

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, October 11, 2012. The meeting starts at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library Rotary Room, 2nd Floor.

James Simms will give a program on how the Rodes Newsletter is prepared each month.

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.

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.

Please remember that the number of to the Thisl'du Fish Fry is due back to Frank Delbridge. Frank will have forms at the October meeting.

NO LATER THAN October 13, 2012.

Send your list to: Robert E. Rodes SCV Camp #262

P.O. Box 1417

Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Or email Frank @: Reb41st@aol.com

James (Jim) B. Simms

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



Upcoming Events



11 October - Camp Meeting

21 October - Thisl'du

8 November - Camp Meeting

4 December - Dicken's/Northport Christmas

13 December - Camp Meeting

2013

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

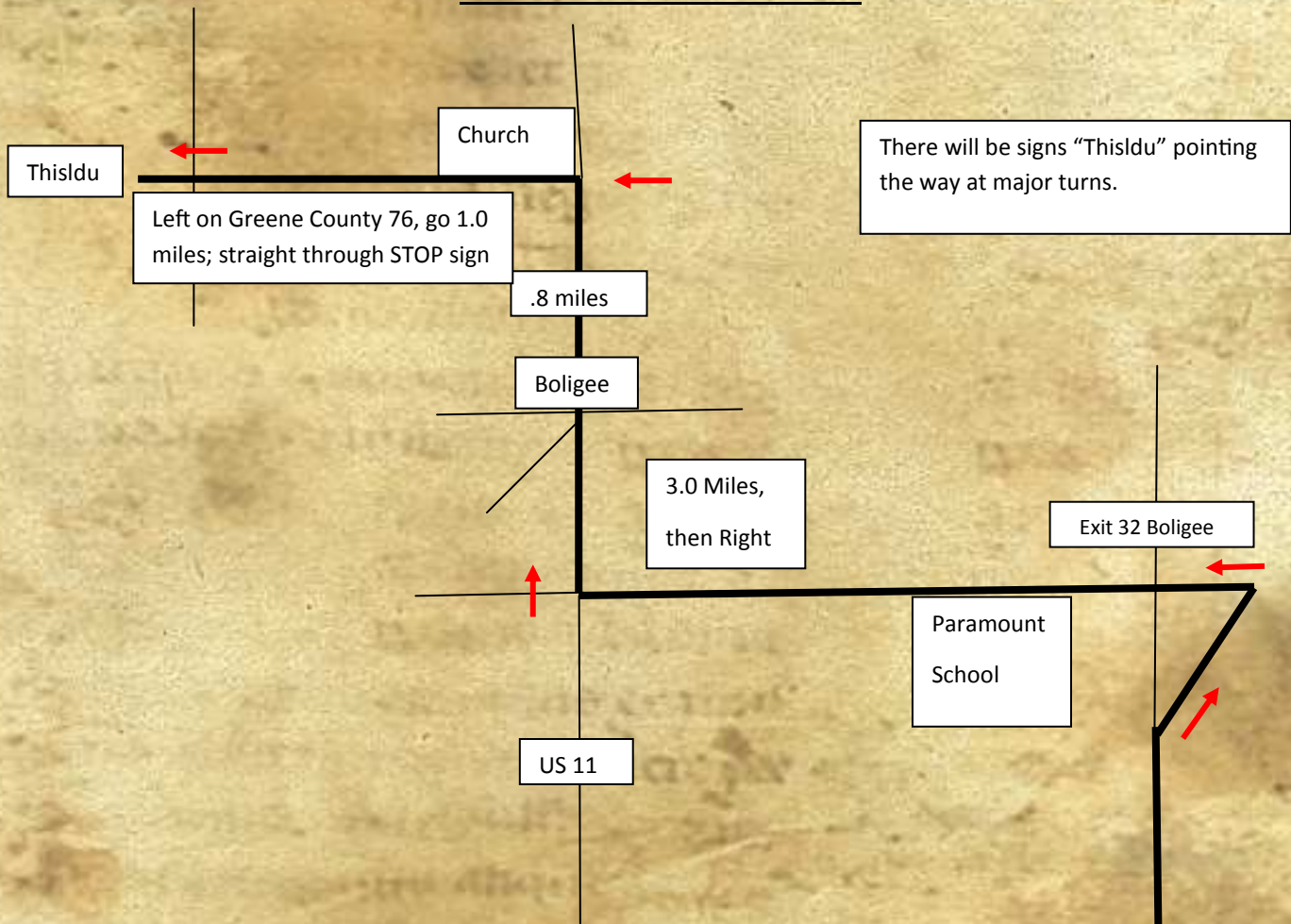
Officers of the Rodes Camp

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

Inside This Edition

Page	Page
3 Thisl' du Directions	34 What Did Soldiers Eat?
4 General Rodes Biography	35 Preservation Victory at Antietam
6 Tuscaloosa County Historical Markers	37 Confederate Flag Among Endangered Items
6 Area Reenactment Dates	38 Walton's 40th Anniversary Remembered
6 Fifth Alabama Regiment Band Dates	38 Angel of the Confederacy
6 Website Report	39 Former NAACP President Protests for South
7 News From the Rodes Camp & Alabama	40 Battle of Port Jefferson
16 Alabama Personalities	41 Competing Reenactors at Antietam
16 Alabama Camps and Hospitals	42 Georgia Closing State Archives
17 Alabama Born Generals	42 Civil War Casualties
17 The WBTS/Secession in Alabama	44 Battleflags Line Georgia Highways
17 Alabama Civil War Units	44 Point Lookout Memorial Vandalized
19 Events Leading to the WBTS—1858	45 Lynard Skynard and Confederate Flag
20 This Month in the WBTS	46 W. VA. Capitol No Place for Memorial
21 Confederate Generals Birthdays	47 Civil War Trust and Franklin, TN
22 Civil War Trust News	48 Asians in the WBTS
23 ONA DC-8 in "Confederate" Paint	49 Moses Jacob Ezekiel
24 Armies of Last Resort	52 Defending Your Southern Heritage
27 Confederate Draft	55 Top 15 WBTS Movies
28 Charleston Harbor Battlefield Mapped	56 Civil War Memories from Memphis, TN
28 "Mother City" of the South	57 Heritage or Racism
30 Personalized Car Tags Hot Issue	58 Baltimore Plot
30 Gilmer, TX Soldier Honored	58 Musings from Bernhard Thuersam
31 Florida SCV Camp Splits	
32 Sonar Maps Civil War Wreck in Gulf	

Directions to Thisl'du



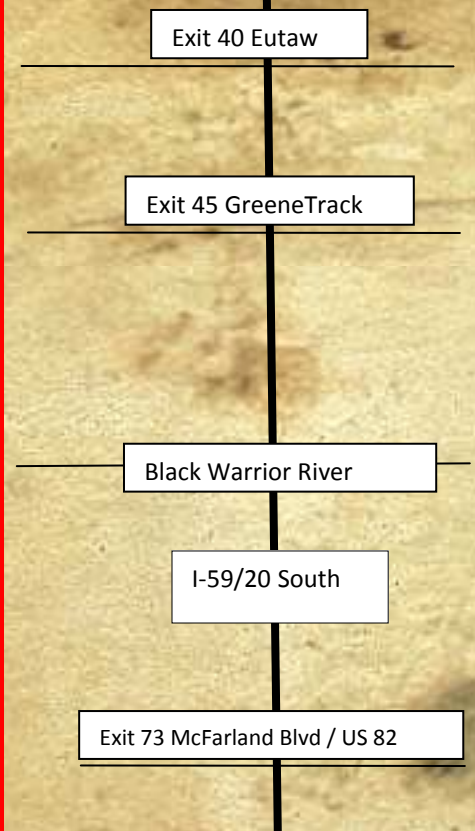
Headcount for Thisl'du needed

Please respond to Frank Delbridge as soon as possible,
the number of people from your group that will be
attending the Thisl'du event

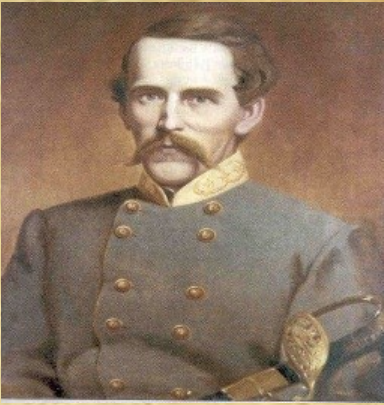
_____ of people will be attending the Thisl'du
event.

Please send to: Robert E. Rodes Sons of Confederate
Veterans Camp #262,
PO Box 1417
Tuscaloosa, AL 34501

NO LATER THAN October 13, 2012



General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

How to buy:

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

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

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

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

ALABAMA REGISTRATION (TAG) FEE SCHEDULE
<http://www.revenue.alabama.gov/motorvehicle/mvforms/feeschedule.htm>

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

Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



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

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

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

Historical Markers of the Tuscaloosa Area

Chabannes - Sealy House

The Chabannes - Sealy House was built in 1847 by Hollis C. Kidder. The house passed through several owners until it was sold in 1920 to Julia Nuzon Morris. Her daughter, Julia Morris, married Norbert Chabannes. That family lived here until the house was sold in 2003. Restored in 2005, the house exemplifies the Creole cottage style rarely seen as far north in Alabama as Tuscaloosa. It is distinguished by its gable roof sloping in an unbroken plane from front to back to accommodate a full-length gallery inset into the main body of the house.

The roof shelters an attic story. This house has the subtle changes that characterized inland examples of the Creole cottage where the roof pitch is less pronounced than in such cottages on the Gulf Coast. When Tuscaloosa fell to Federal troops under General John Croxton in April 1865, horses were quartered in the front hall while soldiers searched the town for food and for Confederate Senator Robert Jemison, who eluded capture. Mounted in the front yard is a cast iron bell forty inches in diameter manufactured by the C.S. Bell Company in Ohio. For decades the bell remained buried upside down in the side yard, with only the bottom rim of the bell visible. The dates of its manufacture and its burial are unknown.

Christian Home Erected in 1840's

Built by James Shirley, early Tuscaloosa County builder who in the 1850's erected first brick commercial buildings in Northport. Home of William L. Christian (1824-1899), Confederate soldier and local merchant, George W. and Lula Rice Christian, community and church leaders. Federal raised cottage of handmade brick, hand hewn beams and wooden pegs, it is listed in National Register of Historic Places.

Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event Website</u>
October 20 & 21, 2012	Battle of Newton	Newton, AL @ John Hutto Park	
October 27 & 28, 2012	Cotton Pickin' Celebration	Harpersville, AL	

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

NOTE: THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

P. Bryant Fish Fry (Thsl'du).....	Sun...Oct. 21	Boligee, AL (CONFIRMED)
Suwannee Reenactment & Dance	Sat/Sun...Nov. 17/18	Live Oak, FL. (CONFIRMED)
Dickens Christmas Concert	Tues...Dec. 4	Northport, AL

Website Report for September

News of the Rodes Camp and of Alabama

Alabama Gun Collectors Association Gun Show

Saturday 13 October-Sunday 14 October, 2012

Entire Alabama Division Invited—Informal Meeting

The largest accumulation of Confederate Memorabilia ever accumulated in a concentrated area including:

Alabama State Archives: Original Regimental Confederate Flags
National Civil War Naval Museum
Beauvoir/Jefferson Davis Museum

BJCC, Birmingham, AL Park for free under I-20

The Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp has been sponsoring a Recruiting Table for several months and we welcome the participation of more camps.

Ronnie Simmons of the Shelby Camp and I have arranged a conjoint SCV Presentation Saturday, 13 October, 1:00PM CDT

Bill Lockridge, originally from Selma, lately from Charlotte, NC will present: The Selma Gun Works/The Brookes Gun at the BJCC Room A

This is free and open to the Division and public. I strongly urge all members of the entire Alabama Division to attend this enriching event.

Very Respectfully, SCVALADIV Surgeon
Rick Price, MD 2LCDR, FJW 1372, SCV

SCV Leadership Workshops

Saturday, 03 November 2012 - ??am - 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.

From Commander David Allen

UDC - FOF - PAVERS ORDER FORM

Gentlemen: Please forward this to your SCV lists - and everyone whom you deem interested in this effort.

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

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

(Continued Next Page)

Rodes Camp News (Continued):

There are people who walk the planet for their entire life, and then when the time comes for them to stand at their judgement, 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,
(Continued Next Page)

Rodes Camp News (Continued): which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma. 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>

148th Anniversary of the Death of General Robert Emmet Rodes

Thursday September 19th was the 148th Anniversary of the Death of General Robert Emmet Rodes at the battle of Third Winchester (*Opequon*). A summary from the Civil War Trust follows.....

After Kershaw's division left Winchester to rejoin Lee's army at Petersburg, Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early renewed his raids on the B&O Railroad at Martinsburg, badly dispersing his four remaining infantry divisions. On September 19, Sheridan advanced toward Winchester along the Berryville Pike with the VI and XIX Corps, crossing Opequon Creek. The Union advance was delayed long enough for Early to concentrate his forces to meet the main assault, which continued for several hours. Casualties were very heavy. The Confederate line was gradually driven back toward the town. Mid-afternoon, Crook's (VIII) Corps and the cavalry turned the Confederate left flank. Early ordered a general retreat. Confederate Generals Rodes and Goodwin were killed, Fitzhugh Lee, Terry, Johnson, and Wharton wounded. Union General Russell was killed, McIntosh, Upton, and Chapman wounded. Because of its size, intensity, and result, many historians consider this the most important conflict of the Shenandoah Valley.

The Third Battle of Winchester By Garry Adelman

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/thirdwinchester/third-winchester-history-articles/winchesteradelman.html>

Closing the Back Door: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864 by Jeffery Wert

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/cedarcreek/cedar-creek-history-articles/shenandoah1864wert.html>

Battlefield Tour

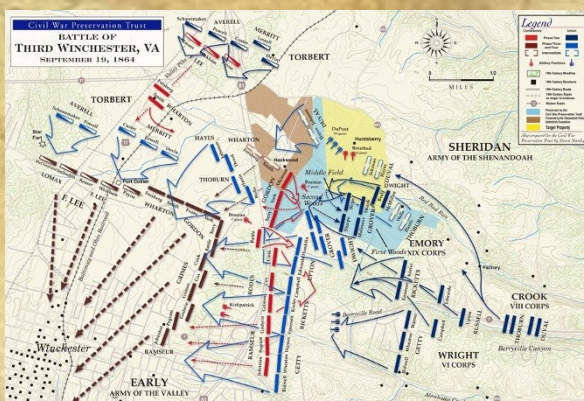
<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/thirdwinchester/maps/cwpt-third-winchester.html>

Maps of Third Winchester, Virginia (1864)

<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/thirdwinchester/maps/thirdwinchestergillespie.html>

Photo Gallery

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/cwpt/sets/72157609004609391>



News From Alabama

Marking of Captain Benjamin Eddins Grave



When Tuscaloosa was invaded and the University of Alabama burned in April of 1865, the city was defended by the University of Alabama Confederate Corp of Cadets and a small group of home guards led by Captain Benjamin Eddins. Eddins had formed served in the Confederate Army, but wounds had forced his retirement to Tuscaloosa.

Eddins was the only person killed in the defense of Tuscaloosa. Over the years, his family grave site had fallen into disrepair. The Military Order of the Stars and Bars Josiah Gorgas Chapter with the help of the Robert Rodes SVC Camp repaired and beautified the plot. A Confederate Cross of Honor was also placed. In addition a marker was placed to recognize Eddin's ultimate sacrifice. The Chapter was awarded the Gen. Thomas Jackson Award for its efforts.

Confederate Battlefield Donated

Spanish Fort site now owned by Raphael Semmes Camp 77

J. DuPree, Jr., Camp 11 Memorials Committee Chairman *Confederate Veteran* pg. 52-53 Sept/Oct 2012



Mrs. Anne Fuller, Granddaughter of Captain A.C. Danner, CSA; signing the deed w/ Raphael Semmes Camp 11 Commander J.E.

In April 8, 1865, four years to the day after the Northern Union flotilla intending to resupply Ft. Sumter in South Carolina, CSA, departed its home port to initiate war upon the Confederate States of America by its attempted invasion, another invading Union force made its final launch against Confederates at the eastern defenses of Mobile, Alabama, CSA.

Four years of bloody warfare had passed during which 20 of the 28 specific complaints in the Declaration of Independence against the tyranny of England had been committed by the northern Union against the Confederacy. The issue of whether or not the American States were indeed "free and independent States" was in the balance.

The battles of Spanish Fort and Blakely, Alabama, located at the northeastern edge of the top of Mobile Bay, marked the final major engagements of the War Between the States east of the Mississippi River. Invading Union forces, approximating 40,000 in number, launched their final attack on Spanish Fort defenses on April 8th and on nearby Blakely on April 9th. Approximately 20,000 of the invaders' forces stood in front of Blakely proper in preparation for their final assault. A number of the Confederate defenders from Spanish Fort subsequently made their way to Blakely to aid in its final defense after Spanish Fort was overrun.

Confederate forces of approximately 2000 from March 25 to April 8, 1865, had withstood the assaults of the overwhelming invading Union forces at Spanish Fort. Three Union vessels had been lost to torpedoes trying to gain an advantageous position from which to shell the Confederates. The primary defensive Confederate positions at Spanish Fort were Old Spanish Fort, Red Fort and Ft. McDermott. Of these the defend their positions prompted General Maury, commanding the District

of the Gulf from Mobile, to comment, "It is not too much too say that no position was ever held by Confederate troops with greater hardihood and tenacity, nor evacuated more skillfully after hope of further defense was gone."

This donation places in the hands of the Semmes Camp an actual Confederate battle position of several acres. We hope to properly memorialize the site with plaques detailing the heroism of our ancestors and make it accessible to those who have an interest in seeing it.



(Continued Next Page)

Fort McDermott (Continued): Our plans include utilizing as resources battlefield experts, local Scout units for clearing small brush, and landscaping professionals to advise on access to the Fort, which is up a steep incline, in such a way as not to induce erosion, etc. The elevated perimeter and rifle pits still surround the sump which contained the bomb-proof.

The Semmes Camp expresses its most sincere thanks to the Fullers and is very enthusiastic about this opportunity to honor our Confederate ancestors and their Cause of liberty, self-government, and independence in the highest of American traditions.

Al Benn's Alabama: Rich history buried at Selma's Live Oak Cemetery

Alvin Benn *The Montgomery Advertiser* Montgomery, AL September 1, 2012



William Rufus King, Vice President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, is among the significant figures in history interred in Selma's Live Oak Cemetery. Alvin Benn / Special to *The Advertiser*

SELMA — With all the controversy surrounding the monument to Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, it's easy to overlook the big picture, namely the magnificent cemetery where he is being honored.

There are bigger final resting places in Alabama, but few, if any, can match Selma's Live Oak Cemetery, where many of the state's most important, controversial citizens are buried.

The highest-ranking elected official in Alabama history is one. A relative of Abraham Lincoln is another, as well as a man who advertised for a "hit man" to kill the president. Among those buried at Live Oak are several members of Congress, military leaders, artists, educators, ministers and even a famous foreign correspondent.

William Rufus King, who founded and named Selma, served briefly as vice president under President Franklin Pierce after a distinguished career as a diplomat.

King, who has one of the most prominent grave sites at the cemetery, is the only top U.S. official to be sworn in on foreign soil, taking the oath in 1853 in Cuba where he had sought help for tuberculosis. He died a few days after returning to Alabama. His mausoleum is located along Dallas Avenue just inside the main entrance to the cemetery.

The cemetery got its name in 1879 when Col. N.H.R. Dawson, who would become U.S. Commissioner of Education, bought 80 live oak and 80 magnolia trees in Mobile and had them brought to Selma where they were planted throughout the sprawling site.

It was about that time that the Selma City Council approved an acre for use as a "Confederate Circle" at the cemetery to honor Southern soldiers who wore the gray during the Civil War.

That decision spawned the current controversy 135 years later, and it might take another vote of the Selma City Council or even a judge to straighten out the lingering mess.

Dawson's wife, Elodie Todd Dawson, was related to Mary Todd Lincoln and used that familial connection to pass through enemy lines during the Civil War to visit her in Washington.

One of Lincoln's most ardent detractors was George Gayle, a member of the Alabama Legislature who once advertised for somebody to kill the president.

After Lincoln's assassination, Gayle was arrested and held at Fort Monroe on suspicion of "conspiracy" but was released for lack of evidence. It was the same place where Jefferson Davis was held after his capture.

The first Confederate soldier to die during the war is buried at Live Oak Cemetery and his was far from a heroic passing. His name was Noble Leslie DeVotie, pastor of Selma's First Baptist Church. DeVotie, 23, was a chaplain about to board a steamer at Fort Morgan when he fell into the water and drowned.

Catesby Roger Jones became the commander of the Confederate ironclad Merrimack, also known as the CSS Virginia. Whatever the name, it engaged the Yankee ironclad Monitor in their historic confrontation, one that ended in a stalemate but signaled the end of warships with sails.

Confederate Gen. William J. Hardee, whose manual on military tactics was required reading on both sides, is another Live Oak "resident." Hardee is buried not far away from two other Confederate generals — John Tyler Morgan and Edmund Winston Pettus — both of whom served in the U.S. Senate at the same time and died the same year.

Benjamin Turner, a former slave who became the first black congressman from Alabama, pushed through a general amnesty bill in 1872, restoring full citizenship to 150,000 former Confederate soldiers. Turner's unmarked grave led a biracial group of concerned citizens to erect an appropriate monument in his honor. What they did was right a wrong.

(Continued Next Page)

Live Oak (Continued): The Rev. Arthur Small of First Presbyterian Church was killed during the Battle of Selma and, as the story goes, when his body was returned to the manse, petals from the Lady Banksiae roses outside fell to the ground.

A small tombstone shaded by the big oaks is the final resting place of Eddie Gilmore, a real-life foreign correspondent whose exploits were portrayed in a movie — “Never Let Me Go,” starring Clark Gable. Gilmore won the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from Russia during and after World War II.

Live Oak Cemetery is much more than a final resting place for many prominent Alabamians. It’s a living, if not breathing, history book for future generations to explore. Thanks to Superintendent Michael Pettaway, secretary John Coon and 13 dedicated employees, the cemetery is kept in tiptop condition. Those interested in touring Live Oak Cemetery can call 334-874-2160 or 334-874-2161.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120902/NEWS02/309020004/Al-Benn-s-Alabama-Rich-history-buried-Selma-s-Live-Oak-Cemetery?odyssey=mod%7Cnewswell%7Ctext%7Cfrontpage%7Cp>

Eugenia Parker: Confederate memorial dedication is Sept. 23 in Theodore

Press-Register Correspondents *Mobile Press-Register* Mobile, AL September 18, 2012

THEODORE, Alabama — A Confederate memorial in honor of James Madison Lundy provided by the Department of Veterans’ Affairs Memorial Programs Service will be dedicated on Sept. 23 at 3 p.m. at Magnolia Springs Baptist Church Cemetery in Theodore (605 Theodore-Dawes Road). There will be a special presentation by Company C Baldwin Rangers 15th Confederate Cavalry and local Sons of Confederate Veterans’ camps. Everyone is welcome and descendants are especially encouraged to attend.

Drury Lundy, James’ grandfather, served his country in Francis Marion’s South Carolina militia during the American Revolution.

James Madison Lundy was born July 28, 1845, in Beaver Dam, Miss., in present-day George County. He was the third child out of six born to Samuel and Elizabeth Lundy. Not too long after his birth, James’ family relocated to Mobile County. In March 1863, at the tender age of 17, James enlisted as a private in the 15th Alabama Cavalry Company H in the Confederate States of America, fighting against the very country his grandfather had fought to create. He was blue-eyed, had a fair complexion, light hair and was 5 foot 10 inches tall.

James’ company performed reconnaissance missions along the Gulf Coast between Mississippi and Florida, providing vital intelligence of offshore enemy movements to Confederate command. James was injured some time in 1864 when he fell off his horse and broke his arm. The Battle of Mobile Bay was raging Aug. 1-23, 1864, however; the city of Mobile would not officially fall to the Union until the last days of the war in 1865.

After several months in the hospital amidst the chaos of this heated battle, James was finally captured and paroled at the close of the war on April 19, 1865, at Spanish Fort in Baldwin County. On April 25, 1871, at age 25, he married Lucinda Melissa Tillman. This couple had 10 children. James and Lucinda lived and farmed in the Saint Elmo area of Mobile County. James died on Jan. 12, 1923 at age 77.

All descendants in the area are invited to attend this event. If anyone has a photo of James Madison Lundy, we would love to add the photo to the website. For more information, contact moore-sellers@gmail.com.

http://blog.al.com/pr-community-news/2012/09/eugenia_parker_confederate_mem.html

Alabama Civil War cemetery, nearly lost, dedicated in northern Virginia today

Mary Orndorff Troyan *The Birmingham News* Birmingham, AL September 22, 2012

BRISTOW, Va. - Descendants of Civil War soldiers carrying buckets of red dirt from Alabama gathered Saturday to formally dedicate a 151-year-old restored cemetery that was nearly lost to the march of suburban development in northern Virginia.

Not until the restoration work of a local Eagle Scout candidate, guided by county historians who recently gained ownership of the site, did the 90 or so soldiers from the 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment have a marked and permanently preserved resting place.

(Continued Next Page)

10th Alabama (Continued):



Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans spread red Alabama dirt across the new cemetery at Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park in Bristow, Va. (Mary Orndorff Toryan | *Birmingham News*)



Soldiers of the 10th Alabama Regiment are buried in the newly restored cemetery at Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park in Bristow, Va. (Mary Orndorff Troyan | *The Birmingham News*)



Betty Royal from Slapout pauses at one of the unmarked graves at the new 10th Alabama Regiment Cemetery. (Mary Orndorff Troyan | *The Birmingham News*)

The new cemetery, at Camp Jones in the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, is now registered with Prince William County and on the official tour trail of the Civil War site not far from Manassas. About 150 people, including 50 from Alabama, watched as a new Alabama stone monument was unveiled and the dirt and water was spread across the cemetery.

"I was giving our boys their last drink," said Linda Currey of Alberville. She and her husband, David, ferried the water from the spring near where the 10th Alabama gathered the night before leaving for Virginia in 1861. Many of them died just a few weeks later of disease in the damp campsite, before ever seeing battle.

One of them, Jesse Frank Leatherwood was only 20. When a historian read his name aloud during Saturday's ceremony, one of Leatherwood's distant relatives was there to hear it, and he was comforted by a fellow member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "I'm just glad the site was saved," said Frank Leatherwood, a truck driver from Boaz who volunteered to haul the stone monument from Alabama that now anchors the site. "They need to be remembered."

The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated \$5,000 for the plaques and raised another \$1,500 from around the country, said Jimmy Hill, a commander with the Alabama Division.

Research by Harold Bouldin of Fyffe, the genealogist with the Alabama Division, shows 92 soldiers buried there, including some who died in battle in Dranesville and were moved to Camp Jones for burial. Eventually, their names will be added to the trail sign near the cemetery entrance.

Among the records used to determine exactly who is buried there is an 1883 letter from a Virginia minister to a newspaper in Jacksonville, Ala., that listed names he saw there on crude headstones. There is also a plea from a veteran in a 1909 letter, asking that the site be commemorated. "It took us 130 years, but your friends are here and are immortalized," said Brendon Hanafin, the

Prince William County Historic Preservation Chief.

It was a deal between the county and a local developer that preserved the battlefield site, which had been in private hands and farmed for decades. The cemeteries - including one for a Mississippi regiment - were largely untouched and overgrown.

Dane Smith, an Eagle Scout candidate from nearby Nokesville, organized the clearing of the Alabama site, which is now surrounded by a split rail fence and accessible by a wooden foot bridge. He was a part of the color guard ceremony Saturday.

"These men left their homes and wound up here 150 years ago and they're still here today. We could not take these men back home to their families, so we brought a little bit of Alabama back to them," said Thomas Strain Jr., of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The cemetery's rebirth is not without controversy. Civil War relic hunters and historians had visited the site in the 1980s and said they saw headstones with names on them that have since gone missing. Descendants, some of them angry that they were removed in the first place, are hoping that whoever has them will return them.

The overall 133-acre Bristoe Station park opened in 2007, marking the Battle of Kettle Run in 1862 and the Battle of Bristoe Station in 1863. It is about an hour's drive west of Washington, D.C., in Bristow, Va., near the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment included companies from Jefferson, Shelby, Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair and DeKalb counties, according to the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

The Birmingham News first reported on the cemetery's rebirth in December, sparking interest from around the country. Descendants of Archibald Canaday, who died there Sept. 4, 1861, according to Civil War records, drove about 900 miles from Illinois for Saturday's ceremony. Canaday's great-great-granddaughter Kim Hughes and her husband George from Kimberly just north of Birmingham had seen the story and alerted the family.

<http://blog.al.com/sweethome/2012/09/alabama-civil-war-cemetery-nea.html>

<http://blog.al.com/sweethome/2012/09/alabama-civil-war-cemetery-nea.html>

Selma City Council votes to stop work on Nathan Bedford Forrest monument

The Associated Press www.al.com September 25, 2012



A monument honoring Confederate Gen.

Nathan Bedford Forrest in Selma, Ala., is shown on April 30, 2011.

SELMA, Alabama — The Selma City Council voted tonight to stop work on a monument in honor of Confederate Civil War General Nathan Bedford Forrest at a city cemetery.

The council voted 4-0 with two members abstaining to stop all work on the monument to Forrest until the courts decide whether the city or a Confederate heritage group owns the section of a city cemetery where the monument would be located.

A monument honoring Forrest was the cause of demonstrations by civil rights groups about 10 years ago when it was located outside a city building near downtown. It was then moved to a section honoring Confederate war dead in the city cemetery.

But Forrest's bust was removed and apparently stolen from atop a 7-foot-tall granite monument earlier this year, prompting new protests and calls by civil rights advocates not to replace it. The vote came after protesters marched to City Hall and gave a series of impassioned speeches at a city council work session.

Detractors say Forrest traded black people like cattle, massacred black Union soldiers and joined the early Ku Klux Klan. His defenders dispute much of that and counter with stories that depict him as a protector of slave families and defender of the weak who resigned from the KKK.

A member of the group Friends of Forrest, Pat Godwin, said she feels the protests have been an effort to obscure the police investigation of the disappearance of the bust.

"It's all smoke and mirrors to divert attention from the issue of the theft of the bust," Godwin said.

The council had earlier indicated it would allow people to speak on the issue at the work session, but would not vote on the racially sensitive issue during the meeting. Council members changed their mind after activist Rose Toure, a leader of the protests, and other speakers urged the council to go ahead and vote. Council member Bennie Ruth Crenshaw moved that the council order all work on the monument stopped after city attorney Jimmy Nunn said he had not been able to locate a deed to the Confederate section of the cemetery. "Let's stop the building and move this Nathan Bedford Forrest issue out of the way," Crenshaw said.

Another council member, Susan Keith, abstained from the vote. She said earlier she needed more information before she could decide how to vote. She said she would also like to wait until the investigation of the theft is completed. "There's just too many discrepancies," she said.

The marchers, chanting "no justice, no peace," earlier started at the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where voting rights protestors were beaten by law enforcement officers during a 1965 march.

Several people told council members at the work session that the city could finally move past those images from the 1960s by not allowing the monument to be rebuilt.

Selma resident Rosa Monroe said Forrest was not the kind of man the city needs to be honoring. "How are we going to teach our kids anything if we give praise to this man?" Monroe said.

Several members of Friends of Forrest watched the march, but declined to comment. No supporters of the monument spoke at the council work session.

The supporters did hand out a press release that described Forrest as a brave military leader who led efforts to defend Selma from siege by Union forces late in the war.

http://blog.al.com/wire/2012/09/selma_city_council_votes_to_st.html

Additional Articles: <http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2012/09/27/cultural-marxists-win-first-round-in-selma-more-to-come/>

<http://www.article-3.com/the-first-amendment-and-civil-rights-in-selma-is-a-monument-to-early-klk-leader-constitutional-99232>

<http://www2.alabamas13.com/news/2012/sep/14/sclc-protests-monument-nathan-bedford-forrest-ar-4548949/>

Strange Alabama Place Names

BUTTSVILLE: Located in Butler County. Named in 1818 for Samuel Butts of Georgia, an officer killed fighting hostile Creek Indians in Macon Co. in 1814. Name changed to **GREENVILLE** for Greenville, South Carolina, the former home of a number of its early residents.

(Continued Next Page)

Strange Names (Continued):



CHIGGER HILL: Located in DeKalb County. Named in 1918 for the larvae of mites that infested the hill on which it is located. Once known as **ELROD MILL**.

ECLECTIC: Located in Elmore County. M. L. Fielder, who had taken an "eclectic" course of study in school, suggested the designation because the word meant to him "that which is best."

HELL'S HALF ACRE: Located in Marengo County. The traditional explanation is that after completing their work, surveyors found they had made a half-acre error. They assigned the extra half mile to the devil, calling it HELL'S HALF ACRE. Later, the residents shortened the name to **HALF ACRE**.

NEEDMORE: Located in Pike County. The town grew up around the Pleasant Hill Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1842. Originally called ROUGH LOG, a designation descriptive of the rapidly built church. The present name is said to have been suggested a short time later by a local man who stated that the town needed more of everything.

REMLAP: Located in Blount County. The town's first postmaster, James W. Palmer, appointed in 1882, wanted to name the town for himself. Since his brother Perry had already founded Palmer in Jefferson County, James gave his town their last name spelled backwards.

SALITPA: Located in Clarke County. Originally located about 3 miles from its present location. Before Salitpa was moved to this site, the community was known as RIVER HILL because it was on a hill overlooking the Tombigbee River. The settlement that was moved to this place was to have been named for the Satilpa River, but when the first postmaster made his application to the PO Department in 1855, he crossed the "L" rather than the "T."

SCRATCH ANKLE: Located in Monroe County. The traditional explanation for the town's name is that residents were frequently seen scratching their ankles due to numerous insect bites.

SMUTEYE: Located in Bullock County. The town blacksmith's shop became quite a gathering place for men to talk and drink. They would stand around the fire in the winter time and drink moonshine. As the story goes, staying close to the fire left their faces smudged with smut, covering everything except their eyes. When they got home, their wives would take one look at their smutty faces and know where they had been. The women came to call the blacksmith shop "Smuteye," and soon folks called the community "Smuteye."

ZIP CITY: Located in Lauderdale County. Settled c. 1815 but had no name until the 1920s when Alonzo Parker labeled it ZIP CITY because of the speed of cars "zipping" through on their way to Tennessee, where liquor could be purchased legally.

For entertaining tales of other Alabama locations, be sure to read "[Place Names in Alabama](#)" by Virginia O. Foscue!

From the Tuscaloosa News 100 Years Ago



Alabama Personalities from the War Between The States

Colin John McRae (1812-1877) — Born in McFarlan, Anson County, N.C., October 22, 1812.

Brother of John Jones McRae. Member of Mississippi state legislature, 1838; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62. Died in Belize, 1877 (age about 64 years). Burial location unknown.

Peter David Lewis (1820-1884) — of Alabama. Born in Charlotte County, Va., 1820. Delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861; Governor of Alabama, 1872-74. Died in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., July 3, 1884 (age about 64 years). Interment at Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Ala.

Thomas Fearn (1789-1863) — of Alabama. Born in Pittsylvania County, Va., November 15, 1789. Father of Sally Fearn (who married William Taylor Sullivan Barry). Served in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812; member of Alabama state legislature; Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861. Died in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., January 16, 1863 (age 73 years, 62 days). Interment at Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Ala.

Clement Claiborne Clay, Jr. (1816-1882) — of Huntsville, Madison County, Ala. Born in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., December 13, 1816. Second cousin twice removed of Matthew Clay (1754-1815) and Green Clay; third cousin once removed of Henry Clay (1777-1852), Porter Clay, Matthew Clay (1795?-1827), Brutus Junius Clay (1808-1878) and Cassius Marcellus Clay; son of Clement Comer Clay; fourth cousin of Thomas Hart Clay, James Brown Clay and Brutus Junius Clay (1847-1932); married, February 1, 1843, to Virginia Caroline Tunstall (1825-1915; who later married David Clopton); fourth cousin once removed of Henry Clay (1849-1884). Democrat. Member of Alabama state house of representatives, 1842; state court judge in Alabama, 1846; U.S. Senator from Alabama, 1853-61; Senator from Alabama in the Confederate Congress, 1862-64. His portrait appeared on Confederate States one-dollar notes in 1862-64. Suspected of conspiring with other Confederates to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln, he was imprisoned for nearly a year after the war. Died near Gurley, Madison County, Ala., January 3, 1882 (age 65 years, 21 days). Interment at Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Ala.

Alabama Camps and Hospitals

CAMP STEVENS [STEPHENS?] (near Pensacola, FL): near Pensacola, FL (29th Inf)

CAMP [OF INSTRUCTION] STONE (Montgomery, AL): Montgomery, AL (2nd Cav)

CAMP WARD (Baldwin County, AL): (6th Cav)

CAMP WATTS (Notasulga, AL): [Camp of Instruction One] In Notasulga, Macon County, AL, commanded by Major E. S. Ready, and called Camp Watts (Ready's Battalion). Major William G. Swanson was appointed to command of this camp on 4 Aug 1862. He reported five companies of conscripts had been organized by 22 Aug 1862. Within a month the number of companies had been doubled, each with a minimum strength of about thirty enlisted men from all parts of southern Alabama. Some of Swanson's drill masters had served with him the 3rd AL Infantry, while others were acquaintances from Macon County, Alabama.

CAMP WINN (Shelby Springs, AL): Shelby Springs had mineral springs in the area and was a resort for the wealthy planters prior to the war. When Vicksburg fell the hospital was moved to Shelby Springs and operated until the war ended. 277 soldiers died there and are buried on the hill behind the hospital. Cemetery is maintained by the local camp of the SCV and the Shelby County Historical Society. There is a memorial service each April. (28th AL).

Tuscumbia: Located in the James Throckmorton home west of town and used as both Confederate and Federal hospital. Another similar establishment was located in the John D. Inman home, on East 5th Street.

Uniontown: Apparently an officers' hospital known to be in operation in December 1864.

Alabama Born Generals

Brigadier General Dandridge McRae

Dandridge McRae was born on October 10, 1829 in Baldwin County, Alabama. Graduating in 1849 from South Carolina College; McRae moved to Searcy in White County, Arkansas. He was serving as Inspector General for the state of Arkansas when the state seceded from the Union in 1861.

McRae entered the Confederate Army as a Major in command of the 3rd Arkansas Infantry Battalion and recruited, trained, and organized soldiers for the Confederacy and assisted in raising the 21st Arkansas Infantry, being soon elected Colonel of that Regiment. McRae and his regiment participated in the Battle of Wilson's Creek .

McRae took part in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862, receiving commendations from his commander, Earl Van Dorn. McRae remained in Arkansas while most troops were moved eastward across the Mississippi River. On November 5, 1862, he was commissioned as a Brigadier General.

In 1863, McRae and his command took part in the Battle of Helena in a failed effort to secure that river port for the Confederacy.

During the Camden Expedition of the 1864 Red River Campaign, McRae's brigade formed part of the force under General Sterling Price. They participated in the Battle of Marks' Mills and the Battle of Jenkins' Ferry, forcing the Union forces out of southern Arkansas and back to Little Rock. McRae then led his brigade in battles in northern Arkansas and in Missouri later that year until he resigned his commission.

After leaving the service, McRae returned to Searcy and took up the practice of law. In 1881, he was elected as the deputy secretary of state. McRae focused his post-war activities on promoting the commercial interests of the State of Arkansas. McRae died at Searcy, Arkansas, where he is buried.

Timeline of Events in Alabama During the War Between The States

Oct. 1862: The legislature authorizes Governor Shorter to impress slaves for war work: railroad grading projects, erecting fortifications, and river defenses. By August 1863 more than 10,000 slaves impressed.

Oct. 1863: Raid by Union colonel George E. Spencer's 1st Alabama Cavalry, USA, commences at Corinth, Mississippi, and is turned back at Jasper, Alabama.

Oct. 1864: Castle Morgan, POW camp at Cahaba, holds as many as 2,151 Federal prisoners.

Alabama Civil War Units

Twentieth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, Sept. 16, 1861, and proceeded to Mobile in November. In February 1862 it went to Knoxville, and was placed under Gen. Leadbetter of Mobile. Transferred to Barton's brigade, the Twentieth operated for some time in east Tennessee, and advanced into Kentucky with Gen. Kirby Smith, being in Reynolds' brigade, Heth's division. It was in the pursuit of Gen. Sill on Salt river, and joined Gen. Bragg just after the battle of Perryville.

The regiment was in Col. T.H. Taylor's brigade for a short time, but shortly after the return to Tennessee a brigade of Alabamians was organized - the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Forty-sixth regiments - and placed under Gen. Tracy of Madison, and in Stevenson's division. A few days prior to the battle of Murfreesboro, the division was sent to Vicksburg, and the regiment fought at Port Gibson the following spring, losing heavily in casualties. At Baker's Creek it again suffered severely, and was then pent up in Vicksburg.

During that dreary siege the ranks of the Twentieth were greatly thinned, and it surrendered with the fortress. After the fall of Gen. Tracy at Port Gibson, Gen. S.D. Lee of South Carolina commanded the brigade, till Gen. Pettus of Dallas was placed over it in the parole camp at Demopolis. Ordered to join Gen. Bragg, the Twentieth participated in the battle of Mission Ridge without loss. The winter was passed at Dalton, and the regiment was engaged in the constant fighting from Dalton to Atlanta, being conspicuous at Rocky-face, and losing heavily at Kennesaw.

Its colors were borne through the iron hail at Jonesboro, and the remnant suffered severely. It moved into Tennessee with Gen. Hood, and lost largely at Nashville. From that disastrous field the Twentieth passed into North Carolina, and fought at Kinston and Bentonville. It was surrendered at Salisbury - about 165 rank and file. Of the original 1100 men with which the Twentieth took the field, only 63 were present at Salisbury.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Units (Continued):

Tarrant's Battery

This command was organized in June 1863, and the men were from the western counties of the State. It remained at Pollard for some months, and joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton.

The battery participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain, New Hope, Kennesaw, Peach-tree, and Atlanta, and suffered more or less in each. It then moved towards Tennessee, and was under fire at Decatur from the gunboats. At Nashville one section of the battery was captured entire, after hard fighting, and so many men and horses killed in the other that the guns could not be drawn off. Ordered to Blakeley, the men there manned eight heavy pieces, endured the perils of that siege, fired the last gun at the victor foe, and was there surrendered.

Twenty-First Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Twenty-first was mustered into service Oct. 13, 1861, at Mobile, and remained at Hall's Mill and Fort Gaines till ordered to Fort Pillow in March 1862. It remained there a few days, then moved to Corinth, where it was brigaded under Gen. Gladden.

The regiment took part in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost six color-bearers in succession, and 200 killed and wounded out of about 650 engaged and was complimented in general orders. On the return to Corinth, the regiment was reorganized, and extended their enlistment from one year to "for the war." The Twenty-first was at Farmington, but its casualties were few.

In the summer the regiment was ordered to Mobile, and was on garrison duty at Fort Morgan, and at Oven and Chocta Bluffs.* It was at Pollard a short time under Gen. Cantey, but was then ordered to the defenses of Mobile. Two companies were stationed at Fort Powell, where, with a loss of one killed, they withstood a bombardment of a fortnight from five gun-boats and six mortar-boats which attempted to force an entrance through Grant's Pass.

Six companies of the regiment were captured at Fort Gaines, and two at Fort Morgan; but the two at Fort Powell blew up and evacuated the post. The men captured at Fort Gaines were exchanged, the others were not. The remainder of the regiment were part of the garrison of Spanish Fort, where it lost about 10 killed and 25 wounded. The Twenty-first was surrendered at Cuba, in Sumter, May 6, 1865, about 250 strong. It is but just to say that the Twenty-first was composed largely of artisans from Mobile, many of whom were detached to assist in the various government works.

Twenty-Second Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Twenty-second was organized at Montgomery in November 1861, and was encamped at Mobile during the winter. Ordered to west Tennessee, and brigaded under Gen. Gladden of Louisiana, the regiment was engaged at Shiloh with very heavy loss. After that battle, Gen. Frank Gardner was placed over the brigade - Nineteenth, Twent-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth, and Thirty-ninth Alabama regiments - and led it into Kentucky.

It was present at Mumfordsville, and skirmished at Perryville. It came back with the army, and fought at Murfreesboro with severe loss. Gen. Deas then assumed command of the brigade. The regiment was in the splendid line of battle which moved to the assault of Rosecrans' army at Chickamauga, and lost five color-bearers, and 175 killed and wounded out of about 400 men. The Twenty-second suffered lightly at Mission Ridge, and wintered at Dalton.

It participated in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, losing gradually by the constant fighting, the brigade being under Gen. Johnston of Perry a short time. At Atlanta, July 22nd and 28th the loss of the regiment was quite severe, and large at Jonesboro. It moved into Tennessee with Gen. Hood, and suffered severely at Franklin, and lightly at Nashville.

Transferred beyond the Edisto, the Twenty-second moved into North Carolina, skirmishing with the advance of Thomas' army. The loss at Kinston and Bentonville was light, Colonel Toulmin leading the brigade. Consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, and Twenty-sixth-Fiftieth, at Smithville, with H.T. Toulmin as colonel, N.B. Rouse of Butler as lieutenant colonel, and Robert Donald of Limestone as major, the regiment laid down its arms at Greensboro, N.C., April 1865.

Twenty-Third Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment organized at Montgomery, Nov. 19, 1861. Ordered shortly after, to Mobile, it was attached to General Gladden's brigade, and remained there till the following February. During a stay there of two months the regiment lost 82 men by disease. It then moved into east Tennessee, and was first brigaded under Gen. Leadbetter of Mobile, afterwards under Gen. Barton of Tennessee, and in June 1862 under Col. Taylor of Kentucky.

The Twenty-third performed much arduous duty in east Tennessee, and formed part of Stephenson's division, Kirby Smith's corps, in the Kentucky campaign. When the army returned to Tennessee, a brigade was formed of the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirtieth-first, and Forty-sixth Alabama regiments, and placed under Gen. Tracy of Madison.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Units (Continued): In December 1862, with Stephenson's division, the Twenty-third was moved to Vicksburg, and a few days later was present at the fight at Chicasa Bayou. It was hotly engaged at Port Gibson, where the brigade commander fell, and lost heavily there in killed and wounded, and captured. Gen. S.D. Lee then took command of the brigade. At Baker's Creek the Twenty-third was engaged, and lost a number captured. The next day it was in the fight at Big Black bridge, and when the army fell back, the regiment was left, by oversight, and for twelve hours resisted the whole federal army, without severe loss. Retiring into Vicksburg, the regiment shared in that siege, fighting day and night, but without many casualties. Paroled immediately, the regiment was soon exchanged, and joined the Army of Tennessee just after the battle of Chicamauga, Gen. Pettus of Dallas commanding the brigade. The Twenty-third took part at Mission Ridge with light loss, and wintered at Dalton. At the beginning of the campaign, it suffered heavy loss at Resaca, but was constantly in front of Sherman all the way down the bloody path to Atlanta and Jonesboro, suffering very severely in the latter battle. The regiment marched with Gen. Hood into Tennessee, was engaged at Columbia with considerable loss, and at Nashville, where many of the men were captured. It guarded the rear of the retreating army, and moved into the Carolinas. From Branchville to Bentonville it fought Sherman, and was consolidated with the Forty-sixth Alabama, with J.B. Bibb as colonel, Osceola Kyle of Coosa as lieutenant colonel, and J.T. Hester as major, and surrendered at Salisbury, North Carolina. Nearly 1200 names were on the rolls of the Twenty-third; it had 436 muskets at Rocky-face, and 76 surrendered at Salisbury, under Col. Bibb.

Twenty-Third Alabama Battalion

This command was organized at Charleston, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863, and consisted of three companies of the first battalion of Hilliard's Legion. The men had gone through the Kentucky campaign, and the iron hail of Chickamauga. The battalion participated in the east Tennessee campaign of Longstreet, and reached Richmond in April. It lost heavily at Drewry's, and in the frequent skirmishes and battles during the siege of Petersburg. A mere handful were left to surrender at Appomattox.

Events Leading to the WBTS: 1858

- February: A fistfight among thirty Congressmen divided along sectional lines takes place on the floor of Congress during an all-night debate on the Lecompton Constitution.
- The U.S. House of Representatives rejects the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution for Kansas on April 1.
- Congress passes the English Bill, proposed by Representative William Hayden English of Indiana, which sends the Lecompton Constitution back to the voters of Kansas. On August 2, Kansas voters reject the Lecompton Constitution.
- The New School Presbyterians split as the New Schoolers in the South who supported slavery split and formed the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. In 1861 the Old School church split along North-South lines.
- Lincoln gives his "House Divided" speech on June 16, 1858.
- The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858 focus on issues and arguments that will dominate the Presidential election campaign of 1860. Pro-Douglas candidates win a small majority in the Illinois legislature in the general election and choose Douglas as U.S. Senator from Illinois for another term. However, Lincoln emerges as a nationally known moderate spokesman for Republicans and a moderate opponent of slavery.
- In a debate with Lincoln at Freeport, Illinois, Douglas expresses an opinion which becomes known as the "Freeport Doctrine." Lincoln asks whether the people of a territory could lawfully exclude slavery before the territory became a state. In effect, this question asks Douglas to reconcile popular sovereignty with the *Dred Scott* decision. Douglas says they could do so by refusing to pass the type of police regulations needed to sustain slavery. This answer further alienates pro-slavery advocates from Douglas, contrary to Lincoln's apparent intention to show him as a supporter of slavery.
- In a speech in the U.S. Senate, Senator James Henry Hammond of South Carolina exclaims, "No, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares to make war upon it. Cotton is King; until lately the Bank of England was king; but she tried to put her screws, as usual...on the cotton crop, and was utterly vanquished", which seemingly means that even Europe was dependent on the cotton economy of the Southern states and would have to intervene in any U.S. conflict, even an internal threat, to protect its source of vital raw material, King Cotton.

(Continued Next Page)

Events (Continued):

- William Lowndes Yancey and Edmund Ruffin found the *League of United Southerners*. They advocate reopening the African slave trade and formation of a Southern confederacy.
- U.S. Senator William H. Seward says there is an "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and freedom.
- Although solid evidence of their guilt is presented, the crew of the illegal slave ship, *The Wanderer* are acquitted of engaging in the African slave trade by a Savannah, Georgia jury. Similarly, a Charleston, South Carolina jury acquits the crew of *The Echo*, another illegal slave ship which is caught with 320 Africans on board.
- The free state of Minnesota is admitted to the Union.

This Month in the WBTS

October 5, 1864: Battle of Allatoona.

October 8, 1862: Battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

October 12, 1870: General Robert Edward Lee, the commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, dies peacefully at his home in Lexington, Virginia. He was 63 years old. Born to Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee and Ann Carter Lee at Stratford Hall, Virginia, in 1807. His father served in the American Revolution under George Washington. Lee attended West Point and graduated second in his class in 1829. He did not earn a single demerit during his four years at the academy. Lee sided with the Confederacy and spent the first year of the war as an advisor to Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Assuming command of the Army of Northern Virginia when Joseph Johnston was wounded in battle in May 1862; over the next three years, Lee earned a reputation as one of the greatest military leaders in history for his use of brilliant tactics and battlefield leadership. His invasions of the north, at Antietam and Gettysburg, however, ended in defeat.

After Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox in 1865, he returned to Richmond and an uncertain future. With his military career over, he accepted the presidency of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia. Under his leadership, the struggling institution's enrollment increased from a few dozen to more than 300 students. He contributed to faculty stability, revamped the curriculum, and improved the physical condition of the campus while becoming a symbol of the defeated South, a dignified and stoic figure who was lionized by North and South alike. He suffered a stroke on September 28, 1870, and lingered for two weeks before passing. The school changed its name to Washington and Lee College soon after he died.

October 14, 1863: Battle of Bristoe Station.

October 15, 1863: *C.S.S. Hunley* sinks during tests. The *C.S.S. Hunley*, the first successful submarine, sinks during a test run, killing its inventor and seven crewmembers. Horace Lawson Hunley developed the submarine from a cylinder boiler. It was operated by a crew of eight--one person steered while the other seven turned a crank that drove the ship's propeller. The *Hunley* could dive, but it required calm seas for safe operations.

It was tested successfully in Alabama's Mobile Bay in the summer of 1863, and Confederate commander General Pierre G.T. Beauregard recognized that the vessel might be useful to ram Union ships and break the blockade of Charleston Harbor. The *Hunley* was placed on a railcar and shipped to South Carolina. The submarine experienced problems upon its arrival. During a test run, a crewmember became tangled in part of the craft's machinery and the craft dove with its hatch open; only two men survived the accident. Raised and repaired, but it was difficult to find another crew that was willing to assume the risk of operating the submarine.

Its inventor and namesake stepped forward to restore confidence in his creation. On October 15, he took the submarine into Charleston Harbor for another test. In front of a crowd of spectators, the *Hunley* slipped below the surface and did not reappear. Horace Hunley and his entire crew perished.

Surprisingly, another willing crew was assembled and the *Hunley* went back into the water. On February 17, 1864, the ship headed out of Charleston Harbor and approached the *U.S.S. Housatanic*. The *Hunley* stuck a torpedo into the Yankee ship and then backed away before the explosion.

The *Housatanic* sank in shallow water, and the *Hunley* became the first submarine to sink a ship in battle. Unfortunately, its first successful mission was also its last--the *Hunley* sank before it returned to Charleston, taking yet another crew down with it. The vessel was raised on August 8, 2000, and will now reside in an exhibit at the Charleston History Museum.

(Continued Next Page)

This Month (Continued):

October 16, 1863: The president appoints General Grant to command all operations in the Western theater.

October 19, 1864: Battle of Winchester, Virginia. Battle of Cedar Creek.

October 22, 1862: Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

October 22, 1864: Battle of Byrams Ford.

October 23, 1864: Battle of Westport.

October 25, 1863: Battle of Pine Bluff.

October 26, 1864: Battle of Decatur.

October 27, 1864: Battle of Boynton Plank Road.

26-29 October 1864: Alabama-Decatur. Principal Commanders: Brigadier General Robert S. Granger [US]; General John B. Hood [CS]. Forces Engaged: Garrison and other troops sent there (approx. 5,000 men) [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]

October 28, 1864: Battle of Newtonia.

Confederate Generals Birthdays

Brig. General William Hicks "Red" Jackson - 1 Oct. 1835 - Paris, Tenn.

Brig. General Claudius Charles Wilson - 1 Oct. 1831 - Effingham Co., Ga

Brig. General Robert Huston Anderson - 1 Oct. 1835 - Savannah, Ga.

Lt. General Alexander Peter Stewart - 2 Oct. 1821 - Rogersville, Tenn.

Brig. General George Washington Gordon - 5 Oct. 1836 - Giles Co., Tenn.

Lt. General Richard Herron Anderson - 7 Oct. 1821 - Sumter Co., S.C.

Maj. General William Brimage Bate - 7 Oct. 1826 - Bledsoe's Lick, Tenn.

Maj. General Bushrod Rust Johnson - 7 Oct. 1817 - Belmont Co., Ohio

Brig. General Matthew Whitaker Ransom - 8 Oct. 1826 - Warren Co., N.C.

Brig. General Samuel McGowan - 9 Oct. 1819 - Laurens Dist., S.C.

Brig. General Dandridge McRae - 10 Oct. 1829 - Baldwin Co., Ala.

Brig. General Zebulon York, 10 Oct. 1819 - Avon, Maine

Brig. General Elkanah Brackin Greer - 11 Oct. 1825 - Paris, Tenn.

Lt. General William Joseph Hardee - 12 Oct. 1815 - Camden Co., Ga.

Brig. General Ellison Capers - 14 Oct. 1837 - Charleston, S.C.

Brig. General Henry Harrision Walker - 15 Oct. 1832 - Sussex Co., Va.

Maj. General Thomas Lafayette Rosser - 15 Oct. 1836 - Campbell Co., Va.

Brig. General William Preston - 16 Oct. 1816 - Louisville, Ky.

Brig. General John Breckinridge Grayson - 18 Oct. 1806 - Fayette Co., Ky.

Brig. General Lucius Marshall Walker - 18 Oct. 1829 - Columbia, Tenn.

Brig. General Charles Sidney Winder - 18 Oct. 1829 - Talbot Co., Md.

Brig. General Samuel Benton - 18 Oct. 1820 - Williamson Co., Tenn.

Maj. General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham - 20 Oct. 1820 - Nashville, Tenn.

Maj. General Mansfield Lovell - 20 Oct. 1822 - Washington, D.C.

Brig. General Francis Marion Cockrell - 20 Oct. 1824 - Walton Co., Ga.

Brig. General James Monroe Goggin - 23 Oct. 1820 - Bedford Co., Va.

Brig. General Turner Ashby - 23 Oct. 1828 - Fauquier Co., Va.

Brig. General Zachariah Cantey Deas - 25 Oct. 1819 - Camden, S.C.

Brig. General Stephen Elliott Jr. - 26 Oct. 1832 - Beaufort, S.C.

Brig. General Arthur Middleton Manigault - 26 Oct. 1824 - Charleston, S.C.

Brig. General Dudley McIver BuBose - 28 Oct. 1834 - Shelby Co., Ky.

Brig. General Adley Hogan Gladden - 28 Oct. 1810 - Fairfield, S.C.

Brig. General Joseph Horace Lewis - 29 Oct. 1824 - Glasgow, Ky.

Maj. General John Stevens Bowen - 30 Oct. 1830 - Savannah, Ga.

Brig. General Raleigh Edward Colston - 31 Oct. 1825 - Paris, France



September 2012

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

150 years ago this month the 1862 Maryland Campaign played out to its fateful conclusion during the Battle of Antietam — the single bloodiest day in American history. As we look back towards this moment in our nation's history, I do hope you will take some time to check out our new Antietam Animated Map and Antietam 360 site, along with the other amazing Antietam-related resources available on our website. The Civil War Trust remains committed to preserving the memory of the Civil War by preserving the very ground where this great struggle was played out.

Few battles can match the Battle of Antietam for its strategic significance to the American Civil War. Not only did this battle end Robert E. Lee's invasion of Maryland in 1862, but the battle became America's single bloodiest day of combat. Abraham Lincoln also claimed this battle as a victory and subsequently issued his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation - a document that would change the very nature of the war. We hope that all Americans will use this anniversary as a time to learn more about the Battle of Antietam and its significance to our American history.

I also hope you saw your recent announcement regarding the 285 acre tract at Gaines' Mill that we've been working to save. In just about one year's time we have raised the \$1.7 million private sector dollars needed to pay for this remarkable tract that will greatly expand the amount of preserved land at this battle where Robert E. Lee earned his first Civil War victory. We should all be proud of this remarkable accomplishment.

Our home base for all of our Antietam content can always be found at civilwar.org/antietam

• Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*

ANTIETAM (SHARPESBURG) 360: Visit the Antietam battlefield from your desktop. Our new Antietam 360 offering enables you to explore the battlefield via 8 beautiful panoramic images. Click on various points of interest to learn more about specific landmarks. [See Antietam 360 »](#)

2012 PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS: View the winning photos from the Civil War Trust's annual photo contest. This year's winners were selected from a trove of excellent photos submitted from every corner of the Civil War world. [See the Photos »](#)

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION PAGE: 150 years ago this month, Abraham Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation — an executive order that would change the very nature of the American Civil War. Learn more about this pivotal moment in our history. [Learn More »](#)

HALLOWED GROUND: MARYLAND CAMPAIGN: Learn more about the pivotal moments of the 1862 Maryland Campaign in a special Antietam Sesquicentennial edition of Hallowed Ground magazine. [Read the Article »](#)

ANTIETAM (SHARPESBURG) BATTLE APP: 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. [« iOS | Android »](#)

FLAGS OF ANTIETAM (SHARPESBURG): Our Flags of Antietam feature includes images of Confederate and Union battle flags carried with the men who fought at the Battle of Antietam. See the banners that regiments carried proudly to the front. [See the Flags »](#)

ANTIETAM (SHARPESBURG) IN 3-D: See remarkable Civil War photos from the Antietam battlefield in 3-D—just as the Civil War photographers intended. [See the Photos »](#)

AUTHOR INTERVIEW: CIVIL WAR SHEPHERDSTOWN: The Civil War Trust recently had the chance to sit down with Nicholas Redding, author of a new book, *Civil War Shepherdstown: Victory and Defeat in West Virginia's Oldest Town*. [Read the Interview »](#)

STUDENT VIDEOS: ANTIETAM: As part of its *Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student®* program, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground worked with eighth-grade students at the E. Russell Hicks Middle School in Hagerstown, Maryland to produce a series of videos related to the Battle of Antietam and the Civil War era. [See the Videos »](#)

(Continued Next Page)

CWT News (Continued):

VIDEO: THE BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS: Naval historian Dr. Craig Symonds describes the action between the ironclad CSS Virginia and the wooden warships of the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads on March 8, 1862. [Watch the Video »](#)

THE ROAD TO EMANCIPATION: Learn more about the challenging road to emancipation in this article and video set from Hari Jones of the African-American Civil War Memorial in Washington, D.C. [Learn More »](#)

SEPTEMBER CIVIL WAR BATTLES:

[Chantilly »](#)
[Harpers Ferry »](#)
[Munfordville »](#)
[South Mountain »](#)

[Antietam »](#)
[Iuka »](#)
[Chickamauga »](#)
[Third Winchester »](#)
[Fisher's Hill »](#)

Civil War Trust Reaches its Fundraising Goal for 285 Acres at Gaines' Mill

Late last year, the Civil War Trust announced an ambitious **\$3.2million national campaign to preserve 285 pristine acres** of the Gaines' Mill battlefield — one of the most important and endangered Civil War sites anywhere. We are now able to announce that the Trust has reached its private-sector fundraising goal. We now await word on the final step in this process — the announcement of federal and state matching grants necessary to complete this exciting preservation effort.

Prior to this campaign, the National Park Service had been able to save roughly 60 acres at Gaines' Mill - a small fraction of a battlefield where Robert E. Lee achieved his first victory as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Thanks to your generosity, we will soon be able to add this historic 285 acre tract where James Longstreet's Confederates struck the Union left to the list of saved battlefield properties. For that we are most grateful.

Video: Longstreet's Assault at Gaines' Mill »	Map: See the location of this 285-acre tract »	Learn More: Battle of Gaines' Mill page »
--	---	--

Let's Save Some More Battlefields!

Second Manassas »	Petersburg »	Cedar Mountain »
-----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------

Overseas National Airways DC-8 Bicentennial “Confederate Livery”

I received the latest issue of *Military Issue* catalog and happened to come across this model for sale that I never had any idea ever existed as a plane.



N1976P Douglas DC-8-21 - cn 45435 / In 149 was delivered May 21, 1961 to Eastern Airlines as N8614, then to Overseas National Airlines & changed to N1976P and painted into "US Bicentennial Confederate" colors to complement another DC-8, N1976R. N1976P was then purchased by Club USA International on December 30, 1977; International Air Leases, VEL Costa Rica as TI-VEL, Transafrik International as S9-NAS. It was returned to International Air Support Group as 1976P and eventually scrapped.

(Continued Next Page)

Planes (Continued):



N1967R cn 45602 / In 60 was delivered on February 15, 1960 to Northwest Orient Airlines, then to National Airlines, Spear Air, Overseas National Airlines painted into "Bicentennial Union" colors, Pakistani International Airlines, Egypt Air, TunisAir, and finally Saudi Arabian Airlines. It was returned to United Air Leasing in June 1980 and eventually scrapped.

Armies of last resort

The home guard stood between civilians and disaster—at least in theory

Jim Bradshaw *America's Civil War* July 2, 2012



Home guard units also acted as "plantation police," charged with making sure blacks had passes that permitted them to be out and about. Image: Weider History Group Archive.

Cold and calculating, brash and brutal, members of the local "home guard" depicted in Charles Frazier's acclaimed Civil War novel *Cold Mountain* hunted down Southern deserters with zeal as fierce as their ulterior motives.

But whether home guards were as resolute in reality as in Frazier's tale depended on what they believed their responsibilities really were, how seriously they took them and where they were operating.

Just who were these secondary soldiers who formed the home guards, and what were they supposed to be doing?

In the spring of 1861, just weeks before shots fired at Fort Sumter opened the war, *Atlantic Monthly* correspondent Phillip G. Hubert took a walking tour of Charleston. Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was hard at work aiming batteries at the fort and teaching the South Carolina militia to use them. As the young militiamen trained to attack the enemy, older men organized themselves into a home guard to help defend the city if the enemy attacked first.

This may have been one of the first of the Civil War guard units, made up mostly of men too old or boys too young to fight as regulars, who were organized to keep the peace and serve as the last bastion of defense in towns and counties both North and South.

As the war progressed, the home guards played many roles—from policemen to cowboys—mostly of little consequence, usually with minimal training and equipment and almost always with minimal success. They were largely ignored by national and state governments, so there is only a scant record of their activity. In some instances they were used to guard bridges, rail lines and mail routes, or as scouts or escorts who knew the local terrain. Most of what is known about them comes from diaries, letters and press accounts. There is no accounting, official or otherwise, of how many guardsmen (and occasionally women) stood ready to defend the home turf, and it is probable that many of the volunteer units never had formal muster rolls. Louisiana historian John D. Winters estimates that 10,000 men and boys served in the state's home guard over the length of the war, but whether that number could be duplicated across the Confederacy is hard to say.

(Continued Next Page)

Home Guard (Continued): The guard Hubert watched drill on Charleston's Citadel Square appears to have been fairly typical. "About thirty troopers, all elderly men, and several with white hair and whiskers, uniformed in long overcoats of homespun gray, went through some of the simpler cavalry evolutions," he wrote. These men, according to Hubert, made up "a volunteer police force, raised because of the absence of so many of the young men of the city."

These police forces apparently formed first in the South, as young men and plantation owners joined the Confederate cause in the heady days when everyone thought the war would be won in weeks. The home guard was meant as a stopgap, temporary force to keep things running back home for a short time. Home defense and police work were part of their duties, but in many parts of the South the job of watching plantations while slave owners were away was foremost.

In most places, the home guard was led by a captain and subordinate officers as in a regular military unit, and early in the war was often made up of young men who wanted to be ready to fight if they were called to regular duty. Historian Thomas Bahde points out in a study of Illinois home guardsmen that "especially in the early months of the war, when every local aspirant to martial glory was engaged in recruiting or drilling a company of volunteers, it could be hard to distinguish home guard companies from those being recruited for the federal service."

In Illinois, at least, some men of fighting age were home guardsmen because they were "prevented from entering the federal service by family and economic obligations, as many owned significant personal wealth, headed large families, or figured prominently in the retail or public service sectors of their local economies," Bahde wrote. "If home communities were to remain viable while their young men marched off to war, such men could ill afford to abandon their obligations."

But once the able-bodied units were melded into the national armies, many of the troops left behind became little more than social clubs. Most were unpaid volunteers and even the best of them were usually ill prepared for any real fighting. Some guard units were rightly seen as a haven for men who had no intention of facing combat.

With passage of the Confederate conscription act in 1862 and the Northern draft laws a year later, the duty of finding deserters and draft dodgers often fell to home guard units, but their role as conscript hunters was not always played with the ruthless determination portrayed in *Cold Mountain*.

"For the first year or more after passage of the conscription act, the deserter had little to fear so long as he avoided public places," North Carolinian David Dodge wrote in a reminiscence 30 years after the war's end. "Now and then the [captain] of the home guard would call out such members of his command as could render no plausible excuse for not responding, and bluster through the neighborhood in a perfunctory kind of way. The deserter who was at home...feeding his stock, and living much the same life as usual, always had abundant warning to step out of sight until the motley array thundered by. An hour later he would be in his corn field again."

A few home guard units did gain a measure of notoriety guarding prisoners of war. A deposition given by a Private Tracy of Company G, 82nd New York Volunteers, was printed in a November 1864 edition of *The Soldier's Journal*, a newspaper distributed in Virginia, under the headline, "Rebel Cruelties to Prisoners."

Tracy was captured with about 800 Federal troops near Petersburg, Va., on June 22, 1864, and was at first treated fairly. But after being marched to Richmond, he and other prisoners "came under the authority of the notorious and inhuman Major [Thomas P.] Turn-er [warden of Libby Prison in Richmond] and the equally notorious Home Guard. Our rations were a pint of beans, four ounces of bread and three ounces of meat a day. All blankets, haversacks, canteens, money, valuables of every kind, extra clothes, and in some cases the last shirt and drawers had previously been taken from us."

At Lynchburg, Tracy and 1,600 prisoners were placed under another home guard unit "officered by Major and Captain Moffett." The march from Lynchburg to Danville, Tracy said, "was a weary and painful one of five days under a torrid sun, many of us falling helplessly by the way and soon filling the empty wagons of our train. On the first day we received a little meat but [thereafter] the sum of our rations...was thirteen crackers."

Changing roles of home guard units during the war brought considerable—and still unresolved—confusion over how these units were meant to be used and how well they did their duty; clearly some guardsmen took advantage of the confusion to take on more authority than was granted by law or military regulation, or was desired by their neighbors. But lack of direction also allowed some guard units to do practically nothing—which in at least one instance was sufficient.

Colonel August V. Kautz was in command of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry in the summer of 1863, when troops under Confederate General John Morgan made a daring, 1,000-mile raid through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and into southern Ohio. Home guardsmen who just got in Morgan's way helped to finally bring the raider to bay, he said, but Kautz gave the guard pretty low scores on any actual combat ability.

In a newspaper interview 20 years after the war, Kautz claimed "perhaps more than a hundred thousand" home guard troops turned out along Morgan's route to repel "the audacious invader of Northern soil."

Home Guard (Continued): He said Union troops pursuing Morgan were aided by "the simple presence" of the home guard and other local organizations that harassed him throughout his march, "even when there was little effort or disposition to fight him."

Other guard units also formed quickly in the face of a specific threat and were quickly disbanded when the threat was over. The home guard in Adair County, Mo., formed in August 1861 and guarded bridges there for only two months before being disbanded.

Diarist Will Duncan was 68 when he enlisted on July 1, 1863, in Company E of the 2nd Penn-sylvania Militia. He was one of more than 1,100 men who turned out in response to a call for volunteers to help fend off Robert E. Lee's invading army. But as pointed out by Robert P. Broad-water, who edited Sergeant Duncan's diary, "As a short term militia unit that saw no real combat [the unit] had no regional histories written about it and, in fact, there is very little in the official record to even commemorate its existence."

Duncan and his fellow volunteers served primarily as garrison troops to relieve more seasoned men for fighting off Lee's incursion into Pennsylvania. If his life was typical, home guard duty was pretty humdrum stuff.

On July 25, 1863, he reported that a scouting party went out "and returned with a horse and two chickens." On July 29 his diary tells us he gathered a lot of blackberries and "had a nice supper consisting of blackberries and hard tack." On August 15 a fellow guardsman went to town, got drunk and "came part of the way home and then lay down and was unable to go further."

That seemed to be unexceptional. A number of Duncan's diary entries record "a great many of the boys got drunk today," or something similar. His diary begins July 24, 1863, and ends November 27. The nearest thing to combat recorded are several instances of picket duty, during one of which he shot a good bag of ducks and geese.

Not all guard units were composed of old white geezers. Volunteer regiments from the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory (Oklahoma today) organized themselves into infantry regiments that were called home guards but actually fought with Union forces in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. Its members were primarily from the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole nations.

The 1st Regiment, organized in LeRoy, Kan., on May 22, 1862, was made up of 66 officers and 1,800 enlisted men, and composed mainly of Creek Indians along with some Seminoles and blacks. The 2nd Regiment included 52 officers and 1,437 enlisted men. It was formed in southern Kansas and in the Cherokee Nation some time between late June and early July 1862. The 3rd Regiment was formed at Tahlequah and Park Hill, Indian Territory, in July 1862. Its ranks included some former Confederate soldiers. Between 1862 and 1865 these regiments participated in a number of skirmishes and fought in the battles of Prairie Grove, Ark., and Honey Springs, Indian Territory, which was an important victory for Union forces trying to control the area.

Historian Arthur Bergeron Jr. found two *gens de couleur libres* (free men of color) in Company I of the 2nd Louisiana Reserve Corps, formed in 1864. The men were from St. Landry Parish, where freedmen who sometimes had extensive land holdings and were slave owners themselves often sympathized with the Confederate cause. Bergeron, however, speculates that there may have been another reason for their enlistment late in the war.

"These men found themselves faced with a choice in the late summer or early fall of 1864—they could enlist in combat units or wait for conscription as laborers....To avoid the degrading conditions and work of the labor camps, where they would find the same treatment given the slaves around them, these men chose an action that would emphasize their distinctiveness from other blacks."

The corps saw hardly any fighting but was used to track down criminals, deserters and draft evaders. The 2nd Louisiana Reserve, formed largely of men from the cattle-rich prairies of southwest Louisiana, was also sometimes used to round up cattle to feed the Confederate army.

A considerable number of home guard units devolved into nothing more than a group of men assembling from time to time to drill or do token duty, carrying their own shotguns, rifles or pitchforks, and dressed in makeshift uniforms that varied not only from unit to unit, but from person to person. The *New York Daily Tribune* carried a report in August 1861 from Jefferson City, Mo., about Colonel Joseph McClurg's regiment of home guards "composed of men who have left the plow and the ax at the call of their country." The newspaper reported they lacked arms, and that "visiting their camp, any day, you may see them lying upon the ground in the shade, or mounted upon gaunt horses, scouring the country, arrayed in homespun garments."

The Crawford County, Ark., local militia conducted its annual muster and drill on February 23, 1861, in the town of Van Buren and got a less than glowing review by the *Van Buren Press*, which reported, "A more decided burlesque on military parade could not be had than the muster on Saturday. If any good was derived by bringing such a body of men together for 'inspection' and 'drill,' we were not able to discover it—and we trust it will be at least another year before another 'occasion' occurs for preparation to defend our rights and liberties against northern aggression."

In New Orleans the guard appeared to be better dressed—if not well equipped—and made up of businessmen who gave time and treasure to the Confederate cause. Writer George W. Cable, who was a young boy at the time of the war, provided a reminiscence of a city that most able-bodied men had left to fight elsewhere.

(Continued Next Page)

Home Guard (Continued): Each afternoon, he said, he and other boys could be found in Coliseum Place in the center of the city, "standing or lying on the grass watching the dress parade of the Confederate Guards. Most of us had fathers or uncles in the long, spotless, gray, white-gloved ranks that stretched in such faultless alignment down the hard, harsh turf of our old ball-ground. This was the flower of the home guard. The merchants, bankers, underwriters, judges, real-estate owners, and capitalists of the Anglo-American part of the city were all present or accounted for in that long line. Gray heads, hoar heads, high heads, bald heads. Hands flashed to breast and waist with a martinet's precision at the command of Present arms, hands that had ruled by the pen and the dollar since long before any of us young spectators was born, and had done no harder muscular work than carve roasts and turkeys these twenty, thirty, forty years. Here and there among them were individuals who, unaided, had clothed and armed companies, squadrons, battalions, and sent them to the Cumberland and the Potomac. A good three-fourths of them had sons on distant battlefields, some living, some dead. We boys saw nothing pathetic in this array of old men....Merely as a gendarmerie they relieve...many Confederate soldiers of police duty in a city under martial law, and enabled them to man forts and breastworks."

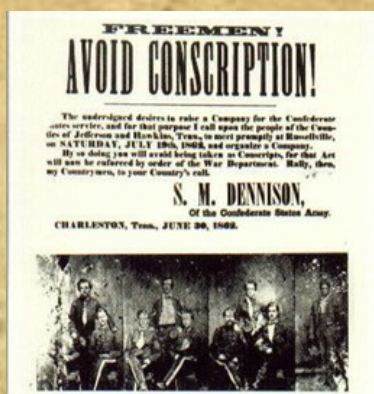
By 1864, when the Union Army occupied much of the Confederacy, many home guard units disbanded to avoid being mistaken for guerrillas. By the war's end, few Southern home guards still existed. Those still together may have caused more havoc than they remedied. Sara Matthews Handy described in 1901 an incident that occurred as Union soldiers approached her home in Cumberland County, Va., during the last days of the war.

"The Home Guard, a militia composed of old men and boys, with the aid of a small detachment of regular soldiers, were...detailed to break open the liquor stores in the city and empty the liquor into the gutters, in order to mitigate as far as possible the horrors of the expected sack. The work was begun according to the programme, but...[then] out from every slum and alley poured the scum of the city, fugitives from justice, deserters, etc. The troops were knocked down over the barrels they were striving to empty, and a free fight ensued. Men, women, and children threw themselves flat on the pavement and lapped the liquor from the gutters; or, seizing axes, broke into any and every store they chose....Fire caught the inflammable fluids and ran in a stream of flame along the streets. The firemen abandoned their hose and joined the mob in the work of wholesale plunder; and riot and robbery held high carnival, while the flames raged without let or hindrance, until the morning, when the Union army entered quietly and decorously, and at once set to work to extinguish the conflagration, thus presenting the spectacle, unique in history, of a besieging army occupying a town, and, instead of harrowing the residents, at once proceeding to relieve their suffering from fire and famine."

Jim Bradshaw, a retired newspaper editor and columnist who lives in the historic town of Washington, La., has written three books on the history and culture of south Louisiana.

<http://www.historynet.com/armies-of-last-resort.htm>

Confederate Draft



The first general American military draft was enacted by the Confederate government on April 16, 1862, more than a year before the federal government did the same. The Confederacy took this step because it had to; its territory was being assailed on every front by overwhelming numbers, and the defending armies needed men to fill the ranks. The compulsory-service law was very unpopular in the South because it was viewed as a usurpation of the rights of individuals by the central government, one of the reasons the South went to war in the first place.

Under the Conscription Act, all healthy white men between the ages of 18 and 35 were liable for a three year term of service. The act also extended the terms of enlistment for all one-year soldiers to three years. A September 1862 amendment raised the age limit to 45, and February 1864, the limits were extended to range between 17 and 50. Exempted from the draft were men employed in certain occupations considered to be most valuable for the home front, such as railroad and river workers, civil officials, telegraph operators, miners, druggists and teachers. On October 11, the Confederate Congress amended the draft law to exempt anyone who owned 20 or more slaves. Further, until the practice was abolished in December 1863, a rich drafted man could hire a substitute to take his place in the ranks, an unfair practice that brought on charges of class discrimination.

Many Southerners, including the governors of Georgia and North Carolina, were vehemently opposed to the draft and worked to thwart its effect in their states. Thousands of men were exempted by the sham addition of their names to the civil servant rolls or by their enlistment in the state militias. Ninety-two percent of all exemptions for state service came from Georgia and North Carolina.

<http://www.wtv-zone.com/civilwar/condraft.html>

Watery battlefield in Charleston Harbor mapped

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) - Scientists from the University of South Carolina have finished the almost 4-year project of mapping Civil War wrecks in Charleston Harbor.

The work of James Spirek and others at the university's Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology found the location of the so-called Stone Fleet and of 13 wrecked Confederate blockade runners.

The Stone Fleet was comprised of old whaling and merchant vessels the Union brought from New England. The hulks were filled with stones and sunk in the harbor to obstruct Confederate shipping.

Spirek's team located the first Stone Fleet by detecting ballast mounds beneath the main shipping channel. A second group of 13 ships is in another channel and its location has proved elusive. Spirek plans to return to the harbor later this year to explore further.

On the Internet: University of South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology map of the Charleston Harbor Battlefield: http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/regsvys_chashbr.html

<http://www.abc3340.com/story/19490685/watery-battlefield-in-charleston-harbor-mapped>

Related Article: <http://www.maritime-executive.com/article/usc-archaeologists-complete-survey-of-charleston-harbor-civil-war-naval-battlefield>

The 'mother city' of the South

Charleston, South Carolina is not only a pearl of southern American culture, it also boasts an historic Jewish community.

Ben G. Frank *The Jerusalem Post* Jerusalem, Israel September 8, 2012



CHARLESTON – On April 12, 1861, General P.G.T. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces around Charleston Harbor, opened fire on the Union garrison holding Fort Sumter.

At 2:30 p.m. on April 13, Major Robert Anderson, garrison commander, surrendered the fort and was evacuated the next day. Thus began the American Civil War (1861- 1865), also known as the “War Between the States,” “Brother against Brother,” “War of the Rebellion” or “War for Southern Independence.” And it all began on the Charleston, S.C. waterfront.

No wonder the city is called, “the Mother City of the South,” emphasized by titles of local tours, such as “Charleston Tea Plantation and Party” and “Gone with Wind,” as well as culinary, historic home, city, boat and ever-popular carriage tours.

Each day, the city of Charleston whets the appetite of thousands of visitors from the US and throughout the world who arrive in this landmark of American history, which includes Fort Sumter as well as the home of the second-oldest Jewish congregation in continuous use (since 1749), Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim (KKBE). Today’s synagogue was dedicated in 1841 and is considered the starting point of the Reform Movement of Judaism in America.

In the first decades of the 1800s, Charleston boasted “the largest cultured and wealthiest Jewish community in the US.” The synagogue today consists of two structures: the main sanctuary, which once had the bimah in the center, according to Sephardic style, but it was moved forward and the “pews” were changed so they are facing east.

The second building contains a social hall, a religious school, offices, a museum and sisterhood meeting rooms. The synagogue is open for daily tours – except on Shabbat– from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. It is best to call ahead (843-723-1090) for a visit to one of the oldest Jewish cemeteries in the US, at 189 Coming Street (1762).

The synagogue is designed in the Grecian Doric architectural style. Over the front door is a marble tablet bearing the inscription of the “Shema” prayer in Hebrew and English.

The early Charleston Jews were mostly Sepharadim who came from England in 1695. South Carolina was one of the most tolerant states among the 13 American colonies and offered religious freedom to all. Until this day, Charleston is called “the Holy City.” More Jews arrived in the 18th century from France, Holland, Jamaica and Barbados.

Jews were engaged in commerce – especially in the growing of indigo, one of the most important crops in South Carolina. Large numbers of Charleston Jews served the American Revolutionary cause.

(Continued Next Page)

Charleston, SC (Continued): The Civil War may have started there and been a vital center of the Southern cause, but except for a brief mention during tours or on information sheets, the conflict is not the main topic of conversation. During the War Between The States, the Jews of Charleston were Southern patriots and aligned themselves with the Confederacy.

Benjamin Mordecai contributed \$10,000 to South Carolina's war chest and fed thousands of widows and orphans at his own expense. Many Jews enlisted in the Confederate Army – so many that KKBE found it impossible to obtain a quorum of trustees during the war. Among KKBE's members were the parents of Judah P. Benjamin, who some historians call "the brains of the Confederacy," and the parents of Bernard M. Baruch, financier and statesman.

With the end of the Civil War, Jews, like their neighbors, became poverty-stricken. Many left the South. So impoverished was the area that there was no noticeable recovery until the mid-20th century. After World War II, Jews once again moved back for economic and professional opportunities.

Founded in 1670 and named "Charles Town" for King Charles II of England, the city became Charleston in 1783. Upon arrival, tourists immediately sense a slice of life of the "Ole South," including foods like grits. Stop at Marion Square on Calhoun Street, where, adjacent to this huge grass rectangle, stands a castle-looking structure known as the old Citadel Military College, now an Embassy Suites hotel. The square plays host to a popular farmers' market every Saturday morning, when the field is resplendent with booths selling arts and crafts. In an open food court, omelets are made before your eyes.

An upscale and historic hotel is Charleston Place, a few minutes' walk from KKBE. Less expensive is the Marriott Courtyard on Calhoun Street, across from Marion Square.

Fronting on Marion Square alongside Calhoun Street, near the statue of Southern leader John C. Calhoun (1782 –1850), is the Holocaust Memorial. The site, which was dedicated in 1966, is easily missed because its shape is that of a flat 12-foot bronzed tallit (prayer shawl) on the ground with one of the fringes cut, as is done in Jewish burial. The memorial is surrounded by a fence to evoke the sense of the concentration camp.

Saunter up and down King Street, with its architecture and boutiques that will take you back in time. If it's art galleries you're after, you won't go wrong with 133 establishments in Charleston, a walking town.

Visit the old homes in their unembellished Victorian, Georgian and Italian architecture that makes the city an in-tourist destination. Stop at the Palmer House in the Historic District for a beautiful view of Charleston Harbor and Fort Sumter. Since the thermometer in summer can reach 105 degrees Fahrenheit, travelers prefer to travel by airconditioned vehicles to view the nearby antebellum plantations.

For 17 days and nights each spring, the world-famous Spoleto Festival USA – internationally recognized as America's premier performing arts festival – fills Charleston's historic theaters with opera, theater, dance, chamber music and symphony performances.

The Jewish population is increasing. About 6,000 Jews reside in the Charleston area, which has a city population of about 120,000 and a metro population of 600,000. Many arrived recently as part of the movement of young American Jews working with the military as well as seniors who find Charleston a charming and less expensive area to retire, with its low taxes, cultural activities and scenic views. The more affluent end up at Kiawah Island Golf Resort.

Being the oldest and largest synagogue of the community, KKBE boasts 500 households as members and holds Friday night services at 8 p.m., although on the first Friday of every month, a Shabbat dinner is held at 5:45 p.m. and services are at 7:00. And here's a twist: unlike most American congregations, this Southern house of worship serves fried chicken. (No, they don't dish up grits.) Kosher chicken must be ordered in advance. Saturday services are at 10 a.m.

A highlight of the visit to KKBE is the Chosen Treasury Judaica Shop, open Sunday through Thursday from 10 a.m. To 4 p.m., and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Rabbi Stephanie Alexander says the synagogue is "rightfully proud of its place in Jewish history and, to this day, is vibrant in its practice of Judaism." After all, it stands as the oldest Reform congregation in the US, notes Anita Moise Rosenberg, a KKBE vice president.

Charlston also hosts the Conservative Emanu-El synagogue and two Orthodox synagogues: Brith Shalom Beth Israel and Congregation Dor Tikvah, which is located in the Jewish Community Center. Shannon Warner, who belongs to KKBE, says the Jewish community is united in its support of Israel and is "up on what is happening" in the Jewish state. She says that all segments of the community work together, including the scheduling of a community calendar.

Chabad of Charleston and the Low Country has existed for the last five years and is situated in the suburb of Mount Pleasant. Rabbi Yossi Refson, who is from England, says kosher meals are available at Hyman's restaurant. This establishment offers kosher meals prepared at the Chabad House. Supermarkets also stock kosher products.

The Jewish community is thought of well "because they were treated well and they treated everyone else well," explains Refson.

Messages on car tags a hot-plate issue

Although they raise funds, some specialty license plates come with controversy

Maureen Hayden *News and Tribune* Jeffersonville, IN September 9, 2012

INDIANAPOLIS — Who would have thought the back of your car could become a free speech battleground?

Probably not the folks in Florida who, in 1987, started the trend of using state-issued specialty license plates to raise money for special causes. Florida thought it was a good idea to honor the astronauts who had died in the 1986 Challenger space shuttle disaster by building a memorial to them. The state created and sold the special Challenger plate to fund it, raising millions of dollars for the project.

That triggered other states, including Indiana, to create a mechanism for state-issued license plates to become sources of revenue for projects beyond the states' usual scope.

Now, for an extra fee of \$40 beyond what it costs to license your vehicle, Hoosiers can pick from more than 100 state-issued specialty license plates to express their support for organizations that range from the National Rifle Association to the University of Notre Dame.

They're popular: Almost a half-million Hoosiers bought specialty license plates last year, raising millions of dollars for their favorite causes. The problem, though, arises when someone doesn't like the cause. Last year, some conservative lawmakers in the Indiana legislature tried to eliminate a specialty plate for a gay youth group. Their push failed, but the Bureau of Motor Vehicles later stripped the plates from the group and two other organizations, saying they wrongly traded low-digit plates for contributions. Those groups contend the practice is common.

The Indiana legislature is likely to take up the issue in the next session but there are no easy answers. Specialty license plates have caused havoc in almost every state that has them.

In South Carolina, for example, the legislature recently approved a religious specialty license plate, with the slogan "I believe" and the image of a cross over a stained-glass window. The plate is being challenged in court by a group that promotes the separation of church and state.

Last year, the Arizona state legislature created a "Don't Tread on Me" special license plate that raises money for Tea Party groups in the state. Some of the strongest protests came from Tea Party members themselves, who objected to the government bureaucracy created to dole out the dollars.

At least nine states have approved a Sons of Confederate Veterans' specialty plate, emblazoned with the Confederate flag. But several did so only after the group sued.

About half the states have approved the sale of "Choose Life" specialty license plates that benefit "pro-life" organizations that promote adoption over abortion. But those plates have been challenged in court in several states on First Amendment grounds, with opponents arguing "viewpoint discrimination" because there is no "pro-choice" alternative. The Supreme Court has let stand some state rulings barring production of the plates.

A central question in the debate: Are the state-issued specialty license plates government speech or private citizens' speech?

The First Amendment applies to government efforts to restrict free speech; it doesn't apply to the state itself. But if the state sanctions license plates for certain private organizations to broadcast their messages, is it the state talking? Or is it just allowing some private citizens to talk while censoring others?

Those are some of the questions that the Indiana General Assembly will have to confront.

<http://newsandtribune.com/local/x72175486/HAYDEN-Messages-on-car-tags-a-hot-plate-issue>

Civil War veteran, descendants honored at Gilmer cemetery event

Angela Ward *Longview News-Journal* Longview, TX September 9, 2012

GILMER — Descendants and scores of followers and friends gathered here Saturday to honor Thomas Payne Aills at his gravesite at Soules Chapel Cemetery more than 100 years after his death.

The Lone Star Confederate Color Guard and the United Daughters of the Confederacy held a Southern Cross Confederate States of America dedication and memorial service, in which Aills' descendants were presented with the SCV (Sons of Confederate Veterans) medal.

Aills, who died in 1911, was a sergeant with Company H of the 18th Texas Infantry during the Civil War.

First Sgt. Paul Hamilton with the Lone Confederate Color Guard, said the soldier's grandson, Jimmy Aills, was scheduled to attend the ceremony but, at 88, his health wouldn't permit it. Instead, three great-granddaughters accepted the honor on his behalf. "He's a real grandson of a Confederate veteran," Hamilton said. "As far as we're aware, there are only three of them in Texas."

(Continued Next Page)

Gilmer (Continued): Thomas Payne Aills served in the Confederate Army for about three years and was wounded at a battle in Louisiana, said Kathy Ferrell, one of his great-granddaughters. He was married three times and had children with two wives, making family relationships sometimes a bit complicated to figure out.

Jerry Haymes, chaplain for the Texas State Chapter of the Sons of the Confederacy, gave the invocation at the service. "We're here to honor a man who did his duty as he saw it," Haymes said. "God has provided us with a beautiful day, and let us forever more be a people of one flag, one land, one heart, one hand and one nation."

The ceremony included members of the Daughters of the Confederacy, dressed in long black dresses, placing red roses on Aills' grave and music from a drum and bugle corps. The new Confederate marker added to the grave was unveiled during the ceremony.

Suzie Hair, one of the people in attendance, said she likes the emphasis on history that such events help keep alive. "This reinforces our heritage and helps people learn more about people who lived in Texas in previous centuries," Hair said.

Bob and Lois Davidson of Smith County were among the people taking part in the ceremony; he was part of the honor guard and was one of the women who placed roses on the grave.

"We're honored to be a part of this," Lois Davidson said. "It's a way for us to show respect for the history of our country."

The Confederate veterans of the Civil War returned home to a reception that was probably somewhat similar to that of Vietnam War veterans a century later, Davidson said. "There wasn't a lot of honor or respect paid to them at that time," she said. "That's one of the reasons we like to be part of events such as this one."

Photos at: http://www.news-journal.com/news/local/civil-war-veteran-descendants-honored-at-gilmer-cemetery-event/article_ce51ffdf-d653-53cc-94ed-d02de9ab7bf5.html

Confederate group splits, says it's not a civil war

Keith Morellie Tampa Tribune Tampa, FL September 10, 2012



T.W. Sweat, from left, Jackson Hancock and Wayne Sweat participate in a Confederate memorial service in April at Dade City Cemetery.

TAMPA -- The Tampa camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is dealing with a secession of its own. The Gen. Jubal A. Early Camp No. 556 was chartered nine years ago and had boasted more than 100 members. But earlier this year, about a dozen Sons, unhappy with the group's direction, created their own confederacy, the Judah P. Benjamin Camp No. 2210.

"We just differed in our philosophy," said Early Camp Commander Mike Herring. "They left and I think they're doing great. We lost a few members, but we've made them up. We're moving on and we wish them well." Both groups fiercely defend their Southern heritage and seek to honor their ancestors' actions on the battlefield, but that may be where the similarities end.

Early Camp members still march in parades, make some public appearances and participate in memorials and Civil war reenactments from Crystal River to Tampa. Much of the focus, though,

is on charity work with its "mechanized cavalry" of motorcyclists who do poker runs and toy collections for worthy causes and needy families.

The Benjamin Camp aims for a higher profile and stages public appearances and events heavy on pomp, circumstance and guest speakers. The group's leaders say a main goal is to preserve historical sites around the Tampa area and show them off to the public with an educational slant.

Another difference: The Early Camp ended its close relationship with the local United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter, which was chartered at the same time. The Benjamin Camp welcomed the women into their fold.

The Early Camp might be mostly closely associated with the huge Confederate battle flag that flies over U.S. 92, visible by motorists on Interstates 4 and 75, and the granite informational memorial at its base. The group continues to maintain the memorial site.

The Benjamin Camp is still allowed to use the site for memorials and ceremonies, but now claims Marion Lambert, owner of the land on which the memorial sits, as one of its members. Lambert is a charter member the Early Camp and spearheaded the flag effort. He left the Early Camp in April and joined the Benjamin Camp.

(Continued Next Page)

Camp Split (Continued): The reasons for the split in the local camps depend on who's talking. Both camps subscribe to "The Charge," a mandate issued at the turn of the 20th Century when the Sons of Confederate Veterans was formed. It says camps are to uphold Southern heritage and remind the public about the honor of the Confederate soldiers. But each camp interprets that mandate differently, McCallister said.

He said a faction within the Early Camp wanted to move toward more public education and historical preservation and were frustrated with resistance to that idea. "It was a painful period at that point," McCallister said. "Some ... were considered discontents to say the least."

The Benjamin Camp has grown to 22 members, including the core of 12 who came from the Early Camp in April. "If you don't like the way things are going in a club, you just leave," McCallister said. "But we both still want to raise the public conscious that our ancestors were honorable men."

He said he doubted there would be a reunification. "We've just gone in separate directions," he said. "We're just a little more interested in the historical and educational aspects for our own members and dealing with outside public."

It's not unusual for SCV camps to split, said John Adams, spokesman for the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"One of the best ways to advance in rank is to start your own camp," Adams said. "The founders of a new camp are energized, excited, and motivated to recruit and build their camp."

Herring smoothed over any animosity between the two camps, even though Benjamin made off with some of his members. The camps both get funding through members' dues and donations, so the fewer members there are, the less money there is. Recruitment is an ongoing struggle with both camps, he said, and getting out, marching in parades and stirring interest in history helps draw new members.

The overriding theme is history, not politics, though politics occasionally does force itself into the picture, Herring said. You can't fly a rebel flag without some people complaining, he said.

To offset that, the Early Camp strives to do charity work as well as providing historical perspective. Herring said the camp's "mechanized cavalry" focuses mostly on charity work, and McCallister agreed. "They do good service projects, like Toys For Tots," McCallister said. "It's not an image I would prefer for the SCV, though it's not a bad image."

The Benjamin Camp is aiming to boost its profile, McCallister said, and already has put its battle plan into action, with members serving on the Tampa Bay Sesquicentennial Commission, of which McCallister is president.

The commission's function is to observe the events of the 150th anniversaries of the Civil War as they come around. Last fall featured a re-enactment of the mustering of Tampa's Confederate Sunny South Guard; over the summer, the commission staged a re-enactment of the 150th anniversary of the shelling of downtown by a Union gunboat. A re-enactment of the Union raid on Tampa that burned a Confederate blockade runner in the Hillsborough River near Lowry Park is planned for this fall.

Through those events, the commission joined forces with the Downtown Tampa Partnership, which offers, among other things, educational tours of the area. The partnership enlisted the commission to come up with locales that were significant during the War Between the States for mention during tours.

The commission also has sought grants to promote historical preservation and tourism in Tampa and is working on establishing walking and driving tours throughout the city highlighting Civil War-significant locations.

McCallister said both groups are achieving the ultimate goal of "The Charge" but in different ways. "I don't want to say we are rivals," he said. "We do boost each other and kind of work together. It's a friendly rivalry."

<http://www2.tbo.com/news/breaking-news/2012/sep/10/6/confederate-group-splits-says-its-not-a-civil-war-ar-489633/#fbcomments>

Sonar to give best view yet of Civil War shipwreck

MICHAEL GRACZYK *The Associated Press* via *The Stars and Stripes* September 11, 2012



ABOARD THE RESEARCH VESSEL *MANTA*, Gulf of Mexico (AP) -- The world will soon get its first good look at the wreckage of the only U.S. Navy ship sunk in combat in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War, thanks to sophisticated 3-D sonar images that divers have been collecting this week in the Gulf's murky depths.

(Continued Next Page)

A sonar image of the wreckage of the USS Hatteras emerges on a computer screen as part of a mapping expedition in the Gulf of Mexico off the Texas Coast Monday, Sept. 10, 2012. The Hatteras was sunk in 1863 during a battle with a Confederate ship, the CSS Alabama.

PAT SULLIVAN/AP

Shipwreck (Continued): The USS *Hatteras*, an iron-hulled 210-foot-long ship that sunk about 20 miles off the coast of Galveston, Texas, in January 1863, has sat mostly undisturbed and unnoticed since its wreckage was found in the early 1970s. But recent storm-caused shifts in the seabed where the *Hatteras* rests 57 feet below the surface have exposed more of it to inspection, and researchers are rushing to get as complete an image of the ship as possible before the sand and silt shifts back.

"You can mark Gettysburg or Manassas, (but) how do you mark a battlefield in the sea?" said Jim Delgado, the director of maritime heritage for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, and the person overseeing the project.

On Monday, a team of archaeologists and technicians began two days of scanning the wreckage using a sonar imaging technology that hadn't been used yet at sea, Delgado said.

On Monday aboard the research vessel, *Manta*, researcher Christopher Horrell gleefully pored over computer images of the *Hatteras*' stern and paddlewheels that had just been transmitted from the seafloor. "This is what I got into archaeology for. It's fantastic," said Horrell, a senior marine archaeologist for the Department of the Interior.

The images, taken by a roughly 2-foot-long cylindrical device deposited near the wreckage, were used to position divers who then used 3-D scanning devices to map the site. The sand and silt-filled water near the seafloor limited the divers' visibility to 3 to 10 feet, and it makes filming or photographing the wreckage difficult. But it doesn't affect the sonar technology, which produces images by analyzing sound waves bouncing off of objects, allowing scientists to capture a more complete look at the wreckage.

Delgado said he's hoping to post the images online for the public by January, in time for the 150th anniversary of the battle. He said he also hopes researchers review them to look for ways to preserve the wreckage. "Whatever we can do to make it accessible," Delgado said. "We want to share this with folks and show people history is real."

The wreckage site was discovered in the early 1970s by a Rice University professor, according to Amy Borgens, the Texas state marine archaeologist. "We knew it was here but didn't know exactly," she said. "One of the problems with shipwrecks is you can't take people down there to show them. "And there's all this drama with shipwrecks, which are almost always the result of a tragedy." The *Hatteras* wreck is in waters administered by the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the ship itself still remains property of the U.S. Navy.

According to the Navy Historical Center, the 1,126-ton *Hatteras* was built in 1861 in Wilmington, Del., as a civilian steamship. Later that year, it was purchased by the Navy, commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and assigned to join the blockade of the Florida coast to keep vessels from delivering supplies and munitions to the Confederacy. It had an active tour, in Florida, raiding Cedar Keys, destroying at least seven schooners and facilities before being transferred to the Gulf.

On Jan. 6, 1863, it joined the fleet commanded by David Farragut, of "Damn the torpedoes" fame, for similar assignments off of Galveston, which was then the most prominent city and port in Texas, which had joined the Confederacy. Five days later, it pursued and tracked down a three-masted ship that identified itself as British, but later opened fire on the *Hatteras* from 25 to 200 yards away and revealed it was actually the CSS *Alabama*, a notorious Confederate raider.

Forty-three minutes later, with the *Hatteras* was burning and taking on water, Cmdr. Homer Blake surrendered, and he and his crew were taken aboard the *Alabama* as prisoners, eventually winding up in Jamaica. Of the 126-man crew, two were lost and are believed entombed in the wreck, which became the only Union warship sunk by a Confederate raider in the Gulf.

"It's hard to believe we're in the middle of a battlefield," said Ed Cotham, the project historian, who carried with him Monday an original photograph of Blake, a formal portrait showing the officer in his uniform. "It's the first time he's returned since January 1863."

Before the work began, a wreath was placed in the Gulf, red and white rose petals were scattered on the water's surface and a priest, the Rev. Stephen Duncan, conducted a brief memorial service for the two crewmen, William Healy, 32, a coal heaver, and John Cleary, 24, a stoker, in what was likely the first religious service for them ever at the site. Both men, from Ireland, probably were Catholic, he said. No relatives are known to be in the U.S. and it likely took years for their relatives back in the Civil War times to learn of their fate, he said.

The *Alabama*, which was credited with some 60 kills, was eventually sunk thousands of miles away, when a Union ship attacked it in the English Channel in June 1864 after it underwent repairs in a French port.

<http://www.stripes.com/sonar-to-give-best-view-yet-of-civil-war-shipwreck-1.188961#>

Additional article: <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Sunken-ship-yields-secrets-to-technology-3861026.php>

What did Civil War soldiers eat?

Chris Copley *Herald-Mail* Hagerstown, MD September 11, 2012



Re-enactors Larry Rita (left) of Shippensburg, PA portraying BG John C. Robinson; and Tyler Mullins of Manchester, MD, as a Private with the 12th Massachusetts Regiment talk while waiting for water to boil during the 2099 Mountaintop Heritage Days at Fort Ritchie, in Cascade, MD.

Everyone comes for Civil War battle re-enactments — the smoke, the noise, the advancing lines of men and horses. But who stays for dinner after the battle?

As spectators dribbled out of the grounds after Saturday's "Maryland, My Maryland" re-enactment of the Battle of South Mountain, Sharon Jackson poked the fire at the 27th Virginia Company C encampment. Jackson is from Pennsylvania, but she's with the 4th Texas Company B. But on Saturday, her unit was on campaign, so she was adopted as a cook by the 27th Virginia.

As Jackson prepared to cook dinner, a dozen men in gray and butternut uniforms loitered around half-dozen tents surrounding the fire, cleaning guns, chatting, hanging their shirts to dry, trying to stay out of the afternoon's on-again-off-again drizzle.

Over the fire stood a foldable grill, its legs driven deep in the dirt. A large tin coffee pot sat on the grill. Jackson, in an olive green dress, said September was a perfect time for Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee to lead his troops across the Potomac River toward the North. "In September, you would have had a lot of your root vegetables coming ready — carrots and beets and things," she said. "You would have late-summer vegetables. This is the best time to be feeding an army,

because there was so much produce available. And there was so much to forage."

Foraging for foods: Ah, yes, foraging. What "self-serve buffet" is to modern Americans, "foraging" was to Civil War soldiers.

Hagerstown resident Rebecca Rush co-organized a living history event on Sept. 8 and 9 called Our Taste of History: The Civil War in Buckeystown, Md. The event featured living historians preparing foods as Civil War soldiers and nearby civilians would have. She talked about foraging.

Rush said the were upwards of 80,000 Union and Confederate soldiers in Frederick County, Md., in September 1862. Which leads to an obvious question, she said. "So think about how do you feed an army?" Rush said. "And not just what did they eat, but what were the civilians eating that the Confederates or the Union army stole?"

Rush said both sides in the conflict took food from the surrounding countryside — forests, fields and farms. "Part of the reason they came here was their own provisions were so scarce," she said. "Frederick County has been known for several hundred years as a kind of a breadbasket with great farms and great food. And they felt they could just stock up."

Lee directed his troops to pay for what they wanted, but there was a problem. "The soldiers were trying to pay for things with Confederate currency," Rush said, "They were trying to be gentlemanly, but Northern supporters were like, 'I don't want that crap. What am I going to do with it?'"

She said in September 1862, troops scoured the countryside for supplies. Confederate troops took 1,000 barrels of flour from a mill. Union troops also foraged for food, taking fruit and peaches from surrounding orchards. "Farms, families and business in this region were from time to time devastated by the damage caused to crops due to encampments or battles or by directly supplying thousands of hungry soldiers," she said.

Daily rations: It wasn't like armies didn't provide daily food. But it might not be much.

Each army supplied soldiers with daily allotments of food, called rations. George Wunderlich, director of the National Museum of Civil War Medicine, said men were organized in dining groups called "messes." The mess would cooperate to make meals from the rations issued to soldiers.

"They would try whenever possible to get fresh potatoes and fresh onions to the troops," he said. "They issued a lot of dried salted beef, which the soldiers referred to as 'salt horse,' and hunks of salt pork, and white beans, which had to be soaked, and coffee and sugar. And there was hardtack — the staple starch of both armies."

So what can you do with that? At the Battle of South Mountain encampment, Jackson said re-enactors try to eat as Civil War soldiers would have. Farmers from the South would have foraged for food from fields and forests. "They were very good at identifying and knowing what they could eat because they did it at home," she said. "I think the Southern guys, the farm boys, had it a bit easier. If there were farms nearby, they might ask to be supplied. Or they might take it."

Soldiers ate whatever was in season where they were. In spring, soldiers would eat dandelion greens. In fall, root crops ripened and could be harvested. Any wild game that could be shot was added to the pot.

But some supplies were hard to come by, like coffee or sugar. The Union blockaded supplies headed for the South, which reduced certain imports. "Confederates would use (coffee substitutes) as the years went by," Jackson said. "Chicory root. Dried peas that were roasted. And I believe they would use peanuts. Once it's roasted, it really just gives a drink a dark color and flavor."

(Continued Next Page)

Eating (Continued): **They learned to make food:** In the mid-19th century, young men generally didn't cook for themselves. Mothers or wives cooked for them. But men learned to make palatable foods from their rations.

Eliot Fielding, of the Fredericksburg, Va., area, is a member of the 27th Virginia Company C. He cooked chicken pieces over the fire after Saturday's re-enactment. His cooking resume was similar to most Civil War soldiers'. "My brother-in-law is a hunting guide out in Colorado," Fielding said. "He stayed with my wife and I for two months, and I picked up everything from him. I never cooked before that. Now, I mainly just do the chicken. But, if I have vegetables with me, I'll cook them."

Robbie Benbenek, a 27th Virginia member from Yardley, Pa., said he carries radishes or carrots with him. "Sometimes a soldier would carry vegetables — radishes or carrots — in the haversack," he said. "Eating radish keeps you cool."

Meat was not scarce, but sometimes soldiers had to find it themselves — foraging a hog from a farm or shooting game in the woods. "When I cook, I really do try to prepare recipes that would be as close as possible," Jackson said. "I do cook game. I've made squirrel. I've made groundhog. A lot of venison." Groundhog?

"You want to get them at the right time of the year, which is now," Jackson said. "But if you get them in the spring, they've been hibernating and eating dirt, so they taste like dirt. So the late summer or early fall is a great time to get them. They've been putting some fat on. Cook them slowly. They're tough. The best way to do it is to stew it or put it in some sort of barbecue type of sauce."

Victims of war: Leland Summers is a cook for the 12th South Carolina. He took a moment Saturday afternoon before preparing dinner to talk about Civil War cookery.

"On the campaign, which was happening most of the time, most of the men, they'd be issued four days of rations, which was usually some bacon or salt pork, a little bit of flour, a little beans and stuff," Summers said. "And traditionally, what they would do was each one of them would get their rations, and they'd get together and they would cook about everything they had as soon as they got it. because they didn't know when they would eat next."

Hardtack was another staple of the Civil War diet. "Hardtack was water and flour mixed together, formed into a little biscuit and baked real hard," he said. "It would last. It wouldn't spoil." Hardtack was virtually inedible on its own, but creative cooks could adapt.

"If they (were) near a local farm, they would get a little bit of milk, a little egg, and so forth," Summers said. "They would actually take the hardtack, and take their bayonets, and beat it into a fine powder, and use it to make pancakes or stuff like that."

Armies were typically on the move, but in winter, there was less fighting. Armies set up a more permanent encampment. Food supplies became more dependable. "In winter quarters, they would stay three or four months at a time," Summers said. "You know they cooked in a big cast iron pot. They cooked a lot of soups and stews. And if they were passing through a farm, the farmer might give em a big slab of beef or a bunch of vegetables, and they'd cook a big stew."

Sometimes farmers and townspeople helped the army passing through. But sometimes an army swept through and took everything, leaving devastated families. These are the stories that catch Rush's attention.

"I really don't care which direction the general was facing when he rode his horse up the street, but I do care about how on Earth did a civilian survive if some raiding army took all his food," she said. "Sometimes you just can't recover from this — it's not the soldier, it's the host (who suffers)."

http://articles.herald-mail.com/2012-09-11/lifestyle/33770444_1_civil-war-soldiers-confederate-soldiers-union-troops

150 years later, preservationists see victory at Antietam Maryland battlefield is site of nation's bloodiest day

Michael Dresser *The Baltimore Sun* Baltimore, MD September 13, 2012



SHARPSBURG—The fighting that killed or wounded 21,000 Americans in the rolling hills of Western Maryland was over in about 12 grisly hours.

(Continued Next Page)

A memorial to the 132 Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry stands on Bloody Lane at the Antietam National Battlefield Park. One hundred fifty years ago, on Sept. 17, 1862, 100,000 soldiers fought in The Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest battle in Maryland history. Around 23,000 were killed, wounded or missing. (*Baltimore Sun* photo by Kim Hairston / September 12, 2012)

Victory (Continued):

But a century and a half after the bloodiest day in American military history, the struggle to preserve the ground where Union and Confederate soldiers fought the Battle of Antietam only now appears close to a declaration of victory.

As Americans gather to honor the sacrifice of those who fell on Sept. 17, 1862 — as they will do this weekend and Monday on the 150th anniversary — they will do so at one of the nation's best-preserved Civil War sites.

Unlike many of the places where Union and Confederate forces clashed, Antietam offers visitors the opportunity to view the terrain much as it appeared at the time without the visual clutter of the 20th and 21st centuries.

"It's a remarkable success story of historic preservation," said O. James Lighthizer, president of the Civil War Trust. "Antietam is the best-preserved Civil War battlefield east of Shiloh" in western Tennessee.

The prospects for Antietam's preservation didn't always appear so hopeful. For three straight years, 1989 to 1991, the National Trust for Historic Preservation listed Antietam among its 11 most threatened historic places because of the threat of encroaching development.

Now the national trust considers Antietam a model of public-private cooperation to preserve historic land — not just on the battlefield, but in the surrounding area. "At Antietam, the context for the battlefield also is conserved," said Rob Nieweg, director of the trust's Washington field office. "The public in 2012 or 2050 will have the opportunity to envision what happened here."

Antietam was a turning point. Coming after a string of Union defeats at the hands of Robert E. Lee, it was just enough of a victory to allow Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation from a position of strength. That act, freeing the slaves in the rebellious states, changed the character of the war and the country.

The battle was the culmination of a campaign in which Lee — fresh off his successful defense of Richmond and a brilliant victory at Second Manassas — launched an invasion of Maryland, a slave state he believed was ready to be detached from the Union.

Over a two-week period, his troops seized Frederick and Hagerstown and fought the second-bloodiest battle in Maryland history at South Mountain — where 4,000 were killed and wounded 150 years ago Friday. Pushed off the mountain by a superior Union force, Lee consolidated his troops in an arc around Sharpsburg, a small Washington County town where some buildings still bear the scars of battle.

Antietam was hell in three phases. At the Cornfield, where the battle started at dawn on Sept. 17, it is still possible to envision the rustling of fully grown stalks as thousands of attacking Union soldiers moved toward the clearing where Confederate defenders waited to mow them down.

Union troops pushed as far as the historic Dunker Church — now restored — before being thrown back by a deadly counterattack by well-concealed Confederates in the West Woods. The back-and-forth fighting was as deadly as any engagement of the war; one Texas regiment emerged with 82 percent of its soldiers dead or wounded.

Brian Baracz, a National Park Service ranger, said the carnage during the first phase of the battle was some of the worst of the entire war. "There was a soldier killed or wounded every second for four hours straight," he said. The patch of ground became the "bloodiest square mile in the history of the United States."

Along the sunken road where the second phase of the battle erupted in the middle of the field later that morning, it is readily apparent how a strong Southern defensive position became a death trap once two New York regiments seized the high ground and began firing into the Rebel flank. Filled with corpses, a section of the road would forever be known as Bloody Lane.

But by the time Union troops made their breakthrough, they were too shot up and exhausted to pursue the fleeing Rebels. Historians still debate whether Union commander Gen. George McClellan squandered an opportunity to end the war then and there by failing to throw in his reserves.

At the Burnside Bridge, where the Union launched its third attack of the battle, fighting continued through the afternoon. Viewing the bridge today, it is easy to imagine the terror of young Northerners ordered to cross Antietam Creek on a narrow span with the enemy shooting down from the heights. With a superb defensive position, a small force of Georgians repulsed two waves of Union attackers, including the 2nd Maryland.

But the eventual Union breakthrough at the bridge left the exhausted Confederate army in peril. It was only the late arrival of 3,000 troops under Confederate Gen. A.P. Hill, who had made a 17-mile march from Harpers Ferry that day, that saved Lee's army.

Susan Trail, superintendent of the Antietam National Battlefield Park, said that after Antietam, it was clear that the North was in the fight for the long haul. "After this point, there was not going to be a negotiated peace," she said. "It was becoming increasingly evident this was an all-or-nothing war."

In the 1890s, Antietam became one of the first five Civil War battlefields — along with Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Shiloh and Chattanooga — to be put under the administration of the War Department as a park. At the time, said Baracz, one of the chief reasons given was to set aside these places as outdoor classrooms for students of military science.

(Continued Next Page)

Victory (Continued): The tower that now stands near the middle of the battlefield above Bloody Lane was built so soldiers in training — not tourists — could study the terrain, he said. Cadets from West Point and Mids from Annapolis still come to learn from the fight.

At the time of the park's creation, a group of historians and battle veterans drew up a map of about 3,000 acres encompassing the main areas of combat. Within that area, the government was permitted to acquire land for preservation as it came on the market and if funds were available.

For many years, the National Park Service, which took over the park in the 1930s, owned only a fraction of the most sensitive sites. But in the two decades since the National Trust's warning, the pace of acquisition picked up as the federal government stepped up funding. Baracz said the park service now owns about 2,100 acres in the core battle area — over half of which was acquired in the past 12 to 15 years.

For visitors to the park, that has meant a much different experience, Baracz said. With more land in public hands, the park has been able to create a 12-mile trail system that allows visitors to trace the course of the battle on foot.

While the park service was increasing its holdings in the core battle area, state officials and private conservation groups were moving aggressively to protect the approaches to Antietam and South Mountain from intrusive development. In the early 1990s, under Gov. William Donald Schaefer, Maryland became a pioneer in the use of federal transportation dollars and Program Open Space to preserve farmland along the roadways leading to battle sites.

Today the battlefield is not only a place of remembrance, but an economic engine for Western Maryland. According to Headwaters Economics, a nonpartisan research firm, attendance grew from about 280,000 in 2005 to more than 390,000 in 2010 with an economic impact that year of almost \$20 million.

Tom Clemens, president of the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, said there are still important properties on and around the battlefield he'd like to see conserved — either by acquisition or easements. But he said there is still some local opposition from property rights advocates. "When you try to save anything, they argue that you're trying to save everything," he said.

Lighthizer said he'd like to see some of the 1950s-era ranch homes that line Route 65 overlooking the battlefield acquired and torn down. Eventually, he'd like to see the visitor center built at the heart of the battlefield in 1961 moved to a less central location. But he sees no imminent threat of a subdivision or strip mall popping up where armies once clashed. "Antietam is 95 percent of the way there," he said.

More Photos, Articles, and Animated Map at: <http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/bs-md-antietam-anniversary-20120913,0,6213435.story>

Additional Article: http://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/in-defense-of-mcclellan-at-antietam-a-contrarian-view/2012/09/07/79a0e5cc-f131-11e1-892d-bc92fee603a7_story.html?wprss=rss_style

Confederate flag among Va.'s most endangered artifacts

Associated Press *Auction Central News* New York City, NY September 14, 2012



Painting of CSS *Alabama*, a Confederate warship that sank in a battle with USS *Kearsarge* off France in June 1864. Image courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The Mariners' Museum's Confederate naval flag of the CSS *Alabama* and the Library of Virginia's copy of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom are among the state's Top 10 Endangered Artifacts.

An independent panel of collections and conservation experts selected the artifacts as part of a program sponsored by the Virginia Association of Museums. It was designed to create awareness of the importance of preserving artifacts.

Also on the list are a locomotive from the early 1900s from the Alleghany Historical Society and a late-1800s ledger highlighting the African-American community housed at the Portsmouth Community Library and Black History Museum.

More than 120,000 votes were cast for the "People's Choice Awards," which included a colonial waistcoat worn by former Lt. Gov. Alexander Spotswood from the Wilton House Museum.

<http://acn.liveauctioneers.com/index.php/features/general-interest/8134-confederate-flag-among-vas-most-endangered-artifacts#ixzz26VqaKl29>

A Walton's 40th Anniversary tribute

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr. *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX September 14, 2102

Hello America!

Do you remember when John-Boy Walton asked Grandpa Zeb "Do we got something to show we own Walton's Mountain?".... and his Grandpa replied: "You can't own a mountain any more than you can own an ocean or a piece of the sky. You hold it in trust. You live on it, you take life from it, and once you're dead, you rest in it."

Edgar Bergen, Father of actress Candice Bergen, spoke these words as Grandpa in the 1971 CBS Pilot movie "The Walton's: The Homecoming: A Christmas Special."

In 1972, however, Will Geer would become the wise, lovable and most remembered Grandpa Walton until his untimely death in 1978. The Walton's reflected on God, family values and ancestral heritage of a family living in the rural community of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia during the Great Depression and World War 11.

The ambitions of the Walton children included: John-Boy who wanted to be a writer, Jim-Bob an aviator, Mary Ellen a nurse and Jason a musician who loved playing Grandma's favorite song "Carry me back to Ole Virginia." Olivia Walton played by "Michael Learned" could quote Bible scripture as well as Grandma Walton and raised her children as good Christians with compassion for others.

Has it been 40 years since? Dirty Harry starring Clint Eastwood and the God Father starring Marlon Brando were hot at the movies; the song "I'd love you to want me" by Lobo went to No. 2 on the Billboard chart; Richard M. Nixon was re-elected President of the United States and The Walton's premiered in September 1972 on the CBS Television Network.

The Walton's was an American television series created by Earl Hamner, Jr. for Lorimar Productions that touched the hearts and souls of young and old for nearly 10 years. The show was based on the novel by Earl Hamner "Spencer's Mountain" that became a Warner Brothers movie in 1963 starring Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Hara.

One of my favorite episodes is entitled "The Scholar." Miss Verdie Grant, played by Lynn Hamilton, learns that her daughter will graduate from college but is embarrassed that she never learned how to read and write. She asks John-Boy to teach her; on the condition he keeps it a secret. The friendship and compassion between black and white country people and a Confederate Battle flag respectfully displayed in a school classroom as seen in this episode is not politically correct but is historically accurate.

We were invited everyday Thursday night into the Walton's home where John and Olivia Walton, along with John's parents "Zeb" and "Esther" Grandma Walton, raise their seven children. John Walton played by "Ralph Waite" makes a living with his lumber mill.

The Walton's neighbors included: the Baldwin sisters, two proud Southern ladies who make moonshine liquor they affectionately call "Papa's recipe"; Ike Godsey owner of the local general store and wife Cora Beth, Verdie and Harley Foster, Yancey Tucker and Sheriff Ed Bridges who keeps the peace in fictitious Walton's Mountain, Jefferson County, Virginia.

At bedtime the Walton's turned off the lights and said good night and on one occasion Elizabeth asked her Momma and Daddy to sing the old song "The Old Spinning Wheel" which begins with "There's an old spinning wheel in the parlor, Spinning dreams of the long-long ago." It has been a long time ago but re-runs of the Walton's, distributed by Warner Bros. Domestic Television Distribution in syndication, can still be seen on such channels like the "Hallmark Channel." Good night, May God Bless and...Ya'll come back now, you hear!

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr. is a Speaker, 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 on face book at:

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/09/a-waltons-40th-anniversary-tribute.html>

Sally Tomkins was the Angel of the Confederacy

Dan Dearth *Herald-Mail* Hagerstown, MD September 14, 2012

While Clara Barton treated the Union wounded on the battlefields of the Civil War, Sally Tomkins ran a hospital for the Confederacy in Richmond, Va.

Marilyn Iglesias of Gloucester, Va., portrayed Tomkins on Friday during a re-enactment marking the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam. The event will continue this weekend on farmland just north of Antietam National Battlefield near Sharpsburg. "She was just interesting," Iglesias said of Tomkins. "The more you read about her, the more you want to know." Known as the Angel of the Confederacy, Tomkins' hospital boasted the highest survival rate of any of its kind — North or South. Only 72 of the 1,333 patients whom Tomkins treated died.

(Continued Next Page)

Sally Tomkins (Continued):



Marilyn Iglesias portrays Capt. Sally Tomkins during the 150th Battle of Antietam re-enactment



35 times per year.

Donning a black dress like the one Tomkins wore in photographs, Iglesias stood behind one of many tables set up by re-enactors and told the story of the Confederacy's most celebrated nurse. Iglesias said she learned through research that Tomkins had a penchant for compassion. She began treating animals as a child and progressed to humans. Tomkins finally found her niche when the first shots of the Civil War were fired in 1861.

"During the first Battle of Manassas, she felt her prayers had been answered," Iglesias said. "Now she knew how she could serve." Tomkins operated the Robertson Hospital in Richmond, Iglesias said. Although germs weren't known about at the time, it is believed that Tomkins' fanatical insistence for cleanliness helped lead to the high survivability rate of her patients. "She boiled their uniforms, gave them clean clothes and fed them warm food," Iglesias said.

Iglesias said Tomkins allowed a soldier who was one of her patients to stay on at the hospital to garden vegetables. The fresh produce was instrumental to the recovery of the wounded. "She had one of the best nutrition programs of any hospital," Iglesias said.

When the Confederacy finally surrendered in 1865, Tomkins defied Union orders to close the hospital, Iglesias said. Tomkins continued to operate the hospital until the last of her patients was discharged.

After the war, Tomkins received a number of letters from suitors, Iglesias said, but she always turned them down, saying, "The poor boys must still be suffering from their fevers."

Tomkins never got married, Iglesias said. The Angel of the Confederacy was given a funeral with full military honors when she died in 1916. "Her mission was to save her boys," Iglesias said. "We're doing our best to get her story told."

Additional Photos and video at: <http://www.herald-mail.com/news/hm-sally-tomkins-was-the-angel-of-the-confederacy-20120914,0,302181.story>

Former NAACP President In Owensboro Defending Confederate Monument

David Shepherd

WEHT-TV

Henderson, KY

September 14, 2012



The former president of North Carolinian's NAACP chapter was in Owensboro Friday answering a call made in a local newspaper to have a confederate statue removed from the front of the Daviess County courthouse. Some in Owensboro say it promotes slavery while others say it's about history and honor. It's a statue honoring confederate soldiers.

As we told you earlier in the week, a local newspaper editorial recently called for the statue to be removed saying it promoted slavery.

But H.K. Edgerton, the former NAACP President, is telling people to leave the statue alone; adding it's an important part of history and where he came from.

Friday, a small but passionate group of locals gathered at the site of the statue to hear Edgerton speak and to show their support for their heritage. He said, "Coming together to talk about this thing it will heal America. These folks are not here talking about how this flag divisive and how we need to hide it and put it away."

Edgerton continued, "It's a symbol of the south. It's a symbol of who we are. Everything about me being southern is in this flag." When we spoke to the author of the editorial this week he said he just wanted to express his opinion.

http://tristatehomepage.com/fulltext-news?nxd_id=544422

Related Article: http://tristatehomepage.com/fulltext-news?nxd_id=543692

The Battle of Port Jefferson and the battle that never was

Virgil Brown *Civil War Courier* September 14, 2012

Jefferson, Texas, is located amidst the rolling hills and trees of East Texas about 50 miles NW of Shreveport, La. During the 1860's, Jefferson was one of the ten largest cities in Texas. A logjam on the Red River had raised the level of the Big Cypress Bayou so that Jefferson was the westernmost port.

The 1864 Red River Campaign had as one of four objectives the capture of Shreveport. Union strategists next sought the separation of East Texas from the rest of the Confederacy to reduce the number of troops and supplies that Texas provided.

Had Nathaniel Banks not been defeated at Mansfield, LA, he might well have taken Shreveport. And his next objective might well have been Jefferson where the Battle of Port Jefferson might have been fought.

Port Jefferson as an event is a great collaboration between event chairman Charlie Chitwood of the Jefferson Chamber of Commerce and Colonel Ricky Hunt of the Trans-Mississippi Volunteer Infantry. (The TMVI is one of the regiments of the Trans-Mississippi Department, under the command of General Willie Huckabee, of the Blue-Gray Alliance.)

Mr. Chitwood takes care of the nuts and bolts on the event, things like firewood and ice. Colonel Hunt takes care of the military matters, things like the battle scenarios.

These latter were set out at Duke's house on Friday evening. Soon afterward battle scenarios were set, the guys broke into songs like "Rosin the Bow" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

During the Civil War, it often happened that troops camped in a town. For Port Jefferson, the city of Jefferson allows this to happen again. More the better because on Saturday morning the Confederates marched into the downtown area as if returning from Mansfield in 1864.

Union troops marched into Jefferson from the opposite direction. Their goal was to make the Excelsior Hotel their headquarters. (There is an interesting story about the Excelsior and Jay Gould. But that story happened years after the Civil War.) The Confederate and Union troops soon encountered each other and a skirmish broke out. The Confederate troops soon surrendered. Captain Les Pettigrew began negotiations with Captain Mike Bringhurst.

Colonel Hunt's wife tried to weigh in on the negotiations. Captain Bringhurst decided there was no need to negotiate with this woman since she was obviously a trollop. So she was escorted away after first connecting with Captain Bringhurst with a left hook.

Soon the fortunes of the street battle would change. There would be volleys of fire. The Union troops would be thrown back with some captured. It would be Captain Bringhurst who would be negotiating from the weaker standpoint. And now when Colonel Hunt heard from his wife that she had been insulted and that there were "no honorable men in Texas", Bringhurst was shot by Hunt.

The Saturday and Sunday battles were held a few miles away at Tuscumbia farm owned by the Key family. Prior to the Saturday battle, Collie Gray of the Friendly Fire Bombardment Gang explained that there were high explosives buried in parts of the battlefield for special effects. Collie set off one of the explosives and gained the quick respect of the reenactors.

Amidst the trees of East Texas, once the first cannon barrages were fired the battlefield filled with smoke. There were also hails of infantry gunfire. Though the battle ebbed and flowed, at the end of the day, the Union troops were winning the day.

On Sunday the Confederates had received reinforcements from Shreveport and attacked the Union positions. When the battle bogged down, Colonel Hunt attempted negotiations with the Union troops but was shot in the back. This enraged the Confederates. During their next attack the Union troops died to the last man. This had great shock value on the spectators.

I am an event organizer, but I have to praise event chairman, Charlie Chitwood, for his out-of-the-box thinking. Last year there was an article that appeared in "*Texas Monthly*." This year there was closed circuit radio.

Closed circuit radio is a radio that emits a signal over a very small range to a select number of receivers. The technique was used at the 2010 Winter Olympics to give the spectators "in venue" commentary rather network feed or internet broadcasts. Spectators at the event were the audience.

At Port Jefferson, a Listen Technologies LT-800-216 transmitter and an LA-107 Ground-Plane antenna were used. The signal had a range of about half a mile at 216 MHz. (No FCC license is required for this.) The receivers were rented to the spectators.

During the battles, expert commentary was provided by Mr Angelo Piazza and by Major Ron Strybos. Listeners had the opportunity to text in their questions to Charlie Chitwood who would then read the questions and Angelo or Ron would reply.

It might be surprising to read some of the questions that were texted. "Why are the men standing in line face to face shooting at each other?" "What are some of the commands that were give?" "How are the commands sent from the general to the troops?"

Because many of the questions were so very basic that this is a technology that other reenactments may want to adopt. Or other events may just want to find a new way to get their spectators truly involved.

150th Antietam anniversary draws competing re-enactors

David Dishneau, *Associated Press* via *USA Today* New York City, NY September 15, 2012



Civil War re-enactors fire a 12-pound Napoleon cannon.

Monday is the 150th anniversary of the bloodiest day of combat on U.S. soil. Colleen McGrath/AP

SHARPSBURG, Md. -- The Civil War Battle of Antietam was so big, they're re-enacting it twice. And nearly 8,000 re-enactors had to make a choice: strictly regimented realism or bombastic spectacle?

The two privately financed events, both open to the public, were scheduled on back-to-back weekends leading up to Monday's 150th anniversary of the bloodiest day of combat on U.S. soil. About 4,000 uniformed re-enactors participated in last weekend's event near Boonsboro, Md. Another 4,000 plan to take part in this weekend's extravaganza near Sharpsburg, Md.

The dual re-enactments highlight a division between the hobby's so-called progressive wing, with its scrupulous focus on historical accuracy, and mainstream re-enactors more interested in battle tactics and camaraderie than in having the correct number of uniform buttons.

Both groups are dedicated to commemorating the clash that occurred Sept. 17, 1862, on rolling farmland along Antietam Creek, about 60 miles north of Washington. More than 23,000 combatants from the North and South were reported dead, wounded or missing after 12 hours of carnage

that began at dawn.

The battle was indecisive, but it ended Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North. He led his battered troops back across the Potomac River into Virginia the next day, giving President Abraham Lincoln the political strength to issue a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation four days later, followed in January by the final version. Some historians consider Antietam a more critical turning point in the war than the Battle of Gettysburg, fought the following July.

It's unusual for competing groups to mount separate battle re-enactments, but this is no ordinary anniversary. Antietam, known in the South as the Battle of Sharpsburg, is the biggest Civil War event of 2012. Many re-enactors who got into the hobby during the 125th anniversary are now in their 50s, with few opportunities left to join such large battle scenarios. Antietam came nearly 18 months after the war's opening shot at Fort Sumter, and 2 1/2 years before the Confederate surrender at Appomattox, Va.

Last weekend's re-enactment was billed as a progressive event, with rules governing everything from the type of shoes worn by soldiers to the number of cannons on the field - just four per side.

"We press the guys to have exact, correct uniforms, as best that they can, to duplicate the appearance so when the public sees it, it's not just generic Civil War - it's like pulling back a window shade looking directly into September '62," said organizer S. Chris Anders of Rear Rank Productions in Hagerstown.

Anders' group has been mounting such events for 12 years. The group's focus on authenticity has won followers such as John Miller of Waynesboro, Pa., whose unit opted for the progressive re-enactment.

"You research everything from your role, your character, all the way down to the uniforms that you wear," Miller said. "For example, a certain regiment was wearing a certain style of jacket. The guys are going to research it, find the original piece, they'll make patterns off of it and then after that, a lot of them will go ahead and try to reconstruct those using the same methods that they used back then, which more or less is thread, needle and hand - and a lot of handwork."

Such meticulous attention to detail has led some mainstream re-enactors to nickname their progressive brethren "stitch-counters." They get a little bit elitist in their attitude and they can be a little snarky at times," said Dennis Rohrbaugh, a contractor from Chambersburg, Pa., who's leading about 150 re-enactors to the mainstream event produced by Civil War Heritage of Gettysburg, Pa.

Rohrbaugh said mainstreamers and progressives share plenty of common ground, but there's only so much realism he can stand. "Just because soldiers at the time had dysentery doesn't mean we have to go out and have dysentery," Rohrbaugh said. He's not above hiding a cooler at camp to keep food safely chilled.

Civil War Heritage leader Kirk E. Douglas Sr. said the rules are looser at his mainstream event because it's a show for spectators. People might come for the 68-gun artillery battle and the Civil War Balloon Corps - although there were no hot-air balloons at Antietam - and learn something in the process.

"The history program far exceeds the four hours of battles that we'll have," Douglas said. Christopher L. Smith, a re-enactor from Akron, Ohio, said the dual re-enactments evenly divided members of Birney's Division, composed of 24 Federal infantry re-enactor units in four states. Smith led a group to the progressive event, while Rohrbaugh headed the mainstream faction.

Smith said the competing events caused confusion in the ranks. "From a personal standpoint, I'm not necessarily pleased about it, but people can do what they want to do," he said.

<http://travel.usatoday.com/destinations/story/2012/09/15/150th-antietam-anniversary-draws-competing-re-enactors/57787142/1?csp=34travel>

Related Story: [Dismembered arm tells tale at new Civil War museum](#)

Georgia Will Close Its State Archives.

Bob Bohanan *Like the Dew* September 15, 2012

On September 13, 2012 the Georgia Secretary of State issued the following press release:

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget has instructed the Office of the Secretary of State to further reduce its budget for FY13 and FY14 by 3% (\$732,626). As it has been for the past two years, these cuts do not eliminate excess in the agency, but require the agency to further reduce services to the citizens of Georgia. As an agency that returns over three times what is appropriated back to the general fund, budget cuts present very challenging decisions. We have tried to protect the services that the agency provides in support of putting people to work, starting small businesses, and providing public safety.

To meet the required cuts, it is with great remorse that I have to announce, effective November 1, 2012, the Georgia State Archives located in Morrow, GA will be closed to the public. The decision to reduce public access to the historical records of this state was not arrived at without great consternation. To my knowledge, Georgia will be the only state in the country that will not have a central location in which the public can visit to research and review the historical records of their government and state. The staff that currently works to catalog, restore, and provide reference to the state of Georgia's permanent historical records will be reduced. The employees that will be let go through this process are assets to the state of Georgia and will be missed. After November 1st, the public will only be allowed to access the building by appointment; however, the number of appointments could be limited based on the schedule of the remaining employees.

Since FY08, the Office of the Secretary of State has been required to absorb many budget reductions, often above the minimum, while being responsible for more work. I believe that transparency and open access to records are necessary for the public to educate themselves on the issues of our government. I will fight during this legislative session to have this cut restored so the people will have a place to meet, research, and review the historical records of Georgia.

Last year, the administration of Georgia Governor Nathan Deal cut the Archives staff from over sixty to ten. This year they are going all the way and shutting it down. In the past 24 hours, many of my friends in the archives and library professions have tried to rally support for the Archives. They've put up a Facebook page and started a Change.org petition. One of my oldest friends is a life-long Republican, and like me, has been an archivist for over 30 years. She emailed me today disparaging social media and said that she was going down to the Secretary of State's office to "talk to him upfront and in person." She asked if I would go with her. I told her that she was an old fuddy-duddy and that social media was the quickest way to get the word out and garner support for any cause. I said that I wouldn't go with her because I'm a left-winger, and she needed to take some of her fellow Republicans along. I would just get mad and tell the people running our state government what I thought of them. She said that it was not a political issue, but a taxpayer dollar issue that was beyond party lines. My answer is not printable in a family newspaper, but since *Like the Dew* is not a family newspaper, what I said was – Bullshit! All taxpayer dollar issues are political. The Democrats want to spend our tax dollars on some things and not others, and the Republicans have an entirely different list of priorities. If Democrats were running this state, I guarantee that the Archives would not have been cut to 10 employees last year, and this wouldn't be happening this year. She called me a remorseless political factionist and told me to have a nice weekend.

The issue is deeper than politics. It's a societal issue. The United States is the only Western country without a cabinet-level Ministry of Culture. I worked for the National Archives for thirty years and saw that when budget cuts were made, the politicians cut cultural agencies not to the bone, but to the marrow. I saw it with Reagan, and saw it again with Clinton. There was no Cabinet Secretary to fight against these cuts so cultural agencies took it on the chin. Now I'm seeing it on the state level here in Georgia. The Secretary of State admits it in his press release when he says that he has "tried to protect the services that the agency provides in support of putting people to work, starting small businesses, and providing public safety." He sure hasn't tried to protect the State Archives.

<http://likethedew.com/2012/09/15/georgia-will-close-its-state-archives/>

Civil War casualties altered opinion in U.S.

Associated Press *The News Leader* Staunton, VA September 17, 2012

RICHMOND — In the PBS American Experience documentary "Death and the Civil War" premiering Tuesday night, bloated Union and Confederate bodies are shown scattered on battlefields and in trenches and bleached skulls and body parts are stacked like cordwood.

(Continued Next Page)

Casualties (Continued):



This July 1863 photo provided by the Library of Congress shows unfinished Confederate graves near the center of the battlefield in Gettysburg, Pa. Death is the central theme in the PBS American Experience documentary 'Death and the Civil War,' premiering Tuesday night. The moving, extraordinarily graphic film is based on Harvard University President Drew Gilpin Faust's acclaimed book *'This Republic of Suffering.'* / AP

on the 150th anniversary of Antietam — the single bloodiest day on U.S. soil. The film draws heavily on historic battlefield photographs, the narrative of historians and the words of soldiers in letters home. It also includes the commentary of poet-undertaker Thomas Lynch and Joint Chiefs Chairman Mike Mullen.



The film opens with a reading of the bloodstained letter from Confederate Pvt. James Robert Montgomery, 26, to his father in Camden, Miss., after the younger Montgomery lay dying from a terrible shoulder wound. "Dear Father, this is my last letter to you," Montgomery writes. "I am very weak but I write to you because I know you would be delighted to read a word from your dying son."

Faust is intimately familiar with the Civil War and its legacy of death. Her parents are buried in a graveyard that contains the remains of Confederate soldiers under unmarked stones. "So in a sense, the subject of this book was right before my eyes," she said.

It was her research on Southern slave-holding women that piqued her interest in the inescapable fact of the Civil War: its staggering death toll. "As I was reading letters from these Civil War women, they were just writing about death all the time," Faust said. "They were either anticipating it or mourning their dead or trying to recover and continue to their lives, so I thought this is something that needs to be looked at specifically."

"*Death and the Civil War*" does that in detail, presenting photograph after photograph of the dead on battlefields from the Deep South to Gettysburg. "What did they do with all those bodies?" Faust wondered. "What did that mean for families? How did people mourn and how did that change."

As for the bodies, little was done. Hundreds of thousands were left to rot where they fell. Wild hogs rooted through the remains. At Gettysburg, the stench of death from bodies never buried lingered months after the midsummer battle, forcing residents to cloak the odor with peppermint oil on their faces into the fall.

Burns, who produced the seminal series "*The Civil War*" with his brother Ken, has pored through hundreds of thousands of historic images from the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, the Library of Congress and other sources through the years. He said every "government institution in place to deal with death was shattered and transformed" by the unprecedented deaths of the Civil War.

"How profoundly unprepared we were," he said. "No one thought a war could mean mayhem on that scale. We were always one step behind when it came to death in the Civil War."

"*Death and the Civil War*" does much more than catalog the death. It also tells the often heroic and inspiring stories of people who were appalled by the carnage and were inspired to act. Their actions were transformative and live on today.

Red Cross founder Clara Barton, then 39 and a clerk in the U.S. Patent Office, saw battle wounds being wrapped with corn husks. She lobbied the Union Army to deliver medical supplies to the injured.

Dr. Henry Bowditch, a Boston physician, was told his son was injured in battle only to discover upon his arrival in Washington, D.C., that he had died. He later became an avid advocate of battlefield ambulance services.

(Continued Next Page)

Casualties (Continued): Edmund Burke Whitman who, as superintendent of national cemeteries after the war, ambitiously scoured battlefields to retrieve and properly bury hundreds of thousands of soldiers in national cemeteries. He recovered 40,000 bodies between Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., alone, a distance of 80 miles.

“One of the aspects of doing this project that was most meaningful to me,” Faust said, “was seeing how individuals wanted to resist the inhumanity that was introduced into the world in which they lived and how they really wanted to affirm what it meant to be human — how you treat the dead, how you remember the dead.” In the end, she said, “I thought it was a really affirmative story.”

<http://www.newsleader.com/article/20120917/NEWS01/309170022/Civil-War-casualties-altered-opinion-U-S->

Huge Battleflags Going Up On Georgia's Highways

CHUCK DEMASTUS *Southern Heritage News and Views*. Medina, TX September 20, 2012

(ATLANTA) As part of the continuing Sesquicentennial commemoration of the War Between the States, dozens of huge Confederate Battle Flags are going up across the state. The "Flags Across Georgia" project is being conducted by the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) as part of the effort to commemorate the War and to promote Southern heritage.

Within the last month, new 50 foot flag poles have been erected in both Augusta and Ringgold, both on major highways in heavily commercialized areas. The pole in Augusta is located on Wheeler Road, a busy four lane highway just off I-20. The flagpole in Ringgold is located on Battlefield Parkway at I-75 exit 350. Each of the poles is located in a highly visible location and flies a large 10 x 15 foot battle flag. Other recent additions include a flag on Ga Highway 520 and US Highway 19 in Baconton, both locations in south Georgia.

The SCV has already erected a dozen such flags across the state on major thoroughfares and has plans to increase the number over the next three years during the ongoing Sesquicentennial commemoration of the late War. The largest flag erected so far is a Confederate Battle Flag just north of Tifton, Georgia right beside I-75; that flag is 30' x 50' atop a pole that stands 120' and was erected more than a year ago. It has attracted a huge amount of attention, especially since it is positioned on the main route travelled by tourists heading to Florida and back from all over the country.

Interviews and more information may be obtained by contacting the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans online at www.GeorgiaSCV.org or by calling 1-866-SCV-IN-GA.

http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/09/huge-battle-flags-going-up-on-georgias_2581.html

Elizabethtown, TN Historic Zoning Commission Denies Confederate Historical Marker

http://www.ltrobertdpowell1817.com/uploads/SCV_Memorial_Denied-E.H.Z.C..pdf

Confederate POW memorial vandalized Security surveillance under review

Jason Babcock *Southern Maryland Newspapers* September 19, 2012

The Confederate Memorial Park near Point Lookout was vandalized last week with a spray-painted swastika on the base of a statue of a Confederate prisoner of war. A noose was placed around the statue's neck and there was also a racial epithet spray-painted on another section of the memorial.

(Continued Next Page)



Last week the Confederate Memorial Park in Point Lookout was vandalized. A noose was placed around a state of a Confederate prisoner of war, a swastika was spray-painted on the base of the column and a racial epithet was spray-painted on another section. Staff photo by Jason Babcock

Monument (Continued): “I’m highly upset about it,” said Michael Daras, who lives nearby. His son, John, noticed the swastika on Thursday, but did not notice the noose until Friday when he visited the site. “It shouldn’t be desecrated that way,” Michael Daras said, who was born in England and raised in Washington, D.C.

The memorial park was dedicated on Sept. 6, 2008, and cost more than \$250,000 along with \$100,000 worth of materials, said Jim Dunbar, chairman of the Confederate Memorial Park. Dunbar called the St. Mary’s County Sheriff’s Office and they are investigating the vandalism.

There was a beer bottle at the top of the stockade under the statue and a security camera there was removed, Dunbar said. However, another security camera at the site was recording and that video is under review, he said.

“I think it was probably a couple of kids,” he said.

The next lot over contains the state and federal monument to those Confederates who died at Point Lookout when it was a prisoner of war camp during the Civil War. Those monuments were not vandalized. Placards at the private memorial park say that 52,264 documented Confederates were held there at Camp Hoffman while it was open from September 1863 to June 1865. The swastika was originally an ancient religious symbol that the German Nazi Party adopted as its symbol for the Third Reich, which went on to kill 6 million Jews during World War II. A rope fashioned into a noose usually symbolizes the lynching of blacks in America.

“We couldn’t figure it out,” Dunbar said. “It’s just ignorance on their part. It wasn’t the prisoners who were Nazi-like. It was their captors,” he said, because the Union supplied very little food, medicine or shelter.

Michael Daras and his son have different theories on who vandalized the site, but both agreed the vandalism doesn’t make any sense. The Confederate Memorial Park group is going to put up at least a \$500 reward for the conviction of whoever vandalized the site. “That would be a hate crime with a noose and swastikas,” Dunbar said. “It’s a black mark on their soul.” “I would sure like to see something done about,” Michael Daras said.

Another placard at the park said, “The vast majority of Confederate Soldiers, more than 90 percent, did not own slaves or large tracts of land, and would not say that the preservation of slavery was their reason for volunteering to serve in the Confederate army.”

<http://www.somdnews.com/article/20120919/NEWS/709199587/1074/confederate-pow-memorial-vandalized&template=southernMaryland>

Lynyrd Skynyrd rethinks Confederate flag retreat

Jim Galloway *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* Atlanta, GA September 24, 2012

As of this weekend, Chick-fil-A is no longer the latest commercial interest roiled by an attempt to disengage from the culture wars.

That honor has shifted to Lynyrd Skynyrd, now in its 42 year as the South’s premier rock band.



From left, Gary Rossington, Rickey Medlocke and Johnny Van Zant (cq) of the group Lynyrd Skynyrd during their 2007 induction into the Georgia Music Hall of Fame. *AJC* file

Earlier this month, in a CNN interview touting the band’s latest album, “Last of a Dyin’ Breed,” guitarist Gary Rossington – the group’s sole original member – explained why band members had distanced themselves from the Confederate battle emblem that had once been so identified with their performances. Said Rossington:

“It became such an issue, you know, about race and stuff, where – we just had it in the beginning as we were Southern, and that was our image back in the ‘70s, late ‘60s. They branded us as being from the South, so we showed that.

“But I think through the years, people like the KKK and skinheads and people have kind of kidnapped the Dixie or rebel flag from the Southern tradition and the heritage of the soldiers, you know. That’s what it was about.

“They kind of made it look bad, in certain ways. We didn’t want that to go to our fans or show the image like we agreed with any of the race stuff or any of the bad things.”

The remarks have not gone over well. On Friday, as Raw Story first reported, Rossington “clarified” his thinking on the band’s website:

“We know what the Dixie flag represents and its heritage; the Civil War was fought over States rights. We still utilize the Confederate (Rebel) flag on stage every night in our shows, we are and always will be a Southern American Rock band, first and foremost. We also utilize the state flag of Alabama and the American flag as well, ‘cause at the end of the day, we are all Americans.

(Continued Next Page)

Flag (Continued):

"I only stated my opinion that the [C]onfederate flag, at times, was unfairly being used as a symbol by various hate groups, which is something that we don't support the flag being used for. The Confederate flag means something more to us, Heritage not Hate..."

Lynyrd Skynyrd set off a firestorm among their own fans when [they said in a CNN interview that they no longer used the Confederate Battle Flag because of its association with racism](#)

<http://blogs.ajc.com/political-insider-jim-galloway/2012/09/24/your-morning-jolt-lynnyrd-skynyrd-rethinks-confederate-flag-retreat/>

Howard Swint: W.Va. Capitol no place for Confederate memorial

Howard Swint Opinion to the *West Virginia Gazette* Charleston, WV May 28, 2011



The Stonewall Jackson statue stands on the grounds of the state Capitol.

CHARLESTON, W.Va. -- The time has come to take down the Confederate memorial at the State Capitol in Charleston and relegate it to its rightful place in history. Now is the time because, during this sesquicentennial of the Civil War, there will be resurgence by those who seek to glorify the South's role, and it should not be.

The monument is actually a pedestal for the Stonewall Jackson statue that was erected at a time when revisionist history glamorized the Confederate cause in an attempt to gloss over the horrors of slavery. The so-called "Lost Cause" school sought to blame the North for provoking the war. Southerners painted the antebellum political climate as a struggle for state's rights and an assault on Southerners' noble way of life. In actuality, however, the Southern cause was an affront to the basic American value that all people are created equal. Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens supported "the great truth that the negro's subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition."

West Virginia really is the last place to have a Confederate monument, for plantation life was anathema to the Trans-Allegheny region. Not only did plantation life defend the slave economy, but it also embodied aristocratic suppression of mountain people. Western Virginians were always second-class citizens in the southern patrician society of Tidewater, Virginia, with negligible political power in Richmond.

That West Virginia was formed during a period of the war when Confederate forces were strongest (pre-Vicksburg) and prosecuting the war in Union territory (pre-Gettysburg) stands as testament to our state's resolve and allegiance to the United States. The brave souls who met in Wheeling had little tolerance for slavery and saw the Confederate cause as ignoble and culturally depraved. They literally risked their lives for our new state and country.

Southern military leaders like Jackson, who had once sworn to uphold the Constitution and allegiance to the United States, effectively betrayed their nation, took up arms to subjugate loyal Americans and burned their homes. While invoking the name of God in their bellicose cause, they witnessed the deaths of hundreds of thousands of soldiers and systematically hung their own men who deserted. And for what? The Lost Cause school would hold that it was a war for property rights and a gallant way of life.

The monument on our Capitol lawn stands not for honor and nobility but for oppression, brutality, depravation and extreme racial subjugation. The South's so-called property rights struggle constituted the enslavement of 4 million people. The plantation economy divided families through the sale of children and utilized the whipping-post. After West Virginia was formed, there was outright southern hate for the new Mountain State.

Consider southern contributions to the postwar Reconstruction Era after the Union victory: Continued subjugation of African-Americans, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, widespread racial violence and public lynchings.

One hundred years ago when the Confederate monument was dedicated, the South still harbored institutional obstruction to equal opportunity for African Americans, barriers to voter rights, segregation, Jim Crow, and pervasive racial prejudice. It reached its political zenith with George Wallace and its ethical low with James Earl Ray.

No, the southern cause was not one to be glorified. Those who sought southern glory were rewarded with the destruction of their country. Fredrick Douglass put it best when a statue to Robert E. Lee was unveiled. He said Lee's motivations were tragically wrong, ignoble and dishonorable.

Lee, who turned down command of the Union Army, could have become president had he remained loyal to the nation to which he swore allegiance (and one his father, decorated Lt. Col. Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, fought for during the Revolutionary War).

(Continued Next Week)

Statue (Continued): Lee, who was unwavering in the cause well after the war's end, witnessed the dissolution of his family, the loss of his wife's fortune and good name, and conversion of his Arlington plantation into a national graveyard. U.S. Grant said the southern cause was "one of the worst for which a people ever fought and one for which there was the least excuse."

Courageous souls in Wheeling righted the wrong of Virginia's secession by forming a great state draped in honor by none other than Abraham Lincoln.

Let's take down the Confederate Memorial and tell the Sons of Confederate Veterans who gather each year in Richmond to come and get the statue of Stonewall Jackson or West Virginians will bury it once and for all, as we did their cause 148 years ago.

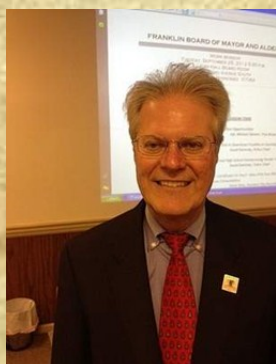
Swint is a commercial property broker in Charleston running for the 2nd Congressional Democratic seat in West Virginia.

You can reach Howard directly by calling 304-345-0122 or through email at: hfswint@frontier.com

<http://wvgazette.com/Opinion/201105271327#>

Civil War Trust offers money to buy battle sites Civil War nonprofit offers to match city in purchase efforts

Kevin Walters *The Tennessean* Nashville, TN September 27, 2012



Mike Grainger, vice chairman of the Civil War Trust

FRANKLIN — For decades, Franklin's Civil War battlefield land was developed for homes, businesses and roads. Starting next year, Franklin could annually earmark \$250,000 to buy battlefield properties as part of a first-ever agreement with the nation's largest Civil War heritage group, the *Civil War Trust*.

The Washington, D.C.-based *Civil War Trust*, which has been instrumental in Franklin's recent battlefield purchases, is promising to match an annual \$250,000 commitment made by the city — and then annually pursue federal grant money that could raise the total to \$1 million, for buying Franklin property where the Battle of Franklin occurred. *The Trust*, which has raised more than \$4 million since 2005 and reclaimed 174.5 acres in Franklin, has had similar financial arrangements with states, but never a city.

Mike Grainger, a Franklin resident and the trust's vice chairman, cites the support in City Hall and the growing interest in battlefield reclamation work by the community as keys for the trust's interest in Franklin, aside from its history. "I like what Franklin's doing," said Grainger. "Franklin's set the bar as far as doing something that's really difficult."

The battle, in which 8,000 were killed, wounded or missing, was fought Nov. 30, 1864, on property along what is now Columbia Avenue and the surrounding areas. Historians once overlooked the firefight's significance but have since re-examined how the battle of Franklin was instrumental in the Union's victory because of the heavy Confederate casualties here. National attention has come to Franklin because of the battlefield reclamation and, in 2009, the reburial of an unknown Civil War soldier whose remains were found along Columbia Avenue by crews working on a Chick-fil-A.

At a presentation to city aldermen this week, Grainger's proposal found footing. Aldermen want more details about the arrangement but generally seemed supportive because of how the land purchases could bolster tourism and bring more attention to the city. "Franklin is kind of the poster child for preservation across the country," Alderman Mike Skinner said.

Trust spokeswoman Mary Koik said the partnership would function more along the lines of the Virginia Civil War Sites Preservation Fund, which is a state-level program, in that the money would be appropriated at the beginning of the budget cycle, ready to be used when a land purchase is ready. If Franklin aldermen agree to the deal, they would set aside the \$250,000 for the next fiscal year starting July 1, 2013.

Trust officials are confident they could match the city's \$250,000 donation every year with their own donations and pledges. Grainger expects the trust to raise \$15 million this year with donations from 55,000 members. As far as grants, he estimated \$9 million annually in federal grants for buying Civil War property. "The benefit of it is having the ability to move fast on transactions," he said.

The Trust needed only a few weeks this summer to raise more than \$135,000 needed to buy an empty half acre on Columbia Avenue from Richard Dooley. In September, Franklin aldermen agreed to serve as a pass-through agency needed to complete the transaction.

Separately, the group is also pursuing spending \$235,760 in donations and a grant to buy less than quarter of an acre of land known as the Neel tract, also off Columbia Avenue adjoining property where a former Pizza Hut restaurant stood.

http://www.tennessean.com/article/20120928/WILLIAMSON01/309280020/Civil-War-Trust-offers-money-buy-battle-sites?odyssey=mod%7Cnewswell%7Ctext%7C%7Cp&nclink_check=1

Civil War: Asian soldiers were true patriots, both for the Blue and the Grey

Martha Boltz *The Washington Times* Washington, DC September 27, 2012

VIENNA, Va., September 27, 2012 - Men from a dozen or more countries fought in the Civil War, both for the Union and for the Confederacy, a fact which many of us have always known. It was only a few months ago, however, when we discovered the only Armenian to serve, and now a new aspect of immigrant service has come to light. And these heroes are Asian.

The most recent research on this subject shows that as many as 58 men from China served in the Civil War, the majority in the Union ranks, in a period when there were about 200 Asians in the entire eastern United States. They have been forgotten in contemporary times, just as they were basically forgotten during the War, segregated because they were referred to as "yellowskins," and the promises made to them were never kept. At least five Asians are known to have fought with the Confederacy.

The Government's Broken Promise: One of these heroes is Cpl. John Tommy (sometimes spelled Tomney), born on the mainland of China, who came here from China via Hawaii and then on to Staten Island, N.Y., where he enlisted in the Union Army on June 21, 1861, for a period of three years. John Tommy was a brave man, one of the numerous "foreigners," to whom a promise was made by the U. S. Government: service on behalf of the Union would be rewarded with full American citizenship when the war was over and if the Union won. But it never happened.

John Tommy joined the 70th New York Regiment, the "Excelsior Brigade," under the leadership of General Dan Sickles, one of the most colorful leaders in the war, and a politician first, last and always. Many people recall Sickles as the man who later shot his wife's lover, Philip Barton Key II, a son of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." Sickles escaped imprisonment or death by being the first man in the history of the country to use the defense of temporary insanity. Remembering that there were few Asians in the U.S. at this period of time, it is easy to understand why a rebel general inquired of the captured Tommy, "What are you--a Mulatto, Indian or what?"

Quadriplegic Injuries: Cpl. Tommy fought at Antietam and then with Sickles' men at Gettysburg. It was to be his last battle. He was horribly injured in the fighting near the Peach Orchard, losing both legs at the thighs, and one source says, both arms as well. At a time when neither the doctors nor the government knew what to do with a paraplegic, much less a full quadriplegic, it would seem that little of an effective nature was done for the young man. Yet he lived, in agony, until October 19 of that year, before finally succumbing to his injuries. His final report showed that he "was a good and brave soldier."

Tommy is buried in the Soldiers National Cemetery in Gettysburg National Military Park among the unknown or unidentifiable soldiers of the New York Excelsior Brigade. Tommy has a distant contemporary descendant who has written a historical novel about him and the life the Asians lived back then, which we will be reviewing in a later column.

Tommy was not alone. Antonio Dardell, a young Chinese man, was taken at nine years old from China, adopted, and raised by a Connecticut sea captain. Living in the Northeast, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 27th Connecticut Infantry, on October 22, 1862, and was discharged a little over a year later. He was a tinsmith by trade and lived in Clinton, Conn. until he moved to New Haven. His pension was only granted when he was 68 in 1912.

"Siamese twins" Produce Confederate Soldiers: Anyone older than 40 has at least heard of Eng and Chang, conjoined twins, born in Siam (now Thailand) and connected at the sternum or breastbone by a five-inch ligamentous strip, sharing the same liver.



Chang and Eng
Bunker

While we no longer accept the term "Siamese twins," (actually their mother was mostly Chinese) they lived good, long lives following their exploitation by the Barnum and Bailey Circus, made enough money to buy some 200 acres in North Carolina near Wilkesboro where they were slave owners, accomplished amazing agricultural work, and raised their families.

Eng and Chang Bunker married sisters, Adelaide and Sarah (Sally) Yates, despite the objections of the local people, and between them fathered 22 children, living in two large houses. The conjoined fathers would spend three nights in one house and then three in the other. Stories as to their surname vary: One says that they took the name to honor in their adopted country the Battle of Bunker Hill and the other says their banker was named Bunker.

Two of their boys, Christopher Wren Bunker (Chang's son) and Stephen Decatur Bunker (Eng's son), enlisted in the Confederate Army and fought in several battles, both being wounded, but both surviving, although Stephen spent considerable time as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. Their service in the 37th Virginia Cavalry was apparently no more than that of the average brave soldier, but their parentage set them apart.

They were raised as brothers when actually they were cousins, but the fact that their fathers had married sisters, makes them, in some weird genealogical scheme of things double first cousins, we are told.

(Continued Next Page)

Asians (Continued): One Hero Pictured at Gettysburg: Another Chinese soldier was Pvt. Joseph Pierce, who was born in Canton, Kwangtung Province, China, and there are several versions of the story of how Pierce came to America.

One says his father sold him to a Connecticut ship captain, Amos Peck, for \$6. Another says that his own brother sold him for \$60. A third indicates that Peck picked up the boy who was adrift in the South China Sea. Capt. Peck, a bachelor, turned the ten-year-old he called "Joe" over to his mother in Connecticut. He then went to school with the other Pecks and formally became "Joseph Pierce" in 1863, taking the name from Pres. Franklin Pierce. These three versions come from a Department of Defense story published in 2001, so his actual background remains murky.



Pvt. Joseph Pierce

Pierce was 21 when he enlisted for the normal three-year period of service on July 26, 1861. He was with Co. F, 14th Connecticut Infantry regiment, which became part of the Second Brigade of the Third Division, Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Two years later he received a promotion to corporal, the highest rank any of the Chinese would or could achieve, considering the racial prejudice inherent in the service at that time. He was with that group at the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), which encountered heavy fighting.

He also faced Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. A historian recorded that Cpl. Pierce fought bravely, "pig-tail and all, the only Chinese in the Army of the Potomac." It is now known that this was not entirely accurate, but at the time the presence of a Chinese soldier was a rarity.

The old-fashioned "fu Manchu" hairstyle or pigtail that Pierce wore was favored by all of the Asian soldiers who fought in the war. It apparently kept them mentally connected to their homeland. Pierce's picture was displayed at the Gettysburg Museum for sometime and is the only one of the Asian soldiers for whom we have a photographic record from that period. Pierce died at 74 years old in 1912.

<http://communities.washingtontimes.com/neighborhood/civil-war/2012/sep/27/civil-war-asian-soldiers-were-true-patriots-both-b/>

Moses Jacob Ezekiel*: From Confederate Cadet to World-Famous Artist

* Ezekiel is often referred to in America incorrectly as "Sir Moses" in reference to his Italian and German honors; he could more correctly (albeit awkwardly) be referred to as either "*Cavaliere*" Ezekiel or "*Herr von*" Ezekiel.

Albert Z. Conner The Jewish-American History Foundation September 28, 2012

From the humblest origins, Moses Jacob Ezekiel sought a public education at America's first state military college, the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) during the Civil War. While at VMI, he fought as a member of the VMI Cadet Battalion on the Confederate side at the Battle of Newmarket (May 15, 1864). There he witnessed the deaths and maimings of some of his closest friends. He remained with the cadet corps and fought in the Richmond trenches in defense of his native city. After the war, Ezekiel returned to VMI and graduated in 1866. He then launched a brilliantly successful artistic career in Europe where, despite a long life as an *émigré*, he remained close to his American and Virginian roots.



One of 14 children, Ezekiel was born on October 28, 1844 in Richmond, Virginia, in a now-demolished house on "Old Market Street," on the west side of 17th Street between Main and Franklin, in a poverty-stricken neighborhood. The family also lived in a house (demolished in the 1930's) on the southeast corner of Marshall and 12th. His grandparents, of Spanish-Jewish origin, had immigrated in 1808 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Holland—where the family had fled some 400 years earlier following the Spanish Inquisition.

By the beginning of the American Civil War, Ezekiel had quit school and was engaged in the mercantile business when he decided to go to college. VMI, as a public college and then under a wartime regime, was one of the few institutions available to him at reasonable cost and considering his relatively poor academic preparation. His mother, Catherine de Castro Ezekiel, appreciated that the wartime situation might lead him to fight for the South. She admonished him, as she sent him off to VMI to learn the arts of war, that she wouldn't have a son who would not fight for his home and country.

Considering the well-documented anti-Semitic prejudice pervasive in Richmond and America at that time, his mother's was a courageous and benevolent attitude (which her son seemed to share). A contemporary description of Civil War Richmond (pointing out that the Northern states were equally so disposed) in H.M. Sachar's *A History of the Jews in America* (1992) —which amazingly doesn't mention Ezekiel in its Civil War section— demonstrates something of that poisoned atmosphere:

(Continued Next Page)

Jacob Ezekiel (Continued):

"One has but to walk through the streets and stores of Richmond, to get an impression of the vast number of unkempt Israelites in our marts—Every auction room is packed with greasy Jews—Let one observe the number of wheezing Jewish matrons—elbowing out of their way soldiers' families and the more respectable people in the community." [attributed by Sachar to the *Richmond Examiner*]

Ezekiel entered VMI on September 17, 1862 with the Class of 1866, which originally contained 147 members. His class included the son of a Virginia governor, and sons of the professional and landed classes of the state. It also included, due to need-based scholarships known as state cadetships, the sons of Virginia's poor. He ultimately graduated last among 10 graduates (all members of the Newmarket Corps) on July 4, 1844 (45 of his class—including 36 fellow members of the Newmarket Corps—were later declared "war graduates" and thus ranked behind him).

Ezekiel later explained his reasons for going to VMI and, by implication, fighting for the Confederacy. He asserted that he'd gone there, not to defend slavery—an institution which, in this thinking, had unfortunately been inherited and limited by Virginia. Rather, Ezekiel further asserted, he went there to defend Virginia when she seceded to avoid providing troops to the Union to "*subjugate her sister Southern states*". These views were typical of the VMI cadets of that period, ignoring the fact that his state in 1868 had the largest slave population in the South and, over the previous 30 years, had exported 200,000 slaves to the other Southern states.

His cadet career, however, was neither typical nor easy. Ezekiel commenced his cadet career by refusing to take the physical abuse routinely meted out by an old cadet he encountered, and by several others who "visited" him that night. His grandfather and namesake, Moses A. Waterman's correspondence related that he'd initially believed Ezekiel wouldn't be able to come to VMI at all because of "war conditions."

As VMI's first Jewish cadet there were some unusual letters; for example, in March 1863, Superintendent Major General F.H. Smith had to gain Board of Visitor's permission for Moses to be furloughed to join his family for the "Feast of Unleavened Bread." As Moses was apparently the first of his family to go into a military school, some reorientation at home was also necessary: his grandfather had wanted him excused from VMI summer camp in 1863 for fear of "disease" he might contract from exposure.

His artistic talent also left a lasting impression. A 1940 letter to VMI from a lady in Shawsville, Virginia, revealed that his artistic talent had become evident early in his cadetship. She related that Ezekiel, while visiting Shawsville with fellow cadets J.K. Langhorne [VMI 1866] and M.D. Langhorne [VMI 1867], had sketched their sister on horseback while she waited at the train station. Miss Lizzie Langhorne, apparently never knew she was a subject of the young cadet's drawing (she herself, however, later married Mr. J.M. Payne of Amherst, Virginia, and became the grandmother of a VMI cadet, N.P. Gatling [VMI 1922]).

One of the lasting memories of the Class of 1866 was the May 1863 death and funeral of Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, who had spent the last 12 years of his life on VMI's faculty. Ezekiel was one of the corporals of the guard—who had the primary mission of ensuring that overzealous cadets didn't pluck too many floral souvenirs from "Stonewall's" heavily bedecked metal casket as it lay in state in his old VMI classroom—before Jackson's burial.

Young Moses apparently didn't cut an imposing figure as a soldier. Years later, in 1903, classmate John S. Wise [VMI 1866], provided a colorful tongue-in-cheek description of Ezekiel as a cadet:

"...he never could chisel himself into a pretty soldier. His head was as large as a Brownie's, his body thickset, and his legs were very short. In fact, he looked like a tin soldier that had been broken in the middle and mended with sealing wax. I resented bitterly the fact that of all the Sergeants he was the only one I ranked."

Regardless of his lack of parade ground prowess, Ezekiel's war service came as a member of the New Market Corps or "Baby Corps," which fought effectively as the 295-man VMI Cadet Battalion in the New Market Battle. Moses Ezekiel participated in the fight as a private of Company "C," first in the forced march to Staunton, Harrisonburg and Newmarket, and then in the direct assault on the Union positions which defeated Sigel's forces. The battle was credited with saving the Shenandoah harvest for the Rebel forces fighting in the East.

After the battle, Ezekiel's efforts focused on the sad mission of recovering the dead and wounded (the small cadet battalion had suffered 24 percent casualties). He first wandered the battlefield with B.A. Colonna [VMI 1864] searching for their mutual friend, Thomas Garland Jefferson [VMI 1867], a descendant of the third U.S. President. They found Jefferson, desperately wounded in the chest and lying in a hut. Ezekiel then walked, bare-footed (as his shoes had been lost in the mud during the assault), into New Market to find a wagon.

The subsequently took Jefferson to the home of Lydie Clinedinst (Ezekiel wrote in 1884 from Rome to clarify misinformation that Miss Clinedinst (Mrs. Crim) had been confused with another lady or ladies, and had done no more than provide her home to the cadets). While Jefferson remained in bed in agonizing pain for two days, Ezekiel nursed him and read to him from the Bible.

On the evening of Tuesday, May 17, 1864, by candlelight, the Clinedinst family listened as young Moses read to his dying Christian friend the requested passages from the New Testament (John, Chap. 14):

(Continued Next Page)

Jacob Ezekiel (Continued):

"In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." As Jefferson's fevered mind wandered, he thought Ezekiel was first his mother, and then his sister. As he lost his sight, he asked for a light. *"Only then it dawned on me,"* wrote Ezekiel, *"that all hope was past and [he was] in his [death] agony."* The family gathered around, as Ezekiel held him in his arms while he died.

Ezekiel was promoted to cadet orderly or first sergeant of Company "C" after Newmarket. He completed his education—interrupted somewhat by the burning of the Institute, its relocation to the Richmond Almshouse, the Richmond-Petersburg Siege, disbanding the cadets corps, and the final surrender.

In his final year, he came to the attention of Robert E. Lee, newly resident in Lexington as the president of Washington College, and Lee's wife. Lee encouraged him to pursue his artistic talents:

"I hope you will be an artist, as it seems to me you are cut out for one. But, whatever you do, try to prove to the world that if we did not succeed in our struggle, we are worthy of success, and do earn a reputation in whatever profession you undertake."

Lee's talk inspired Ezekiel and he exceeded the old man's charge. He turned out some fine paintings, among them "Prisoner's Wife," which he gave to Mrs. Lee. His first sculpture was a bust of his father. He also did an ideal bust "Cain, or the Offering Rejected." Ezekiel then spent a year at the Medical College of Virginia studying human anatomy, before he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, to study at the Art School of J. Insko Williams and in the studio of T.D. Jones—where he completed a statuette entitled "Industry".

With little point in returning home to Richmond, where his parents had lost everything and opportunities were non-existent, Ezekiel followed the advice of Cincinnati artists and went abroad to Berlin. In the German capital, he studied at the Royal Art Academy. There he earned money by teaching English and selling some of his works.

At the age of 29, he won the *Michel-Beer Prix de Rome*—the first non-German to do so—with a bas relief entitled "Israel." The prize allowed him to go to Rome, which he made his residence for the rest of his life. He was subsequently knighted by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and decorated by King Humberto. His other awards included the "Crosses for Merit and Art" from the Emperor of Germany; another from the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; and the awards of "Chevalier" and "Officer of the Crown of Italy" (1910) from the King of Italy. Ezekiel also received the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Palermo, Italy; the Silver Medal at the St. Louis Universal Exposition (1904); the Raphael Medal from the Art Society of Urbino, Italy.

His sculptures were in the romantic, elaborate and ornate style which was highly popular in the Victorian era. Ezekiel accomplished some 200 works in his prolific career. Among his greatest was a marble group, "Religious Liberty," or "Religious Freedom," created for the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Unfortunately, the work arrived too late for the exposition; but, it was nevertheless displayed in Fairmont Park from 1876 until it was moved in August 1985 to the grounds of the National Museum of American Jewish History at 55 North Fifth Street, within sight of Independence Mall. It was rededicated on May 14, 1986.

Among his most important works were: "The Martyr" or "Christ Bound for the Cross;" "Christ in the Tomb;" "Homer Reciting the Iliad," and the University of Virginia; "Eve Hearing the Voice;" "The Fountain of Neptune;" "Pan and Amor;" "David Returning from Victory;" "David Singing His Song of Glory;" "Judith Slaying Holofernes;" "Jessica;" "Portia;" "Demostene;" "Sophocles;" and 11 decorative portrait statues in the Old Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, DC. He also did a huge Columbus statue for the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

A number of Ezekiel's works were directly related to his ties to Virginia, VMI and the South. He did an allegorical statue of Thomas Jefferson for Louisville, Kentucky, and a replica for the University of Virginia. He accomplished a "Stonewall" Jackson statue for Charleston, West Virginia, and a replica which replaced Ezekiel's own "Virginia Mourning Her Dead" in 1912 in front of VMI's Jackson Arch. Ezekiel explained that he had conceived it about a decade earlier as a memorial to his fallen cadet comrades. Seeing the fresh young cadet faces before him at the dedication, Ezekiel recalled *"Something arose like a stone in my throat, and fell to my heart, slashing tears to my eyes."*

A less well-known, Civil War-related work, a bronze entitled *"The Outlook,"* depicts a Confederate soldier (accomplished in 1910) looking out at Lake Erie from the Confederate cemetery at the site of the former prisoner-of-war camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio—where many of his fellow VMI men had been imprisoned and several were buried. In 1910 he made what appears to have been a final visit to the U.S. where he was a guest at the VMI commencement. His last work (1917) was a bronze statue of a fellow Richmond resident and artist, Edgar Allan Poe, later in Baltimore's Wyman Park.

When World War I trapped Ezekiel in Rome, he put aside his sculptures to help organize the American-Italian Red Cross. Shortly afterward however, on March 27, 1917, he died in Rome, where he had maintained his studio in the Baths of Diocletian. Because of the war—ironically the U.S. Joint Resolution to declare war was written by his fellow Newmarket Corps cadet, Senator Thomas Staples Martin [VMI 1867]—Ezekiel's body was temporarily interred in the family crypt of Adolpho De Bosis.

In life, Ezekiel had been honored by several Italian Kings, Robert E. Lee, U.S. Presidents Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, and such notables as Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, J.P. Morgan, Anthony Drexel, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Franz Liszt, and Kaiser Wilhelm II. **(Continued Next Page)**

Jacob Ezekiel (Continued): With his passing, a New York Times dispatch from Rome reported: *"The death of Moses Ezekiel, the distinguished and greatly beloved American sculptor, who lived in Rome for more than forty years, caused universal regret here."*

Late in life, however, his heart had sentimentally returned to his Virginia roots and to *"The VMI, where every stone and blade of grass is dear to me, and the name of the cadet of the VMI, the proudest and most honored title I can ever possess."* His body was shipped aboard the *Duca degli Abruzzi* from Naples, Italy, on February 27, 1921.

True to his loyal words, in a March 31, 1921, burial ceremony—the first held in the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery, and presided over by U.S. Secretary of War John W. Weeks, Ezekiel was laid to rest next to his Confederate memorial. Flanking his flower-bedecked and American-flag covered casket, were six VMI cadet captains and two other cadets, including future Marine Commandant Randolph McC. Pate [VMI 1921]. At the gravesite, a small headstone was placed. Its simple words spoke volumes:

*Moses J. Ezekiel
Sergeant of Company C
Battalion of Cadets of the
Virginia Military Institute*

During the funeral the Marine Band played Liszt's "Love's Dream" a message was read from President Warren G. Harding, who praised Ezekiel as *"a great Virginian, a great artist, a great American, and a great citizen of world fame;"* a tribute was paid by Rabbi D. Philipson of Cincinnati (who wrote a monograph on Ezekiel the following year); and a Masonic interment was conducted by the Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14, F.A.A.M. A separate ceremony was conducted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the Scottish Rite Temple.

In the subsequent years, except in Virginia and in academic circles, Ezekiel's memory sadly faded. Appropriately, his biography was included, along with those of the other 294 members of the Newmarket Corps, in a 1933 work by William Couper. Ezekiel's 1912 typescript manuscript memoirs (which formed the basis for a 1974 book, *Moses Jacob Ezekiel: Memoirs from the Baths of Diocletian*, edited by J. Gumann and S.F. Chyet; Wayne State Univ. Press), is in the VMI Archives. Earlier works on Ezekiel are: *American Art and American Art Collections, Volume II* (Boston, 1889); *American Jewish Yearbook, Volume 19*, 1917/1918; *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume 60, No. 2, April 1952.

A major exhibit of Ezekiel's works and life was conducted in 1985 by the National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia and Richmond, and in Grand Rapids, Iowa. An exhibit is also housed in the Beth Ahabah Museum, Richmond, Ezekiel's home synagogue. Ezekiel papers and letters are in the Museum of the Confederacy. Of the nearly 2000 VMI alumni, faculty members and members of the state-appointed governing Board of Visitors, Ezekiel's VMI alumnus file is one of the largest in the VMI Archives.

Pictures of his work at: http://www.jewish-history.com/civilwar/moses_ezekiel.html

Defending the Southern Heritage, 2001

Clyde Wilson www.lewrockwell.com February 28, 2001

Many good people have been working in recent years to preserve public acknowledgment and celebration of our Confederate history. Our fights have been largely defensive reactions to the innumerable strokes of our enemies, and most of them have been defeats. Our enemies control most of the "respectable" political, religious, educational, business, and media institutions of American society, including nearly all "Southern" institutions.

We have lost in part because many defenders of Confederate symbols have not understood the nature of the battle. Southerners are a conservative people. They prefer the traditional to the abstract and are slow to adopt new theories (one of the several characteristics that distinguish them from other inhabitants of the United States). This is a good and healthy virtue, but like all virtues it can, if we are not careful, become a self-defeating rigidity. The conservative philosopher Russell Kirk contrasted mere stand-patter conservatism of the dull-witted or poor in spirit who reject anything new with the true conservatism of an Edmund Burke or a John C. Calhoun who perceived that it was necessary to change in order to conserve because new conditions had created new threats to our patrimony.

Unfortunately, too many spokesmen in the fight for Southern heritage are stand-patters, i.e., dinosaurs on their way to extinction. They are trying to live in a world that they grew up in but which does not exist any more. The world that they grew up in accepted Southerners and Southern heritage as a positive part of America. That world began disappearing a half century ago and is almost gone.

After Reconstruction, which all sensible Northerners came to realize had been a grievous mistake, most Americans, North and South, took the Road to Reunion.

(Continued Next Page)

Heritage (Continued): Southerners had to agree that they were glad that the Union had been saved and a stronger America had emerged. (They were already genuinely glad of the end of slavery.) For the most part they did this with sincerity and enthusiasm (they had to if they had any hopes of personal success). Southerners became good and loyal members of the new America. They have lived up to that pledge every generation since, in fact have been the most loyal of all Americans and done more than their fair share in every war.

As their part of the bargain, Northerners acknowledged that Southerners had been brave and honorable in their war for independence, and their heroes, like Lee and Jackson, would be celebrated as *American* heroes. (There were always a few old Yankees around who wanted to exterminate the rebels, and indeed there still are, but they were a minority.)

This is why "*The Birth of a Nation*," creation of D.W. Griffith, son of a Confederate soldier, could be regarded as a national epic at the beginning of the twentieth century. Will Rogers, another son of a Confederate soldier, was a national institution and he and Shirley Temple and many others portrayed very sympathetic Southern characters in the films of the 1920s and 1930s.

Gone With the Wind, book and movie, was an all-time bestseller in the North as well as the South. Every major male non-Southern Hollywood star in the 1950s and 1960s portrayed a heroic Confederate: Errol Flynn, John Wayne, Clark Gable, Allan Ladd, Charlton Heston, Richard Harris, Montgomery Clift, Henry Fonda, Ronald Reagan, and Richard Widmark, to name just a few. In all his best movies, John Wayne is a Confederate: "*Red River*," "*The Searchers*," and "*True Grit*," the last two based on Southern novels.

Confederate battle flags were seen among American fighting men, in real life and film, during World War II and Korea, and Vietnam. Douglas Southall Freeman's *R.E. Lee* and *Lee's Lieutenants* were celebrated as accounts of *American* military valor. When President Roosevelt inaugurated the first completed dam of the TVA, he did so on a platform that flew US and Confederate flags.

That world does not exist any more! Defenders of Southern heritage should stop acting like it does. The people who want to do away with Confederate symbols are not people who will come around when you argue a little historical interpretation with them, or when you point out (as you know to be true) that your forebears were not fighting for slavery, or prove that you are a loyal American whose heart contains no hate and violence.

They do not care! They have no heritage of their own and do not know what a heritage is. They believe in their own self-interest and fashionable abstractions. We do not and will not in the foreseeable future live in a world where Southern heritage will be publicly honored except by us. We live in a regime where Confederate symbols are scheduled for complete obliteration. At present, we can expect no help from our own institutions, the politics of Southern states being dominated primarily by Big Business. (A phone call from the president of NationsBank or the publisher of a big newspaper carries more weight with any politician than 20,000 Confederates at a rally, or any number of personal visits from earnest citizens. This is a fact.)

The Compromise is broken. Why this happened would take several books to explain. Northern society has periodically gone through fits of fanaticism which have focused upon us. When was the last time you thought about telling people in New York or Seattle what to do? Never, because it is not a part of our national character as Southerners. But hundreds of thousands of Northerners are thinking about you and about their right to suppress your evil ways. In their fantasy world, which is the only culture of any significance they have, *you* are the evil obstacle to making the world perfect. They have always been that way.

It has nothing to do with you. It is their problem. It has nothing to do with the South except that the South lies convenient for their aggressions. They cover up their emptiness, hatred, hypocrisy, and insignificance by identifying you as the Enemy. This is the way Puritans behave when they lose their religion. Our forefathers saw this clearly. It was that kind of society and people that they fought to be free of!

Many of our official defenders have not figured out that the Compromise no longer exists. In a recent legislative election in South Carolina, the leftwing candidate brought out a bevy of veterans and SCV members to publicly condemn the conservative candidate because the conservative candidate was a Southern activist who allegedly would not repeat the Pledge of Allegiance.

It was as if the conservative candidate was one of the spoiled Yankee children who promoted treason in time of war in the 1960s. These good people are too blind to figure out that those 60s traitors are now in power in America and are the ones who are hellbent on using their power to destroy every last vestige of our Southern heritage and identity!

This unfortunately represents the attitude of too many flag defenders. One despairs at such blindness. The compatriots I am talking about, however, can be educated. I have seen it done. Democrats and Republicans both, of the ruling establishment, are relying on this kind of stupid "patriotism" to kill off challenges to their power. Southern heritage is the first casualty of that power.

WAKE UP! It is not 1945 any more, or even 1975. You can either honor your Southern heritage and preserve your Southern identity, or you can give unthinking obedience to the America of today. You cannot do both without engaging in self-defeating contradiction.

(Continued Next Page)

Heritage (Continued):

Here are a few suggestions.

- Don't compromise. Compromise is only a defeat and a springboard for another attack. Don't think that being a good sport will make the other side good sports. Who follows an uncertain trumpet? You will probably lose. But a loss on principle preserves a rallying point. John C. Calhoun says: a defeat on principle is not an overthrow, while a victory by compromise is a defeat.
- Be worthy of your ancestors. Don't be a goody goody "American" humbly begging to be allowed to keep a shred of your heritage. You are a member of a great people who are under attack and have been betrayed by their leaders. It is needed to defend the Southern people here and now and not just the noble Confederate soldier.

Think like a Southerner. We cannot defend just our Confederate forebears, as important as that is. They are but a part of Southern history. Lay claim to all of Southern history and culture, from Captain John Smith and Pocahontas to Dale Earnhardt. To concentrate on Confederate history alone is to concede to the enemy that the Confederacy can be segregated off as an evil episode of slavery and treason. It also plays into the North's everlasting tendency to claim anything Southern that is good, as "American," that is, non-Southern. George Washington is just as Southern as Robert E. Lee. Thomas Jefferson is just as Southern as Jefferson Davis. Andrew Jackson is just as Southern as Bedford Forrest. Alvin York, and Audie Murphy, and the Alamo are just as Southern as Stonewall Jackson. Lay claim to all your heritage!

Avoid argument with the enemy and concentrate on educating yourself and members of our people, especially the young, not forgetting the many Yankees of good will. In Heritage Haters you are dealing with people who send their children to private schools while busing yours and still think they are morally superior to you because they are in favor of busing and you are not. They are not interested in debate or evidence. Remember, they are not attacking your great-grandfather's war: they are attacking you! And, as we learned in the flag fight in South Carolina, this goes double for the academic "experts" in the war era, who are even less interested in evidence and perspective than the ordinary flag hater.

- Don't be discouraged. So beautiful and powerful is our heritage that it has taken them decades to cut away as much as they have. It will take some time and hard work to recover lost ground. If you have to argue, turn the tables. The significant factor is the North's motives! They are the ones who invaded us, violating the fundamental American principle of the consent of the governed.

If you must debate, don't make indefensible statements that will be laughed out of court, like the war was not about slavery, most Southerners did not own slaves, and an exaggerated count of black soldiers in the Confederacy. Yes, the war was partly about slavery, though not on their side and not as centrally and in the way that they claim. Counting families, approximately one-fourth of Southerners were owners of domestic servants, almost all of them of a few people who lived and worked closely with the family. Yes, there were a great many black Confederates who helped sustain the armies and the home front, but not as enrolled soldiers.

- Stop supporting federal government wars out of unthinking loyalty. For a long time the US armed forces had a chivalric Southern flavor. They now combine all the worst aspects of bureaucracy, imperialism, graft, affirmative action, and Political Correctness, in an atmosphere of moral depravity. Cure yourself of Republican party thinking. What further proof is needed that the South and Southerners have nothing to expect from the Republican "conservatives" except payoffs to individuals to betray their people? As the Rev. Robert Lewis Dabney pointed out long ago, the Northern "conservatives," in the entire course of American history have never conserved anything. George W., though raised in Texas, suppressed innocuous Confederate plaques. McCain, though a descendant of Confederates, branded our flag as a hate symbol to be suppressed. The Republican governor of New York banished the Georgia flag. Shortly after their candidate was elected President, the *Wall Street Journal* and *National Review* published pieces ridiculing Southern conservatives. The message was clear: Give us your votes and shut up.

The worst thing that can happen to the South is to be turned into an appendage of the bland, principleless elements represented by the Republican party. Think like a Southerner, not like a knee-jerk "conservative." If Jesse Jackson causes a ruckus in Decatur, Illinois, applaud him. You can be sure that if he was making trouble in your town, Decatur, Illinois, would be cheering him on. They just don't want him to bother them.

My standpatter compatriots, if you want to be a good American as defined by the ruling institutions today, forget about your Southern heritage. But most Southerners care for family, place, Christian social order, courage, loyalty, honor – all things besieged in America today. That is, after all, why we love our heritage.

*Dr. Wilson is professor of history at the University of South Carolina and editor of The Papers of John C. Calhoun.
<http://www.lewrockwell.com/orig/wilson3.html>*

The List: Top 15 Civil War movies

John Haydon *The Washington Times* Washington, DC September 29, 2012

The Sesquicentennial (150th) of the Battle of Antietam was celebrated on Sept 17. That battle has been called the “bloodiest day” in American history. Which raises the question: Has the Civil War, the most important conflict in American history, been neglected by Hollywood in favor of Westerns, World War II and Vietnam War films? This week the List looks at some noted Civil War films made over the years.



Buster Keaton rides the pilot (cowcatcher) of a locomotive in “The General.”

Southern belle who must be taken along to assure her silence.

15. “Cold Mountain” (2003) — In this Civil War epic, Jude Law plays a Confederate soldier who goes absent without leave from a military hospital in Richmond in the closing months of 1864. He’s heading for home on the mountains of far western North Carolina, where he hopes to find a transplanted Charleston, S.C., belle, Ada Monroe, played by Nicole Kidman. A strange and haunting film.

14. “The Horse Soldiers” (1959) — Directed by John Ford and starring John Wayne and William Holden, this film is based on the true story of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson and the Battle of Newton Station. A Union Cavalry outfit is sent behind Confederate lines to destroy a railroad supply depot. The plan for the mission is overheard by a

13. “Gods and Generals” (2003) — This is a prequel to “Gettysburg” and the second film in a Civil War trilogy produced by Ted Turner and written and directed by Ronald F. Maxwell. Robert Dvall replaced Martin Sheen as Gen. Robert E. Lee. It is one of the few films that depict Stonewall Jackson in any detail. The film ran a little long — three hours, 49 minutes — and was panned by critics.

12. “The Outlaw Josey Wales” (1976) — In this movie, directed by Clint Eastwood, Mr. Eastwood plays Josey Wales, a pacifist Missouri farmer who joins a band of Confederate guerrillas after his house is burned and his family is killed by a group of “redlegs,” a group of Kansas militants loosely affiliated with the Union. Rather than surrender to Union authorities at the end of the war, Wales flees to Texas to make a new life for himself. On his journey to Texas, he encounters war refugees, Indians, bounty hunters and carpetbaggers while being pursued by a cadre of Union soldiers with orders to bring him in.

11. “Shenandoah” (1965) — Jimmy Stewart plays a Lincolnesque widower from Virginia who is adamant about keeping his sons out of the Civil War. He believes in America, not the North and South, and although the battles are practically at his front door, he wants none of it. A gem of a film.

10. “The Beguiled” (made in 1970, released in 1971) — In one of his five collaborations with veteran director Don Siegel, Clint Eastwood portrays a wounded Union soldier who is discovered and nursed back to health by members of an all-girl boarding school in Louisiana during the closing days of the Civil War. While the headmistress disapproves of him and wants to turn him over to the Confederate authorities, the staff and the students are reluctant to do so, as they don’t mind having a man around, even if he is a Yankee. As Mr. Eastwood begins to convalesce, he charms and eventually has secretive romantic encounters with several of the women. When they eventually discover what he is up to, they slowly and diabolically take their revenge on him.

9. “Andersonville” (1996) — Director John Frankenheimer’s excellent piece of television focuses on the most notorious Confederate prisoner-of-war camp in the American Civil War. The Andersonville camp operated from February 1864 until April 1865, when the Confederacy collapsed. More than 40,000 Union soldiers, overwhelmingly enlisted, passed through the camp designed for 8,500, with a peak population of more than 30,000 on a miserable 16 acres. The two-part movie aired on TNT and won Frankenheimer an Emmy.

8. “The Good, the Bad and the Ugly” (1966) — In this movie, set against the backdrop of the Civil War in the American Southwest, three men — Clint Eastwood, “the good”; Lee Van Cleef, “the bad”; and Eli Wallach, “the ugly” — search for \$200,000 in buried Confederate gold. The true carnage of the Civil War can be seen throughout this epic film, from the depiction of life in a Union prisoner-of-war camp to the battle for control of a bridge, to the last puff on a cigar by a dying soldier.

(Continued Next Page)

Films (Continued): 7. **“Gettysburg” (1993)** — An exceptionally long (248 minutes) but stirring and memorable version of “The Killer Angels,” the 1974 Pulitzer Prize novel by Michael Shaara. The famous Civil War battle is depicted with admirable immediacy and eloquence. Jeff Daniels stars as Union Col. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, Martin Sheen plays Gen. Robert E. Lee, Tom Berenger portrays Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, and Stephen Lang is brilliant as Maj. Gen. George Pickett.

6. **“An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” or “La Riviere du Hibou” (1962)** — This French film is an adaptation of Ambrose Bierce’s short Civil War story “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge.” Peyton Farquhar is a Confederate sympathizer who is about to be hung on a North Alabama railroad bridge. The rope breaks, and he lands in the river. Dodging bullets, he swims to shore and begins to make his way home. While the journey is arduous, thoughts of his wife enable him to keep going. This film, with relatively little dialogue, jolts its audience in the climactic scene where Farquhar arrives at his plantation and is about to embrace his wife.

5. **“The Red Badge of Courage” (1951)** — Audie Murphy, a hero from World War II, plays Pvt. Henry Fleming in this film, directed by John Huston and based on Stephen Crane’s classic book of the same name. Fleming is a Union soldier sent into battle for the first time. He is unprepared for the fight, but by the time battle breaks out, he finds his endurance and courage tested.

4. **“Birth of a Nation” (1915)** — A provocative and opportunistic film by D.W. Griffith, sometimes known as the “father of film.” This silent film ran nearly three hours, portraying the saga of the Civil War and Reconstruction with remarkable scenes of the war. The film negatively portrayed blacks in the South and made heroes of the Ku Klux Klansmen.

3. **“Gone With the Wind” (1939)** — This classic film is based on Margaret Mitchell’s best-selling historical romance about human survival in wartime. Clark Gable is the indispensable Rhett Butler in pursuit of the headstrong and selfish Scarlett O’Hara, a Georgia belle played by Vivien Leigh. It’s a great film, but there are no Civil War battle scenes.

2. **“Glory” (1989)** — This sensational and haunting achievement chronicles the formation and sacrifice of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, the first volunteer black infantry unit organized by the Union Army during the Civil War. The film stars Matthew Broderick, Cary Elwes, Morgan Freeman and Denzel Washington, and the depiction of the impregnable artillery battery of Fort Wagner is spectacular.

1. **“The General” (1926)** — An epic re-enactment of the Civil War is the backdrop to Buster Keaton’s immortal silent comedy and one of the great comedy chase films ever made. Keaton plays the heroic engineer Johnnie Gray, employed on the Western & Atlantic Flyer in Georgia as the Civil War begins. Johnnie is pursuing his beloved locomotive, “The General,” after it is stolen by Union agents who exploit it as a moving platform for sabotage.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/sep/29/list-top-15-civil-war-movies/>

Civil War Era Memories from The Memphis Daily Appeal

Compiled from the Daily Appeal Library

Rosemary Nelms and Jan Smith *The Memphis Daily Appeal* Memphis, TN September 30, 2012

In recognition of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, "Civil War-Era Memories" features excerpts from The Memphis Daily Appeal of 150 years ago. The Appeal is publishing from Grenada, Miss.

Sept. 24, 1862: On Saturday last, General Forrest, with his whole command, was on the Cumberland river, twelve miles below Lebanon. Recently, seventy odd Kentucky and Indiana soldiers deserted from the Federals and gave themselves up to Forrest. -- Chattanooga Rebel, 18th.

Federal rumors from North Mississippi (From the Memphis Bulletin). As late as Wednesday morning, Corinth had not only not been evacuated, but General Grant was every day expecting an attack from Price's army. So imminent was a fight in that direction that the whole army was drawn up in line of battle ... (Read more about Grant and Price near Corinth at <http://bit.ly/Q80YEW>.)

Sept. 25, 1862: Last night, for the first time in five months, Pittsburg Landing and the adjacent battle ground slept undisturbed by a sentinel's tread ... May its maimed and broken forests never more be stirred by the breath of war, nor its now peaceful sleepers be disturbed by the tread of contending hosts. The great battle ground of the war, let it be a holy, hallowed cemetery.

(Continued Next Page)

Memories (Continued): **Sept. 26, 1862:** FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC. Confederate Victory Reported Certain. The Richmond Examiner of the 24th ... states that Lee writes to President Davis that the shock of the battle on Wednesday was the most tremendous ever experienced on this continent, and the result was the most damaging the enemy has received during the whole campaign.

Sept. 29, 1862: (This order, issued by Abraham Lincoln on Sept. 22, 1862, is known as the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. It was published on this date in the Daily Appeal.) "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

Sept. 30, 1862: The Federal commander at Memphis is determined to punish the women and children of that city for the acts of our forces on the river. General W.T. Sherman (has) announced at Memphis that every time a boat carrying goods or passengers to Memphis is fired upon by the Confederate partisans 10 families will be expelled from the city. The names of these 10 families will be drawn by lot and they will be given three days to move at least 25 miles from Memphis

<http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2012/sep/30/civil-war-era-memories-from-the-memphis-daily/>

Heritage or Racism: The Confederate Flag

Ian Briggs *The Elm*, a publication of Washington College Chestertown, MD September 30, 2012

Few symbols are more hated and loved than the Confederate flag. Its meaning has shifted over the past 150 years and continues to change. Walk around campus and you can see the occasional Confederate flag on the pocket of a shirt or hanging in a dorm room. The question is what do all these flags represent: Southern heritage, outright racism, or just rebellion against authority?

The original flag of the Confederacy was not what we know as the Confederate flag today. It was the Stars and Bars, a flag that looked extremely similar to the U.S. flag. While Southerners did want to abandon the Union, they were reluctant to abandon their flag. The only problem was that in a battle they could not tell which flag was U.S. and which was Confederate, leading to some obvious problems.

The solution was the creation of two flags, one as the battle flag, and one the parade flag. The battle flag that was adopted is what we now know as the Confederate flag, the only difference being that it was square, not rectangle. The battle flag gained widespread popularity and was later incorporated into a new national Confederate parade flag.

After the war, organizations like the United Daughters of the Confederacy adopted the flag as their symbol. While the battle flag was never the national symbol of the Confederacy, it has come to be recognized as such.

White Southerners saw the flag as a symbol of heritage and dignity. The "good old boy" connotations are attributed to Ole Miss football games and to distinguish Southern troops during WWII from their Northern counterparts. As for hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan, they did use the flag, but they did not give it its blatantly racist connotation. That emerged during the integration of Southern universities.

You can also blame the Dixiecrats for the racist implications of the Confederate flag. The Dixiecrats were a party made up of anti-integration college students who co-opted the flag as their standard. The image of Dixiecrats fighting the National Guard while waving Confederate flags became branded into the national psyche. And so, the flag became tied to racism.

Today, it's handed out at rock concerts and is just as likely to be found in rural New York as sweet home Alabama. It's no longer just a symbol of the South; it's become part of the good old boy culture of guns, trucks, and country music.

So what does the flag stand for on this campus? Student Logan Murray, a proud Confederate flag owner, said it represents "standing up for what you believe in and honoring all who died for their country." Student Kay Wicker, a non-flag owner had this to say: "I understand that it is viewed differently by different people, but on principal, it does bother me."

While the Confederate flag may not be intrinsically racist, it represents the entirety of Southern history, much of which was racist. There is a connection to racism and the confederate flag. People have the right to be offended, but they should not assume the motives of the person owning the flag, because it means something different to each person.

The Confederate flag has changed greatly since its creation and is likely to continue to do so. There may come a day when the blatantly racist meaning of the flag fades away along with the scars of integration. Until that day comes, the responsibility falls upon Confederate flag flyers to explain what it means to them. As for the rest of us, we should keep an open mind, about a symbol that has stood for so much to so many, be it right or wrong.

<http://elm.washcoll.edu/index.php/2012/09/heritage-or-racism-the-confederate-flag/>

How real was the so-called 'Baltimore Plot' ?

Commentary by Bragdon Bowling, Georgia Heritage Council February 10, 2012

"Lincoln's war was nothing if it was not a war prosecuted by the Republican Party against the Southern states. It was therefore the very definition of treason under the U.S. Constitution. ...Article 4 states: *'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.'* ...Lincoln violated the first part of Article 4 by imprisoning members of the Maryland legislature in 1861."

--**Thomas DiLorenzo** from *When Dictatorship Came to America*, Nov 12, 2009

Anyone who has ever listened to the lyrics of Maryland's historic state song will recognize immediately that Maryland, at least during the Civil War, had what could easily be described as a "Yankee problem". Maryland had always recognized herself as a Southern state with political and social institutions similar to other southern states. Considering this fact, it was not surprising that the Lincoln train would meet trouble once it crossed the Mason-Dixon Line.

The transformational election of 1860 was unprecedented in American history. On its face, the election made Abraham Lincoln President via the Electoral College without a popular vote mandate. Lincoln's opponents had a heavy popular majority. The election was purely sectional with the Republicans seen as a "Northern" party. Lincoln was particularly disliked politically in Maryland. He received only 1211 votes and no electoral votes. In 1860 Maryland's population was 560,000. Maryland's eight votes went to Democratic candidate John C. Breckinridge.

As the deep Southern states began seceding following the election, Maryland, while remaining in the Union, had strong Southern sentiment. Maryland's legislature approved a resolution calling for the "peaceful and immediate recognition" of the Confederate states. On April 12, 1861, the firing on Ft. Sumter led to the immediate call up of 75000 militia troops to suppress "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or the powers vested in the Marshals by law". Troops immediately were transported to Washington D.C. from the North. Four thousand Massachusetts troops arrived in Baltimore on April 19. Violence occurred.

No true history of this period in Maryland's history would be complete without knowing more of the picture. Lincoln was never certain of Maryland's allegiance. On April 19, he took matters in his own hands and issued an order for the arrest and detention of anyone suspected of subversive deeds or utterances while suspending the writ of habeas corpus. This resulted in the landmark judicial decision of *Ex Parte Merryman*. The Federal Circuit Court of Maryland ruled against Lincoln's heavy handed actions and forbade the arbitrary imprisonment of Maryland citizens as unconstitutional. The opinion, written by Chief Justice Taney, held that Article 1 Section 9 of the Constitution gave to Congress alone the power to suspend the writ in cases of rebellion and that Lincoln's action had been without warrant and represented a threat to the liberty of all Americans. Lincoln ignored the ruling and even went to the point of allegedly having an arrest warrant issued for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney.

One would have thought that this brush with the Supreme Court would have tempered President Lincoln's actions. When it appeared that the popularly elected Maryland legislature was close to passing a Secession Ordinance, Lincoln quickly acted and had Secretary of State William Seward arrest 31 pro-secession legislators thereby preventing Maryland from joining the Confederacy.

That fall, Lincoln allegedly tampered with Maryland state elections by placing Federal Provost Marshalls at polling places and arresting known Democrats. Troops from Maryland in the Union Army were given a special 3 day furlough to vote. These actions provided what Lincoln sought, a pro-Union legislature in Maryland. He had effectively thwarted the will of a majority of Maryland's citizens. But, even during the course of the war, the military hierarchy was suspicious of Maryland's Union troops and their ultimate loyalty.

"[I]n his first inaugural address Lincoln announced that it was his duty 'to collect the duties and imposts,' and then threatened 'force,' 'invasion' and 'bloodshed' (his exact words) in any state that refused to collect the federal tariff...."

-- **Thomas DiLorenzo** from *Another Court Historian's False Tariff History*, 1/18/11

"Lincoln destroyed the most important principle of the Declaration — the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Southerners no longer consented to being governed by Washington, D.C. in 1860, and Lincoln put an end to that idea by having his armies slaughter 300,000 of them, including one out of every four white males between 20 and 40. Standardizing for today's population, that would be the equivalent of around 3 million American deaths, or roughly 60 times the number of Americans who died in Vietnam."

-- **Thomas DiLorenzo** from *The Mythical Lincoln*, 2/12/2002

<http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/bowling-maryland021011.phtml>

Lincoln Imitates Lord Dunmore:

Europeans watching the 1861-65 conflict in America recalled that Lincoln was doing exactly what British Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, was doing eighty-six years earlier against Americans seeking political independence.

(Continued Next Page)

Lincoln (Continued):

Lincoln would also demand loyalty oaths, and issue an emancipation proclamation as did Dunmore in an effort to provoke race war and weaken the so-called rebellion.

"When the British governor became a self-made fugitive from Williamsburg during the summer of 1775, he seemed driven chiefly by a vengeful spirit toward the citizens who had caused him his indignity.

Based on warships in the great watery area of Chesapeake Bay, he directed landing parties composed of sailors and regulars, armed slaves and renegades, in destructive raids on plantations and outlying communities, stealing slaves and provisions. In the early fall, emboldened by success and grown aware of the strong loyalist sentiment in the Norfolk region, Dunmore conceived the strategic stroke of seizing the port city.

Like Philadelphia and New York....Norfolk's native-born shipping and mercantile class were more closely linked by all bonds to England than to local revolutionaries. When Dunmore came, the poor and the ignorant, caught under the joint rule of their economic betters and British force, signed loyalty oaths of allegiance and the city was British.

[Dunmore] proclaimed the slaves free and tried to incite them to insurrection. Taking this from threat to actuality, he armed the several hundred runaways [slaves] who reached his lines and, with loyalists and regulars, pillaged the countryside.

[Later defeated and forced to return to] his ships in the harbor, on New Years' Day (1776), he bombarded the city where the loyalists had given him refuge and, under cover of the heavy guns, sent in landing parties to set houses afire. Dunmore lurked around the waters until July, ravaging the shore lines of Virginia and Maryland, before he sailed away to his native Scotland with his vengeance still unsated."

(The Great Plantation, A Profile of Berkeley Hundred and Plantation Virginia, Clifford Dowdey, Bonanza Books, 1957, pp. 230-232)

Crucible of Refined Patriotism

The inauguration date of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States was the birthdate of the first President of the United States. Leaving the Northern States with their old political union unimpaired, the South created a more perfect union with the consent of the governed, and with a leader in the mold of Washington. The following is an excerpt from Davis' first inaugural speech.

"Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with un-stifled voice, connect her destiny with the South.

Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the right which they could not peaceably secure. A million of men, it is estimate, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles.

We too have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in the future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both on money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land.

Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men flew to arms, and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them. The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and just effort in war. War of conquest [the Southern people] cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to thee, O God, I trust and commit myself, and prayerfully invoke thy blessing on my country and its cause."

(Messages and Papers of the Confederacy, James D. Richardson, editor, Volume I, US Publishing Company, 1906, pp. 186-188)

Virginians Lead American Independence Movements

Washington, the Virginia aristocrat, was to grow into his enormous responsibility as commander-in-chief of an “undisciplined horde led by clowns and fools”; he would later admit: “Could I have foreseen what I have, and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth could have induced me to accept this command.” Another Virginian, and son of one of Washington’s generals, would lead a drive for American independence 86 years later.

“Before the Bunker Hill news reached the Congress, the delegates had already agreed to arm the Colonies for defense under a single command and had appointed George Washington commander-in-chief, with the rank of general.

The big, pock-marked plantation master, who stoically suffered the experiments of colonial dentists on iron and wooden teeth, has come across time more as an abstraction than as a person. First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen – this alone is enough to dehumanize any man. Certainly he is not first in the hearts of people who inhabit the county he won, and George Washington personally would regard the nation that has evolved with cold incomprehension.

First of all, George Washington was a product of the ruling class of Virginia’s aristocratic republic. His antecedents were English; his affiliations were with English people and the Virginia English. His experiences were largely limited to the plantation world of eastern Virginia, and he had no real desire to extend his experiences beyond these limits. When his State allied with others for mutual defense, his ambition and sense of authority motivated him to seek leadership in the area where he felt most qualified to serve – in the military.

The plantation master suffered no delusions about his military gifts, nor did the Continental delegates who appointed him. Washington was picked, for a variety of sound political and practical reasons, primarily because he was a Virginia aristocrat, and not because he was some vaporless distillation of “The Patriot.”

Any New Englander was eliminated from leadership because many of the delegates from other colonies (especially the rich conservatives) regarded them as troublemakers. This elimination made a Virginian the logical choice. Virginia was the largest and oldest colony; it had been a leader on principle in the struggle with England over colonial rights, and its representatives were as a group the most distinguished.

Finally, despite all the later-day talk about democracy, the colonial representatives in 1775 agreed that an aristocrat, habituated to and a symbol of authority, should lead. This made a Virginian at least one inevitability of the movement.

In selecting Washington for these considerations, the Congress could not have known they had selected a man with the most enormous capacity for growth under pressure. Washington was the apogee of the progressive-conservative of his class and his state. He was the most dramatic vindication of the oligarchy’s theory of producing from the plantation society superior individuals for leadership.”

(The Great Plantation, A Profile of Berkeley Hundred and Plantation Virginia, Clifford Dowdey, Bonanza Books, 1957, pp. 220-222)

McClellan's Two to One Odds Against Lee

General Dwight Eisenhower said of General Robert E. Lee: “From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of Lee’s caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to the land....we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained. Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.”

“At the battle of South Mountain....The enemy were exceedingly anxious to force the passage of this mountain gap and by overtaking Lee and bringing on a decisive engagement, relieve their beleaguered friends at Harper’s Ferry, who numbered more than eleven thousand men, with thirteen thousand small arms and seventy-three cannon.

But the heroic [Southern] defenders of the pass, though but a handful in comparison with the immense and thoroughly equipped force assailing them, and though subjected to very heavy losses from first to last, yielded not an inch of their ground until nightfall, and then, their purpose being accomplished, retired unmolested to take their place in the ranks of death at Sharpsburg.

The historic battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam – “this great battle” as General Lee called it in his report – occurred on the 17th day of September, three days after the fight at South Mountain, and D.H. Hill’s division, with [General George] Anderson’s brigade on its right, wearied and worn out by continuous marching and fighting, took position in the centre of the line on the left of the Boonesboro road.

[General James] Longstreet was on the right, and [Stonewall] Jackson, who had captured Harper’s Ferry with its little army and all its supplies, occupied the extreme left. McClellan and Lee at last stood face to face.

(Continued Next Page)

McClellan (Continued): General McClellan said, before the Committee of Investigation on the Conduct of the War: "Our forces at the battle of Antietam were: total in action, eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-four." General Lee, in his report, says: "The great battle was fought by less than forty thousand men on our side" – that is to say, that the Confederates were outnumbered by more than two to one.

The first [enemy] assault was made on the Confederate left, where Jackson was posted, and the unequal struggle between the six thousand men under him and the eighteen thousand of the attacking columns was one of the most desperate and sanguinary of the war, as the list of casualties abundantly proves, but the enemy were repulsed.

They then attacked the Confederate centre and right with the same overwhelming numbers, and, after temporary success, were again repulsed."

(*Southern Historical Society Papers, XIV*, Rev. J. William Jones, editor, January to December 1886, excerpts, pp. 393-394)

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.

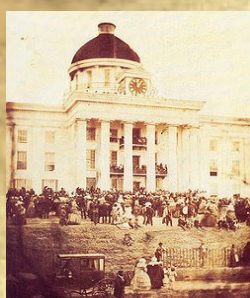


Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire, and courage to see it perpetuated.

"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