



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, November 8, 2012. The meeting starts at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library Rotary Room, 2nd Floor. The Library is located at 1801 Jack Warner Parkway.

Annual dues were due August 1, 2012, and are delinquent after August 31st, 2012. Annual dues are \$60.00 (\$30.00 National, \$10.00 Alabama Division and \$20.00 our camp); \$67.50 if delinquent. Please make your checks payable to: Gen. R.E. Rodes Camp 262, SCV, and mail them to: Gen. R.E. Rodes Camp 262, SCV, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 35403.

I am pleased to announce a new topic will be covered each month in the Alabama Section of the newsletter entitled "Alabama Civil War Shipwrecks", covering both Confederate and Union shipwrecks in Alabama waters.

The Index of Articles and the listing of Camp Officers are now on Page Two. Look for "Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #262 Tuscaloosa, AL" on Facebook, and "Like" us.

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 Events



2012

2013

- 8** November - Camp Meeting
- 4** December - Dicken's/Northport Christmas
- 13** December - Camp Meeting

- 10** January - Camp Meeting
- 22-25** - **TBD** - January - Lee/Jackson Dinner
- 14** March - Camp Meeting
- 11** April - Camp Meeting
- 22-26** - **TBD** - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

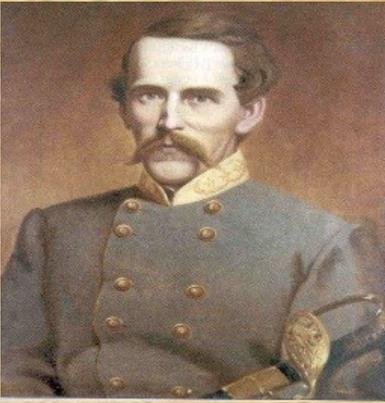
Officers of the Rodes Camp

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

The Confederate Monument – Walker County

The Confederate Monument was erected on November 13, 1907 and dedicated May 2, 1908 by the Jasper Chapter #925, United Daughters of the Confederacy, under the leadership of Elizabeth Cain Musgrove to honor the 1900 soldiers who served from Walker County. The monument was placed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage May 19, 1999 by the Elizabeth Cain Musgrove chapter #1929, UDC.

Tubbs Cemetery - Walker County

South Carolina-born Daniel Tubbs (February 17, 1794-25 March 1882) enlisted in the War of 1812 and fought in the final battle at New Orleans. Honorably discharged in Nashville on April 20, 1815, he and his wife, Matilda Sanders, settled on this site (Section 2, Township 15, Range 8) in November 1835. By 1840, a community building was erected for community gatherings, children's schooling, and a variety of denominations' worship services. The Tubbs Cemetery was placed nearby. Later moving to land granted him for service during the War in 1812, Daniel gave his land to his two sons, Daniel Lee and Samuel. Samuel Tubbs (April 4, 1824-27 September 1902) served in the 6th Alabama Infantry during the Civil War. Captured in May 1864 in Decatur, he was imprisoned at Rock Island, Illinois, until the end of the war. He returned to the Tubbs community in 1865 to purchase an additional 280 acres of land, the mineral rights to which he donated to the Georgia Pacific Railroad in return for rail service to the Oakman area. His wife, Malinda Cranford, and his children are buried alongside Samuel in the Tubbs Cemetery, as are descendants of Daniel Lee Tubbs and his wife, Emily Cranford.

Confederate Storehouse Burned by Federal Troops (Trussville, Jefferson County)

On this site stood the stone warehouse of Captain Thomas Truss and Marcus Worthington. Stored here were meats, grains and clothing collected by the Confederate government as a war tax. Disabled C.S.A. veteran Felix M. Wood was receiver of the tax at Trussville. The building was burned by a detachment of Wilson's Raiders under the command of John T. Croxton, Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers. (Erected 1995 by the Trussville Historical Board)

Irondale Furnace (Irondale, Jefferson County)

One of the first furnaces in Alabama to supply pig iron to the Confederate Arsenal at Selma was located 1/4 mile southwest of here. Also, known as the Cahawba Iron Works and McElwain Furnace it was built by W. S. McElwain in 1863 with cash advances from the Confederate Government. Destroyed in 1865 by Wilson's Raiders it was rebuilt in 1866 and abandoned in 1873. (Erected by Birmingham Historical Society in cooperation with Cherokee Rose Garden Club, 1977)

Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

November 10 & 11, 2012 Reenactment at Tallasee <http://tallasseearmoryguards.org/reenactment/index.html>

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

Suwannee Reenactment & Dance	Sat/Sun...Nov. 17/18	Live Oak, FL. (CONFIRMED)
Dickens Christmas Concert	Tues...Dec. 4	Northport, AL

Website Report for October

In October, there were 50 Visits and 97 Page views. All time there have been 1,691 Visits and 4,036 Page views

News of the Rodes Camp

Thsl'du 2012

A special thank you to our hosts for taking time out of their busy schedules for putting on this event, the staff and cooks that prepared the site and cooked the great food, and to the parking crew of Howard Hawkins, Joe Biggs, and Darwood Harkey for helping with the traffic.



SCV Leadership Workshops

Saturday, 03 November 2012 - 9am - 12pm - AOT Army Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain conducting a leadership workshop at Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp, Vestavia.

Saturday, 03 November 2012 - Autumn National Leadership Workshop at the Confederate Memorial Chapel at 2900 Grove Ave, Richmond, VA 23255. It will be hosted by the Lee-Jackson Camp #1 and the J.E.B. Stuart Camp #1343.

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

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Rodes News (Continued): 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.

We will be offering an opportunity to sponsor the flag poles (\$2100 each), a park bench (cost is unknown right now) bronze historical markers, and the bronze historical plaques that will be attached to the eight-sided pedestal that the entire Forrest monument will be placed upon. There will be a 5 ft.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.

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)

S. D. Lee Institute - St. Augustine, FL
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: SOUTHERN VIEWS
Brag Bowling *The Sons of Confederates Blog* July 8, 2012

It is my pleasure to announce the scheduling of the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel on February 1-2.
Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective, which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma.

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Rodes Camp News (Continued): We are pleased to announce the following will speak at the event:

1. Donald Livingston -- "How the North Failed to Respond to the Moral Challenge of Slavery"
2. Colonel Jonathan White -- "Forty Acres and a Mule: Miscarriages of Justice in Post-Emancipation Federal Policy"
3. Kirkpatrick Sale -- "Emancipation Hell: The Disaster the Emancipation Proclamation Wrought"
4. Marshall De Rosa -- "Emancipation in the Confederacy: What the Ruling Class doesn't want you to know and why"
5. Kent Masterson Brown -- To be Announced

Please join us and our outstanding faculty for a one of a kind academic experience on February 1-2, 2013. We will soon have our website, <http://www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com20> up and running with event and hotel information. Thanks for supporting our efforts.

Brag Bowling
Stephen Dill Lee Institute

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/07/s-d-lee-institute-st-augustine-fl.html>

Join the Dixie Rose Relief Society

We are a living history group dedicated to remembering the sacrifices made by the civilians during the War Between the States.

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

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Dixie-Rose-Relief-Society/144064972334739>

Remember These Commercials?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-c2UvBjNh58&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRezSY9z7mM&feature=endscreen>

Rose Of Alabama

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMqcF_mCW0Q&feature=related

Southern Fried Rabbit

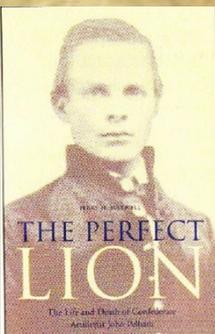
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Bw7_uGbbhs&feature=related

1918 Military Parade in Richmond Virginia with Confederate Veterans

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5LmFZptAQRU&feature=share>

The Perfect Lion: The Life and Death of Artillerist John Pelham

Jerry H. Maxwell, noted speaker and I author of many articles on the War Between the States, lives near Detroit, Michigan. After teaching about the War for twenty-seven years he recognized as his first hero Stonewall Jackson; then second in his admiration came J.E.B. Stuart. While studying these Confederate heroes for years, he came across frequent references to Artillerist John Pelham. Author Maxwell found himself wondering "if even half of the glowing accounts of Pelham's heroics were true."



In 1972, Author Maxwell joined a Civil War Round Table group and later became a member of the John Pelham Historical Association. He was frustrated that so few biographies of Pelham existed, and observed Pelham's recorded exploits on the battlefield were shrouded in mystery. Years of exhaustive research yielded this treasure trove of information from which Author Maxwell wrote his biography of Alabama native and Confederate Artillerist John Pelham.

General Robert E. Lee himself gave John Pelham the famous nickname. On a cold Winter day in early 1863, Lee, Jackson, Pendleton, Stuart and Pelham were guests at Hayfield, a beautiful plantation near Fredericksburg. Lee glanced at Pelham, sitting quietly beside a window, and observed "There sits Major Pelham looking today as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth but in battle he is a perfect lion."

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Rodes Camp News (Continued): Atkinson Pelham, John's father, was born in Kentucky but attended medical school at the University of North Carolina. He settled in Person County, North Carolina, where he met and married Martha Mumford McGehee, daughter of Colonel William McGehee, reportedly a cousin of Henry Clay. The young Pelham family lived with their in-laws until 1836, when Martha's parents moved to Benton County in northern Alabama. In 1837, Atkinson moved his growing family there also. Third son

John was born on September 7, 1839. Strict and religious, but very loving to their children, the Pelham's produced a rollicking family of six sons and one daughter. A neighbor predicted those "wild Pelham boys," known for their pranks and mischief, would "someday all hang." All six sons would fight for the Confederate States of America. In early March of 1861, John Pelham received his notification of appointment to West Point from Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Classmates read like a who's who of future officers on both sides of the War. He began his final year at the Academy just short of his twenty-second birthday. Scheduled to graduate in June of 1861, Pelham watched and waited as momentous events of that fall and winter unfolded. He very much desired to graduate from West Point and held fast as the Southern states began to secede. The firing on Fort Sumter in April of 1861 dictated his destiny.

Pelham reported for assignment to Adjutant General Samuel Cooper in Montgomery on May 10th. He was posted to Lynchburg, then transferred to General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah at Winchester and assigned to Alburdis Battery, under the command of aging Captain Ephraim C. Alburdis.

Pelham's courage and bold artillery tactics swiftly endeared him to J.E.B. Stuart. In August of 1862, Stuart promoted him to major of Stuart's Horse Artillery. John Pelham fought gallantly at the forefront of several major battles and Confederate victories. Although not ordered to the Battle of Kelly's Ford in March of 1863, he appeared on the field without his artillery and led Confederate troops in a charge toward Union forces. A Federal Hotchkiss shell exploded, killing him instantly on March 17th. Major General J.E.B. Stuart wrote the letter of condolence to Atkinson Pelham. The Confederate Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously for Pelham's actions in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Jerry H. Maxwell's biography of John Pelham, *The Perfect Lion*, is a must read for Southern and Confederate historians. The book contains a large bibliography with meticulous footnotes. Author Maxwell has done magnificent justice to the life and battlefield exploits of one of the Confederacy's most admired heroes.

Author: Jerry H. Maxwell

Publisher: University Alabama Press

800-627-2736

Hardback \$49.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Confederate Veteran July/August 2012

News From Alabama

When THE University of Alabama Came to Auburn's Rescue!

In July, 1864, Union cavalry under Major General Lovell H. Rousseau raided into East Alabama destroying iron furnaces, mills, and railroad tracks of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad. One important rail stop was Chehaw Station near Auburn, Alabama.



Union MG Lovell H. Rousseau (1818-1869). (Credit: The Library of Congress)

The alarm went out to assemble as many Confederate troops as possible to thwart the Federal raid. THE Alabama Corps of Cadets (ACC) of THE University of Alabama - known at the Katydids - were then on a fifteen-day furlough following their graduation exercises in Tuscaloosa (remember, that the ACC was commanded by COL James T. Murfee, later founder and first president of Marion Military Institute). Thus, the call went out to those cadets living in or passing through Montgomery to join the Confederate effort to stop Rousseau.

Some 54 cadets in the Montgomery area answered the call. Although there were new British Enfield Rifles in the Confederate warehouses in Selma, time was of the essence, and the Katydid Cadets were given ancient re-bored and rifled smoothbore muskets of dubious operation. The Cadets joined Lockhart's Battalion (mostly young boys) and some conscripts from Camp Watts. These 500 Confederates were quickly transported from Montgomery to Chehaw Station (Beasley's tank) near Auburn on the West Point and Montgomery Railroad. Rousseau's cavalry had already rampaged through Auburn.

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UA coming to Auburn's Rescue (Continued): On July 18, 1864, at Beasley's Farm, some six miles east of Chehaw Station, the two sides collided in a spirited fight following a foiled ambush attempt by Rousseau's cavalry. Pouring from the train and fighting from behind a rail fence, the Confederates eventually took cover in a ravine. Depending upon which side's report you read, either the South won the battle or the Federals did – each side claimed victory! However, Confederate casualties numbered about 80 including some 40 killed, compared with the far lighter losses of three killed and 8-10 wounded for the seasoned and heavily armed (Spencer carbines) Union cavalrymen. Two of the Katydid Cadets were wounded, the first casualties of the war for the Alabama Corps of Cadets (ACC) as a unit.



A Katydid Cadet from THE University of Alabama during the Civil War. (Credit as above)

At any rate, the Katydid Cadets reportedly moved on to the village of Auburn where they were technically still on furlough. The East Alabama Male College (1856), later Auburn University, was closed for the war and the buildings were being used as a Confederate hospital for some 400 Texas soldiers. Sound familiar? Sorry, no, the Katydid Cadets did not party down at the KA House on the Auburn campus, but it does appear that the Katydid Cadets were warmly received and that they did find "comfort" in Auburn.



A company of University of Alabama cadets in 1893 in front of Woods Hall, built by architect James T. Murfee after the Civil War. Murfee, who served as commandant of the Alabama Corps of Cadets during the Civil War, founded and served as the first President of Marion Military Institute. (Credit: Hoole Special Collections Library, University of Alabama. Reprinted from *History of the University of Alabama*, 1953, by James B. Sellers)

<http://mmiarchivist.blogspot.com/2009/01/when-university-of-alabama-came-to.html>

“The Last Blood Shed in the Civil War”: Gaylesville and the Bushwhacker Cattle Raid

Fall 2012 Issue, Volume 106 *Alabama Heritage* magazine

After William T. Sherman ravaged Gaylesville, Alabama, residents struggled even to subsist through the harsh winter. The Confederate army was in particularly dire straits as it desperately awaited the arrival of cattle and other much-needed supplies. In the interim, several “bushwhackers,” including John P. Gatewood and Tom Polk Edmundson, took matters into their own hands, leading a daring raid of Union cattle reserves. The men captured over a thousand animals, securing food for their own troops, but also inciting the conflict even further.

About the Author: Zack C. Waters is a retired lawyer, teacher, and college professor. His latest book, *A Small but Spartan Band: A History of the Florida Brigade in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia* (University of Alabama Press, 2010), won the prestigious Charlton Tebeau Award for the best book on Florida history for 2010. Over thirty of Waters's history articles have been published, including “The Enigmatic Colonel Harry Maury and the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry” in *Alabama Heritage* (Fall 2010). He, his wife, and daughter live in northwest Georgia, only fifteen miles from Gaylesville, Alabama. His son is an attorney in Atlanta. Waters is currently writing a book on Gen. Phillip D. Roddy and the war in northwest Alabama. The author thanks Larry Stephens, author of *John P. Gatewood: Confederate Bushwhacker*, and Robert Davis, of Wallace State College at Hanceville, for their help with this article.

<http://www.alabamaheritage.com/current.htm#a>

\$3M treasure trove of Civil War relics nestled in Decatur

NASA retiree sets up shop to house life-long collection

Deangelo McDaniel *The Decatur Dailey* Decatur, AL October 4, 2012



A model of the Derringer pocket pistol John Wilkes Booth used to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln is on display in Decatur.

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Robert Sackheim owns one of the largest private collections of Civil War weaponry, which is housed at the *Blue and Gray Museum* on Bank Street in downtown Decatur.

Decatur Museum (Continued):

So are original photographs of Booth and Lincoln and pictures of all the famous Confederate and Union Civil War generals. They are in the Blue and Gray Museum on Bank Street and part of a large, privately owned Civil War collection.

The face behind the collection is Robert Sackheim, a New York-born engineer who moved to the Tennessee Valley in 1999 to accept a job with NASA. His collection has examples of about 90 percent of the weapons used during the Civil War and is valued at \$3 million. "I've never seen anything like this," said Kelly Kline of Nashville. "Decatur is very fortunate to have this here."

The museum opened in 2007 after Sackheim's wife told him the collection had to leave their home in Madison. He purchased the building next to Simp McGhee's from an antique dealer and joined Civil War historian Robert Parham, who operated Parham's Civil War Relics and Memorabilia across the street. Others tried to lure Sackheim to their towns, but he opted for Decatur because of his relationship with Parham and the historic environment on Bank Street. "I looked at several places, but it felt right bringing the collection to Decatur," he said.

Parham had the challenge of researching and writing informational plates for each item. "I knew about some of the items, but I spent a lot of time online," he said. "Every day for 2½ years, I was researching."

His research is ongoing because Sackheim continues to purchase items. Although he is 75 and came out of retirement to work as an engineering consultant, Sackheim said his love of Civil War history has not diminished. The flame of history started early in his life and grew brighter when he was a student at the University of Virginia in the late 1950s. His college friends knew about his passion and brought him small items they found. "Back then things were still laying around where soldiers had camped and fought," Sackheim said.

After serving 3½ years in the Air Force and earning a master's degree from Columbia University in New York in 1961, Sackheim moved to California. At the time, he said he was a "low-level" collector, "picking up pieces of things like the buck plate of a rifle."

By the late 1980s, Sackheim had developed trusted contacts in the business. His first significant acquisition was a Colt pistol he purchased at an antique business in Athens. In less than a decade, the collection mushroomed to more than 1,000 pieces and was too big for his homes in Madison and California, so he purchased the Bank Street property. Sackheim said the museum does not feature a particular battle or soldier. "The theme is to point out the wide range of weapons used during the Civil War," he said.

The majority of the guns are Union because "the Northern industrial machine had a 10-to-1 advantage over the South," Sackheim said.

His favorite piece in the collection is a Colt model 1851 Navy revolver that Gen. Joseph K. Mansfield owned. Sackheim purchased the pistol in California; it is valued at \$25,000. Mansfield, a popular Union officer, was mortally wounded at the Battle of Antietam in 1862. Sackheim was able to trace the revolver to Mansfield because it was a gift from the general's fiancée. "Anytime you can trace a weapon like this to the owner, it's more valuable," he said.

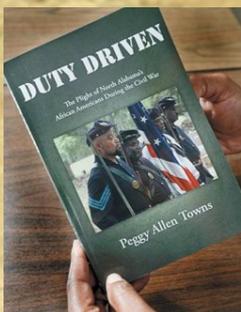
The most recent addition to the museum is three display cases of photos, including the ones of Wilkes and Lincoln. Sackheim has pictures of Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman and Robert E. Lee.

He has a special case for Nathan Bedford Forrest, a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army. Sackheim has a picture famed Civil War photographer Matthew Brady took of Forrest and a whiskey bottle with Forrest's image etched on it. "These are new," he said of the cases. "And we have more stuff to add."

<http://decaturdaily.com/stories/3M-treasure-trove-of-Civil-War-relics-nestled-in-Decatur.104428>

'Duty' provides glimpse into black soldiers' lives

Deangelo McDaniel *The Decatur Dailey* Decatur, AL October 17, 2012



Realizing his 200-acre plantation was on the verge of collapse, Robert B. Allen was forced to the negotiation table with one of his slaves. To keep Isaac — his plantation foreman — from leaving to join the Union Army, Allen gave him a mule and 400 pounds of bacon. Isaac stayed, but his nephew George left and became a soldier. The exchange between slave and master took place 12 miles outside of Athens at Poplar Creek in September 1863.

For more than a century, the details were buried in thousands of musty documents at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

(Continued Next Page)

"*Duty Driven: The Plight of North Alabama's African Americans During the Civil War,*" is a look at part of the American story few have told, Morgan County Archivist John Allison said.

Duty (Continued): In her new book, "*Duty Driven: The Plight of North Alabama's African Americans During the Civil War*," local historian Peggy Allen Towns resurrects the conversation between Allen and Isaac.

In chilling detail, she sheds light on some slaves in Lawrence, Limestone and Morgan counties who escaped and joined the Union Army. Her book is a look at part of the American story few have told, Morgan County Archivist John Allison said. "As far as I know, nothing like this has ever been written about this area, and I encourage everyone to read it," he said.

When Towns decided to write the book, she said, she wanted something "easy to read, but educational. A weekender, something that middle school students could read and understand." As complex as the Civil War is, Allison said, Towns has accomplished that. "The stories are easy to follow, because she talks so much about family," he said. "What she has written is fascinating."

A book was not on Towns' mind when she started her family search two decades ago. "I just wanted to know where I came from," the 1973 Decatur High graduate said. During the process of researching her bloodline, she learned about the Southern Commission claim that Isaac Allen filed July 24, 1873.

The federal government established the claims court in 1871 for "loyal citizens" in the former Confederate States of America to seek compensation for items federal troops took during the four-year war. Allen's claim details what happened on Robert Allen's plantation as federal troops occupied the Tennessee Valley in 1863. He also mentioned that his nephew left to join Company H of the 110th United States Colored Infantry.

"Avoiding Confederate soldiers, he moved inconspicuously toward Athens," Towns wrote about George Allen. Despite traveling in freezing temperatures and a lingering rain, George Allen looked "magnificent" and "stood erect" as he swore to defend the country that had enslaved him most of his life, the book states.

Towns, who attended segregated Lakeside High, said history classes in school didn't teach her about blacks fighting in the Civil War. She said many don't realize that Decatur was the only Alabama town to raise a black unit.

The outfit was called the 106th U.S. Colored Infantry, and the records of their service are in the National Archives.

Towns read hundreds of documents and wove a picture of determination, dedication and heroism, Allison said.

In one section of the book, she talks about Nelson Fennoy, a runaway slave from the Johnson Burleson plantation in Morgan County.

He enlisted in Decatur on March 1, 1864, mustered into service at Sulphur Branch Trestle — now part of the Rails to Trails walking/riding trail in Elkmont — in Limestone County and was captured by Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. Fennoy was imprisoned in Mobile. After the war, he reconnected with his family and made Flint his home.

The book tells heartbreaking stories of men like Julius Sherrod. Born on the Cotton Garden plantation in Lawrence County, he was 15 when federal troops pressed him into service. He suffered an injury that "badly deformed" his foot during the war. "Severely crippled and homebound, he spent the last eight years of his life in Decatur as an invalid," Towns wrote. Sherrod died April 11, 1922, and is buried in Magnolia-Sykes Cemetery in Decatur. "I wanted to give these men a voice and their place in history," Towns said.

"*Duty Driven: The Plight of North Alabama's African Americans During the Civil War*" tells some of the stories of escaped slaves from Lawrence, Limestone and Morgan counties who joined the Union Army.

Self-published under the AuthorHouse logo, the book is \$23.99 in hardback and \$14.95 in paperback.

http://decaturdaily.com/stories/Duty-provides-glimpse-into-black-soldiers-lives,105375?content_source=&category_id=11&search_filter=&event_mode=&event_ts_from=&list_type=&order_by=&order_sort=&content_class=&sub_type=stories&town_id=

Moreland author shares family story that inspired book



W. Winston Skinner [Newnan Times-Herald](#) Newnan, GA October 21, 2012

Moreland resident David Dean recently shared the outlines of a family story that inspired him to write a book. Dean spoke at a meeting of Coweta Guards Camp 715, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Mike Webb, commander, introduced Dean to the group, noting Dean is "one of our newest members."

Dean, a native of Montgomery, Ala., spoke during the SCV meeting in the basement at Unity Baptist Church. Dean's book, "*The Long Ride Home*," was recently published.

David Dean, right, author of "*The Long Ride Home*," talks with Lee Gilley at the Sons of Confederate Veterans meeting. Photo by Winston Skinner

(Continued Next Page)

Family Book (Continued): The book tells the story of George Roots Clayton Wilson, who kept a diary detailing his ride home to Alabama from Appomattox Courthouse, Va., at the close of the Civil War. Dean, a descendant of Wilson's brother, read the diary and recreated much of the trip on horseback a few years ago.

Dean, who spent 48 years in military service and as an airline pilot, "has always been interested in the War Between the States and genealogy," Webb said.

The Wilson family came from Virginia to Milledgeville and then to Montgomery in 1838. "My great-great-grandmother and grandfather were married in Milledgeville at her father's home," Dean told the group of about 30.

Montgomery was "wild Indian country in those days," Dean said. The family in Georgia gave the couple wagons and other necessities – and six slaves – before they departed for Alabama.

The couple settled "on the very edge of Montgomery, on the bluff overlooking Montgomery," Dean said. They started a plant nursery.

Much of the history of the nursery was preserved when a relative wrote about that era in 1905. "She wrote a lengthy chapter ... about the family history and how they lived there on the plantation and what they did and what life was like there," Dean said.

Clayton Wilson was aware of his family's connections to colonial America. The first member of the family to come to America was Nicholas Martiau, who was in Virginia by 1624. "They settled in Yorktown," Dean said. Martiau was a Frenchman "who had left France and gone to England and been naturalized," Dean said. "He was George Washington's first ancestor in America."

"Clayton knew that he had a grandfather who served in Williamsburg in the House of Burgesses" and who "served with George Washington and Alexander Hamilton," Dean said. "Clayton Wilson knew that he came from good stock. He knew they wanted to keep their way of life when the war" came, and Clayton himself was determined to be "part of helping to maintain" his family's way of life, Dean said.

Wilson was 19-years-old in January 1861. "He went to Mobile because Mobile was being threatened," Dean said. Northern troops were expected imminently at the harbor. "Clayton went down there and joined up with the Montgomery Rifles," Dean said. Soon afterward, he came back home and then went to Columbus where he joined the First Georgia Volunteers.

"He signed up with them for a year," Dean said. Wilson spent a few weeks at Ft. Oglethorpe and then traveled by train to Mobile and then Pensacola. "On the way down, they learned Fort Sumter had been fired upon," Dean said.

Wilson's unit was sent to western Virginia – the part that later became West Virginia. "Western Virginia was totally different country from the Virginia cotton land," Dean said. Many people from northern states had "migrated into western Virginia," he added.

In Virginia, Wilson "saw his first land battle of the war," Dean said. He said Union and Confederate leaders were "trying to decide how this short war was going to end quickly."

When each side proved stronger than anticipated, leaders employed various strategies – but the war continued and young men were dying. "The enlistment ran out. Clayton came home. His parents thought that was great," Dean said. Three days later, Clayton Wilson and his brother, Dean's ancestor, joined another unit. Soon they were headed to Chattanooga.

Braxton Bragg "was the commanding officer up there," Dean said. "Bragg did not do a sterling job as a general." Clayton Wilson was among troops Bragg led to Perryville. After a 350-miles roundtrip, they "came back and then they went down to Chickamauga," Dean said.

Gen. James Longstreet had come down from Richmond on a train "the day before the battle began" at Chickamauga, Dean said. Wilson was assigned "to be Longstreet's logistics guy," he said.

Dean said Chickamauga was the "second largest battle of the war" and "probably the most important battle of the war." Chattanooga had "such a critical location" as "a rail center" that connected with places all over the South. "Chattanooga had to be kept," Dean said.

"The North was so desperately tired of the war. They were ready to quit," Dean posited. He said the fighting at Chickamauga and Chattanooga meant that by the November election, voters in Union states could see the war's end in sight. Dean suggested Abraham Lincoln was re-elected in part because of Union strength shown at Chickamauga/Chattanooga.

After Chickamauga, Wilson remained with Longstreet. Being with Longstreet "probably saved his life," Dean reflected. His old unit went to Franklin, Tenn. and "got slaughtered," Dean said. "When they got into Nashville, the Army of Tennessee was almost totally annihilated."

With Longstreet, the brothers from Montgomery headed back to Virginia and "ended up in Petersburg." Clayton Wilson was at Appomattox when the war ended. "He was on horseback," Dean said.

Wilson and other Confederate soldiers in the area "didn't know if they were going to jail or what their terms were going to be." So Wilson and others simply left the area – headed for their homes. In Wilson's journal, he wrote of his travels and mentioned the places where he spent the nights – usually at a family's home. "That became a fascination for me," Dean said.

(Continued Next Page)

Family Book (Continued): Dean took horse to Appomattox and began retracing Wilson's route to Montgomery. "I found eight of the 16 houses where Clayton stayed. It was quite an adventure," he said. Dean traveled 365 miles in 15 days. He was amazed to find "the roads had not changed all that much."

He said the project was fascinating but also exhausting. "I was so tired. I've never been so glad to get home," Dean said. "I had been through some military duty I thought was pretty hard."

He noted that Clayton Wilson made the same trek after nine months in the trenches of Petersburg with no way to leave and no showers or other modern conveniences. "I don't know how they physically did it. To me, it seemed like an impossibility," Dean said.

Dean's experience was different in many ways from Clayton Wilson's. Along the way, there often were ceremonies at sites associated with the ride. Sometimes reporters were present to ask Dean about the trek. "It was hard to really reenact it like he did it," Dean said.

There also were the peculiarities of Dean's horse, who had a particular aversion to the color yellow. "If there was a yellow tractor in a field, I had to ride about three miles out of the way," he said, and Dean dreaded meeting school buses.

He also told Coweta Guards about writing the book. "It took me probably a couple of years to do the whole thing," Dean said. "I don't think it can be described properly," Dean said, reflecting on the Wilson brothers' wartime ordeal. The two probably would not have been able to deal with the deprivations of war in that period, "if they had not been farm boys," the author said.

"I don't think it's possible for us today to know what they went through and what they suffered," Dean said. He said he found it interesting that neither Clayton nor his brother wrote about suffering in the surviving papers from that time period. "They just saw it as their duty," Dean said.

<http://www.times-herald.com/close-up/20121021-ddean-scv-MOS>

UDC members attend annual convention

Press Register Staff *The Press-Register* Mobile, AL October 26, 2012



Charles S. Stewart UDC Chapter members are pictured at the Alabama Division convention, held in Mobile in September. Members include, from left, Barbara Alphin, Barbara McCamish, Sue Smith and Mary Beth Majesty. (Photo submitted by Barbara McCamish)

The Charles S. Stewart United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter members recently attended the Alabama Division convention in Mobile at the Renaissance Riverveiw Plaza hotel.

Member Barbara McCamish was the overall Convention Chairman. Chapter member Mary Beth Majesty served the convention as a Marshall while member Barbara Alphin worked with credentials and member Sue Smith served as Timekeeper.

Member Barbara Jenkins served as Division Chaplain and was in charge of the Memorial Service which memorialized 40 deceased daughters from the Division during the past year. In her absence, Murray Benson from Electra Semmes Colston chapter conducted the service.

The Mobile Bay District of the organization consists of Mobile chapters Bonnie Blue Flag, Electra Semmes Colston and Jefferson Davis and Chatom Chapter, Pvt. Gibeon Jefferson Sullivan. Members from those chapters also performed various duties at the convention.

At the Saturday night historical evening an impressive military awards ceremony honored World War II veteran Andrew Cooper from Gulf Shores with a World War II Cross of Military Service and Robert Sydnor Philips Jr. and Richard Burton Phillips with National Defense Medals for service in Vietnam. The United Daughters of the Confederacy organization regularly honors veterans with military service awards.

During the Saturday business session, member Barbara Roebuck McCamish was elected to serve as Vice President of the Division for 2012-2014. McCamish has previously served the Division as Historian, Recorder of Military Service Awards, and Recording Secretary. She has served her chapter as president twice and has held various other offices in the chapter. In the Mobile Bay District she is currently serving as District Director, an office she has also held previously.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a national organization with over 1900 members which works to honor and preserve the history of the South. Membership is open to lineal descendants of a Confederate soldier. The Charles S. Stewart Chapter 2390 meets the second Monday of each month September-May in the Fellowship Hall at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Foley. Interested person are invited to attend.

http://blog.al.com/pr-community-news/2012/10/udc_members_attend_annual_conv.html

Confederate burial ceremony revived

Lydia Grimes *The Brewton Standard* Brewton, AL October 17, 2012

After a few mishaps and wrong turns, I was able to find Mason Cemetery, located off U.S. 29, on Sunday afternoon where a large group of people had gathered to honor Jacob Lewis McGowin, who died June 14, 1899 in Hattisburg, Miss.

I had been contacted several weeks ago by Keiron McGowin, great-great-grandson of Jacob McGowin. Some of you may remember that I have told the story of the McGowin brothers who all signed up to fight with the Confederacy during the Civil War, (or as some Southerners still refer to as, the War of Northern Aggression).

These were all the sons of Samuel McGowin and Martha Mason. Before the war, according to Mrs. Waters' book, there were eight sons. They were Peter, Alex, Samuel, James, Joseph, Anthony Lewis, John Charnic and Thomas. Only Alex and James were left alive at the end of the war.

Samuel McGowin (1805-1892) had a brother, Anthony McGowin, who was the ancestor of Jacob Lewis McGowin, was the one the dedication on Sunday was for. Donald Keiron McGowin worked for almost a year, bringing together the ceremony held at Mason Cemetery on Sunday.

Along with many descendants of the McGowins there were several Civil War re-enactors who drove from Louisiana and Mississippi in order to attend the ceremony and they represented Co. C, 15th Confederate Cavalry. They brought with them battle flags and company flags to line the cemetery. They wore vintage uniforms from the period and carried guns that were also authentic.

One soldier was wearing a long coat that was violet colored. I asked him why the bright color and told him that he would have made a great target in the war. He said the coat was so colored because a man with the name of Violet paid for the uniforms and in his honor the soldiers of the company wore the violet colors.

I must tell you about another very interesting fellow that attended the ceremony. He is the grandson of Alex McGowin who lived in Brewton, had a huge home that stood where the main BankTrust now stands. He was president of the Bank of Brewton for a number of years.

The man, whose name is Francis McGowin, was dressed in a long white coat. He had white hair, white beard and white mustache. He looked for all the world like Col. Sanders. I heard him talking and to begin with I thought he was taking on the persona of a Confederate soldier. I heard enough to know that he must be a very interesting person. It's too bad he is not from around here. I would have loved to listen to him tell his tales.

After the way things started, the day turned out to be nice. The ride out to Mason Cemetery included sights of deer running along the side of the road, and fields and fields of cotton that makes them look as if they are covered in snow.

I hope that you will take the time to look back at our history and discover things you never knew about our heritage, our country and even our communities.

This trip was wonderful and watching the events of the day was certainly a treat. It's a shame that more of these kinds of ceremonies don't take place in our area. The chance to remember how we got to be where we are today is something many of our young people will never get to experience. Many of the customs of days gone by are lost as the older among us die and take those memories with them.

If you have the opportunity to share a bit of history with a young person, I encourage you to do it every chance you get. History, if presented in the right way, can be a wonderfully exciting learning experience for young and old alike.

I plan to continue my work in remembering our past through columns in this space in the future.

<http://www.brewtonstandard.com/2012/10/17/confederate-burial-ceremony-revived/>

Selma sued over work at Confederate monument

Staff Writers *The Montgomery Advertiser* Montgomery, AL October 27, 2012

SELMA, Ala. (AP) — A Virginia company is suing the city of Selma and its police chief over the stoppage of work on a Confederate memorial in a Selma cemetery.

The Selma Times-Journal (<http://bit.ly/RSiSf1>) reports that the federal court suit was filed by KTK Mining of Richmond. The company says it got the necessary permits to do the work on the monument honoring Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, but the city suspended the building permit in September when the project drew protests. The company's suit says the suspension was done without prior notice to KTK Mining.

The city has filed a response saying its actions were reasonable and it has legal immunity. KTK Mining has also filed claims with the city of Selma, seeking a total of \$600,000.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20121027/NEWS/121027010/Selma-sued-over-work-Confederate-monument?odyssey=tab|topnews|text|Frontpage>

Alabama Personalities from the WBTS

Marcus Henderson Cruikshank (1826-1881) — also known as **Marcus H. Cruikshank** — of Talladega, Talladega County, Ala. Born in Autauga County, Ala., December 12, 1826. Mayor of Talladega, Ala.; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 4th District, 1864-65. While riding, he was thrown from his horse and killed, October 10, 1881 (age 54 years, 302 days). Interment at Clark Hill Cemetery, Talladega, Ala.

James Lawrence Pugh (1820-1907) — also known as **James L. Pugh** — of Eufaula, Barbour County, Ala. Born in Burke County, Ga., December 12, 1820. Democrat. U.S. Representative from Alabama 2nd District, 1859-61; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 8th District, 1862-65; delegate to Alabama state constitutional convention, 1875; U.S. Senator from Alabama, 1880-97. Died March 9, 1907 (age 86 years, 87 days). Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Eufaula, Ala.

Walter Percy (1812-1880) — of Alabama. Born in Alabama, 1812. Son of John Williams Walker; great-granduncle of Richard Walker Bolling. Member of Alabama state legislature; U.S. Representative from Alabama 1st District, 1855-57; candidate for Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 9th District, 1861. Died December 27, 1880 (age about 68 years). Interment at Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.

Charles Carter Langdon - also known as **Charles C. Langdon** — of Mobile, Mobile County, Ala. Democrat. Mayor of Mobile, Ala., 1849-51, 1852-55; candidate for Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 9th District, 1863; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Alabama, 1868, 1876 (member, Committee on Permanent Organization); secretary of state of Alabama, 1885-90. Burial location unknown.

Alabama Born Generals

Brigadier General Theodore Washington Brevard

Theodore Washington Brevard, Jr. was born in Tuskegee County, Alabama on August 26, 1835 and studied law at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Florida bar in 1858, and later served in the Florida State Assembly. In June 1860, Brevard was appointed Adjutant and Inspector General for the State of Florida. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, he resigned from this post to enter active service, feeling that "he was too young a man to hold a safe and easy position while others were in peril".

Brevard organized the 11th Florida Regiment, which had its origins as a Battalion; and after obtaining a commission in the spring of 1861; Brevard assembled a company of volunteers which would later compose the 2nd Florida Regiment. The company was ordered to Fernandina Beach and drilled until thoroughly versed with military tactics. Being the first Regiment that was ordered by the State of Virginia, it was labeled the representative regiment of Florida.

Captain Brevard returned to Florida in the summer of 1862 after being commissioned to form a battalion of Partisan Rangers. Six companies forming the second battalion soon enlisted under the command of Brevard, now in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Under General Joseph Finegan's command, the battalion did effective work in South and East Florida and, on May 1864, was ordered to Virginia when the 4th Florida battalion, seven companies, two companies of Brevard's battalion and an unattached company of Florida volunteers were assigned to the 11th Infantry under the command of Colonel Brevard. The battalion took a gallant part in the fighting around Richmond and Petersburg, and was under-fire nearly all the time after reaching Richmond. During the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, Brevard learned of the death of his younger brother, Lieutenant Mays Brevard.

Upon the resignation of General Finegan, Brevard was made a Brigadier General and acted as such until 6 April 1865, when, while leading the 5th, 8th and 11th Florida regiments to break a flank movement of the enemy, they were captured by General George Custer's Cavalry.

Brevard was sent to Washington and later to Johnson's Island where he was imprisoned until his release in August 1865. The Union Army had not realized that they had captured *General* Brevard, they thought they had captured *Colonel* Brevard. Despite Custer's habit of enumerating all of his battlefield prizes, no federal provost marshal had counted Brevard as a General. Quite possibly, Brevard had no idea he was a General himself, as his March 28 commission to the post had not reached him due to the chaos of the retreat, and he may not have discovered that he was a general until the war was over. Brevard died on June 20, 1882 in Tallahassee, Florida.

Alabama Camps and Hospitals

CITY REDOUBT (Mobile, AL): North Mobile (29th Inf) District Brigade Headquarters and east of Pollard, AL, where Mobile and Great Northern RR from Tensas connected w/ Middle Florida RR to Montgomery. Contained several cavalry camps, south and southwest towards Pensacola.

DISTRICT BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS (east of Pollard, AL): where Mobile and Great Northern RR from Tensas connected with Middle Florida RR to Montgomery; a number of cavalry camps were located south and south west towards Pensacola).

FT. MITCHELL (about 8 miles south of Phoenix City, Russell Co., AL): (15th AL)

Watts Hospital (Montgomery): Possibly a tent hospital on the outskirts of town near the Alabama and Florida

Railroad Depot: The hospital took large numbers of wounded from the Atlanta Campaign in 1864.

LOACHAPOKA, AL: mustering-in area.

OLD CAMP GROUNDS (Mobile): an open space west of Broad Street between Spring Hill and Davis Avenues. Sometimes Bascombe Racetrack was used (Mobile Cadets)

PAROLE CAMP (Demopolis, AL): (most Vicksburg parolees were sent here)

Conti Street Hospital (Mobile): Formerly a hotel building.

Alabama WBTS Shipwrecks

CSS Tuscaloosa. Confederate. Screw ironclad steam ram, 500 tons. Length 152 feet overall, beam 34 feet, depth 10 feet 6 inches, draft 7–8 feet, speed 3 knots. Complement of forty, with one 6.4-inch Brooke rifled gun and possibly four 32-pounder smoothbores. Used as a floating battery. Laid down in 1862 and launched in 1863 at Selma, Ala. Completed in 1864 at Mobile. Was scuttled on April 12, 1865, mid-channel of the Spanish River, 12 miles north of Mobile. Its crew and material were put aboard the CSS Nashville and moved upriver. The wreck was located in 1985. (ORN, 20:705; 22:95, 139; ser. 2, 1:269; CWC, 6-318; WCWN,207; Hand, "Confederate Ironclads," Skin Diver, 140–41.)

Vernon. Confederate. One-mast barge, 113 tons. Length 120 feet, beam 25 feet 6 inches. Built in 1854 at Mobile. Was scuttled by Confederates to serve as an obstruction at the Dog River Bar in Mobile Bay. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 62.)

Wave. Confederate. Sloop. Cargo of 60 sacks and 2 barrels of flour. En route from Mobile to Mississippi City. Was captured on June 27, 1862, and destroyed by the *USS Bohio* after the Wave's cargo was removed. (ORN, 18:569.)

William B. King. Confederate. Schooner. Was scuttled to serve as an obstruction at the Dog River Bar at Mobile Bay. Probably removed in 1871. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 59; WCWN, 233.)

William Jones. Confederate. Length possibly 170 feet. Was scuttled to serve as an obstruction at the Dog River Bar in Mobile Bay. Was probably removed in 1871. (Irion, Mobile Bay Ship Channel, Mobile Harbor, 58.)

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).

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

(Continued Next Page)

AL Shipwrecks (Continued): 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

Nov. 6, 1860: Presidential candidate John C. Breckenridge carries Alabama with 49,019 votes to John Bell's 27,827 and Stephen A. Douglas' 13,657. Republican Abraham Lincoln is not on the ballot.

Nov. 1862: The legislature appropriates \$250,000 for the manufacture or purchase of 50,000 pairs of shoes for Alabama troops.

Nov. 26, 1862: Governor Shorter calls on Alabamians to "give no shelter to deserters." Between 8,000-10,000 "tories" and deserters, who formed marauding bands called "Prowling brigades" and "Destroying Angels," terrorized parts of 11 counties in the northern and southeastern portions of the state.

Nov. 30, 1864: Lt. Col. H. C. Lockhart, commandant for conscription in Alabama, reports desertions spreading to "some of the most wealthy and enlightened counties in the State"—Marengo, Greene, Sumter, Perry, and Dallas counties.

Alabama Units in the WBTS

Twenty-Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Mobile in August 1861, and remained at Fort Morgan till April 1862. It then moved to Corinth, and was brigaded under Gen. J.K. Jackson of Georgia. The regiment was first under fire at Blackland and Farmington, with trifling loss. It shared the privations of the Kentucky campaign, but was not engaged. Placed in the brigade of Gen. Manigault of South Carolina, with the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama, and two South Carolina regiments, the Twenty-fourth took part at Murfreesboro, where it lost about 100 killed and wounded. It moved back with the army to the line of the Chattanooga.

In the grand forward movement at Chicamauga, the regiment bore its flag "high and haughtily in the face of Death," and lost 200 killed and wounded. It was engaged at Mission Ridge, with about 25 casualties. Having wintered at Dalton, the regiment fought all the way down from Crow Valley to Jonesboro, losing about 300 men, principally in the casualties of battle. With the army, the Twenty-fourth moved into Tennessee, and was engaged at Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville, but without severe loss in either.

The regiment was part of the army that proceeded to the Carolinas, and was in the fight at Salisbury. Just before the surrender, it was consolidated with the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama regiments, with J.C. Carter of Montgomery as colonel, Starke H. Oliver of Mobile as lieutenant colonel, and P.G. Wood of Dallas as major. At the time of the surrender, near High Point, N.C., it was in Sharp's brigade, of D.H. Hill's division, S.D. Lee's corps, and numbered about 150 men.

Twenty-Fifth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Mobile in December 1861 by the consolidation of two battalions. It remained in that vicinity under Gen. Gladden, the regiment fought at Shiloh, where its casualties were 15 killed and 75 wounded. Placed under Gen. Gardner, with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth, and Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth, the Twenty-fifth met with trifling loss at Farmington. It moved into Kentucky with Gen. Bragg from the Chattanooga base, but was not engaged in any action. It came back, and participated at Murfreesboro - Col. Loomis commanding the brigade - with a loss of 13 killed, 88 wounded, and 16 missing, out of about 250 present for duty.

The regiment - Gen. Deas in command of the brigade - fell back with the army, and was fearfully mutilated.

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AL Civil War Units (Continued): It again suffered severely at Missionary Ridge, but wintered and recruited at Dalton. All along the bloody track of the hostile armies through north Georgia, the Twenty-fifth left a record, especially at New Hope. At Atlanta, July 22, the regiment lost 49 per cent of its force, but captured two stands of colors, and more prisoners than it numbered. Six days later, near the same spot, the Twenty-fifth again lost very heavily. It was engaged at Jonesboro without severe loss, but suffered considerably at Columbia, on Hood's arrival in middle Tennessee. At Franklin the regiment again lost largely, and at Nashville its loss was not light, but it preserved its organization on the retreat. Proceeding to the Carolinas, the Twenty-fifth was in Sherman's front, with some casualties at Columbia and Kinston, and with large loss at Bentonville. Consolidated with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth, and Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth, the regiment was shortly after surrendered at Goldsboro, having about 75 men of the old Twenty-fifth present for duty.

Twenty-Sixth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Tusculumbia in the summer of 1861, and soon after went to Virginia. It was in camp of instruction at Richmond during the fall and winter, and in March 1862 was moved to Yorktown, and placed in the brigade of Gen. Rains of Tennessee. It was under fire there for six weeks, with few casualties. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston led the regiment into position at Williamsburg, where its loss was inconsiderable.

At Richmond it was placed in the brigade of Gen. Rodes of Tuscaloosa - shortly after re-organized so as to embrace the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments - and lost 22 per cent of its numbers in casualties at Seven Pines. The Twenty-sixth was also hotly engaged at Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, emerging from the effects of those terrible struggles with only 300 of the 600 with which it entered, the others having gone down in the carnage of battle.

The regiment was in the van of the army as it moved over the Potomac and fought at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, losing in those two battles 10 killed and 45 wounded. Having wintered on the Rappahannock, the Twenty-sixth was present at Fredericksburg. In the grand advance of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville - Col. O'Neal leading the brigade - the regiment lost very heavily, but its colors floated at the front. It then moved into Pennsylvania, and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, with a loss of 7 killed, 58 wounded, and 65 missing. Retiring with the army into Virginia, the Twenty-sixth skirmished at Kelly's Ford and Mine Run. During the winter, the Alabama legislature petitioned to have the regiment sent home to recruit its thinned ranks, and it remained a short time at Pollard.

Ordered to Dalton in the spring of 1864, it was placed in Cantey's brigade, and lost gradually but largely in the almost incessant battle from Dalton to Atlanta. Having marched with Gen. Hood into Tennessee, the regiment was badly cut up at Nashville, and only a remnant surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, to which place it had been transferred with the forces.

Twenty-Sixth-Fiftieth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Corinth, in March 1862, by the consolidation of two battalions then recently recruited. Placed in the brigade of Gen. Gladden, it fought at Shiloh with a loss of 12 killed and 111 wounded out of about 700 engaged. Gen. Gardner having taken command of the brigade -- the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth and Thirty-ninth Alabama regiments -- the Twenty-sixth Fiftieth moved into Kentucky, and lost about 20 men in combat with Gen. Sill's division.

It participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, with a loss of about 200 men in casualties of 600 engaged. The regiment wintered at Tullahoma, and was with the army when it fell back. Now under Gen. Deas as brigadier, the regiment moved to the assault at Chicamauga about 500 strong, of which about one-fifth were killed or wounded. It was in the line at Mission Ridge, and lost about 45 men, mostly captured. On the retreat from Dalton, where it had wintered, the regiment performed arduous and active service, fighting nearly every day.

In the bloody battles around Atlanta the regiment lost very heavily, but at Jonesboro the list of casualties was small. It then moved into Tennessee with Gen. Hood, and was badly mutilated at Franklin. The regiment subsequently proceeded to the Carolinas, and it was at Kinston that a line of skirmishers, 40 strong, principally from it, under Captain E.B. Vaughan, captured a stand of colors and 300 men of the 15th Connecticut. The Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth laid down its arms at Greensboro, N.C., with Gen. Johnston's forces.

Twenty-Seventh Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at St. Heinian, Tennessee, a number of companies having flocked to that point, in the winter of 1861. Ordered to Fort Henry, the regiment shared in the defence of that place, but retired before its surrender, and formed part of the garrison of Fort Donelson. It took part in that memorable conflict, and was there surrendered. A number of the command were in hospitals, &c, and these were not captured, but organized into two companies, joined the Thirty-third Mississippi, and lost 8 killed and 25 wounded at the battle of Perryville.

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AL Civil War Units (Continued): The main body of the regiment was exchanged in September 1862, and was ordered to Port Hudson, where it was joined by the other two companies. It remained in that quarter during the winter, and was brigaded under Gen. Buford of Kentucky, Loring's division. It was then in the trenches at Jackson for ten days, and retreated with the army across the Pearl. The regiment passed the winter at Canton, and in the spring of 1864 was sent to the vicinity of Tusculum to recruit, being greatly reduced in numbers.

A detachment of the regiment crossed the Tennessee, and captured about 100 of the enemy in April 1864. It was soon after ordered to Dalton, and placed in Scott's brigade with the Twelfth Louisiana, and Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-seventh Alabama regiments - Loring's division, Stewart's corps. The Twenty-seventh was from that time forward a sharer in the vicissitudes of the Army of Tennessee, fighting with much loss throughout the Atlanta-Dalton campaign, and forming part of the last confederate wave of battle as it swept beyond the bloody *abatis* at Franklin, and beat vainly against the gates of Nashville. A mere skeleton of the regiment proceeded to the Carolinas, where it was consolidated with the Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-seventh Alabama regiments, and was surrendered at Greensboro, N.C. April 1865.

Twenty-Third Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Shelby Springs, March 29, 1862, about 1100 strong, to serve "for three years or the war." Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, the regiment reached Corinth, where many of the men died of disease. Brigaded under Gen. T. Rapier (shortly after succeeded by Gen. Duncan and Col. Manigault), with the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina, and Thirty-fourth Alabama - to which the Twenty-fourth Alabama was soon after added - the Twenty-eighth was first under fire in a skirmish at Corinth, where it lost two men. From Tupelo to Chattanooga, thence into Kentucky with Gen. Bragg, and the regiment fell back to middle Tennessee with the army. It fought at Murfreesboro with many casualties, but captured a battery. The winter and spring were passed near Tullahoma, and the regiment was hotly engaged at Chicamauga, losing largely in killed and wounded. At Lookout Mountain the regiment was nearly surrounded by the enemy, and fought desperately, losing 172 killed, wounded, and captured. It was also engaged two days later at Mission Ridge with some loss. During the winter, at Dalton, the Twenty-eighth re-enlisted "for the war." It participated in the severe campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, taking part in all the fighting, and losing largely in proportion to the men it had present for duty. The regiment followed Gen. Hood into Tennessee, and took part in the desperate and fruitless struggles at Franklin and Nashville, with severe loss. From that tragic theatre it went to North Carolina, where it was consolidated with the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth Alabama, with J.C. Carter of Montgomery as colonel, Starke H. Oliver of Mobile as lieutenant colonel, and P.G. Wood of Dallas as major. The regiment surrendered at Greensboro, N.C. in Sharpe's brigade, Hill's division, S.D. Lee's corps.

Events Leading to the WBTS: 1859

- Southerners block an increase in the low tariff rates of 1857.
- In February, U.S. Senator Albert G. Brown of Mississippi says that if a territory requires a slave code in line with Douglas's *Freeport Doctrine*, the federal government must pass a slave code to protect slavery in the territories. If it does not, Brown says he will urge Mississippi to secede from the union.
- Oregon admitted as a free state.
- President Buchanan and Southern members of Congress, including Senator John Slidell of Louisiana, make another attempt to buy Cuba from Spain. Douglas supports the proposed annexation of Cuba. Republicans block funding.
- Southern senators block a homestead act that would have given 160 acres of land in the West to settlers.
- *The Southern Commercial Convention* endorses reopening the African slave trade to reduce the price of slaves and widen slaveholding. Many members think this would lessen feelings that the slave trade was immoral and provide an incentive or tool for Southern nationalism.
- On October 4, Kansas voters adopt the anti-slavery *Wyandotte Constitution* by a 2 to 1 margin.
- On October 16, Kansas abolitionist John Brown attempts to spark a slave rebellion in Virginia through seizure of weapons from the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry.

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Events (Continued): Brown holds the arsenal for 36 hours. No slaves join him and no rebellion ensues but seventeen persons, including 10 of Brown's men, are killed. Brown and his remaining men are captured by U.S. Marines led by detached Army Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee. Brown is tried for treason to the state of Virginia, found guilty and hanged on December 2 in Charles Town, Virginia (now Charlestown, West Virginia). Brown becomes a martyr to the North, but alarms the South as an example of a fanatical Yankee abolitionist trying to start a bloody race war. Secession sentiment grows in the South in response to Northern sympathy for Brown.

- New Mexico territory adopts a slave code, but no slaves are in the territory according to the 1860 census.

- Members of Congress which convenes in December insult, level charges at, threaten and denounce each other. Members come to the sessions armed. The House of Representatives requires eight weeks to choose a Speaker. This delays consideration of vitally important business.

This Month in the WBTS

November 1, 1861: George McClellan becomes General-In-Chief, U.S. Army.

November 8, 1861: British steamer *Trent* is stopped and boarded while upon high seas. Confederate emissaries are removed. This international incident threatens to bring Great Britain into the war. Lincoln determines "one war at a time."

November 8, 1864: President Lincoln is elected to second term.

November 15, 1864: William T. Sherman's "army group" departs Atlanta to begin "March to the Sea". Sherman's army was 62,000 strong.

November 19, 1863: President Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address. The address was two minutes long, and took place at a ceremony dedicating the Battlefield as a National Cemetery.

November 23, 1863: Battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Rebel siege of Chattanooga ends as Union forces under Grant defeat the siege army of General Braxton Bragg. During the battle, one of the most dramatic moments of the war occurs. Yelling "Chickamauga! Chickamauga!" Union troops avenge their previous defeat at Chickamauga by storming up the face of Missionary Ridge without orders and sweep the Rebels from what had been thought to be an impregnable position.

November 25, 1864: Battle of Spring Hill.

November 27, 1863: Battle of Ringgold Gap. Battle of Mine Run.

November 28, 1861: Missouri, though it did not officially secede from the Union, is admitted to the Confederacy.

November 30, 1864: Battle of Franklin.

Confederate Generals Birthdays

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.

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Confederate General B'Days (Continued):

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 Richadson - 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.



Save Appomattox & Sailor's Creek

The Civil War Trust is proud to announce a new campaign that will save 175 acres at the Sailor's Creek and Appomattox Court House battlefields - where some of the final combat of the Eastern Theater occurred. Learn more about this effort to save our Civil War history.

[Save Appomattox & Sailor's Creek »](#)

From Our President October 2012

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

I'm hoping all of you recently received our announcement of the new campaign to save a whopping 1,139 acres at the Appomattox Court House, Sailor's Creek, and Kelly's Ford battlefields. Even more astonishing is that we have an opportunity to save \$4,657,490 worth of hallowed battlefield ground for just \$82,548! That's a \$56 to \$1 match. In this time of economic challenge isn't it great to hear how your dollars can do so much more?

I know that many of you work for Federal or state agencies where the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) is available to you. If so please consider supporting the Civil War Trust through the CFC. The Trust has won three consecutive 4-Star Charity navigator awards, so you know we'll put your hard earned donations to good, efficient use.

- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

SAVE 964 ACRES AT KELLY'S FORD: The Civil War Trust has just initiated a campaign to save 964 acres of the Kelly's Ford battlefield - site of one of the largest cavalry clashes of the Civil War. Learn more about this battle and efforts to save much of the battlefield. [Learn More »](#)

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CWT News (Continued):

NEW PETERSBURG BATTLE APP: We've just launched our newest Battle App for your iPhone and Android smartphone. Let our new Battle App be your guide to the entire 1864-1865 campaign. Even better, the app is free! [« iOS | Android »](#)

10 FACTS ABOUT SAILOR'S CREEK: How much do you know about the Battle of Sailor's Creek - one of the last battles of the Civil War in the Eastern Theater? It was here that the Army of Northern Virginia lost more than a fifth of their army. [Learn More »](#)

PATRICIA KAY DAVIES: PRESERVATION HEROINE: Learn how Honor Guard member Patricia Kay Davies and her generous estate gift helped to save critical acres at the Cedar Creek battlefield. Discover how a legacy gift from your estate can make a difference too. [Read the Article »](#)

NEW CAVALRY QUIZ: Have you downloaded our latest free Battle App? Our new GPS-enabled Antietam Battle App can be your guide to the entire battlefield. Follow our four detailed tours or just wander and explore with confidence. [Take the Quiz »](#)

SUPPORT THE TRUST THROUGH CFC: The Civil War Trust is proud to once again participate in the Combined Federal Campaign, and many State workplace charitable campaigns in 2012. Learn how you can support battlefield preservation through your CFC contributions. [Learn More »](#)

10 FACTS ABOUT KELLY'S FORD: Did you know that the Battle of Kelly's Ford, fought on St. Patrick's Day, 1863, was the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War at its time? Learn more about this remarkable battle in our new 10 Facts page. [Read the Article »](#)

EDUCATOR GUIDES FOR ANTIETAM OFFERINGS: Teachers! Looking for a way to incorporate our new Antietam Animated Map or Antietam 360 presentation into your classroom? Check out our new Educator's Guides. [Animated Map Guide »](#) [Antietam 360 Guide »](#)

EVENT: BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG 150TH: Noted authors and historians Robert K. Krick and Gary W. Gallagher will be featured at Central Virginia Battlefields Trust event to discuss two specific aspects of the Battle. Learn more about this remarkable event on December 13. [Learn More »](#)

VIDEO: THE BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE: NPS Historian Patrick Schroeder describes the battles preceding Robert E. Lee's decision to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia

VIDEO: SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX: NPS historian Ernie Price describes the surrender meeting between Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

UPDATED CIVIL WAR BOOKS PAGE: Check out our updated Civil War Books page. Here you can access all of our interviews with top Civil War authors and peruse our online reading recommendations. [Visit the Books Page »](#)

OCTOBER CIVIL WAR BATTLES: [Ball's Bluff »](#) [Bristoe Station »](#)
[Corinth »](#) [Cedar Creek »](#)
[Perryville »](#) [Mine Creek »](#)

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT LINES

Civil War preservation news from around the country

[Major Preservation Opportunity at Kelly's Ford](#)

[Meet Dave Ruth, Superintendent of Richmond National Battlefield Park](#)

[Preservation Successes Mark 150th Anniversary of Battle of Perryville, Kentucky](#)

[2012 Civil War Photography Contest Winners Announced](#)

[John Bell Hood Documents Discovered](#)

["Civil War for Kids" - a review](#)

[The Decline of Clover Hill - Custer's "honeymoon home"](#)

[Top 15 Civil War Movies of All-Time](#)

[The War Democrats Big Night](#)



Letter from the Development Team

Dear Member,

My interest in the Civil War was sparked as a child while reading my great-grandfather's memoirs of serving in the Virginia 2nd Cavalry, Company F. I first came to the Museum as a tour guide in the White House of the Confederacy and followed my passion to the Development Department.

By initiating a Planned Giving Program for the MOC, I have the honor of getting to know those who are looking for ways to expand their already special relationships with the Museum by finding new ways to support its mission. Each planned gift reflects a lifetime of memories as well as a more secure future for the Museum.

So far, we have created a planned giving webpage, a brochure, and now are focusing on getting the word out to our members. The response has been very exciting so far and we expect planned gifts to be a strong arm of our future development efforts.

I welcome the opportunity to sit down and learn more about the history of each member's relationship with the Museum, their vision for the future of the MOC, and how to best craft a gift that honors the Museum and the donors wishes at the same time.

Please feel free to call me to get together and talk about creating a planned gift that meets your needs. You can reach me at (855) 649-1861 ext. 144 or cbowden@moc.org.

Sincerely,

Constance Bowden
Development Officer
Planned Giving & Volunteers



Honor a Veteran

Last year, the Museum of the Confederacy asked its members to remember Veterans Day. You were offered the opportunity to donate on behalf of a veteran or veterans, living or deceased. In return, the names of both the donor and honoree were listed in the monthly e-newsletter. This year, we are expanding that program in hopes of recognizing more of our veterans while at the same time giving donors a keepsake for their gift.

For a donation of **\$25 or more**, participants will receive a certificate of appreciation for the honoree's service and the donor's generosity. The certificate will be signed by President and CEO S. Waite Rawls III. In addition to the certificate, **for \$100 or more**, donors and their honoree will be listed on a *Veterans Honor Roll* to be placed in the Museum lobby. Submit a gift online by [clicking here](#), and be sure to type the name of the veteran you wish to honor in the *comments* box. Or, contact Will Glasco at (855) 649-1861 ext. 143 or wglasco@moc.org to make a donation.

As a military museum, the Museum of the Confederacy respects and honors veterans of all wars. At the same time that *Honor a Veteran* donations recognize servicemen and women, they will also help support the Museum, its collections, and will continue to help tell the story of other veterans long past.

With the launch of its new website, the Museum of the Confederacy wanted to give its members a chance to share their family histories and capture stories that otherwise could be lost forever. Nearly every family was affected by war from 1861-1865, and many of the stories from those days have been passed down through the generations. Now, you have the chance to share your family's history to the Museum of the Confederacy membership community!

Log into the [Members Only section](#) of the Museum website using the Username and Password listed on your membership card and look for the *Share Your Story* section.

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MOC News (Continued): If your family has a story to tell about life during the War, please submit it to the Museum! You can select to have your story viewed by the public, and when enough submissions have been collected, the stories will be displayed for MOC members to read!

2012 is Winding Down!

It's nearly the end of the calendar year! That means time is running out to make **tax-deductible donations** to the Museum of the Confederacy for the **2012 tax year!**

A great way to support the operations of the Museum of the Confederacy is to make a gift to the [Annual Fund](#). These gifts help the Museum continue its mission, and as a recognized non-profit institution, donations to the MOC mean a tax write-off for you! You can donate online by clicking [here](#), or contact the Museum's Development Department at (855) 649-1861 ext. 143. Annual Fund donations help preserve the collection for future generations, and your support is greatly appreciated.

A Lasting Legacy for Future Generations

We deeply appreciate your financial generosity to the Museum. Your support enables us to remain the world's most comprehensive collection of Confederate artifacts, offering educational and research programs to students and scholars from all over the world. Through your gifts to the Museum, you are personally a part of the MOC's accomplishments, which is something of which to be proud.

You can play a critical role in the Museum's future as well by establishing a planned gift in your will, living trust, retirement plan, or insurance policy. Your planned gift can be made for any amount and is revocable at any time. Creating a planned gift to the Museum can also benefit your family by substantially reducing estate taxes.

Your legacy of a planned gift to the MOC can have a lasting impact on the future of the Museum, preserving its treasured heritage for future generations.

Please let us know if you create a planned gift to the Museum so that we may thank you and ensure that we carry out your wishes.

To inform the Museum of your planned gift or to learn more about planned giving, please call Constance Bowden, Development Officer, at (855) 649-1861 ext 144, or cbowden@moc.org.

Honor bound

Disgrace was a fate worse than death for a soldier. And thousands of soldiers died to prove it

Ron Soodalter *America's Civil War* July 2, 2012



Honor is a complicated word to define. The concept of honor, according to historian and ethicist Bertram Wyatt-Brown, “seems inherently and perversely contradictory: comic and tragic, romantic and shrewd, inhumane and magnanimous, brave and hypocritical, sane and mad.” Yet every conceivable aspect of honor, from its most selfless to its most desperate and deluded, influenced the actions of the privates and generals, the Billy Yanks and Johnny Rebs, from the first shot fired at Fort Sumter to the signing of the surrender at

Appomattox in what Sir Winston Churchill would one day call “the last war between gentlemen.”

It can be argued that the opposite of honor is shame, and that fear of the latter inspires defense of the former. Consider a company of soldiers, standing at attention, awaiting the order to charge across an expanse of open field against a defensive position, into the mouths of cannons loaded with grapeshot, rifled muskets charged with bone-smashing .58-caliber Minié balls, and—in the event they make it across the field alive—the bayonets of the enemy. This was a scene played out on countless battlefields throughout the war—and with rare exception, the soldiers followed orders and charged, often into certain death.

At Cold Harbor, on the night of June 2, 1864, an aide to General Grant watched as the soldiers pinned or sewed their names into the lining of their blouses and coats—“so that their dead bodies might be recognized upon the field, and their fate made known to their families back home.” Next day, as they charged Lee’s defenses in the face of devastating fire, they unconsciously bent forward, as if fighting their way through a driving storm. And—as they had predicted the night before—they died in droves. One private, seeing his comrades suddenly drop to the ground, assumed they’d been ordered to seek cover; he did likewise, only to discover they were all dead.

The unavoidable question: What can be more precious to a man than his life, and what choice more obvious than flight, when confronted with the possibility—or the certainty—of death? In Stephen Crane’s brilliant novel of the Civil War, *The Red Badge of Courage*, the young Union volunteer, Henry Fleming, betrays his own sense of personal valor by running from his first skirmish.

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Honor (Continued): Overcome with shame and seeing himself as a “craven loon,” Fleming ultimately finds redemption by seizing the company standard in a later engagement and leading his comrades in a successful charge. The shame of being branded a coward had become more loathsome to him than death.

The development of a military code of honor among officers can be traced to the Knights Templar, a religious/military order formed during the Crusades. Under their code of chivalry, a knight was forbidden, on pain of expulsion from the order, to engage in cowardice in battle, conspiracy against a fellow knight, desertion, lying, stealing, sodomy and murder. Over the centuries, such standards were adapted—to greater or lesser degrees—by the armies of various European nations. When the British established themselves in the New World, their military code of honor came with them. As one historian points out, “Honor was the most precious possession of a gentleman. It had no degrees—a gentleman could not lose a little honor....Honor was a mark of distinction that...enabled an officer to command men.”

Naturally, this European-style code of honor informed the first cadets of the fledgling U.S. Military Academy at West Point. During the first half of the 19th century, the academy was the training ground for more than 500 cadets who would serve either the Union or the Confederacy, and West Point’s honor code would influence their conduct throughout the war. Interestingly, this code of honorable behavior was not formally written down until the mid-20th century. In 1819, however, President James Monroe and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun declared West Point’s student body to be members of the Regular Army, and—despite having no written code of their own—the cadets became subject to the Articles of War. In the Articles, acts of conduct dishonorable to the *service*—lying, stealing, cheating, cowardice—were carefully spelled out, along with the penalty—which, as in the Regular Army, was determined by court-martial and frequently resulted in dismissal from the service.

Insofar as *individual* conduct was concerned, the cadets often took it upon themselves to deal with those who, in their estimation, had behaved dishonorably. For general infractions, punishment ranged from “coventry”—permanently shunning a fellow cadet—to actually escorting him to the next outbound train.

For offenses to one’s sense of honor, however, there was a darker aspect to this system of redress. Derived from the regular officer’s unwritten code, it followed the rule “Brook no insult.” In the words of one chronicler, “Protecting one’s reputation from all insults or reproofs, actual or imaginary, was one of the most conspicuous requirements of honorable conduct during this era.” Gentlemen who felt the slightest affront were duty-bound to respond with violence. Those who failed to respond either with or to a challenge were viewed as cowards, and faced ostracism. So prevalent was the practice of answering even trivial insults with force that West Point banned cadets from owning pistols or sabers—although many cadets kept weapons hidden away. According to eminent West Point historian James L. Morrison Jr., “The antebellum cadet was pugnacious; his sense of honor was prickly, and an insult or injustice almost inevitably provoked a scuffle....Usually, the altercations were simple fist fights, resulting only in bloody noses and black eyes, but occasionally the combatants resorted to weapons with intent to do bodily harm.”

By the time the cadets graduated from West Point and joined the regular officer corps, the practice of fighting for one’s honor had become second nature; it was no less than was expected by their peers. The Army officially frowned upon dueling among its officers. In fact, Article 25 of the Articles of War prohibited the practice, stating that any officer who engaged in dueling would be cashiered. Article 28 went a step further, and expressly forbade calling a fellow officer a coward for turning down a challenge:

Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace, or opinion of disadvantage which might arise, from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

Nonetheless, dueling in the service persisted, practiced by officers who cited a higher moral imperative in the face of a disagreeable—or “dishonorable”—law.

On the field, there was a common saying among the troops that “the post of danger is the post of honor.” No post was more perilous than that of standard bearer, and yet, on either side, there was never a lack of volunteers to carry the flag into battle. In fact, a number of Union soldiers—including the 16-year-old future father of General Douglas MacArthur—were awarded the newly established Medal of Honor for bearing the standard under fire, as well as for capturing the enemy’s flag. One New York colonel recorded the death of his regimental color-bearer at Gettysburg: “Sergeant Michael Cuddy...displayed the most heroic bravery. When he fell, mortally wounded, he rose by convulsive efforts and triumphantly waved in the face of the rebels, not 10 yards distant, that flag he loved so dearly of which he was so proud and for which his valuable life, without a murmur, was freely given up.”

The troops had a favorite anecdote about a soldier in an outfit that was about to engage the enemy. As the regiment formed to charge, and the enemy guns opened up, a rabbit suddenly broke from cover and ran to the rear. A soldier, on seeing the rabbit’s dash for safety, shouted, “Go it, cottontail! I’d go it, too, if it weren’t for my reputation!” Both Yankees and Rebels claimed the story as true, and went so far as to name the soldier involved. It matters not at all who said it, or if the story is, in fact, apocryphal; the message is universal. With the path to safety open before him, the soldier elects to risk death for the sake of his “reputation”—his honor.

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Honor (Continued): To run would be to incur the condemnation of his comrades.

To many, the shame of losing was equal to the ignominy of cowardice. When Union General Philip Sheridan trapped Jeb Stuart's cavalry at Yellow Tavern in May 1864, Stuart—mortally wounded and seeing his men breaking before the Union onslaught—shouted as he was driven from the field, "Go back! Do your duty as I have done mine! I would rather die than be whipped!" It was a sentiment shared by the men of both armies.

At times, soldiers otherwise renowned for their strong sense of honor behaved abysmally. For a century and a half, Maj. Gen. George Pickett has been a revered charter member of the pantheon of Confederate knights, and is known to history as the commander who valiantly led his men in that doomed, glorious charge at Gettysburg. What many students of the war do not know, however, is that he was also responsible for one of its most horrific acts. After mishandling the February 1, 1864, amphibious attack on the Union forces at New Bern, N.C., Pickett captured some 53 Federal prisoners, all of whom were local North Carolinians, and some 22 of whom had previously served in the state's home guard. Accusing them of desertion—although leaving the home guard was not a crime in the state—he ordered courts-martial for the prisoners. The verdicts were a foregone conclusion, and over the course of the next few weeks, he hanged all 22. In the absence of black hoods, Pickett ordered their heads covered with corn sacks. On a large, hastily built scaffold, he hanged 13 prisoners at one time, including a 14-year-old drummer boy. Their weeping families and friends watched helplessly while his soldiers jeered. Pickett allowed his men to strip the bodies, and buried in a mass grave all who were not claimed by their families.

Union Maj. Gen. John Peck, commander of the District of North Carolina, learned of the trials, and wrote to Pickett, beseeching him not to let his recent "hasty retreat" at New Bern cause him to treat the men as other than prisoners of war. By the time the letter reached Pickett, 20 of the men had already perished, and the remaining two faced imminent death. Pickett replied that deserters deserved to die, and threatened that if Peck hanged any Rebel prisoners in retribution, "I have merely to say that I have in my hands and subject to my orders, captured in the recent operations in this department, some 450 officers and men of the United States army, and for every man you hang, I will hang ten of the United States army." Within two months, nearly all the other prisoners perished in Rebel prison camps.

Some historians argue that Pickett was merely acting to staunch the flow of desertion, which by this time was a major problem in the Confederate Army. Others have pointed to his embarrassing failure at New Bern as the motivation for his actions. The executions—stunning even in the midst of the slaughter and mayhem of war—inspired the War Department to hold inquiries after the end of hostilities. Pickett, who had escaped with his family to Montreal, was found solely responsible for the atrocities. Denied parole and facing prosecution, he wrote to his old friend and West Point classmate, General Ulysses S. Grant, stating ironically that "certain evil disposed persons are attempting to re-open the troubles of the past," and asking him to intercede with President Andrew Johnson on his behalf. Grant wrote the president requesting clemency, adding, "Gn. Pickett I know personally to be an *honorable man*" (emphasis added). A parole was granted George Pickett the same day.

The deeds that reflected the greatest honor were those that exceeded the everyday demands on a soldier's life and commitment. Fifteen years after the war ended, former Confederate General J.B. Kershaw wrote a letter to the *Charleston News and Courier* recalling details of a remarkable event. At Fredericksburg in December 1862, after wave upon wave of charging Union troops were cut down by the fire of entrenched Rebels, thousands of wounded Yankees lay stretched and moaning on the frozen ground. No truce was agreed upon for the aid of the wounded or the retrieval of the dead, and the field, blanketed with Federals, was a pitiful sight. Unable to move, men cried out constantly from pain and thirst.

In the sunken road behind the Rebel wall at Marye's Heights, Richard Kirkland, a 19-year-old sergeant of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry, requested leave of Kershaw to take water to the fallen foe. According to Kershaw's account, he admonished the youth, "Kirkland, don't you know you would get a bullet through your head the moment you stepped over the wall?" Kirkland responded, "Yes, sir, I know that. But if you let me, I'm willing to try." He filled as many canteens as he could carry, and—forbidden to carry a white flag—stepped over the wall, in plain sight of the Union ranks.

Kirkland went from soldier to soldier, administering water, and if asked, a prayer. He refilled the canteens a number of times, and each time he returned to the field, he was met with respectful silence. After an hour and a half, he returned to his own ranks for the last time. No one cheered; no one had to.

There were countless other examples on both sides of soldiers who extended kindness to a vulnerable enemy. As his men were preparing to fire on a Confederate picket line, one Union officer ordered them to stand down, on the premise that it was "nothing but murder to kill a poor picket while on duty." On another occasion, a Yankee general stood looking through his telescope at the enemy position, whereupon a rock sailed into the soldiers' rifle pit. Around the rock was tied a note that read, "Tell the fellow with the spy glass to clear out or we shall have to shoot him."

Contrary to the thinking of many at the time, honor was not the sole provenance of the white race. Following the Emancipation Proclamation, nearly 180,000 blacks enlisted for service in the Union Army. Reviled by their white fellow soldiers, threatened with execution if captured by the enemy,

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Honor (Continued): singled out for slaughter at Fort Pillow, Poison Spring and Petersburg, they fought gallantly to establish their rightful place in a restructured America.

By the time the war ended, 16 were awarded the Medal of Honor for “conspicuous gallantry”—and a third of their number had perished—3,000 in action, and some 65,000 from wounds and disease. Abraham Lincoln, in recognizing their contribution, wrote, “[T]here will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation.”

Ultimately, honor on the field was a soldier’s most personal possession. Every soldier, from the lowliest private to the most senior commander, had to decide how to comport himself, how to fight and, for hundreds of thousands of men and boys, how to face death. Honor was never far from a soldier’s mind; should he lose sight of it, there were always officers present to hammer it home. In the end, the honorable choice was not always an easy one.

“I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than the dissolution of the Union,” a colonel in the U.S. Army wrote his son just two months before the opening of hostilities. “It would be an accumulation of all the evils we complain of, and I am willing to sacrifice *everything but honor* for its preservation.”

The sacrifice was apparently too great for this officer. The author of these pensive words was Robert E. Lee.

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<http://www.historynet.com/union-army>

Conscription in the Civil War

Both the North and the South began the Civil War with the intention of using volunteer armies, even though European experience had shown for generations that they were unsuited to modern wars. Both sides eventually turned to conscription, but circumstances forced the South to do so a few months sooner than the North.

The natural obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his hearth, home and country against foreign aggression has been assumed for as long as agricultural implements could effectively be used as weapons. The Greek and Roman city militias, and the Anglo-Saxon forced compelled men into service by natural right and tradition, with no limit of term of service.

An army of drafted men was the norm in the 19th century, and the United States and Great Britain were alone among the great powers in not embracing that. Napoleon won all his brilliant victories with conscripted armies -- France drafted 2,613,000 men in 13 years beginning in 1800. That set the tone for the century's military strategy: "God marches with the biggest battalions."

What the Confederacy (and the United States) did differently when calling out its volunteers in 1861 was to set a limit on their terms of contract. This was done obviously with an eye to politics, and it came back to haunt both sides: the South a few months sooner and more severely than the North.

In the initial upwelling after Sumter, the South, expecting a quick victory or a European intervention, mustered in most of its volunteers for only one year. But the North was even more short-sighted (and also constrained by a militia law that dated from the Whisky Rebellion) and only called its men to three months' duty. Three years was a more common term of enlistment for a conscripted man in Europe (Prussia, for example). It may not have been short-sightedness at all, of course: if you tell a young man you're going to take him away from his family, his farm, his sweetheart, his education, his trade for three years and more, he's likely to feel his ardor for your cause grow a bit chilly.

Albert B. Moore, in "Conscription and Conflict in the Confederacy," seems to regard the South's great mistake was not in turning to conscription, but in relying at first on volunteers. "[C]onscription would have been less odious if it had been made the exclusive policy of raising armies at the outset. It might then have been regarded as a scientific way of allocating the man power of the country and distributing fairly the burdens of war. But the volunteer system was tried the first year, and after conscription was adopted volunteering was still allowed. This made conscription appear to be a device for coercing derelicts, hence the taint that attached to the conscript." [1]

The North was fortunate in a way it never could have foreseen, because three months gave it just enough time to get the boys in uniform, give them big parades, and send them off into one battle, where they got chased off the field. Most of the three-month men in the regiments I've studied immediately signed up again. They had something to prove, having lost once, and they had had enough of a taste of army life (all of it in the late spring and early summer) to make it seem like a grand hunting trip.

Furthermore, the pressure on the Northern homefront to enlist (or reenlist) in July 1861 was enormous: the Union's defenses had melted in the wake of the first Bull Run, and the people were being told that the national capital, and their own homes beyond it, lay wide open to rapacious Rebel hordes. The panic was over in a few weeks, but those happened to be the crucial weeks in which Lincoln called for, and got, 500,000 troops. And he got them for three years.

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Conscription (Continued): Thus the North was able to postpone its enlistment crisis. The South was not so lucky. It rested on the laurels of Bull Run, confident that the war was won, and awaited European recognition. It wasted the summer and fall, and by the time it prepared for action again the enlistments were running out and the boys in arms, who had done their duty well, were eager to see home again.

Perhaps the proper model for the Southern rebels of 1861, in terms of their logistical and political challenge in fielding an army, is not to the North in the same year, but the American colonies of 1776. The historical comparison would point up some valuable lessons in the frustrations of maintaining a large-scale rebellion through several agrarian cycles in a sprawling, diverse country.

Even before the Confederate Congress decreed a re-enlistment, there were mass voluntary re-enlistments by company and regiment and even brigade that spring. Yet these units were supposedly, if we read the "lack-of-will" writers, utterly demoralized and disgusted. Some soldiers complained that manipulation was involved; others knew that the CSA's Congress would probably find a way to keep them there anyhow. But historian Gary Gallagher concludes that "most reenlistments in early 1864 seem to have been motivated by patriotism."^[2] And the event was widely applauded across the South, in newspapers as well as private correspondence, as a "contrast to the bribes & threats & false pretences of our enemy!"

There's a sort of weary determination to stick it out in the letter soldier Benjamin Freeman of the 44th N.C. wrote home on Feb. 19, 1864, during a later re-enlistment drive: *"Pa we have all Reinlisted for the 'War.' We had to do it and I thought I would come on as a patriot soldier of the South. We are soldiers and we have to stay as long as there is any 'war.' There is no way to escape it."*

The manpower crisis facing the Confederate armies in the spring of 1862 was a result of legislative incompetence, specifically, the Confederate Provisional Congress' foolish re-enlistment law of Dec. 11, 1861. The "bounty and furlough act" demonstrated, in the words of historian John C. Ropes, that "the difference between an army and a congeries of volunteer regiments was not appreciated." Every soldier who re-enlisted for three years or for the duration of the war was promised a bounty of \$50 and a 60-day furlough. He could choose his arm of the service, and if he did not like his company, he could join a new one. Men could elect their own officers, "rewarding those who curried favor by laxity and demoting those who had enforced discipline," in the words of Douglas S. Freeman.

Freeman wrote, in *"Robert E. Lee"*: "A worse law could hardly have been imposed on the South by the enemy. Its interpretation was confusing, its effect was demoralizing, and it involved nothing less than a reconstruction of the entire land forces of the Confederacy in the face of the enemy." He cites Union general and military historian Emory Upton, who wrote later that the bounty and furlough law should have been styled "an act to disorganize and dissolve the provisional army." The CSA Congress only made matters worse when it passed a series of hurried measures, designed to dangle more bait for re-enlistments.

When the permanent Congress took its seats shortly after this, it reversed the course and put the army on a firm, professional basis. It did so just in time, for that summer by means of drafts and threats of drafting, and by hefty bounties, the North would mobilize its manpower, which of course was vastly greater than the South's, for a long war. The Civil War was the last war that Americans tried to fight with volunteer minuteman patriotism. By the end of it, both sides had armies built up largely through conscription, threat of conscription, and (in the case of the North) offering a small fortune in bonuses to enlistees.

"In the army," Freeman wrote, "those who had intended not to re-enlist on the expiration of their terms grumbled and charged bad faith on the part of the government, but those who were determined to carry on the war to ruin or independence rejoiced that those who had stayed at home were at last to smell gunpowder. In the well-disciplined commands, men who went home at the expiration of their twelve months and returned as conscripts soon settled down to army routine." William D. Rutherford, adjutant of the 3rd South Carolina regiment, wrote home on April 18, 1862, approving the conscription bill. His only regret was that, "[t]o those who are loyal and brave, it is somewhat mortifying that their services cannot be voluntarily offered to their country."

Confederate draft legislation was also far-sighted in attempting to provide exemptions that would allow skilled workers in essential trades to stay home and further the war effort on the job, something most other nations didn't adopt until after World War I. As it turned out, though, this provision was not used by the South as efficiently as it could have been. The exemptions are sometimes blamed because they increased the social tensions in the South. But in fact they were a progressive feature.

Historians of warfare also praise the Confederate conscription act of 1862, specifically for its exemptions. They call it the first modern draft in the world, because it recognized that industry and agricultural leadership, and organization behind the lines were as important to a national war effort as armies were. The goal of a draft isn't just to shovel as many men as possible into uniforms; it's to get the best soldiers there, and leave the best workers at their jobs. The combatants in World War I failed to realize this, and they fought each other with universal conscription, huge armies, and losses of millions of men.

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Conscription (Continued): World War I proved "it was nothing less than a national, let alone military crime to conscript all classes of men as if they were one class and of equal value, and to fill the trenches, which were little more than altars of human sacrifice to a discredited god, with highly skilled mechanics, miners and professional men." [3] Of course, the men who go to war always resent the men who do not. But that resentment does not necessarily make for the wisest policy when trying to guide a nation to freedom out of war.

The flaws of the Southern draft were functions of all conscripted armies and prevailed in the North as well as in Europe: overzealous draft officers; the host of exemptions, widely abused, however well regulated in theory; and the ease with which the richer class of men of military age avoided service.

Not surprisingly, the Rebel soldiers hated the Conscription Law. It was unfair, and they knew it. It took the glory out of the war, and the war was never the same for them. Sam R. Watkins, my second-favorite rebel, serving in the First Tennessee regiment under Braxton Bragg, had this to say about it:

"[S]oldiers had enlisted for twelve months only, and had faithfully complied with their volunteer obligations; the terms for which they had enlisted had expired, and they naturally looked upon it that they had a right to go home. They had done their duty faithfully and well. They wanted to see their families; in fact, wanted to go home anyhow. War had become a reality; they were tired of it. A law had been passed by the Confederate States Congress called the conscript act. ... From this time on till the end of the war, a soldier was simply a machine, a conscript. It was mighty rough on rebels. We cursed the war, we cursed Bragg, we cursed the Southern Confederacy. All our pride and valor had gone, and we were sick of war and the Southern Confederacy.

"A law was made by the Confederate States Congress about this time allowing every person who owned twenty negroes to go home. It gave us the blues; we wanted twenty negroes. Negro property suddenly became very valuable, and there was raised the howl of 'rich man's war, poor man's fight.' The glory of the war, the glory of the South, the glory and pride of our volunteers had no charms for the conscript." [4]

That was how he felt, and how his companions felt, in the spring of 1862. It was a low point of the war. They would have walked away from it, but they couldn't, so they didn't. They went back to the business of war, of being an army, which is a highly illogical business, after all, as Sophocles knew. The war went on, and their lives went on, and things looked different. Of the invasion of Kentucky that summer, Watkins wrote:

"I remember how gladly the citizens of Kentucky received us. I thought they had the prettiest girls that God ever made. They could not do too much for us. They had heaps and stacks of cooked rations along our route, with wine and cider everywhere, and the glad shouts of 'Hurrah for our Southern boys!' greeted and welcomed us at every house. Ah, the boys felt like soldiers again. The bands played merrier and livelier tunes. It was the patient convalescing; the fever had left him. he was getting fat and strong; his step was buoyant and proud; he felt ashamed that he had ever been 'hacked'; he could fight now. It was the same old proud soldier of yore. ... New recruits were continually joining our ranks. ... [O]ur pride was renewed and stood ready for any emergency; we felt that one Southern man could whip twenty Yankees." [5]

And after many more hills and valleys, high points and low points, it ended. Sam R. Watkins went home and wrote a beautiful little book about it. He thinks secession was justified. He despised the conscription and the men who ordered it. He didn't own slaves or hate black folks. He seems to have liked them better than most Yankees did. He was proud to have been in that army, and proud of how his regiment fought, and mourned his companions who died. He liked being an American. He thinks secession was legal. He uses "rebel," invariably, as a good word. He uses the phrase "Lost Cause" without a hint of shame.

And I'm willing to bet the Rebel army, like the Yankee one, was full of hundreds of thousands of Sam R. Watkinses. I see the same sentiments in personal writings on both sides: contempt for military bureaucracy, for politicians, for the stay-at-home men who made fortunes and danced with the gals that the boys in uniform left behind.

The more than one-year lapse between the Confederate conscription act, approved April 16, 1862, and the Conscription Act that passed the U.S. Congress on March 3, 1863, is often cited as evidence of different abilities or enthusiasm on opposite sides in the Civil War. This ignores that fact that in at least five states in the North an extensive draft took place in the fall of 1862. In fact, the drive to draft in the North began less than three months after the Confederate conscription act.

You can disagree with the notion that governments ought to be able to compel their citizens to fight. But you can't say the CSA is marked somehow as a special case in history, deserving of dishonor.

Volunteerism failed during the American Revolution, when much of the countryside was under direct attack by British armies. States like Pennsylvania had to draft all their able-bodied men into the militia not once but twice during the 1777 invasion, and Massachusetts and Virginia resorted to conscription in 1777 to fill their thinning line regiments.

In fact, on Feb. 6, 1778, the Continental Congress recommended that all the states adopt this policy. George Washington wrote to the president of the Continental Congress in 1778 that, "I believe our greatest and only aid will be derived from drafting, which I trust may be done by the United States." Only the French aid averted the necessity of following this plan.

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Conscription (Continued): Likewise during the War of 1812, again with invaders on the national soil, volunteerism failed to fill up the depleted American regiments, and Congress turned to conscription, but the sudden end of the war prevented the plan from going into action.

Nor does America offer the only example. Take France in 1791: facing invasion on all sides, the revolutionary government called up line regiments, with a militia as a supplemental force. It also sought a National Guard for home defense. In short order, France found itself with more than 2.5 million "National Guards" and only 60 of the 169 battalions of volunteers it had hoped to raise.

As the erudite British military historian Maj. Gen. John Frederick Charles Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., observed in writing about conscription through the ages, "the majority of the people are naturally adverse to risking their skins." [6]

America has fought its post-Civil War conflicts with overwhelmingly drafted armies. Roosevelt started beefing up the U.S. military by a draft in late 1940, even before America was at war. Here's what he said about it:

"On this day more than sixteen million young Americans are reviving the three-hundred-year-old American custom of the muster. They are obeying that first duty of free citizenship by which, from the earliest colonial times, every able-bodied citizen was subject to the call for service in the national defense.

"It is a day of deep and purposeful meaning in the lives of all of us. For on this day we Americans proclaim the vitality of our history, the singleness of our will and the unity of our nation. ... In the days when our forefathers laid the foundation of our democracy, every American family had to have its gun and know how to use it. Today we live under threats, threats of aggression from abroad, which call again for the same readiness, the same vigilance. Ours must once again be the spirit of those who were prepared to defend as they built, to defend as they worked, to defend as they worshipped. The duty of this day has been imposed upon us from without. ... [T]hose who have created the name and deed of total war have imposed upon us and upon all free peoples the necessity of preparation for total defense."

A year later, he even extended the terms of men who were already in service, just like the Confederacy did. Here's what he said about it in his message to Congress describing the step:

"I realize that personal sacrifices are involved in extending the period of service for selectees, the National Guard and other reserve components of our army. ... Nevertheless, I am confident that the men now in the ranks of the army realize far better than does the general public, the disastrous effect which would result from permitting the present army, only now approaching an acceptable state of efficiency, to melt away and set us back at least six months while new units are being reconstituted from the bottom up and from the top down with new drafts of officers and men."

The historian James W. Geary writes:

"Despite the North's fundamental differences in the approach to drafting, especially in determining whether men were liable on a selective or a universal basis, it would later experience many of the same difficulties that plagued the Confederate conscription system. In raising and sustaining an army, both regions had much in common. Many of the same influences that motivated Northern men to enter the ranks in the early days of the war also had encouraged Southern men to do likewise. Not only did they share a common heritage and culture, but men in both areas believed they were fighting for 'freedom,' although they defined it differently." [7]

The North's crisis might have come even sooner, but the Lincoln administration dodged a bullet when a friendly court upheld its legally dubious Spring 1861 call-up of troops. Among those to answer that call were the First Minnesota Volunteers, who went into service with mix of enlistments ranging from three months to three years. Poorly led at Bull Run, they suffered more casualties than any other Federal regiment in the field. Amid dislike for commanding officers and dawning realization of what three years away from home would mean to their families, farms, and jobs, some of the 1st Minn. attempted to have their enlistments nullified, on the grounds that proper procedure hadn't been followed. This led to *United States v. Colonel Gorman*, which upheld the constitutionality of the legislation of Aug. 3, 1861, which retroactively authorized the May 3 call-up. And it upheld the validity of the three-year enlistments.

"Fortunately for Union authorities, the legality of their recruiting methods was upheld early in the war and they did not have to consider other alternatives, such as arbitrarily extending the enlistment terms of their soldiers, as the South did in the spring of 1862," Geary wrote. [8]

1. Albert Burton Moore, *Conscription and Conflict in the Confederacy*, New York: MacMillan, 1924; reprint 1963, University of South Carolina.

2. Gary W. Gallagher, *The Confederate War*, Boston: Harvard University Press, 1997.

3. J.F.C. Fuller, *Conscription* entry in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 6, p.282-6, London, 1941. Fuller, the great military historian, also wrote *The Generalship of Ulysses S. Grant*.

4. Sam R. Watkins, *Co Aych*, N.Y.: Macmillan, 1962.

5. *ibid.*

6. Fuller, *op. cit.*

7. James W. Geary, *We Need Men: The Union Draft in the Civil War*, Northern Illinois University Press, 1991.

8. *ibid.*

142nd Anniversary of Gen. Lee's death

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr. *Southern News and Views* Medina, TX October 2, 2012



America mourned the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee on Wednesday, October 12, 1870 and Friday, October 12th marks the 142nd anniversary of his death

Robert E. Lee, son of Light Horse "Harry" Lee of Revolutionary War fame and Anne Hill Carter Lee, distinguished himself as an exceptional officer and combat engineer in the United States Army for 32 years and Commanded the legendary Army of Northern Virginia for the Confederacy during the War Between the States. He was also a top honored student at the United States Military Academy at West Point where he would serve as Superintendent in 1852.

General Lee died at his home at Lexington, Virginia at 9:30 AM on October 12, 1870. His last great deed came after the War Between the States when he accepted the presidency of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. He saved the financially troubled college and helped many young people further their education.

Returning home from a church meeting, Robert E. Lee sat at the supper table and was about to say grace. The general could not say a word and slumped down in his chair. It was believed that he had a stroke.

His condition seemed hopeless when a doctor told him, "General, you must make haste and get well--Traveller--- has been standing too long in his stable and needs exercise." Lee could only shake his head as he knew he would never again ride his beloved horse.

The rains and flooding were the worse of Virginia's history on the day General Lee died. On Wednesday, October 12, 1870, in the presence of his family, Lee quietly passed away.

The church bells rang as the sad news passed through Washington College, Virginia Military Institute and the town of Lexington. School Cadet's carried the remains of the old soldier to Washington Chapel where he lay in state and would be buried.

Memorial meetings were held throughout the South and as far North as New York. At Washington College in Lexington eulogies were delivered by: Reverend Pemberton, Reverend W.S. White--Stonewall Jackson's Pastor and Reverend J. William Jones. Former Confederate President Jefferson Davis brought the eulogy in Richmond, Virginia. Lee was also eulogized in Great Britain.

"Duty, then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less"---Robert E. Lee.

The War Between the States Sesquicentennial, 150th Anniversary, runs 2011 through 2015. The Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans joins the nation in remembering this historic time in our nation's history. See information at: <http://www.150wbts.org/>

Gen. Douglas MacArthur once said, "Old soldier's don't die; they just fade away"!

Let's not allow the memory of our nation's heroes to fade away!

Charles Johnson, Jr. is a writer of Historical Essays, Author of book "*When America Stood for God, Family and Country*" and Chairman of the Confederate History and Heritage Month Committee for the Sons of Confederate Veterans

<http://confederateheritagemonth.com/heritage/2011/entry.php>
<mailto:cjohnson1861@bellsouth.net>

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/10/142nd-anniversary-of-gen-lees-death.html>

Guardians of the Southern Tradition, rally to the Colors

Are you a guardian of the Southern Tradition?

Mark Vogel *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX October 3, 2012

Do you know what the Southern tradition is? Have you taken the time to study the South, or do you believe that being born in the South is all that matters?

Some men who can trace their family ancestry back to the ante bellum era may point to the Charge as the best definition of the Southern tradition. This mission statement was given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans by Lt. General Stephan D. Lee, on behalf of the Confederate veterans;

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.

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Guardians (Continued): *The Charge* is certainly a comprehensive statement of purpose. It lays a heavy burden of responsibility on those who take the oath. Unfortunately, many in the S.C.V., including much of the leadership don't seem to have contemplated the meaning of the words in the Charge.

For example the word "vindication" is one that deserves serious study. What does vindicate mean? Are attending graveside ceremonies, monthly meetings and the occasional parade fulfilling the meaning of this word? Many think so, I do not.

And what was "the Cause"? If there were thirty Southerners in a room, you would probably get thirty different definitions of the Cause! Some of those definitions probably wouldn't be more than a few words. Other definitions might be much more lengthy, citing the original Constitution; and words like Republic inalienable rights, and states' rights.

You see, if you accept the Southern statement that the true causes of the war were about one part of the nation attempting to change the meaning of the words within the Constitution, than you must accept that today's "Confederates" should be just as dedicated to the original Constitution as their ancestors. And, if you accept that, than you must ask; Why aren't you Sons of Confederate Veterans active in changing local, state and federal government policy to ensure that Southern values and interests are represented at the governing table?

I believe there is a second element to the Southern tradition; Christianity. Men like Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jackson and so many others refer in their official and personal writings the place of Providence in the South. Massive Christian revivals occurred in the Southern armies and at home. And it was Christianity and the Bible that George Washington said were essential to the governing of America!

Judeo - Christianity is at the heart of the creation of America. It is the reason for the close and enduring bond between Israel and the United States. It is an umbilical cord between two peoples, one that should never be cut. As Israel was the first chosen people of God, America is man's third chance to be God's people.

Is Dixie called the Bible Belt in error? Are the people of the South not committed to Christ?

As you can see from these brief words Dixie is about a lot more than accent, lovely woman, Southern food and a robust culture, diverse in its make-up and genre. And the South is still today, despite a continuous onslaught from the north, still a separate and unique people.

For many in the Southern movement, visiting a classroom for a few brief hours to provide the children a small glance at the Olde South, is all we can do. But, that's not true. The Gay Rights movement is getting public schools to teach "Dick and Jim." Should we in the Southern movement not be getting public schools to talk about the original meanings of the Constitution and the warnings of Patrick Henry?!

This is work. Not an hour meeting, not talking to the local museum about a presentation. This is about changing policy in the halls of a large bureaucracy! This is about participating in the governing of your nation! This is about vindicating the Cause! Our ancestors did it with their blood and treasure, can you not do it through the ballot and energetic citizenship!

The formation of the Southern National Congress was one expression of the need for a regional political defense force concerned with ensuring the representation of the South in the halls of Congress. But, it's membership is too small, too monolithic to truly represent the 21st Century Southland. The Southern National Congress could be the tool to re-introduce a Southern voice in national politics, but to do so, it must grow exponentially and include a proportionate representation of blacks, Indians, Mexicans in order to have real credibility and be an accurate representative body of today's South.

The Colors of the South, all of them, but most significantly the Confederate battle flag are proud colors which represent to the world resistance to oppression by a central government, and the pride of independent regions and peoples. These colors are about defiance to manipulation of a system, or changing the rules when you can't win. Whether you look at *Roe v. Wade*, or Obama Care, or Gay Rights you see repeatedly that rules are changed, law ignored because these groups cannot gain a majority. While simultaneously you see majorities reversed on issues like Voter ID, traditional marriage, and property rights.

The political battles occurring in the United States at the turn of the twenty-first century are the very same battles, very same issues which drove the people of the South to choose secession in 1860 - 61. And these issues may force a re-visitation of secession in the modern day. In Scotland, secession is underway from the United Kingdom! In 2014 the people of Scotland will vote, and should they vote for Scotland Free a second "gun heard round the world" will be fired.

If you answered the first question of this essay yes, if you believe yourself to be a guardian of the South, then accept that re-enacting and parades, and small monthly meetings are not the responsibilities General Lee was calling you to. For the 21st Century United States to remain the "City on the Hill" to the entire world, the South must be a powerful, constant political pulse within America. If as a guardian of the South you relinquish that sacred trust, you are in fact gutting the United States of its nobility and Providential character.

This is what I tried to say as the Lt. Commander of the Texas Division, and what I will continue to say as just me, though you may hear it as only a faint whisper.

May God preserve the South in the palm of His hand,

Beauvoir Post Issac

Chuck Rand Sons of Confederates Blog September 3, 2012

Compatriots,

Headquarters has reports from Beauvoir that state the Home and Presidential Library fared well during the recent hurricane and no damage of note was done. We can all be grateful for this.

Remember that Beauvoir will be the site of the next Sesquicentennial Rally in March of 2013. Make your plans to attend!

Chuck Rand
Chief Of Staff

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/09/beauvoir-post-issac.html>

Author Karen Stokes Discusses “Civilians in Sherman’s Path” “Stories of Courage amid Civil War Destruction”

Bob Dill *The Times Examiner* Charleston, SC August 29, 2012



Author Karen Stokes

Americans need to be reminded of the terror and destruction that can be unleashed on innocent civilians by an invading army with leaders unrestrained by Biblical standards and soldiers desiring revenge with no compassion for the suffering of women, children and the elderly.

Such was the situation when over sixty thousand troops under command of Union General William T. Sherman cut a 40 mile wide swath of total destruction across South Carolina, murdering, raping, stealing and destroying everything they could not carry with them.

Confederate troops had withdrawn from the state in the face of an overwhelming enemy force, hoping to minimize damage to the state. The mayor of Columbia had surrendered the city to Gen. Sherman with a solemn promise that the city and its remaining women, children, and elderly would not be harmed.

Sherman lied!

South Carolina historian and archivist Karen Stokes has collected graphic first person accounts by civilians who experienced these atrocities through letters, diaries, memoirs and newspaper accounts, much of which is corroborated by Sherman’s own officers and soldiers.

Karen Stokes discussed her recent book published by The History Press (www.historypress.net) earlier this year, at the August meeting of the Sixteenth Regiment, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Greenville.

Stokes noted that several publications thoroughly cover the military aspects of Sherman’s destructive activities in South Carolina, but her work deals only with the impact on the civilian population, especial women, children and the elderly as well as clergy.

Stokes described her book as the story of “thousands of men and women, young and old, black and white, who felt the impact of what Gen. Sherman called ‘the hard hand of war’.”

“Of all the states in the Confederacy,” Stokes wrote, “South Carolina suffered the most under the army commanded by Sherman.” From his own writings, Sherman acknowledged that he did not believe “that any and every people have a right to self-government.” He contended that the Federal government could rightfully take the property, and even the life, of anyone who did not submit to its authority. From the record of their behavior, it is clear that many of the Union troops under his command shared the same attitude toward the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States as their misguided General.

Author Karen Stokes includes in her book reports of two raids on upstate towns after the war officially ended and Gen. Lee surrendered to Grant.

Caroline Howard Gilman, wife of Rev. Samuel Gilman, was born in Boston, moved to Charleston and then to Greenville when President Lincoln ordered the shelling of Charleston.

In early May, 1865, after Gen. Lee’s surrender, Mrs. Gilman writes in a letter that she and her children were seated at the dinner table in Greenville rejoicing that the war was over and their friends were no longer in mortal combat.

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Civilians (Continued): “What was our horror then to hear a cry from the servants, ‘The Yankees are coming!’

“Presently, a negro man in a cart, whipping his horse to a full gallop came tearing along to escape, but in vain, a dozen of the enemy’s cavalry came after him and fired...” Union troops had reentered the state looking for President Jefferson Davis.

“Clusters of horsemen passed, and looked, and rode on without a question while in other houses they were searching for arms and horses. One man came on foot, while I was leaning over the porch rails, and demanded coffee. I said, I had been without coffee two months. ‘I hear you have coffee,’ said he, ‘and if I find it is so, I’ll be damned if I don’t burn your house down.’

“The raiders, about two hundred in number went to Main Street and opened the Commissary stores, robbed the bank, pillaged every article of clothing from the rooms of the Ladies’ Association, and then proceeded to private houses and property.”

Stokes also includes in her book the story of Reverend James Petigru Boyce, who served as chaplain in the Confederate Army and after the war founded the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Greenville that later moved to Louisville, Kentucky. Rev. Boyce was a victim of the Yankee raid on Greenville after the war had ended.

The Yankees had been informed that Mrs. Boyce had a lot of jewelry including diamonds.

“After seizing the horses, they proceeded to plunder the entire house, bursting open closets and wardrobes and trunks, and flinging everything about, in the search for valuable things. Then they held a pistol to Dr. Boyce’s head, and demanded to know what had become of his wife’s diamonds and other jewelry.”

The valuables had been taken away by Boyce’s brother but he refused to say where they were if he knew. The angry Yankees eventually departed taking many things with them.

<http://chasvoice.blogspot.com/2012/09/author-karen-stokes-discusses-civilians.html>

Forrest Marker Placement

Dr. Curt Fields *The Civil War Courier* Morristown, TN October 5, 2012



Because of formatting problems, I was not able to transfer the entire article. Please use the link provided below to read the article.

David Hoxie, member Forrest Camp #215, SCV; Lee Millar, Project Chairman and past Commander, Forrest Camp #215; Chuck McMichael, Past Commander-in-Chief of the SCV; General Forrest (aka Mike Cole), Fred Lincoln, member and Past Commander of the Forrest Camp #215 of the SCV; Alan Doyle, Commander

<http://www.civilwarcourier.com/?p=20262>

A hero of the American Civil War born and raised in Edinburgh



The newly-discovered picture of American Civil War hero Colonel Robert A Smith

Dawn Morrison *Edinburgh Evening News* Edinburgh, Scotland October 8, 2012

He would go on to become part of American folklore for his role in the Civil War. But in his birthplace thousands of miles away in Edinburgh, the story of Colonel Robert A Smith remains little known.

Now 150 years after he was killed in action, amateur historians Billy Buchanan and Malcolm Nicol have been working to re-tell the remarkable story. They have uncovered a never before seen picture of Col Smith, who served with the Mississippi Rifles, and was killed in action during the Battle of Munfordville. And after attending a battle re-enactment and festival in Mississippi last month, they held a ceremony at Col Smith’s memorial in Edinburgh yesterday.

Born in 1836, Robert Smith followed his brother, businessman James, from Edinburgh to Jackson,

Smith (Continued): He was enlisted in the Confederate Army and elected colonel of the 10th Mississippi infantry in 1860.

His death came after he was ordered to capture a vital bridge during the battle – he was mortally wounded and in great pain until he died several days later,. He was buried in a Jackson cemetery at the age of 26 and is regarded as a folk hero by Confederate sympathizer's in the southern states of America.

Billy said: "Smith was highly thought of as a young man who committed himself to Mississippi. One of his first orders was to take president of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis, to Montgomery, Alabama, where he gave his inauguration speech at the first White House of the Confederacy.

"At the age of 26, he was already a colonel. After achieving so much by then, who knows what he would have gone on to do." Billy and Malcom, who are Falkirk councillors, attended the Smith Memorial in the Victorian Dean Cemetery yesterday where two flags – of the Mississippi and Scottish varieties – flowers, and an original Confederate kepi hat were placed.

Explaining his interest, Billy, who has written a number of historical books and was given the new picture of Col Smith by American researchers on his last visit, said: "One of my ancestors was one of the first workers at James Smith's foundry in Bonnybridge, which was apparently sending cannon over to the Southern States. "We believe our ancestor went over to the Civil War and never came back."

James went on to erect three monuments in his brother's memory – at Greenwood Cemetery in Mississippi, Dean Cemetery in Edinburgh and another in Kentucky, which is registered on the National Register of Historic Places and is the second biggest in America. Billy is determined to restore the Dean Cemetery memorial, which famously misspelled the name of the battle as 'Mumfordsville'.

"I was quite disappointed at the state of disrepair the monument has fallen into, the inscription can hardly be read – I'm going to launch a fund so that it can be repaired and the inscription read once more."

The American Civil War, which ran from 1861 to 1865, emerged amid tension over the rights of states against federal authority, westward expansion and slavery. Led by Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party campaigned against expanding slavery beyond the states in which it already existed in the presidential election of 1860. After a Republican victory, 11 southern slave states declared their withdrawal from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America – the Confederacy. The other 25 states supported the federal government – the Union.

Hostilities began in 1861 with Confederate forces, led by Confederate President Jefferson Davis, firing on a US military installation in South Carolina.

Four years later, Confederate general Robert E Lee surrendered his army after the military campaign became untenable. Six days later, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth.

<http://www.scotsman.com/edinburgh-evening-news/latest-news/a-hero-of-the-american-civil-war-born-and-raised-in-edinburgh-1-2562532>

Civil War anniversary: A tribute to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston

Dr. Elizabeth Hoole McArthur *The Daily Citizen* Dalton, GA October 7, 2012

Today, in a little park in downtown Dalton at the intersection of Crawford and Hamilton streets, a handsome bronze gentleman stands 16 feet high, quietly presiding over an active business district. He has stood this way, frozen in time, since 1912 — a full century. Busy shoppers and hurried drivers rush by, sometimes giving him a nod, sometimes barely noticing his presence. But that is about to change.

Now, after 100 years, this veteran of the Mexican-American War, Seminole Wars and American Civil War, who served as a brigadier general in the United States Army and later as a general in the Confederate States Army, will be honored once again.

On Saturday, Oct. 20, the Private Drewry R. Smith Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will sponsor a rededication of the Gen. Joseph E. Johnston monument.

For the occasion the stately statue, which is owned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, is being professionally restored by Ponsford Ltd., the largest conservation group in the Southeast. The ceremony will begin at 10 a.m. at the monument on Crawford Street followed by a reception from 11 a.m. to noon at the Dalton Freight Depot. The public is invited.

In 1912, when the Johnston monument was first dedicated, 47 years had passed since the Civil War. The Girl Scouts had just been founded, the recent sinking of the Titanic still stirred strong emotions, Jim Thorpe was the hero of the Stockholm Summer Olympics and Woodrow Wilson was on the way to being elected to his first term as president. It was a new century, and a new generation, with a new spirit.

Yet the Civil War was not forgotten, nor was the desire for veterans on both sides to be remembered and honored. "The war," declared Dalton's newspaper *The North Georgia Citizen*, "with its blighting desolation is gone We are one people, and [along with others] we can say 'there is no north, south, east or west,' but it is fitting that those who made history ... be remembered. **(Continued Next Page)**

Johnson (Continued): Col. Tomlinson Fort, former mayor of Chattanooga, had been the initial inspiration for the monument in a 1908 Memorial Day address in Dalton. He had praised Johnston as one of the greatest generals the world had ever seen, and expressed regret that there was no monument to his memory. He argued that Dalton was the proper place for the monument, as it was here Johnston had assumed command of the Army of Tennessee, reorganized it during the winter of 1864, and commenced his long retreat to Atlanta in the face of Gen. William Sherman's vastly superior Federal army.

The Bryan M. Thomas Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, had been organized 10 years earlier in 1898. Like most chapters of the U.D.C., it had arisen as an outgrowth of the Soldiers Aid Society, formed during the Civil War to care for soldiers, and the Ladies Memorial Association, formed after the war to care for graves and memorialize veterans.

Fort, who was a frequent and popular guest speaker for the chapter, challenged them to create the Johnston memorial. When they embraced his idea later in 1908, he contributed the first \$100 to initiate the project. Sadly, he would not live to see its completion.

A concerted effort was undertaken by chapter members over the next several years to raise the fund, with Mrs. F.W. Elrod, Mrs. F.E. Shumate and Mrs. W.C. Martin serving as enthusiastic champions of the project. The first \$2,000 was raised by private subscriptions, benefit entertainments and sale of quilts and baked goods. The state Legislature appropriated \$2,500, and the city of Dalton and Whitfield County each contributed \$250. The total raised was \$5,300, covering not only the monument, but expenses for its proper presentation.

On Thursday, Oct. 24, 1912, the statue of Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston was unveiled in downtown Dalton. Visitors came from near and far, an estimated 5,000 people attending the ceremonies. For a county of barely 16,000 at the time, it was a "mega" event. The Dalton newspaper declared it was "probably the largest gathering in the city's history."

Dalton was decked out in its finest holiday attire for the occasion. Businesses closed and storefronts were decorated with United States and Confederate flags and bunting.

Newspaper headlines enthusiastically announced the event: "Joseph E. Johnston Monument Unveiled with Appropriate Exercises Here Today," "High Tribute Paid This Great Leader," and "Visitors Thronged City."

The day's events included dignitaries not only from Dalton, but from surrounding towns. Distinguished guests included the niece and grand-niece of Johnston (Mrs. Henry Lee and her daughter Miss Ann Mason Lee of Richmond), the editor of the Confederate Veteran (of Nashville), the mayor of Chattanooga, the sculptor (of Nashville and New York), an officer of the L&N Railroad (of Nashville), as well as others from Atlanta, Rome and Chattanooga.

Kicking off the event was a luncheon for honored guests at the Elks Lodge. A parade followed, forming at the courthouse, extending down King Street to Hamilton Street, then moving southward to the monument. The long train included more than 100 veterans, followed by Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of the Confederate Veterans, Boy Scouts, school children and decorated automobiles.

The exercises were conducted from a platform constructed in the rear of the monument in the center of Crawford Street. Seating was provided for 1,500, but, with the huge crowds, many local citizens packed around the speaker's stand and overflowed into adjoining streets and sidewalks.

The program began at 2 p.m. with band music, followed by an invocation offered by the Rev. W.R. Foote of Dalton's First Methodist Church, a choral presentation of "How Firm a Foundation," and a reading by renowned Dalton poet Robert Loveman of his poem "The Ode to Joseph E. Johnston," written specially for the occasion.

W.C. Martin, president of the Bank of Dalton, introduced the featured speaker, Judge Moses Wright of the Superior Court of Floyd County. Wright thrilled the audience with his remarks, referring to Johnston as "one of the genuinely great generals the world has produced."

The sculptor of the monument, Miss Belle Kinney, shared the symbolism behind her design and the monument was unveiled by Miss Suesylla Thomas, granddaughter of Gen. Bryan M. Thomas, for whom the local U.D.C. chapter was named. The monument was then formally presented to the state and the city by state Sen. M.C. Tarver and acceptance addresses were made by former Solicitor General S.P. Maddox and Mayor J.F. Harris, all of Dalton. Twelve crosses of honor were then presented to citizens who had contributed their time and talents.

From inception to fruition the Johnston monument had been the work of the Bryan M. Thomas chapter of the U.D.C. When this chapter was disbanded in 1976, the Private Drewry R. Smith chapter, chartered in 1986, carried on their work, nurturing and caring for the monument, which it continues today. The excellent historical records of the project were maintained through the years by the Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and are provided courtesy of the Dalton U.D.C. chapter. The chapter invites everyone to share in this important part of Dalton's history on Saturday, Oct. 20.

<http://daltondailycitizen.com/local/x1939585713/Civil-War-anniversary-A-tribute-to-Gen-Joseph-E-Johnston>

Additional Articles:

<http://daltondailycitizen.com/local/x253528496/Civil-War-anniversary-A-tribute-to-Gen-Joseph-E-Johnston-Part-2>

Confederate soldier's Spokane grave marked after 106 years

Chelsea Bannach *The Spokesman-Review* Spokane, WA October 7, 2012

One mystery surrounding Pvt. Hugh McLaughlin was recently solved. For 106 years, the Confederate soldier's body lay in an unmarked grave in Spokane's Greenwood Memorial Terrace cemetery.

Genealogists, including McLaughlin's great-granddaughter, Bonnie Young, tracked down the grave, and a new marble headstone was unveiled in a graveside dedication ceremony Saturday. "It was pretty much lost history," Young said.

She knew her ancestor's body was somewhere in the area, but didn't know exactly where, and didn't know the history of his Civil War service. For Young, locating McLaughlin's grave brings her one step closer to piecing together her family history. "It's fascinating," Young said. "I love puzzles." McLaughlin's family and the Washington Artillery Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans worked with the federal Veterans Affairs Department to obtain the marble headstone.

Saturday's ceremony included a Confederate honor guard in ragtag gray uniforms, who loaded their muskets for a salute, and a bugler who played taps and "Charge." It served as a family reunion for Young and McLaughlin's other descendants. "I haven't seen some of them for ages," Young said. "It was really nice."

The sleuthing started with a Seattle-based genealogist who discovered some census data indicating a Confederate soldier had died in Spokane. That genealogist reached out to local genealogist Pat Weeks through the Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness website. Weeks, who has no relation to McLaughlin's family, called area cemeteries to find McLaughlin's burial place, then decided to find the soldier's grave to document the information on his marker.

"We came out to photograph it, because that's what genealogists do," Weeks said. "There was nothing but weeds." She thought, "that's unacceptable." "So, I started to try to track down the next nearest relative," she said. "It was kind of hard."

Through Internet research and a lot of persistence, Weeks found Young, and they worked with Sons of Confederate Veterans to get the marker. "It's a little bizarre," Weeks said of the way the story unraveled, adding, "I would have done it for anyone. Until that headstone was placed there, it was just bushes. No one will ever walk by here again without knowing a Confederate soldier is buried there." The ceremony also served as a Civil War history lesson.

McLaughlin, 71 when he died, fought through the entire Civil War with the 19th Mississippi Infantry, including in the decisive battles at Antietam and Gettysburg.

It is still unknown why he ended up in Washington, but many vanquished soldiers headed west after the war seeking a new start, according to Washington Artillery Camp Lt. Commander Randy Guthrie. More than 400 Confederate soldiers are known to be buried in Washington. "Today, that number has gone up by one," Guthrie said.

Sons of Confederate Veterans is a national organization that strives to preserve history and the memory of Confederate dead, and strongly opposes hate groups, Cmdr. Rick Leaumont said. "These men fought honorably," Leaumont said. "They fought for states' rights and the Constitution."

McLaughlin's grave is located in an unkempt portion of the cemetery under the boughs of a pine tree, surrounded by brush and other graves, some dating to the 19th century. Many are long forgotten, but not McLaughlin's. "This is a part of our history," Leaumont said. "If we're not careful, we'll lose it. He was a real hero."

<http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2012/oct/07/civil-war-vet-honored/>

Photos at: <http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2012/oct/07/civil-war-vet-honored/?photos>

After 150 years, a dark chapter of Gainesville's past still stirs passions

Steve Campbell *Fort Worth Star Telegram* Fort Worth, TX October 7, 2012



GAINESVILLE -- Rand McNally recently named this North Texas town America's Most Patriotic City, but that red, white and blue slogan has collided with a grisly episode from 150 years ago: the Great Hanging of 1862, when vigilantes hanged 40 Union sympathizers and shot two more who tried to escape.

The Civil War incident that pitted neighbors against neighbors in a paroxysm of suspicion and retaliation remains a touchy subject here, particularly for families whose ancestors were strung up from an elm tree not far from the courthouse. They say the city of 16,000 has always tried to duck the dark episode that at the time sparked outrage in the North and drew applause across the South.

L.D. Clark, 89, holds a print depicting the Great Hanging of 1862. His great-grandfather was among those killed. *STAR-TELEGRAM*/JOYCE MARSHALL

(Continued Next Page)

Gainesville (Continued): "People damn well try to whitewash it," said 89-year-old L.D. Clark, a retired English professor whose great-grandfather Nathaniel M. Clark was hanged on Oct. 13, 1862, leaving behind a wife and seven children, including a son in the Rebel army.

Mayor Jim Goldsworthy says Gainesville isn't "running away from the horrible event." The city would rather "hang our moniker on being the most patriotic town in America and drive our tourism that way."

The latest contretemps flared when a local museum planning an Oct. 12-13 event to mark the 150th anniversary put up a billboard in late August off Interstate 35 promoting it as "October's Reign of Terror, Commemorating the Great Hanging of 1862."

It quickly came down when Cooke County Heritage Society directors bailed on the event after Mayor Pro Tem Ray Nichols voiced his disapproval with the "sensational" marketing to the director of the Morton Museum, which the society manages.

"We received some information that intimidated the executive board, and we decided to cancel," said Steve Gordon, a retired engineer and former president of the society who organized the event. "We got scared because the city gives the museum money. I'm very bitter about it. Gainesville has been hiding from the Great Hanging since it happened."

Nichols, a retired banker, said he wasn't acting in his official capacity but as a private individual and contributor to the museum who felt the billboard "put the city in a bad light." He also didn't appreciate that the event was scheduled on the weekend of the city's Depot Days, an annual celebration of the area's railroad history.

"Gainesville was voted most patriotic city in America this year, and we are very excited about it and our Medal of Honor Host City program. I think those are important. That other thing? I don't think that's important to anybody," he said.

Don't tell that to Colleen Carri, Clark's niece and a heritage society board member who decided to keep the commemoration alive by pairing it with the annual Clark family reunion Oct. 13. Carri expects 220 attendees, including descendants of six other hanging victims, at the event called *Remembering Our Past, Embracing Our Future*. With cities across the country commemorating Civil War anniversaries, she said, Gainesville is missing out. "I don't get their mentality except they are afraid it's going to tarnish this most patriotic thing. They didn't know how to spin it; they didn't know what to do with it." But this might be one where spin couldn't win.

"Having a celebration of a time when they hanged people being loyal to the United States would not go well with the most patriotic town label," said University of North Texas professor Richard B. McCaslin, one of the event's speakers and the author of *Tainted Breeze: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas 1862*.

The Rebel line: There's another skirmish line on this old battlefield, and it is cloaked in gray. Some North Texans with the Sons of Confederate Veterans believe the Unionists were traitors, and they've produced a movie to tell the "complete history" based on two controversial accounts by men involved in the hangings.

David Moore of Weatherford has two ancestors who were ringleaders of the Unionists -- Henry Childs, a doctor, and his brother, Ephraim, who were the first to be hanged. "If I was living back then and I knew what those brothers did, I would have hung them, too. It was treason," said Moore, the director of *Black October 1862*, which will be screened Oct. 13 at the Masonic Lodge in Gainesville.

"Were there innocent people hung? Yes. We're saying there is more to it than what has been presented in the literature out there," Moore said.

Most people only know the victims' stories, said Joe White of Gainesville, the First Lieutenant Commander of the Lee-Bourland Camp 1848 of the SCV. (Col. James Bourland, a "good fighter and good hater," led the troops that rounded up the Unionists). "It was the Confederate States of America. They were under military law," White said. "If you have people feeding information to the enemy, what are they?"

Monumental divide: The lingering schism between Gainesville's link to the Confederacy and the mass hanging is "strikingly illustrated" by two monuments, McCaslin said. On the front lawn of the Cooke County Courthouse, a monolith topped with a Rebel soldier stands watch over the square.

Part of the 1911 monument's flowery inscription reads "no nation rose so white and fair none fell so pure of crime," which makes Clark grimace. "So pure of crime?" growls Clark, who 30 minutes before had read an inscription on his great-grandfather's grave at the Clark Cemetery that said he was "Murdered by a Mob."

A few blocks away, the town's lone marker for the Great Hanging stands forlornly among piles of construction debris from a flood control project. "What's fascinating is that this account on this marker is the only evidence of the Great Hanging in Cooke County. There's not a marker with any of the victims' names on it," Carri said. Goldsworthy says the site will be restored when the construction is done.

The marker was once located across I-35 "as far away as you could get from the town center," said McCaslin, who added that now-deceased former Mayor Margaret Hayes pushed for a Great Hanging park and got the monument moved. "She saw it as a tourism possibility. People like that sort of ghoulish stuff," he said. "Some places have turned their dark days into big tourist attractions, like the Salem witch trials in New England.

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Gainesville (Continued): They've managed to flip it over. Maybe we're not far enough away yet."

"A pressure cooker": In 1862, Cooke County was a remote outpost of the Confederacy. Only 10 percent of the households had slaves, and it had voted 2-to-1 against secession while Texas as a whole was 3-to-1 in favor of it. Located just south of the Red River, Gainesville was a frontier town beset by threats. Just north was Indian Territory. Deserters and outlaws roamed the border lands. To the west, Comanche Indians ruled. "These people were living in a pressure cooker," McCaslin said.

When the war started in 1861, many Union supporters volunteered for frontier guard units in hope of avoiding fighting in the East. But the Confederate Conscription Act of April 1862 changed everything, McCaslin said. A loose affiliation of men formed a secretive Union League with a primary aim of avoiding the draft, he said. But rumors were soon rampant that the group had grown to 1,700 and had John Brown-style plans to storm militia arsenals in Gainesville and Sherman and then aid an invasion.

Bourland's troops arrested more than 150 men on Oct. 1, and Confederate Col. William C. Young formed a citizen's court of 12 jurors of mostly slaveholders. Seven Unionist leaders were hanged, and then a mob lynched 14 more, McCaslin said. The rest of the suspects were to be released, but "the real killing started" the next week after unknown assailants murdered Young and another man, he said. Nineteen more men were then convicted and hanged. Over the course of the day, two prisoners at a time were hanged from the back of a wagon. But Gainesville wasn't alone in its fear and retaliation. In Decatur, five Unionist suspects were hanged, and a prisoner was shot in Denton. Earlier, in August, 19 Unionist German settlers fleeing from the Hill Country to Mexico had been killed in the Battle of Nueces, and nine prisoners were executed.

Neighbors torn apart: McCaslin has never found evidence of communication between people in North Texas and Union authorities. "I think it was just talk. That infuriates some people; they want me to tell them these were horrible traitors that deserved to be killed. But traitors to what? They were actually loyal to the country they had been raised in all their lives."

What remains most fascinating for McCaslin is how quickly neighbors turned on one another. "But it is not the first time and it's not the last time. We see it today. Under pressure people can do very unreasonable things. "When you bring something like this to light, smelling to high heaven, it undermines the idea of a united South. To me, it makes it a more human story because we always divide. It's what we do; it's what we are. It's the nature of a democracy. Sometimes we handle it well, and sometimes we don't handle it well at all.

"That upsets people; they don't want to hear that Great-Great-Grandpa made a mistake."

<http://www.star-telegram.com/2012/10/07/4318432/after-150-years-a-dark-chapter.html>

Greens And The Confederate Flag - Jill Stein Not Whistling Dixie

Peter J. Reilly *Forbes* new york, ny October 7, 2012

In my interview with Green Party Presidential Candidate Jill Stein I sought to learn more about her and to ask her about specific items in the [Green Party Platform](#) that I found interesting, mostly tax items, but not all. I think some people might believe that I should have just asked her about important things like the [Green New Deal](#), but I was pretty sure she would work that in regardless of what I asked her. In my mind, if something is important enough for the Green Party to put in its platform, then it is important enough to ask the candidate about, if you find it of interest. This post is about one of the non-tax items specifically:

We call for an end to official support for any remaining symbols of slavery and specifically call for the removal of the Confederate battle flag from all government buildings (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3A3WWkPOFI&feature=player_embedded). As you will see I framed the issue a little more provocatively. What is really in my mind is why the Green Party is bothering with this controversy, which I will discuss further on.

In case you skipped the video or had trouble with it, Dr Stein is pretty hard on the Confederate flag putting it in the same category as the swastika, because of its inherent association with slavery. My bottom line conclusion on this is that the Green Party should get out and about a little more, but the thought requires some working out. Here goes.

For Starters I Get What She Is Talking About: If you are ever within a few miles of a Civil War battlefield, you will see a T-Shirt either for sale or being worn that has an image of the Confederate Battle Flag and the statement "If This Flag Offends You, You Need A History Lesson". Here is a [link to one of their history lessons](#) in case you are curious. Well, the people wearing that T-Shirt could probably also use a history lesson. I've tried to give the lesson to some friends of mine, but I never have been able to get any of them to take it. The first thing to do is to look at the [Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union](#). Here is some of it:

Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery;

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Green Party (Continued): *they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.*

You should really read the whole thing to make sure I am not taking it out of context. Then is this clause in the Constitution of the Confederacy

*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; 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.***

That is more or less enough to explain why some people find the Confederate flag offensive. What the offended people may need more than a history lesson is a historiography lesson.

The Lost Cause: Historiography is - *the study of the way history has been and is written — the history of historical writing... When you study 'historiography' you do not study the events of the past directly, but the changing interpretations of those events in the works of individual historians.* The dominant school of Civil War historiography for the first hundred years or so after the war is referred to as the "Lost Cause". It is the version that is most deeply embedded in much popular culture. Among the dominant themes are the courage and nobility of Southern soldiers in the face of great odds and the indifference or even dislike of slavery felt by many of them. It is rather a big topic, but probably the way you see it play out more nowadays is in people who are interested in the Civil War being much more focused on the military history than any other related topic. The full blown Lost Cause story as it is portrayed in D.W. Griffith's *Birth of A Nation* has explicitly racist elements to it, but at least in popular culture the explicit racism was slowly washed out. One of the best illustrations of Lost Cause iconography in popular culture occurs in *She Wore A Yellow Ribbon* (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2DHraWHABKg&feature=player_embedded).

John Wayne prays over the newly dug grave of one of his troopers, who was serving under an assumed name:

I also commend to your keeping, Sir, the soul of Rome Clay, late Brigadier General, Confederate States Army. Known to his comrades here, Sir, as Trooper John Smith, United States Cavalry a gallant soldier and a Christian gentleman."

The rest of the former Confederate troopers then break out the Confederate flag that one of the officer's wives sewed for them.

The continuing power of the Lost Cause romance can even be seen in a more recent film such as *Gettysburg*, which in the ending frames shows the fate of the various major characters (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xmi2jG SSIE&feature=player_embedded).

The mention of Lee as "perhaps the most beloved general in American history" is pure Lost Cause. The treatment of Longstreet is not. The bottom line of all this is that you don't have to love the Confederate flag to love the people who love the Confederate flag and love what **they** think it stands for.

Also it is not as if "revisionist" historians totally disproved the elements of Lost Cause historiography. That is not the way the writing of history works. You get different stories not so much by studying the same sources and coming up with different answers to the same questions, although there is some of that. Rather you look at entirely different types of sources and ask different questions.

Why The Green Party Should Examine This More Closely: Having put the statement in their platform, it might be kind of hard to take it out, because you also have to respect what the people who are offended by the flag think it stands for. They should, however, try to look beneath what motivates people to be emotionally attached to the Confederate flag and see if they can find anything Green there. I think they might.

It is pretty clear to me that the Green Party is at least a spiritual descendant of the ultra-abolitionists. That is why I like them so much. The ultras were the people South Carolina was so upset about:

they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States.

A hard core ultra was not just against slavery. There was also a mix of pacifism, women's rights, racial justice, temperance and economic justice. Slavery became the predominant cause though and the one where they could find allies who were opposed not to slavery itself but to its extension. Opposition to the extension of slavery was sometimes based in racism.

There were people, not ultra-abolitionists, who did not want any people of African descent in the territories, slave or free.

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Green Party (Continued): Viewed through this lens the proto-Greens entered into an alliance with the nascent military industrial complex to crush the slave power. They crushed the slave power so well that the people who cherish the memory of their ancestors who resisted the invasion of their homeland by overwhelming industrial might do not want to admit that slavery was really all that important to them.

Reformers always think there is more work to be done, so they sometimes resist seeing how far they come. Slavery was utterly crushed, but the coalition lost interest in racial justice after about a decade or so. The dropped ball was picked up after a long time. Womens rights and even temperance have had major strides since 1840. When it comes to pacifism and figuring out a way to have the benefits of capitalism without the downside of inequality, they have not done so well. In some ways there has been backward movement. Originally philanthropic organizations like mutual banks, mutual insurance companies and not-for-profit hospitals have been gobbled up. The labor movement is on the ropes.

Maybe it is time that the original deal with the devil in 1860 be reexamined. Here it is worth taking a look at the work of Eugene Genovese, who recently passed away. His life is a rather strange journey from Marxist to conservative Catholic, but that need not concern us for purposes of this discussion.

*Genovese concluded that by recognizing human sinfulness and limitation, the critics more accurately described human nature than did other thinkers. The Southern Agrarians, he noted, also posed a challenge to **modern American conservatives, with their mistaken belief in market capitalism's compatibility with traditional social values and family structures.** Genovese agreed with the Agrarians in concluding that capitalism destroyed those institutions.*

Rather than condemning the Confederate flag, Greens might want to consider engaging with people who think it means something different than they do.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/peterjreilly/2012/10/07/greens-and-the-confederate-flag-jill-stein-not-whistling-dixie/>

SOUTHERN (AND NOT-SO-SOUTHERN) KOANS

RICHARD EISEL *LIKE THE DEW* ATLANTA, GA OCTOBER 11, 2012

Being an erudite, sophisticated reader of "Like the Dew," you probably already know what a "koan" is. Just in case, though: from Zen Buddhism, a "koan" (pronounced KOE-uhn) is a problem or riddle that lends itself to no logical solution; a so-called "unanswerable question." Its purpose, among others, is to ask the brain to abandon reason, forego logic, and focus on the spiritual, the eternal.

The most famous example of a koan, at least in western culture, is probably: "If a tree falls in the woods and there is no one there to hear it, does it make a sound?" Another fairly well-known koan: "What happens when an unstoppable force meets an immovable object?"

But there are others, less well known...mainly because they're questions that I have. Questions that, despite hours of meditation, I haven't found suitable or acceptable answers to. Maybe you can help: Why doesn't the rest of the country understand that iced tea is a drink best served sweet?

In that realm, why doesn't the rest of the country understand that "barbecue" means pork, NOT beef?

Is there a more silly type of headwear than a mortarboard?

If I went back in time and killed my great-great-grandfather, why would I do that? What do I have against my great-great-grandfather?

Re: time. Why does time slow down at work but speed up on weekends and vacations?

(This one may generate some discussion.) Why is a woman's appreciation for a gift inversely proportional to its usefulness? (I learned this the hard way when I gave my wife an electric can opener for a gift one Christmas; I was a lonely boy for several weeks after that).

(This one probably won't.) Speaking of women, why are Southern women more intelligent and more beautiful than women from anywhere else? Corollary: why can't "women from anywhere else" take a joke?

Why are there pockets in pajamas? For that matter, why are there pajamas?

Theoretical physics posits that there may be an infinite number of universes. If so, are there as many jerks in all of those as there are in ours, or did we just get lucky?

Why is it that, when traveling Southern back roads, you will always—ALWAYS—come up behind a tractor or log truck ONLY when the road is at its narrowest, hilliest, and curviest?

What would a chair look like if your knees bent the other way?

You probably have a koan of your own (if "own" were pronounced OH-uhn, that would rhyme). What is it?

<http://likethedew.com/2012/10/11/southern-and-not-so-southern-koans/>

SCV Calls for Investigation of Carter House Association

Sons of Confederate Veterans Request Investigation of Battle of Franklin Trust by State Officials

Chuck Rand Press Release from the Sons of Confederate Veterans Columbia, TN October 12, 2012

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) announced today that an attorney retained to investigate allegations of mismanagement and improper conduct by members of the Boards of Directors of both The Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee, and its management group, of The Battle of Franklin Trust (BOFT), has uncovered numerous instances of apparent disregard for the legal requirements for operating non-profit corporations, conflicts of interest on the parts of several members of both boards, and a possible misuse of state funds. As a result of this investigation, the SCV has requested the Tennessee Historical Commission to undertake its own investigation, and to involve other state offices such as those of the Attorney General and State Comptroller as they see fit. The Carter House is a state-owned historic site, under the stewardship of the Tennessee Historical Commission, and is one of Tennessee's premier tourist destinations.

Managed under the auspices of the Carter House Association since the 1950s, practically all control of the Carter House was signed away to the Battle of Franklin Trust three years ago in what some are calling a political maneuver, one which may be costing the taxpayers of Tennessee. Now, the Battle of Franklin Trust is requesting the Tennessee Historical Commission to deed related state property to them. Surprisingly, two of the people making the request have strong ties to the state, one being a state commissioner, and the other being the wife of a state commissioner.

"We were troubled to discover that state funds were possibly being used to make payments on an existing mortgage against Carnton Plantation, a privately owned historic site which is also managed by the Battle of Franklin Trust" said William Speck, Heritage Chairman for the Tennessee Division of the SCV. The mortgage in question was initiated by Marianne Schroer, wife of TDOT Commissioner John Schroer, when she was chairman of the board of directors of the Carnton property. She now holds the same position on the board of the Battle of Franklin Trust. Marianne Schroer and another state commissioner, Tourism Department head Susan Whitaker, who is also a board member for the BOFT, have spear-headed the BOFT's effort to obtain title to taxpayer-owned property.

Mr. Speck added, "The Carter House property belongs to the people of Tennessee and no portion of it should be given away to any group whose financial situation is questionable and whose grasp of proper management practices is apparently deficient. Therefore, the SCV retained the services of attorney Randy Lucas, and his investigation has confirmed that the problems with the Battle of Franklin Trust rise above mere carelessness. Mr. Lucas has outlined a number of deficiencies and conflicts of interest among board officers, and has now forwarded his findings to the Tennessee Historical Commission."

The SCV is requesting the Tennessee Historical Commission to vote against any concept of transferring property to the Battle of Franklin Trust. Further, the SCV is requesting that the Tennessee Historical Commission immediately open an investigation into the BOFT and the legal issues and financial questions brought forward by their attorney, involving any state agencies they feel necessary. Finally, the SCV requests a decision as to whether the contract between Carter House and the BOFT is legally binding, because of the "perpetual" control given over a state-owned property, and because the Carter House board president who solely approved the contract is an officer on both boards, which appears to be a classic conflict of interest.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is an international organization of descendants of Confederate soldiers and the nation's largest military history and genealogy society. Formed in 1896, the SCV owns, operates, and manages many historic properties, including Winstead Hill Memorial Park in Franklin, the General N.B. Forrest Home in Chapel Hill, and Beauvoir - the last home of Jefferson Davis, in Biloxi, Mississippi. Its headquarters are in Columbia, Tennessee, at historic Elm Springs.

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/10/scv-calls-for-investigation-of-carter.html>

Unveiling General Cleburne

Randy Hogan *The Helena Arkansas Daily World* Helena, AR October 12, 2012

Supporters of the Helena Museum of Phillips County gathered Wednesday evening just outside the facility to celebrate the unveiling of a bronze statue of Confederate Civil War General Patrick R. Cleburne.

As the drum rolled, the statue's sculptor, J. David Nunneley of Broken Arrow removed the covering to a rousing round of applause. Nunneley then proceeded to give a brief history of his work.

"I read a lot of books and did a lot of research before I actually began the work," said Nunneley. "This is Cleburne on the last day of his life."

Cleburne, frequently referred to as "The Stonewall of the West", was killed during the battle of Franklin, Tenn. on Nov. 30, 1864. More than 6,000 Confederate and Union troops lost their lives that fateful day.

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Cleburne (Continued): According to Nunneley, the battle of Franklin lasted more than five hours. Two horses were shot out from underneath the general before he was mortally wounded himself. "It is reported that Cleburne told one of his fellow officers before he mounted his horse the final time, 'If we must die, let us die like a man.'"

The statue of Cleburne sits just across the street from the site of his original home, the property that now is Smith's Insurance agency. According to Nunneley, Cleburne's statue faces the location where his dog was buried, the parking lot behind the insurance company.

The statue was made possible by a grant from the Arkansas Arts Council to the Arkansas Delta Arts Partnership. The Helena-West Helena Advertising and Promotion Commission provided the matching funds.

<http://www.helena-arkansas.com/article/20121012/NEWS/121019848>

Beauvoir business plan gets facelift along with property

Royce Armstrong *The Sun Herald* Biloxi, MS October 12, 2012



Bertram Hayes-Davis, great-great grandson of Confederate president Jefferson Davis, and his wife Carol Hayes-Davis, show off the interior of at Beauvoir House, Jefferson Davis' historic home, in Biloxi.

Patriot, statesman, and war hero who was later charged with treason, Jefferson Davis argued against secession, and then resigned from the U.S. Senate to become the first and only president of the Confederate States of America.

His great-great grandson Bertram Hayes-Davis says it's a story and a name that's worth saving. And with huge plans in 2013 for Davis' last home at Beauvoir and the new Presidential Library, Hayes-Davis believes that smart business and a bold reach to gain a national audience can help keep the Davis legacy not only alive but also profitable.

Jefferson Davis was a West Point graduate; served in the Army; was elected as a state representative; fought in the Aztec War of 1847; was elected senator; served as Secretary of War from 1852 to 1856; and became a prominent statesman. After the war, he lived another 15 years.

"Jefferson Davis was an American patriot for the first 52 years of his life," said Hayes-Davis, "a fact that is lost on the American public. ... The American public deserves and needs the education about this historic individual."

Hayes-Davis, who is a former oil executive, and most recently a vice president and trust advisor for J.P. Morgan Bank, was named the executive director for Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis' last home and the site of his Presidential Library. Hayes-Davis has been affiliated with numerous organizations dedicated to preserving the name and reputation of this complicated 19th century American. Those include the Davis Family Association, the Papers of Jefferson Davis and Beauvoir, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Beauvoir Mansion has been restored back to 1852 and was re-opened in 2008 after being heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Jefferson Davis lived on the property from 1877 until his death in 1889. His widow, Varina, continued to live in Beauvoir until her death in 1906.

"The original plans were used and modern technology incorporated to make this house as historic and protected as possible," Hayes-Davis said. "The Presidential Library will be opened in early 2013, which will be an architecturally significant structure. In June of 2013, we will complete work on Varina's garden and the historic area on the grounds. This will complete the major restoration of the area damaged by Katrina."

Reopening the Jefferson Davis Presidential Museum and Library was scheduled for later this year but was further delayed due to minor damage caused by Hurricane Isaac. To complicate matters, the construction company building the new Presidential Library building has gone bankrupt. Work is continuing under direction of the bonding company, said Richard Forte, the chairman of the combined boards of the Beauvoir Mansion and the Jefferson Davis Presidential Museum and Library.

The Presidential Library damaged by Katrina was a 13,500-foot structure completed in 1998. Most of the Jefferson Davis papers and memorabilia were on the second floor and survived the hurricane. Among what was lost were two carriages and a boat. Those have not been restored.

Also on the property was a Confederate Military Museum housed in an early 1900s era hospital building. That building dated back to the time when the property was used as a Confederate Soldiers Home.

When new flood maps were drawn after Katrina, the Presidential Library was determined to be in a flood zone. The building was razed and the new museum and library building was designed with construction taking place just outside the flood zone.

The new building is 25,500 square feet and in addition to a Jefferson Davis exhibit gallery, it contains a research library, an auditorium, the Confederate Military Museum and a gift shop.

Exhibits in the Jefferson Davis gallery include dozens of artifacts from his life, including items from

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Beauvoir (Continued): his days at West Point, papers and letters from when he served as a state representative, the U.S. Senate, when he served as Secretary of War, and later as president of the Confederacy.

“It is entirely appropriate that Davis have a Presidential Library,” Forte said. “He was an American president. He was very popular in his day and it is entirely likely that he would have been elected as a U.S. president if the war had never taken place.”

The challenge for Forte and Hayes-Davis is to make Beauvoir and the Library national attractions. Jefferson Davis is recognized regionally as a Southern leader and statesman. Plans are underway to establish rotating exhibits about Davis, his life and his legacy with other museums across the country the Smithsonian Institute, West Point, the Senate, and the Department of Defense.

“I am working toward the development of exhibits and events to portray the historic significance of Jefferson Davis,” Hayes-Davis said. “Beauvoir is one of the most historic houses on the Gulf Coast. The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will be a national destination for the study of Davis and all aspects of his life. Completion of the gardens will complete the historic portion of the property. This will provide the Gulf Coast with a destination that provides history, gardens and national exhibits.”

The home and Presidential Library are major destinations of Gulf Coast tourists. Before Katrina, about 100,000 visitors a year filed through the grounds. While that number has dropped significantly, both Forte and Hayes-Davis are confident those numbers and more can be regained.

Added Hayes-Davis: “As the great-great grandson of Jefferson Davis, it is my honor to maintain the legacy of my ancestor and my family.”

<http://www.sunherald.com/2012/10/12/4240401/beauvoir-business-plan-gets-faceliff.html>

Remnants of Civil War lockup unearthed in east Georgia

Associated Press *Athens Banner-Herald* Athens, GA October 12, 2012

MILLEN, Ga. — Archaeologists say they’ve unearthed timbers hidden since the Civil War which are believed to be from Confederate Camp Lawton, a stockade used to hold more than 10,000 Union prisoners.

The discovery was made last week at the site in Jenkins County, now part of Magnolia Springs State Park, *The Augusta Chronicle* reported (<http://bit.ly/OXA31U>).

Geophysicists and students from Georgia Southern and the University of Georgia used ground-penetrating radar, magnetometry and other technology to search for anomalies that helped define the locations of the original stockade walls.

“We found it. Standing where the corner of the Camp Lawton stockade once stood was one of the greatest moments of my archaeological career,” said Sue Moore, a professor of anthropology at Georgia Southern University, which has explored the site for several years.

Crews also extracted several wooden timbers that were submerged in Magnolia Spring, which provided water for thousands of prisoners housed at Camp Lawton. The timbers, including one that weighed about 400 pounds, were found where the stockade wall would have crossed the spring.

“In three days, we conducted more geophysical research than most sites ever do,” Moore said Thursday in a news release. “This laid the baseline for years of future research for Georgia Southern students.”

During Camp Lawton’s brief existence in the final months of the Civil War, the 42-acre site housed more than 10,000 Union prisoners.

<http://onlineathens.com/local-news/2012-10-12/remnants-civil-war-lockup-unearthed-east-georgia>

Edgerton says he’ll retrace “every single step” on 10th anniversary “March Across Dixie”

Roger McCredie *The Tribune Papers* Asheville, NC October 13, 2012



On an October afternoon in 2001 a black man carrying a nylon Confederate battle flag mounted on a brass curtain rod left the Vance monument on Pack Square and began walking west, down College Street, up past Pritchard Park and on out Patton Avenue. His goal lay one thousand six hundred and three miles away at the Texas Supreme Court building in Austin Texas. He made it.

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Edgerton (Continued): The man was H. K. Edgerton, former President of the Asheville branch of the NAACP turned Southern heritage activist; gadfly to some, crackpot or curiosity to many and an unmitigated hero to a quite a few others. The immediate purpose of his odyssey was to protest then-Gov. George W. Bush's middle-of-the-night removal from the Texas Supreme Court Building's lobby of two small bronze plaques alluding to Texas' role in the Confederacy. But Edgerton's larger purpose was twofold. One was to use the plaques incident to call attention to the nationwide ethnic cleansing of Confederate history. The other, which became his mantra, was to emphasize the love and loyalty that existed between Southern blacks and whites, even within the context of slavery, and the fact that blacks voluntarily played a vital part in the Confederate war effort and deserve recognition for it.

Now, on the tenth anniversary of his original sojourn, he's preparing to do it all again because, he says, "We are in the middle of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary observance of the War Between the States and it is nothing but one big propaganda tirade against the Southland of America. The official party line is that the whole cause of the war was slavery and it either covers up or distorts the whole great story of how these two races really lived side by side. So I'm gonna tell the truth the way I did ten years ago, all the way across the South, one step at a time"

On his original march Edgerton averaged twenty miles a day, hiking five days a week and resting on weekends. That was then. He is 63 years old now, and a decade can make a lot of difference to hips and knees and feet, and Edgerton admits that at first he entertained the idea of doing a "token" commemorative march – maybe a day's worth on each end of the original route – but then he decided that would be a cop-out. And so, on October 15, accompanied as before by a support caravan and joined along the way by sponsors and well wishers, many of them recruited as co-marchers, he will set out not just to mark the occasion of the original trek, but to replicate it.

The first March Across Dixie led to a spate of mini-marches across the South, as Edgerton was invited to bring his message to the scenes of numerous "heritage violations" – the destruction of Confederate monuments, the proposed renaming of buildings and streets named for Confederate heroes, and the banning of Confederate flags from venues ranging from football games to NASCAR events to holiday parades. Southern heritage groups welcomed him with open arms; revisionist historians and the politically correct came to despise him and launched an ongoing national campaign to discredit him. The Southern Poverty Law Center, self described racism "watchdog," called him "the darling of the white supremacist wing of the 'heritage' movement," and local SPLC acolyte Monroe Gilmour called him "a pathetic soul who's searching for love and has found it with white supremacists." (Both remarks referenced Edgerton's association with the Southern Legal Resource Center, whose chief trial counsel, Kirk Lyons, has long been targeted by the SPLC for his successful court representation of a former Ku Klux Klan officer in the 1980's.)

Nor have attacks on Edgerton been strictly verbal. He has been physically assaulted, spat on and at, and says he has lost count of the death threats he has received. Nearly all the actual abuse has come from infuriated blacks. So, too, have a goodly percentage of the acts of spontaneous hospitality and generosity that have greeted him along his various lines of march – hot food, cold drinks, invitations to stay the night and donations, small but many, including one little girl's solemn presentation of the contents of her piggy bank.

These days, between speaking engagements, Edgerton blogs on his website, www.southernheritage411.com. He also has a habit of appearing – uniformed and carrying his flag – at various historical observances and political gatherings, where he hovers on the perimeter like an unbidden, admonishing ghost, seemingly to remind those present that the black and the white South have a congruent history and association beyond that depicted in "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" or "*The Help*."

As for the Texas Plaques Case, which was the engine that drove Edgerton's first March Across Dixie, it has spent the past ten years being a political football. Almost as soon as the plaques – each about the size of a doctor's shingle – had been removed and replaced with more "inclusive" ones citing equal justice for all Texans, the Sons of Confederate Veterans sued to have them returned. The back-and-forth continued until 2010, when the Texas Third District Court of Appeals ruled that no laws had been broken by replacing the old plaques, but that governmental procedures, including approval of the Texas State Historical Commission, had been bypassed. The Court ordered the state to pay attorneys' fees.

This past January the Texas SCV received preliminary approval to erect a brand-new marker on the Supreme Court building grounds emphasizing the use of Confederate pension funds in its construction. In May, however, the Historical Commission intervened, saying state law now prohibits the installation of any new markers on the Capitol campus, and there the matter has rested. Texas Southern heritage groups are hoping that if the issue is still in deadlock by that time, Edgerton's arrival in early 2013 will help to jump-start the resolution process.

Meanwhile, Edgerton, a decade older and mindful of the physical as well as the political obstacles he faces, is preparing himself for his "second coming." "This march is about spreading the truth," he says, "and you know there are a lot of folks out there who aren't comfortable with the truth, or who have agendas that the truth gets in the way of."

"I had need some new walking shoes," he says, "but good ones cost money. If anybody wants to help, they can go to Southern Heritage 411's website, and God bless them."

<http://www.thetribunepapers.com/2012/10/13/edgerton-says-hell-retrace-every-single-step-on-10th-anniversary-march-across-dixie/>

Terrell Garren on Cherokee Confederates

Rob Neufeld Asheville Citizen-Times Asheville, NC October 13, 2012

The Cherokees who remained in Western North Carolina, during and after President Andrew Jackson's expulsion survived, Terrell Garren concludes in a new study, "because they had help from relatives." Many Cherokees and whites in the region had intermarried, he reveals.

"When the soldiers stopped by the homes of local families and inquired as to whether or not they knew of any Indians about, the answer would have been an earnest denial," he surmises, though "their Cherokee in-laws, spouses, cousins, nephews, nieces and grandchildren were hiding in barns."

Garren presented his research at a recent state convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, where he was honored with the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal. Garren's previous study — a painstaking review of Civil War enlistment records — has proved that, in the first year of the war, Union support in our region had been nearly nonexistent. Citizens of this area had seen the conflict as a homeland security threat, not as a defense of slavery, as some had thought.

Confederate Cherokees: The Cherokee people of Western North Carolina allied with the Confederacy. The Union Army had not had a very good record when it came to treating them well.

Goldman Bryson, the cavalry leader contracted by the Union Army to make raids against the Cherokee during the Civil War had, in 1856, crossed over from Tennessee and murdered John Timson, of Valletown, a mixed-blood delegate to the state Constitutional Convention.

At least, that's what the Cherokee residents said. By law, they were not allowed to testify in court, whereas Bryson's brother and sister did testify, and provided an alibi.

On April 9, 1862, William Thomas, Cherokee-adopted white chief of the Cherokee, mustered his Cherokee militia into a Confederate company, later made a regiment, and then Thomas' Legion, a mixed Cherokee and white force that defended mountain passes.

"From the beginning," Garren writes, "the Cherokee Confederates attracted attention. When they were first mustered into service, they were taken to Knoxville, Tennessee and issued standard Confederate uniforms. The Cherokee men immediately began to modify their uniforms, adding beads, bones, and feathers. The décor, along with painted faces, fascinated the locals. ... People came from miles around to see them."

Fierce fighters: Thomas' soldiers used a combination of showmanship, fierceness, military skill and preparedness to assemble an effective record. On Sept. 13, 1862, Indiana soldiers in an advance patrol encountered Cherokee Confederates at Baptist Gap, Tenn., and aimed their rifles at the head of Cherokee leader Lt. Astoogatoogah.

"The Cherokee Confederates were outraged by the death of their beloved leader," Garren relates. "One by one, the Cherokees ran down the Indiana boys and killed them. They scalped the Union men and took the scalps with them. "It became an international incident. ... The scalps were collected from the Indians and returned to Indiana for proper burial." It was the only scalping of the war, but it was not the end of showmanship.

When on Oct. 27, 1863, Confederate Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn sent a force to pursue Goldman Bryson, in flight after making a raid on Murphy, 19 Cherokees of Thomas' Legion, led by Lt. Campbell H. Taylor, tracked down Bryson and killed him near his Tennessee home.

"The Cherokees returned to Murphy and were welcomed as heroes," Garren writes. They "were said to have danced in the streets of Murphy, waving Bryson's bloody shirt."

During the deadly, protracted winter campaign in east Tennessee, Thomas' Legion was involved in many skirmishes. In Sevierville, a few of its members were captured and jailed. Thomas executed a rescue, seizing the town, getting his men, taking some prisoners and heading back east.

Union Col. William Jackson Palmer went after Thomas, and trapped him and his men in Gatlinburg. "The Confederates executed their escape plan with perfection," Garren notes. "Defensive firing in series from groups of Cherokees held the Union men back while the Confederates slipped into the forest. When the smoke cleared all the Confederates were gone, and Thomas' camp was empty. The only thing Colonel Palmer captured was Colonel Thomas' hat."

To the end: Thomas executed a similar escape when, on Feb. 2, 1864, Union Maj. Francis Davidson and 1,100 Illinois cavalrymen descended on Thomas' camp on the west bank of Deep Creek (just outside present-day Bryson City).

Aided by east Tennessee Union spies, the Federals killed about 10 Cherokees and captured about 30. In preparation for such an attack, Garren writes, the Cherokee "had placed rocks or ropes or both to aid their escape. It had to have been difficult because bullets were raining on the camp and many women and children were present." The Cherokees escaped across the creek. Lt. Horace Capron went after them and was repulsed by "a suppressing fire team already in place on the bluff on the east side of the creek."

"When the end of the war came," Garren concludes, "Cherokees were right there. A peace conference was held at Battle House in Waynesville, N.C., on May 6, 1865, for the purpose of negotiating a Confederate surrender of the last remaining forces in the field.

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Cherokee's (Continued): "Ever the showman, Col. Thomas continued to seek advantage. ... The night before the meeting, Thomas had the Cherokee build bonfires all around the town of Waynesville, trying to make the Union soldiers who were camped in town think they were surrounded. The next day Thomas arrived at the meeting escorted by 20 of his best Cherokee soldiers. The Cherokees were stripped to the waist and painted and feathered in good old style," Garren wrote.

"The psychological warfare may have helped. Thomas' Cherokees were allowed to keep their weapons." Some Cherokee and white Confederates, in Union prisons, joined the Union Army to save their lives and traveled with regiments in the Federal Army's wars of extermination in the West. This became the subject of Garren's novel, "The Fifth Skull."

Garren's upcoming book, "*Measured in Blood*," a mammoth accounting of the battle records of Civil War soldiers in the region, is due out in December.

<http://www.citizen-times.com/article/20121015/LIVING/310150012/Visiting-our-past-Cherokee-Confederates-addressed?odyssey=mod%7Cnewswell%7Ctext%7Cfrontpage%7Cs>

County to mark centennial of Confederate soldier memorial

LOU ANTONELLI *Daily Tribune* Mount Pleasant, TX October 13, 2012



Austin discussed the plans for the Nov. 2 ceremony with commissioners last Monday. TRIBUNE Photo by Lou Antonelli

Titus County Commissioners have given the green light for a ceremony to be held Nov. 2 marking the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the memorial to Confederate soldiers that stands at the southeast corner of the courthouse square. Titus County Veterans Service Officer Steve Austin also told county commissioners at their Oct. 8 meeting that the day's events will also include celebrating the designation of the Evergreen Cemetery as a Texas State Historical Cemetery.

The Evergreen Cemetery was set up after the Civil War by the residents of a freedmen's colony. It is in the far northwest corner of the county, on land now a part of the Estrella Ranch.

Austin said the Titus County Historical Commission (TCHC) recognizes Commissioner Phillip Hinton, Estrella Ranch, descendants and families of those interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

"We especially note the work and research performed by TCHC member John Shaffer to accomplish this goal," said Austin

It is a small cemetery, with only one "commercial stone", said Austin, of Moses Price. He said the necessary research for the historic cemetery designation was completed last year. He asked commissioners to pay for the Texas State Historical Commission filing fees. County Judge Brian Lee said the commissioners appreciate the work done by Austin on the cemetery designation. His request was approved unanimously.

Austin had broached the subject of holding a ceremony to mark the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Civil War monument earlier in the year. He reminded commissioners the monument was dedicated in conjunction with a large civil war veterans' reunion hosted by the city. He said attendance was so large that the motor burned out on a small trolley car that carried people from the hotel in Dellwood Park to the courthouse square.

The program Nov. 2 will be held in the east side parking lot of the Titus County Courthouse and will begin at the stroke of the bell tower at 11:00 a.m. with the Upshur County Patriots - in Civil War regalia - presentation of the colors.

John Shaffer will present the Evergreen Cemetery background and acknowledgment to the Estrella Ranch for its efforts and assistance. Austin will give the presentation on the monument, followed by a rifle salute.

There will be a placement of a wreath by United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) ladies and the playing of "Taps". The retirement of the colors will conclude the services. The event is being sponsored by the Veterans Service Officer, Titus County Historical Commission and Titus County Historical Preservation Society. Public

Austin also told commissioners there are no current plans to attempt to open the base of the monument where a time capsule may be interred. He said the age and condition of the monument "doesn't lend itself to being disturbed." He noted the panel of the base that faces south is adorned with two crossed swords, "and X marks the spot." He also reminded them there are obvious chips at the edges of the panel as if someone tried to pry it loose.

He said he found a volunteer with a metal detector recently who scanned the base, and said it may contain a metal cylinder lying diagonally. Research into the time capsule will continue, but there are no plans to attempt to recover it for now, said Austin.

http://www.dailytribune.net/news/article_aab7df5a-1560-11e2-ab6f-0019bb2963f4.html

Europe Camp Completes Monument Restoration in Rome

Tomb of CSA Captain Thomas Jefferson Page restored in Rome, Italy

Chuck Rand *The Sons of Confederate Veterans Blog* Columbia, TN October 14, 2012

Yearly tens of thousands of visitors flock to the Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome, Italy to see the final resting places of British Poets John Keats and Percy Shelley, 19th Century American author of *Two Years Before the Mast*, Richard Henry Dana and others. But one magnificent, but lesser-known grave honors someone very different.

Captain Thomas Jefferson Page (1808-1899) was a major American naval figure. After a long and distinguished career as a U.S. Navy Officer, during the WBTS Page served the South as a Confederate States Navy Officer: he built Confederate ships in Europe and challenged and faced down U.S. Navy ships. But by the time he could get his French-built ironclad ram *CSS Stonewall* to America waters, the war was over.

After the War, Page went to Argentina and eventually moved to Rome, Italy. He died there in 1899, full of years, an important, much-loved member of the American community there. Captain Page's impressive tomb, now over one hundred years old, badly needed renovation.

In 2010, the SCV's Europe Camp led an international effort, which, with donations from Europe and the United States, as well as the SCV national organization, enabled the Cemetery to fully restore the tomb of this important America naval figure.

On Saturday, 8 September 2012, the tomb was rededicated in a ceremony hosted by Europe Camp. Guests came from Europe, Australia and the United States. More than a hundred years after the Captain was laid to rest, his final resting place is again a shining, unique American presence in the Eternal City.

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/10/europe-camp-completes-monument.html>

Long after death, Confederate spy honored in Ark.

Jeannie Nuss *The Stars and Stripes* via *The Associated Press* Washington, DC October 14, 2012



In this photo taken Sept. 18, 2012, a building known as "10-Mile-House" stands in Little Rock, Ark. David Owen Dodd, a 17-year-old boy was arrested at the house by Union troops in 1863 and executed in 1864 for being a Confederate spy. (AP Photo/Danny Johnston)



In this photo provided by the Arkansas History Commission Oct. 9, 2012, a copy of a 1912 painting by artist William Besser from a Civil War era photograph of David O. Dodd is displayed in Little Rock, Ark. Dodd is relatively unknown outside of Arkansas, but the teenage spy who chose to hang rather than betray the Confederate cause is seen as a folk hero by many in his home state. (AP Photo/Courtesy Arkansas History Commission)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. -- The story of David O. Dodd is relatively unknown outside of Arkansas, but the teenage spy who chose to hang rather than betray the Confederate cause is a folk hero to many in his home state. Street signs and an elementary in the state capital have long borne Dodd's name, and admirers gather at his grave each year to pay tribute to Dodd's life and death.

"Everyone wants to remember everything else about the Civil War that was bad," said one of them, W. Danny Honnoll. "We want to remember a man that stood for what he believed in and would not tell on his friends." A state commission's decision, though, to grant approval for yet another tribute to Dodd has revived an age-old question: Should states still look for ways to commemorate historical figures who fought to defend unjust institutions?

"(Dodd) already has a school. I don't know why anything else would have to be done to honor him," James Lucas Sr., a school bus driver, said near the state Capitol in downtown Little Rock.

Arkansas' complicated history of race relations plays out on the Capitol grounds. A stone and metal monument that's stood for over a century pays tribute to the Arkansas men and boys who fought for the Confederacy and the right to own slaves. Not far away, nine bronze statues honor the black children who, in 1957, needed an Army escort to enter what had been an all-white school.

The newest nod to Dodd would mark a site across town where he was detained after Union soldiers found encoded notes on him about their troop locations. Dodd was convicted of spying and sentenced to death, and legend has it he refused an offer to walk free in exchange for the name of the person who gave him the information.

"He was barely 17 years old when the Yankees hung him" on Jan. 8, 1864, Honnoll said. "Yeah, he was spying, but there (were) other people that spied that they didn't hang."

Dodd is certainly not the only teenager to die in the war or even the lone young martyr, said Carl Moneyhon, a University of Arkansas at Little Rock history professor.

"If you start talking about the 16-, 17- and 18-year-olds who were killed in battle, the number is infinite," Moneyhon said.

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Spy (Continued):

"There are tens of thousands of them. They become unremarkable." So it seems all the more curious that some have come to portray Dodd as Arkansas' boy martyr.



"It's part of the romanticizing of the Civil War that began in the 1880s and the 1890s, that looks for ... what could be called heroic behavior to celebrate in a war filled with real horrors," Moneyhon said. And it's caught on, though many question why.

"It's a very sad story, but at the end of the day, Dodd was spying for the Confederacy, which was fighting a war to defend the institution of slavery," said Mark Potok, a senior fellow at the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Sharon Donovan - who lives on West David O. Dodd Road (there's an East David O. Dodd Road, too) - said she wouldn't mind another Dodd namesake in her neighborhood.

"The fact that we live in the South, I could understand why he would want to do it because he was actually working for us in a way. ... For that era, I think it was probably a noble thing to do," Donovan said.

About a half-mile away, a banner outside an elementary school proclaims, "David O. Dodd Committed to Excellence." A doormat bearing Dodd's name shows a black boy smiling next to a few white ones. About half of the school's 298 students last year were black and only 27 were white.

Jerry Hooker, who graduated from Central High School years after the desegregation standoff over the Little Rock Nine, lives at the site where he says Dodd was detained almost a century and a half ago. The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission approved his application and agreed to chip in \$1,000 for the marker noting the spot's historical significance.

Hooker, 59, said the move to commemorate Dodd is not about honoring slavery, but about remembering the past. "I don't think it has a thing to do with race whatsoever," Hooker said. "He was a 17-year-old kid with a coded message in his boot that had enough of whatever it is in him that he didn't squeal on his sources."

Still, in a city that stripped "Confederate Blvd." from its interstate highway signs shortly before dignitaries arrived in town for the opening of Bill Clinton's presidential library, the question remains: Should Dodd's name be etched into another piece of stone or metal for posterity's sake?

"There are currently more monuments to David O. Dodd than any other war hero in Arkansas," Potok said. "You would think that at some point it would be enough."

<http://www.stripes.com/long-after-death-confederate-spy-honored-in-ark-1.193082#>

One local high school drops 'Dixie,' while another keeps it

Laura Heinauer *The American Statesman* Austin, TX October 15, 2012



The Travis High School Rebels football team runs onto the field for the game against Crockett at House Park on Oct. 5.

BUDA - Hays High School in Buda and Travis High School in South Austin share a mascot — both are Rebels — and until very recently shared a controversial fight song. While Austin's Travis High School quietly silenced the performance of "Dixie" at football games, officials in the Hays school district have punted when it comes discussing whether it should continue to be played.

Beginning this fall, Travis fans began singing "Travis Fight" after a Rebels score at football games, bucking the long tradition of singing "Dixie." Despite the pressure brought after a racially charged incident in May, the Hays High rebels are holding on to the tradition.

The struggle over how long both communities hold on to their ties to the Old South has been going on for years. On one side are those who say the mascot and song are traditions that evoke pride. On the other, are those who say that Confederate symbols and songs are vestiges of racial oppression.

Today, both campuses are home to diverse communities. In the 2010-11 school year, about 83 percent of Travis' more than 1,300 students were Hispanic, 9 percent were African-American, 4 percent were white, 2 percent were Asian, and 2 percent identified as Native American or multiracial. That year, of Hays High's nearly 2,000 students, 52 percent were Hispanic, 43.5 percent were white, 2.5 percent were African-American, and the remaining 2 percent were Asian, Native American or multiracial.

Hays school district officials recently said that they plan in November to submit recommendations to the school board that clarify rules about the display of Confederate imagery. But officials said changes to the mascot and fight song are not currently on the table.

After two students were accused of writing racial slurs and urinating on a black teacher's classroom door, a law firm that investigated the incident recommended that the district provide more diversity education to students and improve recruitment and diversity training for staff members.



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TX High Schools (Continued): School board President Willie Tenorio Jr. said that because the district is still dealing with those recommendations as well as the new plan to clarify the district's rules about Confederate imagery, tackling concerns about the Hays High mascot and fight song would have to wait.

"I think at this point our plate is pretty full," Tenorio said.

Austin school district spokesman Alex Sanchez said that Travis High teachers and community members have discussed changing the school's fight song for a year. The Austin school board didn't vote on the song change.

Trustee Lori Moya, who represents the area around Travis High, said she has heard mostly positive comments about the change to the new song, the tune for which, she said, is based on the fight song at the University of Arkansas.

Moya said "Dixie," the Rebel mascot and the Confederate flag didn't seem to have racial connotations when she was a student at Travis but said she now sees how it does. "Anything that glorifies hatred and discrimination — it just doesn't have a place here in AISD or at Travis," said Moya, who is Hispanic. "Times have changed; our values have changed."

Nancy Walker-Richburg, a 1973 graduate of Travis High, said she and many others were surprised at the news that "Dixie" was no longer being played. "People were just enraged," Walker-Richburg said. She said she and others used Facebook and other social media outlets to express their dissatisfaction and have started an online petition to bring "Dixie" back. Walker-Richburg, who has a Confederate flag tattoo on her ankle and a flag sticker on her car, said there should have been more of a discussion.

She said singing "Dixie" at Travis has never been about discrimination. "It's been that way for generations," Walker-Richburg said. "It didn't matter if you were black, white or purple — everybody would sing it together with pride and you would ... get chills."

Tiffany Herrera, whose oldest son played football for Travis, said that the first time she heard "Dixie" at a game five years ago she felt disgust. She said she was among those who refused to stand up or clap during it.

"Everyone seems to like (the new song). Everyone participates," Herrera said. The silencing of "Dixie" at Travis comes 59 years after the campus opened its doors in 1953, a year before the *Brown v. Board of Education* U.S. Supreme Court ruling. Over the years, the community has slowly chipped away at Confederate imagery at Travis. In 1991, the campus replaced the Confederate stars and crossed bars spirit flag. In 1998, a mural depicting an Old South plantation was painted over. But in 1999 parents and students pushed back against a move to change the school's fight song and mascot.

Beyond honoring the Confederacy at Travis, more than one Austin school had been named for Confederate heroes, including the campuses named for Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate army; Albert Sidney Johnston, a Confederate general and hero; Sidney Lanier, a Confederate scout and leading Southern writer; and John Henninger Reagan, the only Texan to become a member of the Confederate Cabinet.

And this isn't the first time the Confederate symbolism has been questioned in Hays County either. Back in 2000, dozens gathered on the Hays County Courthouse lawn toting antique rifles and waving Confederate battle flags to the tune of "Dixie" in response to criticism of the Hays High mascot.

Hays High opened in 1967, when the school districts in Buda and Kyle merged, and adopted a new mascot, the Rebels, and the colors red, white and blue. Soon, the Confederate flag found its way into the mix. In 2000, the flag was on football uniforms and booster club T-shirts, in the band hall and the gymnasium, and flying from the bleachers at football games.

The flag is gone, but "Dixie" and a modified mascot of a rebel soldier remain at Hays High. The high school is named after John Coffee Hays, who made his name as a Texas Ranger and in the Mexican-American War. Hays declined to fight in the Civil War, but up until 2000 the campus mascot — Col. Jack C. Hays — wore a gray war uniform had a Confederate flag. He now holds a Texas flag in one hand and a flag with a red "H" in the other.

Authorities said that in the May incident, "KKK," "catch em, kill em" and "Welcome to hell" were written on the teacher's door, as was a racial epithet for African-Americans. Over the the summer, the Hays Free Press conducted an informal online survey. The majority of respondents felt the rebel mascot was an "appropriate representation of the school."

"Our association with the fight song and our mascot has nothing to do with racism," one respondent said. "I was in the rebel band and was very proud of our school traditions. The act of racism in this vandalism crime was not caused by the fight song or our mascot."

Josh Sanchez, a father of two biracial students in the Hays school district, said one of his children was called a racial slur by another student on Facebook this year. The sight of Confederate flags around the community bothers Sanchez, who said that he would like to see the mascot and the fight song changed.

"It's something that's ingrained in some people, but what does a song or the image of a rebel soldier have to do with 2012?" he said. "I don't want us to wait until there is another big incident where property is destroyed or somebody gets hurt."

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TX High Schools (Continued):

<http://www.statesman.com/news/news/local/one-local-high-school-drops-dixie-while-another-ke/nSdgG/>

Additional Articles: <http://www.foxnews.com/us/2012/10/16/texas-high-school-reportedly-silences-dixie-fight-song/?test=latestnews#ixzz29WRFc69m>

<http://haysfreepress.com/2012/10/10/students-car-gets-the-boot-for-confederate-flag-sticker/>

Sunset Lakes Elementary School's Confederate Flag Display Prompts Petition

Michael Vasquez *Miami Herald* Miami, FL October 18, 2012



MIRAMAR -- Sunset Lakes Elementary School in Miramar is not your typical school — opened 10 years ago with a “U.S. History” theme, just about every hallway is emblazoned with historical murals, artifacts, or flags. Does that make it OK to display the Confederate flag?

The school’s principal, Marc Charpentier, thinks so. But Sunset Lakes has received multiple complaints from parents over the years, and the latest parent to complain, 38-year-old Tina Meadows, isn’t backing down. “I tried to ignore it, but it really nagged at me, and bothered me,” said Meadows, who is black. “It has no place in a public school, especially an elementary school.”

Meadows said she saw the flag on the first day of school, as she escorted her 5-year-old son, Mark, to his first day in kindergarten. For weeks, she said, she struggled with her feelings about it — even shedding tears over it — before finally deciding to complain.

But Charpentier has no plans to remove the flag. When Meadows e-mailed Superintendent Robert Runcie about her concerns, she received a written response from Chief Service Quality Officer Sharon Airaghi.

In that letter, sent this week, Airaghi defended the flag, stating that in accordance with “sound educational practice” the school was recognizing all aspects of U.S. history, “including those that are difficult and repugnant.”

Meadows, who is black, hasn’t given up, and an online petition she started at Change.org has garnered nearly 4,500 signatures calling for the flag to be taken down.

“The Confederate flag is equivalent to the use of the swastika in Nazi Germany,” wrote petition signer Celeste Barnette, of Newmarket, N.H.. “Why would anyone need to take pride in it except to exhibit hatred and intimidation?”

Though some who embrace the Confederate flag say they do so without racial overtones (instead seeing it as an homage to Southern heritage and regional pride), the symbol’s close connection with the South’s history of slavery makes it an inflammatory issue. The flag has also been embraced by hate groups such as the KKK, and the mere sight of the flag is enough to make some people feel angry or afraid.

Schools across the country have harshly disciplined students who arrive wearing clothes containing the Confederate flag. At a Tampa Bay-area high school in August, a fight broke out among four students after one brought the flag to school.

Even groups with a deep Southern identity — rock band Lynyrd Skynyrd and NASCAR among them — have distanced themselves from the flag more recently.

At Sunset Lakes, the flag hangs with several other historical flags in the wide entrance hallway of the school, a few steps from the main office. The old flags are encased and dated. Next to the Confederate Battle Flag is a 36-star Union flag that was flown during the last year of the Civil War.

There’s also a 1814 flag, a Grand Union Flag from 1775-77, and a less recognizable “Stars & Bars” Confederate flag from 1861, among others. Three much larger, more current American flags also hang in the hallways — one that was flown from the U.S. Capitol building, another emblazoned with the names of Sept. 11 victims, and a third that was flown from a Blackhawk helicopter fighting in Iraq in 2008.

Meadows says the Confederate flag belongs in a museum, not a school. But school officials respond that Sunset Lakes was designed to be a sort of mini-museum, and as such, the country’s difficult and even awful moments in time deserve a spot on its walls.

“The confederate flag is a symbol of oppression, racism, and slavery,” Meadows wrote. “It is a reminder of a painful past in American History...The flag is intimidating and offensive to parents and students who have been culturally affected by it and it’s symbolism. Take it down now!”

The beef isn’t Meadow’s first with the school’s exhibition. Clark said Sunset Lakes changed a label under a mural of Condoleezza Rice from “Afro American” to “African American” after Meadows raised concern.

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FL High School (Continued): “We have to learn from history’s mistakes,” Chapentier said. “That’s the only way that we’re going to grow as a nation.”

Sunset Lakes’ unique design was the brainchild of former Principal Linda McDaniel, who retired about a year and a half ago. McDaniel said she received a couple of parent complaints about the Confederate flag over the years, but those parents settled down after she explained the school’s U.S. history focus.

“I was not the one that designed everything,” McDaniel said. “We had a committee of people that designed it, and we had African-American people on the committee.”

Some of the historical murals at Sunset Lakes are playful, such as a “Life in the 1980s” painting that features Cabbage Patch dolls, a Miami Vice logo, and the faces of E.T. and Superman.

Others are more solemn. A Sept. 11 mural shows the two World Trade Center towers with smoke billowing out, and a second plane about to make impact. A “Holocaust in Europe” mural shows a Nazi soldier pointing a gun at a little boy.

“I had friends’ parents that were in the Holocaust,” said Hope Leonard, an Exceptional Student Education specialist at Sunset Lakes who is Jewish. “When I walk by, I feel sad, but I understand the concept ... this is a teaching tool for every student in the school.”

How would she feel if that mural contained a swastika? “I open up a history book and I see a swastika,” Leonard said. “I don’t like it, but it’s part of history.”

<http://www.bradenton.com/2012/10/18/4243728/mom-protests-confederate-flag.html>

Along with http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/10/18/elementary-school-confederate-flag-florida_n_1981460.html

How The United States Preserves the History Of Its Prisons For Confederates

Joan Hough *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX October 19, 2012

Reports are surfacing that repairs are to be made on the only Memorial for Confederates who were murdered at Camp Douglas in Chicago. Repairs are long overdue--should have been made years back. Why have they not been made? Taxpayers (including Southerners) keep the Yankee monuments and gravestones at Vicksburg US Military Park in tip top condition. Who takes care of the Confederate’s only monument in Chicago?

Although every original blade of grass is protected at Andersonville by the U.S. government, it has made sure every splinter of the horrific Camp Douglas US prison Confederates has been eliminated—that every bit of evidence of the prison’s existence has been removed. Totally erased, even in the pages of American history, is the truth that a prison existed in Chicago, which made incarceration a confinement in Hell for every one of its Confederate prisoners.

Andersonville Prison, which housed Union soldiers, was a bit of Disney World compared to Camp Douglas. Confederates were deliberately, routinely murdered and starved at Douglas—on the direct orders of the United States Congress and with malice for all and absolute approval of Abraham Lincoln and his Marxist-filled, Marxist-created Republican Party. The Confederate government, on the other hand, moved Heaven and Earth in an attempt to get the U.S. to send doctors, medicine, food to the U.S. prisoners at Andersonville.

Why are there no road signs to point the way to the Chicago monument and that Chicago Hell Hole Prison where defenseless Southerners were tortured and murdered? Signs marking the way to the prison’s site have not existed in a century or more. Even native Chicago citizens are unaware that there was once in their city a revoltingly evil US prison wherein many thousands of helpless Confederates were tortured and murdered. The historians and the US government have lied to us about US perfidy for years. The presence of street signs alone might make Chicago folks learn the truth of the US cruelty toward helpless fellow Americans— a truth all Americans should learn.

Will somebody with human kindness please move or blow up the UGLY ROCK that is now located in front of the one Confederate monument in the Chicago Prison’s swamp? The Ugly Rock is filled with words viciously insulting our Confederate dead. That rock of enormous ugliness was placed in front of the Confederate Memorial. My cousin's body disappeared from Camp Douglas. In fact, his name was omitted from all the prison rosters and is not on the memorial. He was in that prison. He died there. He was tortured before dying. This we know. His parents’ suffering was increased by the 2nd Manassas kill of his brother.

The oh so moral folks of Chicago, seeking thrills, paid money to climb high into watch towers and observe much of the torturing done at Douglas.. They watched as Southern boys were stripped and forced to sit, with naked bottoms unmoving on ice—beaten mercilessly if they wriggled!

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Prisons (Continued): They watched as Southern boys (some as young as 14) were forced to "ride the mule" high in the air and experience while "riding" tortures inflicted on their sexual organs. Death for some resulted from their ride.

Well-fed Illinois citizens watched as guards shot sick Confederates. They watched as, before their eyes, husky Southern males turned into starved, emaciated collections of bones. They watched as their own mayor, while in a fit of human decency, was arrested because he tried to slip some food to a few of the emaciated boys who were being deliberately starved to death on government order.

One year into the war, the folks in Mr. Lincoln's "Camp Douglas" state passed a state law prohibiting arrival there of any mulatto or black person. Black Confederates imprisoned at Douglas feared to be released. So much for the Yankee-Marxist lie that the war was begun to free slaves! So much for the inferior scholars called professors who continue to propagandize that lie.

The monument in the swamp in Chicago is Chicago's single Confederate monument. It lists only a few of the Confederates who were murdered at Camp Douglas. The history of the birthday of the monument is clouded with Yankee speeches falsely claiming northerners responsible for it and attributing everything wonderful to martyred Abe Lincoln.

The Yankees have long pretended that Camp Douglas never existed. However, one honest northerner, Dr. George Levy, a professor of legal studies at Roosevelt University, became interested in Camp Douglas while he was a student at the University of Chicago —across the street from the site, which had been cleared of all evidence of the Camp's existence. Read honest Levy's truly honest report on his discoveries about the United States Hell Hole. His book *To Die in Chicago: Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas 1862-65* should make even the most brainwashed in the U.S. cease yapping about Andersonville being so terrible. It should cause them to halt prattling their programmed inanities about the nobility of the Republican invaders. The tortures at Camp Douglas not only had the approval of Mr. Lincoln and his U.S. Congress, but were congressionally mandated by the United States Senate. (Check the record.)

Andersonville's problems occurred despite President Davis' many efforts to get Lincoln to either exchange prisoners or send in his doctors, medicine and even food for the prisoners. Camp Douglas's horrors were UNION created, performed under the watchful eyes of Lincoln and his Republican Congress.

After heinous tortures the Confederate dead in Chicago were frequently dumped into a hole in the swamp; their bones often arising in later built, adjacent parking lots. The Union torturers at Douglas ceased keeping rosters and all records when the deaths/murders of Southerners became enormous and US officially published numbers conflicted with those of the Chicago newspaper. Oddly, the first of the deaths was that of a tiny, 14 year old black Confederate youngster who was shot by his "great emancipators."

Some of the Camp Douglas dead Confederates may still lie in Chicago's now filled in swamp, but the whereabouts of many thousands is unknown. (Pigs ran free in the streets in New York in that time, did they do the same in Chicago?)

Oak Woods Cemetery Memorial: <http://home.xnet.com/~jkelly/VirtualTours.fldr/VirtualChicago.fldr/Cemeteries.fldr/CemOakWoods.fldr/CemOakWoods01.html>
<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/10/how-united-states-preserves-history-of.html>

Hundreds relive history at Beauvoir's Fall Muster in Biloxi

Priscilla Loebenberg *Sun-Herald* Biloxi, MS October 20, 2012

BILOXI -- A two-day festival of Civil War-era history began Saturday at Beauvoir, the last home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Hundreds of re-enactors, vendors and entertainers set up tents and booths at the National Historic Landmark, which features the original home, a Confederate cemetery and the new Jefferson Davis Confederate Library that is under construction and scheduled to open in 2013.

Wallace Mason is in charge of the re-enactment at the Fall Muster, now in its 26th year. He said the number of re-enactors is down a little from previous years because another re-enactment in Raymond is taking place this weekend.

Mason said some younger re-enactors, who have watched family members participate in the main battle for years, will get a chance to make their debut on the field. The youngest participant in the battle will be a 14-year-old flag bearer.

Close to 3,000 attendees are expected by the end of today. Lynne Fayard brought her three grandchildren to the Fall Muster. She said her mother's grandfather, Walter Webb, was a Confederate soldier and the children have other Confederates as part of their heritage.

"They need to realize how important all of this was and how it affected the future," Fayard said. "We lose so much from one generation to the another. It's important to keep history alive."

Saturday's activities included a ladies' tea, drills, a battle and a re-enactor's ball. On the schedule for today is a memorial service at 11 a.m., drills, hospital and artillery demonstrations and the main battle at 2 p.m. <http://www.sunherald.com/2012/10/20/4255002/fall-muster-at-beauvoir-a-living.html>

Civil War papers contradict popular account Hood's descendant, historians, transcribe letters and documents

Kevin Walters *The Tennessean* Nashville, TN October 20, 2012



Boxes of papers and photographs of Gen. John Bell Hood have been unearthed. / Kevin Walters / *The Tennessean*

Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood, often blamed for the Confederacy's staggering loss during the battles of Franklin and Nashville, might finally get his due 148 years later.

A never-seen-before cache of Hood's personal papers — including handwritten notes, letters and field orders written by Hood and other Civil War luminaries — is now being pored over by historians who say they paint a fuller, more sympathetic picture of Hood.

Sam Hood, a retired West Virginia businessman and "collateral descendant" of the general, and Eric Jacobson, Battle of Franklin Trust chief operating officer, discussed the papers on Friday. They are in the midst of transcribing the letters and documents.

Sam Hood was writing a book about Gen. Hood's career when he was contacted by a son of one of the general's granddaughters living in Pennsylvania. The family showed Sam Hood boxes of papers that he said contain documents from a who's who of the Civil War, including Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and Union Gen. William T. Sherman.

Many believed Gen. Hood's personal papers were thrown out after his 1879 death from yellow fever. "Everybody thought they were gone, but they weren't gone," Sam Hood said. "They'd been somewhere all the time, and now we know where they are." **Papers say Hood shouldn't bear blame:** The hundreds of pages brought surprises for Sam Hood, including that Gen. John Bell Hood shouldn't be blamed for the military debacle at Spring Hill.

Union Gen. John Schofield's troops crept by Hood's men camped in Spring Hill on Nov. 29, 1864, giving them time to erect fortifications in Franklin that proved devastating to attacking Confederates the next day. Sam Hood said eyewitness accounts in the papers, including Hood's medical records, dispute the popular story that the general was under the influence of painkillers when the Union troops slipped by and put the blame on other officers.

"There's more than one letter from eyewitnesses (identifying) who it was on the Confederate side who was responsible for Schofield's escape at Spring Hill," Sam Hood said.

Jacobson was surprised to discover that Hood and his Union adversary Sherman became friends after the war. "Somehow in the postwar years they were able to put that (earlier conflict) aside and really become good friends," Jacobson said.

Not for auction: The letters probably would fetch a high price if relatives wanted to sell them. Instead, the pages will be copied for academic use and put away in a bank deposit box. "They don't want to be pestered by Christie's and Sotheby's," Sam Hood said.

http://www.tennessean.com/article/20121020/NEWS01/310200017/Civil-War-papers-contradict-popular-account?nclick_check=1

Confederate or Norwegian? Flag misunderstood in reservation

Staff Reports *Lewisboro Ledger* Ridgefield, CT October 21, 2012



This Norwegian flag was left on the property of Cross River resident Jennifer Tkacz. Someone mistook it for a Confederate flag and snapped it in half and filed complaints about it.

They said they had a woman come in and she was very upset, specifically that I was allowed to fly a Confederate flag on reservation property," Ms. Tkacz said.

She said that she was astonished by the call. She knew the flag was European but was unsure of what country it represented. In fact, the miniature flag was that of Norway, easily determined to be a Scandinavian flag by the horizontal Scandinavian cross it displays. "It was embarrassing," she said. "Every one in the county was asking me if I'm flying a rebel flag."

But the incident did not stop at a simple misinformed complaint. Ms. Tkacz said she received other calls from people asking about the flag, and the false complaint even gained the attention of Westchester County Executive Robert Astorino's office, which also inquired about the flag. Ms. Tkacz said that neither the county nor the reservation asked that the flag be removed.

But the incident continued just this past week when she found that someone had come on to her property, snapped the flag in half and left it to be found.

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Norwegian Flag (Continued): "This is why this country is cooked," she said. "We are so hyper-sensitive in this country to being offended by other people. If someone wants to fly the Norwegian flag or a Confederate flag, let them; it means different things to different people, not just slavery."

Ms. Tkacz said much of the attention the little flag gained was most likely fallout from the issue this past August over a Confederate flag hung outside a resident's home on Route 35 in Cross River.

The incident has made her very uncomfortable, as she is planning a vacation soon and doesn't like the idea of people doing as they please on her property. "It is so weird," she said. "I've lived here for so long and everyone is respectful, and now all of a sudden I have people coming on my lawn and busting things."

Ms. Tkacz called the police to have the incident documented, and while the incident is minor in terms of vandalism, there are larger societal implications, she said. "The more we dummy down this society, the more we are losing," she said. "We have gotten away from everything we have been built on. Freedom of speech is something we are losing because of the way we behave as a society."

The incident is a perfect example of the old adage on making assumptions, Ms. Tkacz said. "Don't assume, because it does make an ass out of you and me," she said. "Know what you're talking about before you complain to someone like the county executive."

<http://www.acorn-online.com/joomla15/lewisboroledger/news/131717-confederate-or-norwegian-flag-misunderstood-in-reservation.html>

New museum, rehabilitated battlefield commemorate Gettysburg anniversary

DEAN BENNETT, *THE CANADIAN PRESS* Ottawa, Ontario, Canada OCTOBER 22, 2012



The famed Copse of Trees in Gettysburg, Pa. is shown in a handout photo. The oak tree copse was the landmark used by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and his troops on the third and decisive day of Gettysburg, the fulcrum battle of the U.S.

Civil War. *THE CANADIAN PRESS*

GETTYSBURG, Pa. - At the windswept crucible of the Gettysburg battlefield, visitors stand under the famous Copse of Trees and think of the day a nation — its fate resting on those slender branches — bent but did not break.

The oak tree copse was the landmark used by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and his troops on the third and decisive day of Gettysburg, the fulcrum battle of the U.S. Civil War. "Aim to reach the Copse!" the troops were told as about 14,000 marched in close formation across the undulating terrain in the sweltering mid-afternoon heat on July 3, 1863.

Ahead of them, Union infantry stared back from behind stone walls, waiting to kill them. Reach the corpse and breach the center of the Union line, Lee figured, and they deliver a staggering, perhaps mortal, blow to Union hopes for victory. It was not to be.

Withering gunfire and cannon blasts ripped his men apart. Bodies collapsed on one other until the field ran red with blood. Skulls were shattered, torsos exploded into orphan limbs. Still, the South wouldn't yield. Troops stumbled and surged ahead, coming close to the trees only to fail and fall back, never to challenge again.

Four months later, then-president Abraham Lincoln came to Gettysburg to commemorate a cemetery for the war dead and, in his address, delivered about 270 of the most famous words in the history of Western civilization.

Each year, more than a million people visit the Gettysburg National Military Park, but park spokeswoman Katie Lawhon says those who have already visited need to come again to enjoy a new museum and rehabilitated 2,400-hectare (5,930.5 acres) battlefield. "The combination of these two efforts has vastly improved the visitors' understanding of the battlefield," said Lawhon.

"We have been working to bring back missing features that affected the fighting: we've replanted orchards, we've rebuilt miles of fences, we've reopened fields and meadows over which Confederate infantry attacked the Unions lines." The US\$103-million museum, which opened in 2008, is the beating heart of the park.

The best way to start the Gettysburg day, says Lawhon, is to watch a 22-minute movie describing the war and the battle, narrated by Morgan Freeman, and then walk upstairs to view the massive 130-year-old cyclorama painting depicting the final climactic battle at the Copse, known as Pickett's Charge.

The oil-painting cyclorama, as long as a football field, was painted 20 years after the battle by French artist Philippoteaux and his team. It has recently been restored, and the experience is heightened by light, sound and a 3D diorama foreground.

Around the museum, the battlefield itself is spread out and sprawling in a rough 38-kilometre circle, with fences and memorials and cannon lines stretching in all directions. Visitors can take their own vehicles or have a battlefield guide drive them around.

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Gettysburg (Continued): There are also two-hour bus tours. Those who want a battlefield guide tour should reserve by phone or online, said Lawhon, especially given that 2013 is the 150th anniversary of the battle and multiple events are planned to honor the sacrifices on both sides. Planning is always recommended at Gettysburg. Those who arrive unsure of what to see and how long it will take to see it can become overwhelmed and fatigued.

The battle sites are diverse, tagged with names both prosaic and horrific: Devil's Den, the Peach Orchard, Little Round Top, the Wheatfield, the Slaughter Pen. On the battlefield, there are 1,328 memorials, cairns and monuments. In the museum there are 12 galleries, 300,000 objects and artifacts, along with interactive exhibits and video presentations. Afterward, there is a refreshment saloon, a museum bookstore and gift shop.

In town, the David Wills House opened three years ago to allow visitors to see the bedroom where Lincoln stayed the night he tweaked the final drafts of his famous speech. "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty," Lincoln wrote. "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain ... and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The power and precision of the words momentarily stunned the crowd into silence, causing Lincoln to immediately remark the speech was "a flat failure." Not so.

"Lincoln gives meaning to the losses at Gettysburg by tying it to the forefathers and by tying it to that (American) experiment in democracy," said Lawhon. The 16th president reminded Americans that day, she said, that "we set the world on fire in terms of democracy (and) we're going to let that die at Gettysburg?" "That's what makes it so meaningful today."

If you go:

<http://www.gettysburgfoundation.org>

<http://www.friendsofgettysburg.org>

<http://www.gettysburg.travel/visitor/event.asp>

<http://www.gettysburgcivilwar150.com>

<http://www.ottawacitizen.com/travel/museum+rehabilitated+battlefield+commemorate+Gettysburg/7426070/story.html>

What You Can't Say

Walter E. Williams Lew Rockwell.com October 23, 2012



Walter E.
Williams

Jon Hubbard, a Republican member of the Arkansas House of Representatives, has a book, titled *Letters to the Editor: Confessions of a Frustrated Conservative*. Among its statements for which Hubbard has been criticized and disavowed by the Republican Party is, "The institution of slavery that the black race has long believed to be an abomination upon its people may actually have been a blessing in disguise. The blacks who could endure those conditions and circumstances would someday be rewarded with citizenship in the greatest nation ever established upon the face of the Earth."

Hubbard's observation reminded me of my 1972 job interview at the University of Massachusetts. During a reception, one of the Marxist professors asked me what I thought about the relationship between capitalism and slavery. My response was that slavery has existed everywhere in the world, under every political and economic system, and was by no means unique to capitalism or the United States. Perturbed by my response, he asked me what my feelings were about the enslavement of my ancestors. I answered that slavery is a despicable violation of human rights but that the enslavement of my ancestors is history, and one of the immutable facts of history is that nothing can be done to change it.

The matter could have been left there, but I volunteered that today's American blacks have benefited enormously from the horrible suffering of our ancestors. Why? I said the standard of living and personal liberty of black Americans are better than what blacks living anywhere in Africa have. I then asked the professor what it was that explained how tens of millions of blacks came to be born in the U.S. instead of Africa. He wouldn't answer, but an answer other than slavery would have been sheer idiocy. I attempted to assuage the professor's and his colleagues' shock by explaining to them that to morally condemn a practice such as slavery does not require one to also deny its effects.

My yet-to-be-learned lesson – and perhaps that of Rep. Hubbard – is that there are certain topics or arguments that one should not bring up in the presence of children or those with little understanding. Both might see that explaining a phenomenon is the same as giving it moral sanction or justification. It's as if one's explanation that the independent influence of gravity on a falling object is to cause it to accelerate at 32 feet per second per second could be interpreted as giving moral sanction and justification to gravity.

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Speech (Continued):

Slavery is widely misunderstood, and as such has been a tool for hustlers and demagogues. Slavery has been part of the human condition throughout recorded history and everywhere on the globe. Romans enslaved other Europeans; Greeks enslaved other Greeks; Asians enslaved Asians; Africans enslaved Africans; and in the New World, Aztecs enslaved Aztecs and other native groups. Even the word slave is derived from the fact that Slavic people were among the early European slaves.

Though racism has been used to justify slavery, the origins of slavery had little to do with racism. In recent history, the major slave traders and slave owners have been Arabs, who enslaved Europeans, black Africans and Asians. A unique aspect of slavery in the Western world was the moral outrage against it, which began to emerge in the 18th century and led to massive efforts to eliminate it. It was Britain's military might and the sight of the Union Jack on the high seas that ultimately put an end to the slave trade.

Unfortunately, the facts about slavery are not the lessons taught in our schools and colleges. The gross misrepresentation and suggestion in textbooks and lectures is that slavery was a uniquely American practice done by racist white people to black people. Despite abundant historical evidence, youngsters are taught nothing about how the Founding Fathers quarreled, debated and agonized over the slave issue.

Walter E. Williams is the John M. Olin distinguished professor of economics at George Mason University, and a nationally syndicated columnist. To find out more about Walter E. Williams and read features by other Creators Syndicate columnists and cartoonists, visit the [Creators Syndicate web page](#).

<http://lewrockwell.com/williams-w/w-williams143.html>

Wirz Memorial Service Nov. 4

Staff Reports *The Americus Times-Recorder* Americus, GA October 24, 2012

ANDERSONVILLE — The Alexander H. Stephens Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Americus sponsors the 37th annual Memorial Service to Capt. Henry Wirz in Andersonville. The service will be at 3 p.m., Nov. 4 at the band stand in Andersonville, and the public is invited. In case of inclement weather, the memorial service will be held in the restored Andersonville Village Hall (formerly Andersonville Baptist Church).

Guest speaker for the service is Cassy Gray from Fairfield, Ohio. She is the owner/publisher of The Stainless Banner newsletter and publishing company (www.thestainlessbanner.com).

The Muckalee Guards Confederate re-enactment group will provide Honor Guard Service and have the closing ceremony at the Wirz monument. Andersonville Mayor Marvin Baugh will read a proclamation declaring Nov. 4 "Capt. Henry Wirz Day" in Andersonville.

From 2 to 3 p.m. at the bandstand the public is invited to hear Southern period music and gospel hymns by "A Joyful Noise" from Leesburg. The nine-member group describes their ministry as "Singing for Jesus." They sing at homecomings, churches, concerts, parties, services, etc. and have made CDs of their music.

Capt. Henry Wirz, a native of Switzerland, was the Commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp from 1864-65. After the war ended, he was arrested and taken to Washington, D.C., where he was tried before a "kangaroo" court. He was found guilty, and hanged on Nov. 10, 1865. Parts of his body were cut off and exhibited about the country. It took his attorney four years to get enough body parts back to have a burial.

For more information contact James Gaston at 229-924-7460 or gaston7460@bellsouth.net .

<http://americustimesrecorder.com/local/x1400198290/Wirz-Memorial-Service-Nov-4>

Elm Springs on Christmas Tour

Chuck Rand *SCVBlog* Columbia, TN October 28, 2012

Elm Springs, headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, is one of the homes on the Maury County, Tennessee, Christmas Historic Home Tour this year. The theme is "Prelude to the Battle of Franklin," which will highlight the siege of Columbia and the events leading up to the Battle of Franklin.

Tour hours are Friday, November 30, Noon to 7 PM and Saturday, December 1, 9 AM to 5 PM. Docents will be at all tour venues along with special events at each stop.

A Confederate encampment will be on the grounds at Elm Springs including cannon demonstrations. For more information visit www.maurychristmas.com .

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/10/elm-springs-on-christmas-tour.html>

TRAGEDY and ENIGMA

Bob Hurst *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX September 28, 2012

We are constantly confronted with enigmas. Why do bad things happen to good people? Why are innocent children born with conditions that cause either an early death or a much-diminished quality of life? Why do voters so often seem to elect unscrupulous people to public office? Why do good things happen to bad people? On a somewhat lesser scale is the question of why do some people with seemingly less intelligence and ability get continued promotions and praise while others, with greater favorable attributes, get passed over? This article will address that question as it relates to an accomplished and capable Confederate officer during the War for Southern Independence.

James Henry Lane was a Virginian by birth, born at Mathews Court House in 1833 into a prosperous family. He entered Virginia Military Institute in 1851 and was graduated in 1854 with the honor of being named "most distinguished" academically. He continued his studies at the University of Virginia and graduated in 1857.

After a period of working as an engineer and a teacher, he returned to VMI as an assistant professor. In 1859 he took a position of professor of mathematics and commandant of cadets at West Florida Seminary (now known as Florida State University) in Tallahassee. The next year he left to join the faculty of the North Carolina Military Institute where the superintendent was Daniel Harvey Hill. (D.H. Hill, of course, would eventually rise to great fame as a Confederate general and, later, as a respected college president.)

With the outbreak of war in 1861, the 1st North Carolina Regiment was formed with D.H. Hill as colonel and Jim Lane as major. Major Lane immediately began to prove his military and leadership abilities at the engagement at Big Bethel where D.H. Hill credited him with being responsible for the rousing Confederate victory. After this, the 1st North Carolina became known as the "Bethel Regiment" and James Lane picked up the nickname of "Little Major", which was a play on his small stature.

In the Fall of 1861, Lane became colonel of the 28th North Carolina Regiment. In April of 1862, he reorganized the 28th and the regiment was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia in General A.P. Hill's Division. General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch was Lane's brigade commander. Only a month later, Colonel Lane received high praise from General Branch, and even General Robert E. Lee, for his masterful handling of his troops during the engagement at Hanover Court House, Virginia, where his forces were vastly out-numbered by the federals.

During subsequent months, Lane's troops were almost constantly in battle in Virginia at such encounters as Seven Days, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas. Colonel Lane's troops continued to perform outstandingly during this period.

When General Branch was killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg (those in the North call it "Antietam"), Colonel Lane was quickly promoted to command of the brigade. Citing "gallant and meritorious service", his own troops requested his promotion to brigadier general. Lane was promoted to brigadier on November 1, 1862, upon the recommendations of generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and A.P. Hill.

Shortly after assuming command of the brigade after Sharpsburg (and before his promotion to brigadier general), Lane was called to report to General Jackson, who was in command of General Lee's Second Corps, to receive special orders for the brigade. This was the first time that Jim Lane had seen Thomas Jackson since VMI where Jackson had been an instructor. Lane recounts in his book about Jackson (written some twenty-three years after the War had ended) that General Jackson greeted him warmly, expressed confidence in his abilities and called for God's blessings on Lane. Jim Lane was surprised that Jackson had even remembered him and was much moved by the conversation. He recounts that from that point on he felt a warm attachment to Jackson and characterized their relationship as akin to that of father and son.

Jim Lane's first command as a general officer was a month later at Fredericksburg, another Confederate victory, and Lane's North Carolinians again performed admirably. Just more than four months later, however, General Lane would fight his last battle under the command of General Jackson as it was at this encounter, Chancellorsville, that the immortal Stonewall received the wounds that would eventually cause his death ten days later.

From that point until the end of the War, General Lane's brigade covered itself with glory. From Gettysburg, where the brigade took part in Pickett's Charge, to the "Bloody Angle" at Spotsylvania Court House, to Cold Harbor, to Petersburg and, finally, to Appomattox, Lane's North Carolinians continually distinguished themselves. After Spotsylvania, a LONDON TIMES reporter had written that no one could forget the "Little General" as he gave the command for the volley that checked Hancock's Corps and saved the right wing of Robert E. Lee's army.

After Appomattox, General Lane gave a sincere tribute and compliment to his North Carolinians by reminding them that they were "first at Bethel, highest at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox".

General James Lane performed admirably from his first encounter to his last - from Bethel to Appomattox.

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Enigma (Continued): So what is the enigma associated with this capable and effective leader who excelled from beginning to end? It is simply that he was never promoted beyond the rank of brigadier general. Despite his outstanding record, he was never promoted to major general although 72 others were and that's not even mentioning the 25 others who achieved the ranks of lieutenant general or full general.

So, the question becomes, "why them and not him?" To possibly answer this question we must return to the Battle of Chancellorsville. The day of May 2, 1863, proved to be a day of great triumph and great tragedy for the Confederacy and for General Stonewall Jackson. His famous flank march and savage attack on the Federal right is still considered one of the most effective actions ever taken in war. The only thing that prevented Jackson's forces from completely devastating Union general Hooker's entire line was the onset of darkness. The darkness set the stage for the great tragedy that was to occur.

Later that evening, as General Jackson was making a reconnaissance with members of his staff to survey the situation, the group was fired upon in the darkness by troops of the North Carolina 18th Regiment under Major John Barry. The 18th was a part of the brigade commanded by General Jim Lane. This regrettable action was obviously a result of the darkness, the confusion caused by both forces being in close proximity and the uncertainty concerning the enemies location.

Ironically, as General Jackson and his staff were beginning their reconnaissance mission around 9:15 PM, the group rode through the North Carolina 18th and one of the regimental officers asked Jackson if this wasn't the wrong place for him to be. The great Stonewall called back to the officer that the enemy had been routed and the danger was over.

General A.P. Hill and some of his staff members were on the same type mission but about 25 yards behind Jackson's group. The Federal forces were so close at one point that one of Hill's staff actually rode into a Union battery and was taken prisoner. Since the generals now knew the location of the Union lines they started back to the Confederate position. The two generals and their staffs totaled more than two dozen mounted riders since Hill's group had caught up with Jackson's.

In the darkness the group was mistaken by troops of the North Carolina 18th to be Union forces. Shots were fired and this caused return fire from the nearby Federals. General Hill raced about shouting to the Confederates to cease firing but Major Barry of the 18th, thinking this to be a ruse, yelled to his men to keep firing. He did not recognize General Hill in the darkness. The mounted Confederate officers were only about twenty yards from the Confederate ground forces when a solid sheet of rifle fire was launched by the North Carolinians. Several of the officers were killed and more than a dozen dead horses were later found. General Jackson was wounded badly and an arm had to be amputated as a result. He died ten days later from various complications.

When General Lane questioned Major Barry immediately after the tragedy, the major said he knew nothing of Hill and Jackson going to the front and that, in the darkness, it was impossible to tell friend from foe so when the horses started galloping he had thought it was Federal cavalry and had ordered his men to fire. Even though General Jim Lane had no direct responsibility for the tragic and mistaken shooting of General Stonewall Jackson, there obviously was some malice displayed toward him since the shooting had been done by "Lane's troops".

Could this be the reason that James Lane never received the promotions that he deserved? Well, the greatest authority on General Stonewall Jackson certainly thinks that is a possibility. The renowned Jackson scholar, Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., of Virginia Tech, wrote in his acclaimed biography of Stonewall Jackson that the tragedy at Chancellorsville "may explain why Lane never received promotion to major general, despite a sterling record to the end of the war." If that is indeed the case, what a shame. It is also a shame that Jim Lane has never received the credit he deserves for his outstanding service to the Confederacy.

Returning to his Virginia home after the War, Jim Lane found his family destitute, the house plundered and the livestock and crops taken. He eventually returned to teaching and in 1869 was married. He taught at what is now Virginia Tech for a number of years and in 1882 he took a position as Chair of Engineering at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, Alabama. That great school is now known as Auburn University. He would remain at this post for 25 years and is, in fact, buried in Auburn at Pine Hill Cemetery.

As he had been an outstanding military figure, Jim Lane was also a highly respected academician and in 1896 the University of West Virginia conferred upon him an honorary doctorate in philosophy.

Jim Lane could never throw off the sorrow caused by the tragic mistaken shooting of Stonewall Jackson. The longtime Superintendent of VMI, Francis Smith, commented that anytime James Lane tried to speak of it his voice broke and tears would roll down his face. Smith also stated that he had a strong personal respect for the "ability and solid character" of Jim Lane.

I have had a personal interest in General James Henry Lane since I first read about him some years ago. Part of this interest is because of several common ties that we have. My undergraduate degree is from Auburn University. My graduate degrees are from Florida State University. My fraternity, Sigma Nu, was founded at Virginia Military Institute. Then, of course, there's this thing about the Confederacy. I think you understand.

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Enigma (Continued): Jim Lane lived an admirable life in every regard. Although he might not have received the recognition and acclaim due him, I can assure you that he will always have one big fan.

Bob Hurst is a Son of the South who has particular interest 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 is also 2nd Lieutenant Commander, Florida Division, SCV.

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/09/tragedy-and-enigma.html>

Did the seceding states believe they could leave peacefully without provoking a war?

Commentary by Bragdon Bowling *the washington post* Washington, DC January 25, 2011

"The liberties of our country, the freedom of our civil Constitution, are worth defending at all hazards; and it is our duty to defend them against all attacks. We have received them as a fair inheritance from our worthy ancestors: they purchased them for us with toil and danger and expense of treasure and blood, and transmitted them to us with care and diligence. It will bring an everlasting mark of infamy on the present generation, enlightened as it is, if we should suffer them to be wrested from us by violence without a struggle, or to be cheated out of them by the artifices of false and designing men."

--**Samuel Adams**

The leadership in most Southern states was guided by the following credo---"hope for the best but prepare for the worst". In 1860, most Americans were of the opinion that secession was a legal and constitutional doctrine. A country which had to be held together by force of arms was a country which nobody sought because our Founding Fathers created a voluntary Union.

One would have to wonder how many of the original 13 Colonies would have signed on to the Constitution if they were told in 1787 that should they exercise their perceived right to leave that they would be invaded, with the resulting deaths of thousands of citizens, millions of dollars of property stolen or destroyed, and economic chaos which would depress their economies for nearly 100 years. My bet is that there would be no signatures placed on that document.

Of all Southerners, perhaps Jefferson Davis understood the costs of war if it should come. He had been both Secretary of War and a high ranking Senator. He could see the steep odds the South faced both economically and militarily should war come. He sought peace in both his famous Senate Farewell Speech and his 1st Inaugural Address in 1861.

Southern leaders worked hard to pursue a peaceful separation. Conferences were set up for a lawful transfer of assets in areas under Confederate control. Virginia set up a Peace Conference to avoid war. Unfortunately, the Lincoln Administration would not work out an agreement on Ft. Sumter and several other installations. Ft. Sumter would become the flashpoint of the war. South Carolina demanded possession of the fort and offered to pay for it. Viewing themselves as a sovereign entity, they were not interested in another country militarily occupying a fort within their boundary. Through the offices of Secretary of State William Seward, the South relied on his promises that the fort would not be resupplied militarily and that the garrison would be removed. At the same time, President Lincoln covertly assembled a fleet to resupply Ft. Sumter. He was well aware of the crisis in Charleston and proceeded accordingly, thus negating Secretary of Seward's assurances. He had shrewdly maneuvered the South into fighting and firing the first shot which certainly galvanized Northern public opinion towards war.

Everyone today knows that there was no peaceful secession. A tragic, terrible and costly war occurred. But one thing which today's historians fail to address is what might have been the result of "peaceful secession". I have seen a few guesses but here is a theory which you will never see in a textbook today but may have been quite feasible. Both countries would have continued to thrive politically and economically. Slavery would have ended on its own, certainly by the end of the century with advances in technology. Brazil was the last nation in the western hemisphere to end slavery in 1888 and like most nations, ended it peacefully. The North would have been forced through economic competition to drop its high tariff policies. The transition to the centralized, high tax state would certainly have been stalled.

Perhaps most interesting, America's intervention in World War I made it possible for the punishing Versailles Treaty, resentment to which led to the ascendancy of Adolf Hitler and the Second World War. This might not have occurred if there were two nations. A reasonable settlement in Europe probably would have occurred. And probably, the commonality of interests between the United States and Confederate states may have led to a reunion.

"I love the Union and the Constitution, but I would rather leave the Union with the Constitution than remain in the Union without it"

-- **Jefferson Davis**

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

-- **Jefferson Davis**

<http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/bowling-secession012311.phtml>

This Curse Upon Our Nation

Joshua R. Giddings was outspoken against the Mexican War, but later silent on a president outraging the Constitution and exercising usurped powers to do so. The Confederate States, an American republic formed with the consent of the governed, was at peace with the United States when Giddings government provoked a war of aggression and conquest. His government was undergoing a revolution, his words below were not unlike Southern Unionists in early 1861.

“Joshua Giddings, a strongly abolitionist antiwar Whig from Ohio who had earned a reputation as a leading reformer in the House [of Representatives], made the most telling speech against the [Mexican] war.

“I regard it as having been put forth to divert public attention from the outrage committed by the President upon our own Constitution, and the exercise of usurped powers, of which he had been guilty in ordering our army to invade a country with which we are at peace, and of provoking and bringing on this war....It is a war of aggression and conquest. Its prosecution will be but an increase of our national guilt. The death of every victim who falls during its progress, will add to the already fearful responsibility of those, who, from ambitious motives, have brought this curse upon our nation....But, Sir, I regard this war as but one scene in the drama now being enacted by this administration. Our government is undergoing a revolution no less marked than was that of France in 1792.

As yet, it has not been characterized by that amount of bloodshed and cruelty which distinguished the change of government in France. When the Executive and Congress openly and avowedly took upon themselves....the total overthrow of and subversion of the Constitution, and that too, by the aid of northern votes, my confidence in the stability of our institutions was shaken, destroyed. I had hoped....to save the Union from final overthrow, but that hope has been torn from me.”

(*Conquest and Conscience in the 1840s*, Robert Sobel, Thomas Crowell Company, 1971, pp. 253-254)

Estimated Cost of Lincoln's War

The abolitionist agitation over slavery caused Southern secession, and secession caused Lincoln's war upon the South. Had the approximately 3.5 million slaves worth approximately \$1500 each been purchased by the Northern government to become free labor, the total amount expended would have been far, far less than the figures related below.

“The Secretary of the Treasury in 1866 reported that the Civil War, to that time, had cost the Federal Government \$6.19 billion dollars. The national debt in 1865 stood at \$2.85 billion dollars. It cost the Federal Government nearly \$2 million per day from 1861 through 1865 to wage the war. By 1910 the cost of the war, including pensions and burial of veterans, had reached \$11.5 billion dollars.

Estimated cost of the war to the Union: \$6,190,000,000. Estimated cost of the war to the Confederacy: \$3,000,000,000.”

(*Statistics on the Civil War, Facts About the Civil War*, The Civil War Centennial Commission, 1960, page 16)

Kentucky Gentleman Exceeding the Legend

Colonel Edmund W. Starling was born 5 October 1875 in Christian County, his father wore blue during the war in one of occupied-Kentucky's Vichy regiments. Edmund began his career in railroad security and policing with the Louisville and Nashville, and served in the secret service detail for five presidents from Woodrow Wilson to FDR.

“The Kentucky gentleman is part of American legend, cousin alike to the Southern beauty and the Yankee trader, the Western cowboy and the city slicker. But whereas these latter have been known to deviate from the purity of their archetypes, so that on occasion Southern girls have turned out to be homely, Yankee traders have been outwitted, Western cowboys have shot themselves in the leg trying to beat dudes to the draw, and city slickers have directed innocent maidens to the YWCA, the Kentucky gentleman is true to his macrocosmic progenitor.

In his own environment Kentucky horses are beaten by colts and fillies raised in other parts of the land; Kentucky beauties are outshone by the products of Montgomery and Fort Worth; but he himself, sipping his bourbon, betting his hand in a stud poker game, or pacing a lady through the infinite sprints of love, is neither equaled or outdistanced. In any season, in any weather, his blood is red and he bows from the waist.

The late Heywood Broun was fond of the notion that nature imitates art. In the case of Kentucky gentlemen it was probably a desire to outdo the legend about them which prompted nature to create Colonel Edmund William Starling.

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Kentucky Gentleman (Continued): He was the sort of man who wipes his feet on the door mat before entering a house, whether it is raining or not. Sometimes he had to go in search of the mat, which had been kicked aside, but this neither disturbed nor deterred him. His voice was so soft that it seemed to come from an immaterial source, like the sounds in dreams. His eyes were never without the molecular arrangement which causes a twinkle. He bowed as solemnly to a seven-year-old girl as he did to a seventy-year-old lady; he listened intently to fools; he kept wise men from stumbling when they forgot absently to step up at a curb."

(*Starling of the White House*, Thomas Sugrue, Simon & Schuster, 1946, pp. ix – x)

Instilling Lessons of Hatred and Hostility

As related by Dr. Clyde Wilson, the Republican party was solely responsible for carrying out the bloodiest war in American history against the American South, in order to destroy self-government. In South Carolina, a Republican-rigged postwar convention erected a corrupt political regime kept in power by Northern bayonets, carpetbaggers and newly-enfranchised freedmen.

"When the war came to an end, and the Southern States lay prostrate at the feet of their conqueror, they experienced the bitterest consequences of the humiliation of defeat. There were no revengeful prosecutions (a few judicial murders in the flush of the victory excepted). The Congress devoted itself to the work of reconstruction...on the principle of equal rights to all men...there seemed to be no reason why the States should not proceed harmoniously in the career of peaceful progress.

But there was an element in the population which rendered such a principle fatal to all peaceful progress. In many of the States, and in South Carolina particularly, a majority of the people had been slaves. All these were suddenly elevated to the rank of citizens. Were this all, even then there might have been hope.

The slaves had always lived well with their masters, bore no resentment for past injuries, and if they were let alone in their own mutual relations, the two races might, and doubtless would have harmonized and soon discovered the art of living together in peace. But this was no to be.

With the progress of Northern arms grew up an institution founded ostensibly, perhaps really, for the protection of the rights of the newly emancipated slaves. This institution, known as the Freedmen's Bureau, became for the time the ruling power in the State. It interfered in all the concerns of whites and blacks, its officers were generally men who not only had no love for the South, but who made it their mission to foster in the minds of the blacks a bitter hatred and mistrust of the whites.

They were, on all occasions, the champions of the Negroes rights, and never failed to instruct them that it was to the Republicans that they were indebted for all the rights which they enjoyed. In the train of the Bureau came the schoolmistresses who instilled into the minds of their pupils the same lessons of hatred and hostility.

The consequence was, that though the personal relations between the races were friendly, though the blacks invariably addressed themselves to the whites as to true friends for all offices of love and kindness, of which they stood in need, they would never listen to them, if the latter wished to talk about politics.

This feeling was intensified by the introduction of the Union League, a secret society, the members of which were solemnly bound never to vote for any but a Republican. By such means, the Negro presented a solid phalanx of Radicalism....a new business arose and prospered in Columbia, a sort of political brokerage by which men contracted with speculators to buy the votes of members when they were interested in the passage of any measure. Here was a corruptible Legislature under the influence of men utterly corrupt.

In South Carolina....Society was divided into the conquered whites, who were destined to satisfy the voracious appetites of the carpetbagger, and the needy and ignorant Negro, directed by his hungry teachers. The whites had no rights which they were bound to respect; if they paid the enormous taxes which were levied upon him, the Negro was satisfied; he had done all that it was necessary for him to do in the degenerate State."

(*Last Chapter of Reconstruction in South Carolina*, Professor F.A. Porcher, *Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume XIII*, pp. 76-79)

Bernhard Thuersam, Chairman

North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission

www.ncwbts150.com "The Official Website of the North Carolina WBTS Sesquicentennial"

Audemus jura nostra defendere



We Dare Defend Our Rights

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



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

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

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

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



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