlike previous Union commanders, Grant was not about to let one battle drive him back above the Rappahannock.

CWPT is proud to announce a new campaign to save 49 acres at the center of the Wilderness Battlefield. Historian Gordon Rhea says that this new tract at the famed Saunders Field is a property that "witnessed some of the Wilderness' most brutal combat."

<b>Wilderness 2010 Preservation Campaign</b>		
Acres: 49 acres	Total Cost: \$1,085,000	Match: No Match

Going one step further, saving this absolutely crucial, central piece of the battlefield where U.S. Grant first squared off against Robert E. Lee will act as a further barricade against future development, especially if Walmart manages to somehow beat us and build their supercenter nearby (but that fight ain't over yet, I assure you!)

One quick glance at the battle maps found on our Wilderness 2010 web page should tell you as much as I could say in ten letters.



CWPT News (Continued): This is supremely important, blood-soaked, must-have hallowed ground!

## CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST UNVEILS FIRST OF ITS KIND GPS-ENABLED MOBILE BATTLEFIELD TOUR

New “Battle App” provides visitors with own personal historian as they explore the Gettysburg Battlefield

(Washington, D.C.) – The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) is pleased to announce the unveiling of its first “Battle App,” a mobile battlefield tour that takes advantage of the GPS technology and Apple’s iPhone platform. The Gettysburg Battle App, which focuses on battle action that occurred at Devil’s Den and Little Round Top, was created in partnership with Intermap Technologies, an industry leader in mobile GPS-enabled touring.

“Our new Gettysburg Battle App adds a new dimension to the battlefield experience. It is filled with a wealth of information, including audio and video content and CWPT’s trademark battlefield maps enhanced with GPS technology,” remarked CWPT president James Lighthizer. “Now anyone can enjoy the benefits of a historian-led tour of the Gettysburg battlefield. It puts history right at your fingertips!”

Kevin Thomas, Intermap’s vice president of marketing is equally excited about the potential for Battle Apps. “Our partnership with the Civil War Preservation Trust has allowed us to leverage our award-winning AccuTerra GPS-enabled map application within a new and exciting Civil War battlefield touring app. This new Battle App will make it much easier for visitors to learn more about the great battles of the Civil War and to visit the places where these historic events occurred.”

The Battle App features a GPS-guided battlefield tour with numerous “virtual signs” and other Points Of Interest that can be accessed with a few simple clicks. Each stop along the way contains a rich description of the historical significance of the site, along with photos, video commentary from battlefield experts and audio accounts from the soldiers and civilians who trod this ground during the Civil War.

“This new technology will make it easier than ever before for more visitors to the Gettysburg Battlefield to enjoy the benefits of a historian led tour,” said Gettysburg licensed battlefield guide, Timothy Smith. “These new Battle Apps are simple to use, yet full of valuable information about the men who fought at Devil’s Den and Little Round Top. The breadth of material included allows for almost unlimited customization of your personal battlefield tour.”

Once downloaded from the Apple iTunes store, the program is resident on the iPhone — meaning a visitor can wander the battlefield without worry that may stray too far from a cell signal. After downloading the application, a user can review the content anywhere — the only aspects of the program that won’t function away from the intended battlefield are the GPS features.

Initially, the application will only be available for iPhone, but CWPT will work with our technology partner to make our Battle Apps available on other GPS-enabled platforms, like Blackberry and Android phones, in the future. Although only the Devils Den and Little Round Top tour is currently available, a second project featuring the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg is already in production. Future Battle Apps for other popular battlefields, including, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Manassas, Shiloh and the Wilderness, are also planned.

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

(To learn more about CWPT’s new Battle App initiative, please visit [www.civilwar.org/battleapp](http://www.civilwar.org/battleapp).)

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CWPT (Continued):

## CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST RECEIVES INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S PARTNER IN CONSERVATION AWARD

Award honors outstanding achievement through collaboration between the public and private sectors

(Washington, D.C.) – At a news conference this morning, the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), the nation's largest nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting Civil War battlefields, was among the recipients of the 2010 Secretary of the Interior's Partners in Conservation Awards. Of the 24 individuals and organizations recognized, CWPT was one of three honored for its commitment to collaborative conservation efforts in partnership with the National Park Service (NPS).

"A hallmark of CWPT's success has long been our ability to create lasting and meaningful partnerships with government officials and agencies at all levels," said CWPT president James Lighthizer. "But our most meaningful collaborator has always been the National Park Service. We are honored to be recognized for our commitment to furthering the cause of battlefield preservation through our ongoing work with partners at the Department of the Interior."

CWPT works closely with Civil War-related National Parks to formulate land protection priorities, acquiring historic land outside of park boundaries and acting to purchase in-holding properties on behalf of the park when cost or expediency dictate. In 2009, CWPT completed just one such transfer, donating 176 acres of hallowed ground for inclusion in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The organization also regularly advocates on behalf of park interests to the general public and state and local governments. Moreover, the primary federal matching grant source for acquisition of battlefield land, the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Program, is administered by the American Battlefield Protection Program, an arm of NPS.

The Secretary's Partners in Conservation Awards are presented annually to recognize conservation achievements and collaborative activity among a diverse range of entities that may include Federal, State, local and tribal governments, private for-profit and nonprofit institutions, other nongovernmental entities, and individuals. The other entities honored this month for their ongoing work in conjunction with NPS are the National Geographic BioBlitz and the Bridging the Watershed Partnership.

The Southern Sentinel  
The Museum of the Confederacy Monthly Newsletter

### Letter From the Director

Dear Members,

Happy Fall! We took a small break with our E-Newsletter, but we are back and happy to share our new and improved newsletter with you. It is our goal to bring you news about the MOC and its staff as well as upcoming events and programs. We hope the information is helpful and as always look forward to your feedback. I've heard from a lot of you how much you enjoy reading the list of new members and where they are from.

On September 23<sup>rd</sup> the Museum held a ground-breaking for our new Museum site in Appomattox. More than 200 people were in attendance and the excitement in the crowd was contagious. The temperature was near 100 degrees, but that didn't stop people from coming out to show their support for this project. With each milestone it becomes clearer that we have found the perfect home for our second Museum of the Confederacy.

We took this opportunity to announce the public phase of our Capital Campaign. President and CEO Waite Rawls told the attendees, that even though we have raised \$6 million dollars, there is still more work to do. We need to raise an additional \$1.5 million dollars to complete the project and enable us to open the Museum in spring of 2012.

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**MOC News (Continued):** If you would like more information about donating to this project please contact **OT Crowther** at 804-649-1861 ext 40 or [otcrowther@moc.org](mailto:otcrowther@moc.org).

Thank you for your support!  
Diane Willard  
Director of Membership and Annual Giving

### Special Offer for History Lovers!

Supporters of the Museum of the Confederacy can now subscribe to either America's Civil War or Civil War Times at the deeply discounted price of \$19.95. These are the two Civil War publications produced by the Weider History Group, both of which assemble rich and informative essays, editorials, and analyses that unravel the intricate history of the American Civil War.

All in all, these publications provide one with the opportunity to enhance their understanding of such crucial times in history. With each subscription purchased, the Weider History Group will donate \$2.00 back to the MOC. This is an excellent chance to Educate and Donate!

To order, please click here:

<http://store.historynetshop.com/moc.html?source=moc>

To receive this special rate, you must enter 90mscy in the coupon code/promotional code box.

\*For subscriptions outside the USA, please add \$12.00 for postage.

### Museum Handrail Restoration



These handrails have supported many visitors over the years and now they need some support of their own! Help us maintain a safe and attractive environment at the museum by donating today. Cost of repair is estimated at \$1500 for our railings.



### Unveiling the 58th Virginia Infantry Flag!

On September 25th, the Museum was honored to host of a group of donors who were responsible for fundraising to have the 58th VA Flag conserved. The donors worked for more than eight years to raise money through T-shirt sales and letter writing. They collected \$20,722 towards the conservation work. The flag is displayed in the lower galleries for all visitors to enjoy.

(Continued Next Page)



MOC News (Continued): The flag of the 58th Virginia Infantry was captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864 by Pvt. Christopher W. Wilson, 73rd New York Infantry. Its unit identification is based on modern research. The flag was assigned the U.S. War Department capture number 117, and was stored in the War Department until returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1905. The flag received an invasive conservation treatment in the 1930s, which was removed during the 2009 conservation process, thus restoring the flag to its wartime appearance.



On behalf of the Board of Trustees and staff, *thank you very much for your dedication to this project.*

## Members of the Month

I think it is only appropriate to name the "Friends of Appomattox" as our Members of the Month. They have been the driving force to make the Museum in Appomattox a reality and we are most thankful for all their hard work.

In November 2008 we announced the creation of the "Friends of Appomattox" to help us introduce, plan, and support the Museum in Appomattox. By becoming a "Founding Member" of this important partnership they have helped us promote the Museum in Appomattox and advise the MOC staff on issues directly affecting the progress of our expansion. To date we have raised \$6 million dollars towards the total project and they have helped us raise \$3,000 towards the 18th VA Infantry Flag that will displayed in the Museum.

I've had the pleasure of talking and working with each of you and I'm looking forward to the day we can cut the ribbon on our brand new galleries in Appomattox.

*Congratulations and thank you for all you do for the Museum of the Confederacy!*

## Virginia's Black Confederates

By Walter E. Williams 11/3/2010 - The Washington Times

One tragedy of war is that its victors write its history and often do so with bias and dishonesty. That's true about our War of 1861, erroneously called a civil war. Civil wars, by the way, are when two or more parties attempt to take over the central government. Jefferson Davis no more wanted to take over Washington, D.C., than George Washington, in 1776, wanted to take over London. Both wars were wars of independence.

Kevin Sieff, staff writer for The Washington Post, penned an article "Virginia 4th-grade textbook criticized over claims on black Confederate soldiers," (Oct. 20, 2010). The textbook says that blacks fought on the side of the Confederacy. Sieff claims that "Scholars are nearly unanimous in calling these accounts of black Confederate soldiers a misrepresentation of history." William & Mary historian Carol Sheriff said, "It is disconcerting that the next generation is being taught history based on an unfounded claim instead of accepted scholarship." Let's examine that accepted scholarship.

In April 1861, a Petersburg, Va., newspaper proposed "three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg" after 70 blacks offered "to act in whatever capacity may be assigned to them" in defense of Virginia. Ex-slave Frederick Douglass observed, "There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down ... and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government."

Charles H. Wesley, a distinguished black historian who lived from 1891 to 1987, wrote "The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers in the Confederate Army," in the Journal of Negro History (1919). He says, "Seventy free blacks enlisted in the Confederate Army in Lynchburg, Virginia. Sixteen companies (1,600) of free men of color marched through Augusta, Georgia on their way to fight in Virginia."

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VA Black Confederates (Continued): Wesley cites Horace Greeley's "American Conflict" (1866) saying, "For more than two years, Negroes had been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They had been embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union."

Wesley goes on to say, "An observer in Charleston at the outbreak of the war noted the preparation for war, and called particular attention to the thousand Negroes who, so far from inclining to insurrections, were grinning from ear to ear at the prospect of shooting the Yankees."

One would have to be stupid to think that blacks were fighting in order to preserve slavery. What's untaught in most history classes is that it is relatively recent that we Americans think of ourselves as citizens of United States. For most of our history, we thought of ourselves as citizens of Virginia, citizens of New York and citizens of whatever state in which we resided. Wesley says, "To the majority of the Negroes, as to all the South, the invading armies of the Union seemed to be ruthlessly attacking independent States, invading the beloved homeland and trampling upon all that these men held dear." Blacks have fought in all of our wars both before and after slavery, in hopes of better treatment afterwards.

Denying the role, and thereby cheapening the memory, of the Confederacy's slaves and freemen who fought in a failed war of independence is part of the agenda to cover up Abraham Lincoln's unconstitutional acts to prevent Southern secession. Did states have a right to secede? At the 1787 Constitutional Convention, James Madison rejected a proposal that would allow the federal government to suppress a seceding state. He said, "A Union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

Dr. Williams serves on the faculty of George Mason University as John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Economics and is the author of [More Liberty Means Less Government: Our Founders Knew This Well](#).

## 35th Wirtz Memorial Service is November 7<sup>th</sup>

From Staff Reports [The Americus Times-Recorder](#) [The Times-Recorder](#) Wed Oct 27, 2010, 09:07 PM EDT October 27, 2010

AMERICUS — The 35th Annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service sponsored by Alexander H. Stephens Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 7 in the town of Andersonville. The service is held each November to honor the memory of Capt. Henry Wirz, commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp (1864-1865). Wirz was hanged in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 10, 1865.

Wirz was tried before a U.S. Military Court and found guilty of murdering 13 Northern prisoners. No name of any of the alleged victims was ever given, nor was a body of an alleged victim ever produced. After the hanging, people in the North cut up Wirz' body and exhibited parts of it throughout the country. It took his attorney, Louis Schade, four years to collect enough body parts to have a Christian burial. These body parts are buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Washington.

The Capt. Henry Wirz monument was erected in the center of Andersonville by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1909.

At the Nov. 7 memorial service, Andersonville Mayor Marvin Baugh will read a proclamation declaring the day Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Day. Representatives from various heritage groups in the area will bring greetings.

The Confederate Honor Guard will be comprised of members of the Alex. H. Stephens Camp Muckalee Guards, and members of the Stewart-Webster Camp Guards.

Caylee Hammack of Ellaville will sing "Dixie" and the guest speaker will be Richard Rhone, Ed.D., Lt. Commander General of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

A closing service will be held at the Wirz Monument in Andersonville by the Confederate re-enactment units. The public is invited to attend the Memorial Service, and in case of inclement weather, it will be held at the Andersonville Methodist Church.

For more information, contact James Gaston at 924-7460 or [gaston7460@bellsouth.net](mailto:gaston7460@bellsouth.net).



## Virginia 4th-grade textbook criticized over claims on black Confederate soldiers

By Kevin Sieff Washington Post Staff Writer Wednesday, October 20, 2010

...army, as well as cooking, driving gun carts, building roads, and digging trenches. Thousands of Southern blacks fought in the Confederate ranks, including two black battalions under the command of Stonewall Jackson.



A textbook distributed to Virginia fourth-graders says that thousands of African Americans fought for the South during the Civil War -- a claim rejected by most historians but often made by groups seeking to play down slavery's role as a cause of the conflict.

The passage appears in "Our Virginia: Past and Present," which was distributed in the state's public elementary schools for the first time last month. The author, Joy Masoff, who is not a trained historian but has written several books, said she found the information about black Confederate soldiers primarily through Internet research, which turned up work by members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Scholars are nearly unanimous in calling these accounts of black Confederate soldiers a misrepresentation of history. Virginia education officials, after being told by The Washington Post of the issues related to the textbook, said that the vetting of the book was flawed and that they will contact school districts across the state to caution them against teaching the passage.

"Just because a book is approved doesn't mean the Department of Education endorses every sentence," said spokesman Charles Pyle. He also called the book's assertion about black Confederate soldiers "outside mainstream Civil War scholarship."

Masoff defended her work. "As controversial as it is, I stand by what I write," she said. "I am a fairly respected writer."

The issues first came to light after College of William & Mary historian Carol Sheriff opened her daughter's copy of "Our Virginia" and saw the reference to black Confederate soldiers.

"It's disconcerting that the next generation is being taught history based on an unfounded claim instead of accepted scholarship," Sheriff said. "It concerns me not just as a professional historian but as a parent."

Virginia, which is preparing to mark the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War, has long struggled to appropriately commemorate its Confederate past. The debate was reinvigorated this spring, when Gov. Robert F. Mc-Don-nell (R) introduced "Confederate History Month" in Virginia without mentioning slavery's role in the Civil War. He later apologized.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, a group of male descendants of Confederate soldiers based in Columbia, Tenn., has long maintained that substantial numbers of black soldiers fought for the South. The group's historian-in-chief, Charles Kelly Barrow, has written the book "Black Confederates."

The Sons of Confederate Veterans also disputes the widely accepted conclusion that the struggle over slavery was the main cause of the Civil War. Instead, the group says, the war was fought "to preserve their homes and livelihood," according to John Sawyer, chief of staff of the Sons of Confederate Veterans' Army of Northern Virginia. He said the group was pleased that a state textbook accepted some of its views.

The state's curriculum requires textbook publishers and educators to explore the role African Americans played in the Confederacy, including their work on plantations and on the sidelines of battle. Those standards have evolved in recent years to make lessons on the Civil War more inclusive in a state that is growing increasingly diverse.

When Masoff began work on the textbook, she said she consulted a variety of sources -- history books, experts and the Internet. But when it came to one of the Civil War's most controversial themes -- the role of African Americans in the Confederacy -- she relied primarily on an Internet search.

The book's publisher, Five Ponds Press, based in Weston, Conn., sent a Post reporter three of the links Masoff found on the Internet. Each referred to work by Sons of the Confederate Veterans or others who contend that the fight over slavery was not the main cause of the Civil War.

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VA Textbook (Continued): In its short lesson on the roles that whites, African Americans and Indians played in the Civil War, "Our Virginia" says, "Thousands of Southern blacks fought in the Confederate ranks, including two black battalions under the command of Stonewall Jackson."

Masoff said of the assertion: "It's just one sentence. I don't want to ruffle any feathers. If the historians had contacted me and asked me to take it out, I would have."

She added that the book was reviewed by a publisher's advisory council of educators and that none of the advisers objected to the textbook's assertion.

Historians from across the country, however, said the sentence about Confederate soldiers was wrong or, at the least, overdrawn. They expressed concerns not only over its accuracy but over the implications of publishing an assertion so closely linked to revisionist Confederate history.

"It's more than just an arcane, off-the-wall problem," said David Blight, a professor at Yale University. "This isn't just about the legitimacy of the Confederacy, it's about the legitimacy of the emancipation itself."

Pulitzer Prize-winning historian James McPherson of Princeton University said, "These Confederate heritage groups have been making this claim for years as a way of purging their cause of its association with slavery."

Masoff said one of her sources was Ervin Jordan, a University of Virginia historian who said he has documented evidence -- in the form of 19th-century newspapers and personal letters -- of some African Americans fighting for the Confederacy. But in an interview, Jordan said the account in the fourth-grade textbook went far beyond what his research can support.

"There's no way of knowing that there were thousands," Jordan said. "And the claim about Jackson is totally false. I don't know where that came from."

The book also survived the Education Department's vetting and was ruled "accurate and unbiased" by a committee of content specialists and teachers. Five Ponds Press has published 14 books that are used in the Virginia public school system, all of them written by Masoff.

Masoff also wrote *"Oh Yuck! The Encyclopedia of Everything Nasty"* and *"Oh Yikes! History's Grossest Moments."*

## Loudoun schools remove textbook that claims black soldiers fought for South

By Kevin Sieff Washington Post Staff Writer Friday, October 22, 2010

Loudoun County school officials have decided to pull "Our Virginia" from its fourth-grade classrooms because of its dubious claim about thousands of black soldiers fighting for the South during the Civil War.

Loudoun schools spokesman Wayne Byard said "Our Virginia" was removed from classrooms Wednesday. "The book will remain suspended until the state reviews the entire text and issues supplemental material or corrections," he said.

Northern Virginia school officials are divided in their reaction to news that the textbook contains a passage that most historians regard as inaccurate. Although Loudoun is withdrawing the book, Fairfax and Arlington county officials say they will continue to use it as a resource in their classrooms. Alexandria does not use "Our Virginia."

Prince William County, meanwhile, is in the midst of its textbook adoption process, and "Our Virginia" is among the books being considered by the school system. The public comment period on the textbook closed Thursday. Spokesman Ken Blackstone said he had not heard of any complaints about "Our Virginia," which will remain in consideration along with six other titles from its publisher, Five Ponds Press.

The publisher has said it will provide a sticker to cover the flawed sentence in "Our Virginia." The state Board of Education, which approved the book, said this week that the claim about African Americans fighting for the Confederacy falls "outside of mainstream Civil War scholarship."

The textbook's author, Joy Masoff, who is not a trained historian, told The Washington Post this week that she substantiated her assertion about black Confederate soldiers primarily by doing an Internet search, which led her to the work of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and some other sources. The heritage group disputes the widely accepted conclusion that the struggle over slavery was the main cause of the Civil War.

A state official said yesterday that the book was approved by the Department of Education without the input of a single historian or content specialist.

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VA Textbook (Continued):

## Disputed Va. textbook wasn't reviewed by history experts

By Kevin Sieff Washington Post Staff Writer Thursday, October 21, 2010

State officials had no historian review the textbook "Our Virginia" before it was distributed to fourth-graders last month with a passage saying - wrongly, according to most scholars - that thousands of African Americans fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War.

The Virginia Department of Education has long said that its textbooks are vetted by review committees "made up of content specialists, teachers and other qualified persons." But department spokesman Charles Pyle said Thursday that the review committee for "Our Virginia" consisted entirely of three elementary school classroom teachers.

The passage, which state education officials this week instructed teachers to skip, has highlighted weaknesses in a vetting process that relies mainly on teachers who are paid \$200 and given credit toward the renewal of their teaching licenses in exchange for serving on textbook review committees. Content specialist sometimes serve on textbook review committees, but none did when "Our Virginia" was being reviewed in 2009.

"We can't impress people into service," Pyle said.

The teachers, including one from Fairfax County and two from suburban Richmond, concluded that the textbook was "accurate and unbiased," recommending it for distribution to fourth-graders across the state.

Historians have challenged the textbook's statement that black soldiers fought in large numbers for the Confederacy. Some researchers, many of them affiliated with the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a heritage group, make such claims, but Pyle acknowledged that such conclusions are "outside of mainstream Civil War scholarship."

Virginia is one of 20 states that have a textbook adoption processes, intended mostly to ensure that its textbooks adhere to the state's Standards of Learning. State officials have long said Virginia's textbook review process is among the country's most comprehensive.

But five of the 10 committees assigned to review elementary school social studies textbooks in Virginia last year did not include a specialist.

David Foster, a member of the Virginia Board of Education, which approved "Our Virginia" after the committee endorsed it, said he wasn't surprised by the committee's oversight. "We have limited resources," Foster said. "It would worry me if we had a lot of these problems, but the system seems not to have produced many."

Although "Our Virginia" followed most of the state's curriculum guidelines, the book's author, Joy Masoff, said she added the claim about black Confederate soldiers as "a little something extra."

In a chapter on the Civil War she wrote, "Thousands of Southern blacks fought in the Confederate ranks, including two black battalions under the command of Stonewall Jackson."

Masoff, who is not a trained historian, told The Washington Post this week that she substantiated that assertion primarily by doing an Internet search, which led her to the work of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and some other sources. The heritage group disputes the widely accepted conclusion that the struggle over slavery was the main cause of the Civil War. Masoff said she was unaware that a number of her sources were members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

After a review by the state committee, the public has 30 days to comment on proposed textbooks, which are made available at community centers and local universities. The Department of Education did not receive any complaints about "Our Virginia" before the board approved the book for distribution, Pyle said.

Some school systems have textbook review committees that decide which state-approved textbooks to use in classrooms. Many of them chose "Our Virginia" after it received the state's endorsement.

The publisher of "Our Virginia," Connecticut-based Five Ponds Press, announced Thursday that it will distribute "sticker labels" that can be used to conceal the questionable paragraph.

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/10/19/AR2010101907974\\_2.html?sid=ST2010101908028](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/10/19/AR2010101907974_2.html?sid=ST2010101908028)

## 2011 S.D. Lee Institute To Be Held

### Lincoln vs. Jefferson: Opposing Visions of America

The Sons of Confederate Veterans request you save the dates of February 4-5, 2011, so that you may attend the Stephen Dill Lee Institute at the Hotel Francis Marion in Charleston, South Carolina.

As of this date, the following speakers will lecture---

Thomas DiLorenzo – “Poles Apart: Lincoln and Jefferson’s Economic Views”

Donald Livingston – “Is Nullification Constitutional? The Jeffersonian Position”

Kent Masterson Brown – “Kentucky’s Jeffersonians”

Marshall DeRosa – “Lincoln’s Unconstitutional Constitutional Legacy”

Donnie Kennedy – “Republican: Lincoln or Jefferson”?

On Friday February 4, there will be a special Meet the Speakers night hosted by the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Special guest speaker will be Dr. David Aiken of the College of Charleston and the Citadel.

Conference fees remain the same at \$150 for non-SCV participants and \$125 for SCV members and families. The hotel has offered a significant discount at \$129 per night and is located in the heart of historic Charleston.

The Institute has significant Scholarship funding for students and teachers. Contact Brag Bowling at 804-389-3620 for further information. Also please visit the Institute website at [www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com](http://www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com) to register and obtain hotel information.

### Hate Monger Attacks Lee Statue in Texas Austin man tries to damage Robert E. Lee monument

by KVUE News October 11, 2010

An Austin man was caught in the act of trying to damage Robert E. Lee monument on the University of Texas campus.

UT police got a report of a man climbing the bronze statue near Homer Rainey Hall.

Officers found Nicholas Chaney climbing down the statue. They found a hacksaw in his backpack. Police say he was attempting to saw off the spurs on the bronze monument. They found fresh cuts and other damage on the statue.

Nicholas Chaney, 20, is charged with criminal mischief on a public monument. The incident happened on Friday. The charge is a state jail felony.

<http://www.kvue.com/news/Austin-man-tries-to-damage-Robert-E-Lee-monument-104729074.html>



## SCV Announces New Recruitment Website

Please view the new SCV recruitment website: [1800mysouth.com](http://1800mysouth.com)

## SCV Objects to Klan Abuse of Confederate Flag

Klan misuses Confederate flag horribly

*Augusta (GA) Chronicle* Friday, Nov. 5, 2010

I need to ask letter writer Allen Smith ("Where are Confederate flag's defenders?" Nov. 3) a question: Would you have been at the Augusta State University protest if Confederate supporters came? No -- because it is much easier to remain in the comforts of home, while lambasting those for not doing what you are not willing to do yourself.

I watched the news and I observed a Christian flag being flown by the Ku Klux Klan. Why did you not decry the local churches for the Klan using the Christian flag as you did the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy? The official flag of the Klan is the U.S. flag. Why do you not decry the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the misuse of the U.S. flag?

Augusta Chronicle Staff Writer Adam Folk interviewed me the morning before the protest. His article was published on the front page of the Oct. 23 Metro section, titled "Confederate group will not protest at Augusta State." I told Adam that we will not join the protest because of concerns of being mistaken for supporting the Klan instead of protesting them.

The media have and will manipulate their pictures and video to make it look like we are there in support of the Klan. I told Adam: "Our intention was to counter protest the Klan for their use of the Confederate flag and the hateful way they use it. They've basically hijacked a flag of honor and are using it for their hateful purposes and that is wrong."

Hear me loud and clear again: Even though the Klan has a First Amendment right to use whichever flag they choose, I demand that they stop using and abusing the Confederate flag in any way, shape or form! The Confederate flag does not belong to them! It belongs to the Confederate veterans themselves.

Lee Herron

North Augusta, S.C.

(The writer is commander of Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Post 158 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.)

<http://chronicle.augusta.com/opinion/letters/2010-11-04/klan-misuses-confederate-flag-horribly>

## The Constitution of The Confederate States of America (Continued)

### ARTICLE III

Section I. (I) The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. (I) The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State, where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign state.

(2) In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

(3) The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. (I) Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

(2) The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV

Section I. (I) Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. (I) The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

(2) A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

(3) No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. (I) Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

(2) The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

(3) The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government;

(Continued Next Page)



CSA Constitution (Continued):

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and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such Territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

(4) The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is, or hereafter may become, a member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V

Section I. (I) Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention, voting by States, and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention, they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

I. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution, as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

## ARTICLE VII

I. The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted unanimously by the Congress of the Confederate States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, sitting in convention at the capitol, the city of Montgomery, Ala., on the eleventh day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and Sixty-one.

HOWELL COBB, President of the Congress.

(Continued Next Page)

CSA Constitution (Continued):

**South Carolina:** R. Barnwell Rhett, C. G. Memminger, Wm. Porcher Miles, James Chesnut, Jr., R. W. Barnwell, William W. Boyce, Lawrence M. Keitt, T. J. Withers.

**Georgia:** Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, Benjamin H. Hill, Thos. R. R. Cobb.

**Florida:** Jackson Morton, J. Patton Anderson, Jas. B. Owens.

**Alabama:** Richard W. Walker, Robt. H. Smith, Colin J. McRae, William P. Chilton, Stephen F. Hale, David P. Lewis, Tho. Fearn, Jno. Gill Shorter, J. L. M. Curry.

**Mississippi:** Alex. M. Clayton, James T. Harrison, William S. Barry, W. S. Wilson, Walker Brooke, W. P. Harris, J. A. P. Campbell.

**Louisiana:** Alex. de Clouet, C. M. Conrad, Duncan F. Kenner, Henry Marshall.

**Texas:** John Hemphill, Thomas N. Waul, John H. Reagan, Williamson S. Oldham, Louis T. Wigfall, John Gregg, William Beck Ochiltree.



# 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.

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

**Deo Vindice**

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

