

October 2010



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



*I Salute The Confederate Flag With Affection, Reverence,
and Undying Devotion to the Cause for Which It Stands.*

From The Adjutant

Commander :

David Allen

1st Lieutenant Cdr :

John Harris

2nd Lieutenant Cdr &

Adjutant :

Frank Delbridge

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Gen. RE Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet Thursday night October 14th, 2010, at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library.

We will be viewing Episode 2 of the award winning documentary "Jefferson Davis, an American President. Episode 2 deals with the Civil War years of 1861-1865 when Davis was appointed President of the Confederate States and served until his capture by Federal troops in Irwinville, Georgia. Episode 1 which we viewed in September dealt with the earliest 50 years of Davis's life, as a West Point cadet, army officer, Congressman, Senator and Secretary of War. Episode 3 deals with the time from his imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, Virginia until his death in 1889.

The Thisldu outing will be held on October 24th, 2010, at Paul Bryant Jr's farm near Boligee. The 5th AL Inf Regt Band will play a concert at 2 PM and we will eat around 3 PM. Come earlier if you wish to fish in the lakes or take a walk and enjoy the scenery, come earlier. We will be needing some volunteers to arrive early and help with the parking of cars. Also, a form is enclosed for you to let me how many people you will be bringing to Thisldu so Paul will know how many meals to prepare. You can either bring the form to the meeting, fill one out there, or mail it to me at PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa AL 35403, but I must have the number NLT October 17th so I can let Paul know. For those of you who have never been to the fish fry at Thisldu, a map is enclosed showing how to get there.

It was agreed between our Camp and the Gen Gorgas Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars that the 2 organizations would alternate taking organizing responsibility for events we normally celebrate at the same time, such as the Lee-Jackson Banquet, Confederate Memorial Day, and the Thisldu outing.

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2010

Upcoming Events

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- 14 October - Camp Meeting
- 24 October - Thisldu **TBD**
- 11 November - Camp Meeting
- 9 December - Camp Meeting
- 13 January - Camp Meeting
- TBD** January - Lee-Jackson Dinner - Week of 17-21 Jan.
- 10 February - Camp Meeting

2011

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

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

General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Support Your Confederate Heritage



Alabama SCV specialty car Tag!!

Remember:

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

How to buy:

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

Be sure to select the SCV tag!

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



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

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

How to buy:

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

Be sure to select the UDC tag!

From the Adjutant (Continued): For example, in 2011 it will be the duty of the Gen Gorgas Chapter to plan and organize these events and we will provide any help they need, in 2012 it will be our Camp's duty to plan and organize the same events. We hope this system will eliminate any confusion as to which outfit is doing what for each event. This will be very important in the Sesquicentennial years of 2010-2015. To quote Ben Franklin "We must all hang together, or surely we will all hang separately.

Our dues need to be paid by October 31st, they are \$30.00 to the National SCV, \$10.00 to the Alabama Division, and \$20.00 to our Camp for a total of \$60.00. You can bring them to our meeting, mail them to Gen. RE Rodes Camp 262, SCV, PO Box 1417, Tuscaloosa, AL 35403, or catch me at Thisldu on Oct. 24th. Associate member dues are \$20.00. After October 31st dues are late and a re-instatement fee of \$7.50 is added.

From Commander David Allen...We will also have a brief report on a Confederate secret weapon, the brigade meeting at Hueytown, Thisldu, Lee-Jackson and more.

Historical Markers of Tuscaloosa County & Surrounding Area

Gorgas House

Built 1829 as University dining hall—Remodeled as a residence in 1840—Occupied by Gorgas family 1879-1953. Gorgas House—Preserved as memorial to: General Josiah Gorgas (1818-1883) Chief of Ordnance Confederacy 1861-1865. President of University 1878-1879. Mrs. Amelia Gayle Gorgas (1826-1913)—University Librarian 1879-1906.

General William Crawford Gorgas (1854-1920) Surgeon General of U.S. Army—Sanitary Engineer whose work assured Panama Canal construction through elimination of Yellow Fever. (Located in Tuscaloosa at Gorgas House).

Gorgas-Manly Historic District

Twelve acres of the campus on the University of Alabama including eight buildings designated in the National Register of Historic Places as the Gorgas-Manly District. The Gorgas-Manly Historic District includes: The Gorgas House (1829), first structure built on the original campus; The Round House (1860), used by cadets on guard duty, another of the four buildings to survive the fires set by Federal troops in 1865; Woods Hall (1868), first building constructed after the Civil War and serving for the next sixteen years as the University; Manly (1886), Clark (1886), Garland (1888) Halls, built as the state began to recover from the Reconstruction Era; Toumey and Barnard Halls (1888), which completed the nineteenth-century University of Alabama campus.

Confederate Generals Birthdays for October

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.

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Confederate Generals Birthdays (Continued):

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

Alabama Civil War Units

Forty-Ninth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Nashville, in January 1862, and attached to the Kentucky brigade of Gen. Breckinridge. It took part in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost 113 killed and wounded. A few weeks later, the Forty-ninth was sent to Vicksburg, with Breckinridge's brigade, and was engaged in the defence of the place when bombarded in 1862. Aug. 6, the regiment fought at Baton Rouge with a loss of 45 killed and wounded.

Joining the army of Gen. Van Dorn, the Forty-ninth was engaged in the assault on Corinth, and suffered very severely there. Ordered to Port Hudson, the regiment passed the winter in that quarter, and was brigaded with the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Alabama, and two Mississippi regiments under Gen. Buford, who was soon succeeded by Gen. Beall.

The Forty-ninth shared the dangers and hardships of the 42 days siege of Port Hudson, losing 55 men killed and wounded, and the remainder captured. Exchanged three months later, the Forty-ninth re-organized at Cahaba, and was attached to the brigade of Gen. Scott of Louisiana, with the Twelfth Louisiana, and Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-seventh Alabama regiments.

Joining the main army at Dalton, the brigade was assigned to Loring's division, Stewart's corps. Having wintered at Dalton, the Forty-ninth participated in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, doing much arduous service, but losing inconsiderably. Around Atlanta it was again fully engaged, and suffered severely.

It moved with Gen. Hood into Tennessee, and came out of the battles of Franklin, and Nashville with a long list of casualties, and captured men. Transferred to the Carolinas, the Forty-ninth took part in the operations there. Reduced to a skeleton, it was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

Field and Staff

Colonels -- Smith D. Hale of Madison; retired. Jephtha Edwards of DeKalb; captured at Port Hudson.
 Lieut. Colonels -- M. Gilbreath of Marshall; resigned. W. N. Crump of Blount; retired. John D. Weeden of Madison; wounded and captured at Nashville.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):

Majors -- B. Johnston of Marshall; retired. John D. Weeden; promoted. Thomas B. Street of Marshall; captured at Port Hudson.

Adjutants -- John D. Weeden; promoted. C. E. Merrill of Dallas; wounded at Corinth and Franklin.

Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.

Marshall -- Wm. H. Wright; resigned. Wm. H. Davidson; captured at Port Hudson, but escaped.

Dekalb -- W. G. Beason, captured at Port Hudson.

Jackson -- Wm. R. Coffey; retired. W. S. Bruce; captured at Port Hudson, and died in prison.

Marshall -- James Fletcher; retired. W. H. Smith; captured at Port Hudson, but escaped.

Marshall -- Thomas B. Street; promoted. Lieut. Allen commanded.

Marshall -- J. S. Bain; resigned. F. A. Pogue; killed at Port Hudson (company consolidated).

DeKalb -- Wm. J. Haralson; resigned. T. J. Nicholson; captured at Port Hudson, but escaped.

Madison -- J. D. Wann; retired. G. C. Ledbetter; died in the service. John D. Rivers; killed at Port Hudson. W. M. Maples; wounded at Nashville.

Blount -- W. N. Crump; elected lieutenant colonel. ... Murphy; resigned. R. F. Campbell; captured at Pt. Hudson.

Madison -- John R. Gardner; killed at Shiloh. L. M. Peavy; resigned. Thos. J. Taylor; captured at Port Hudson.

Fifty-First Alabama Mounted Regiment

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

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

The regiment was part of the force that captured 400 of the enemy at Maryville, and soon after was part of the investing force at Knoxville. During the remainder of the winter of '63-'64, the Fifty-First was arduously employed in east Tennessee. It took its place on Johnston's flank in the retreat to Dalton, and fought nearly every day for three months. At Decatur and Jonesboro the Fifty-first was fully engaged, and lost severely.

It moved into Tennessee shortly after, then wheeled about and harassed Sherman's march into the Carolinas with much effect. About a week before the capitulation, the Fifty-first captured the First Alabama Union regiment. As part of Gen. Hagan's brigade, the regiment laid down its arms near Raleigh.

Field and Staff

Colonels -- John T. Morgan of Dallas; promoted. Milton L. Kirkpatrick of Montgomery.

Lieut. Colonels - - James D. Webb of Greene; killed at Elk River. M. L. Kirkpatrick; promoted.

Majors -- Henry Bradford Thompson of Pike; resigned. James Dye of Talladega; captured at Shelbyville.

Adjutants -- Charles Force of District of Columbia; transferred to the line. David S. Bethune of Pike.

Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.

Calhoun -- Wm. M. Hames; resigned. H. T. Snow. Lieut. Thomas L. Bowen commanded.

Pike -- Henry B. Thompson; promoted. L. W. Battle; wounded in east Tennessee, and near Fayetteville.

Talladega -- James Dye; promoted. Thomas Curry.

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AL Civil War Units (Continued):

Calhoun -- Robert Draper; resigned. William White; wounded on Sequatchee raid, and at Bentonville.
 St. Clair -- William Edwards; resigned. Charles Force; captured at Shelbyville. Lient. J. W. Lapsley commanded.
 Talladega -- Nelson D. Johnson; captured at Shelbyville. Lieut. Amos Moss commanded.
 Tuscaloosa -- Hampton S. Whitfield; resigned. Palmer; resigned. William Walker.
 Montgomery -- M. L. Kirkpatrick; promoted. S. W. Cowling (in prison). Lieut. Jos. G. Allen commanded;
 wounded at Farmington and Fayetteville.
 Dallas and Perry -- John Robbins; resigned. Joseph J. Seawell; wounded at Farmington. Lieuts. Reynolds and
 Harrison commanded.
 Mobile -- Ratcliff.

Camp Website September Report

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

Our address is: www.scvtuscaloosa.org

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

We had a total of 51 visitors for the month of September. Visitors hailed from Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky, New York, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Illinois, West Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida. We also had a visitor in Moscow, Russia. Since our tracking began in April, we have had 227 visitors and a total of 1,132 page views.

Civil War Preservation Trust News September 2010

Help Save the Gettysburg Battlefield

A Chance to Save Five Acres of Power's Hill

"
It was artillery hell.."

This is how Confederate Gen. George Stuart later described the intense Union artillery fire pounding down on his positions at Culp's Hill and Spangler's Spring.

On the morning of July 3, 1863, Union artillery batteries, strategically placed on Power's Hill were able to direct their devastating fire onto the exposed Confederate infantry who were looking to make one last, great push to capture the Union right at Culp's Hill. The artillery fire emanating from Power's Hill helped turn the tide on the Union right and preserve this critical position.

Now, we have the opportunity to save five acres of the very ground where these powerful Union batteries were located. Join us in working to save this hallowed ground on Power's Hill.

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CWPT News (Continued):

Gettysburg 2010 Preservation Campaign

Acres: 5 acres	Match: \$4.13 to \$1
Total Cost: \$310,000	Match Sources: National Park Service
CWPT Fundraising Goal: \$75,000	

In the end, though, it all comes down to this: if I can raise \$75,000 from CWPT members like you before the end of this year, we can save yet another five crucial acres at Gettysburg, a place that is not only an unsurpassed outdoor classroom, but also a place of solemn reverence where, even today, lives are often changed forever.

So please, if you possibly can, will you help me raise the last needed \$75,000 so that I can add that to the funds the Gettysburg National Military Park is ready to commit, and save this crucial five-acre piece of hallowed ground?

As soon as we raise our \$75,000, we can close on this \$310,000 property - again, that's a wonderful \$4.13-to-\$1 multiplier of your donation dollar!

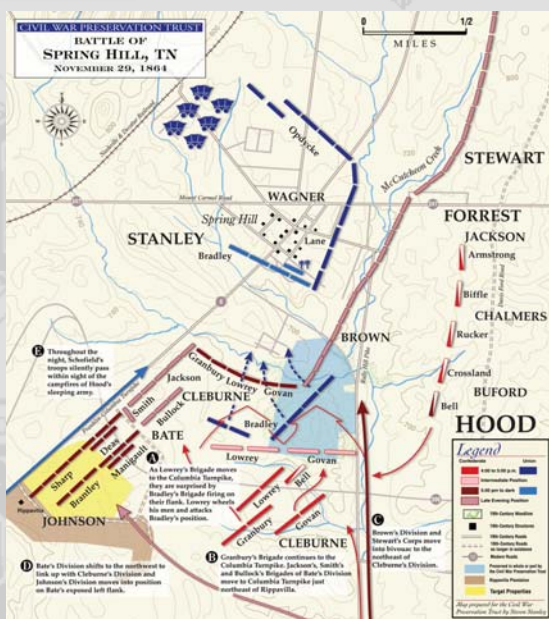
Please let me hear back from you as soon as possible, and accept my warmest thanks for your generosity

Save 84 Acres at Spring Hill

A MESSAGE FROM JIM LIGHTHIZER, CWPT PRESIDENT

"THE ENEMY IS PASSING IN MY FRONT"

John Bell Hood's veteran Army of Tennessee had finally moved into position to cut off John Schofield's forces near Spring Hill, Tennessee. With the rapid onset of an early winter's darkness, Confederate forces under the command of Patrick Cleburne stood ready to cut the Union escape route along the Columbia Pike.



Confederate triumph at Spring Hill seemed certain, but confusing orders, angry threats, bold Union defense and November darkness worked against the Rebel army that night. With Confederate campfires studding the cold hills, Schofield's forces quietly slid by and marched on to Franklin. Hood's failure at Spring Hill, manifested in the next day's bloodletting at the Battle of Franklin, "would be something that would haunt the survivors of the Confederate Army the rest of their days."

Today, the Civil War Preservation Trust is working with General Motors to save 84 acres of the Spring Hill battlefield, the very acres where Cleburne and Edward Johnson's men camped along the Columbia Pike. Join us in working to save this historic land.

Dear Fellow Defender of America's Battlefields,

Because so much is happening so fast here at the Civil War Preservation Trust, I write to you today to ask for your help, counsel and guidance on four crucial projects. And to put you in complete control, I've sent you four separate reply sheets, so that you can decide if you want to help with one, two, three or even all four of these important preservation efforts.

The four projects are:

1. Purchasing 84 vital acres at the Spring Hill battlefield in Tennessee, at a match of \$20-to-\$1, from General Motors;

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CWPT News (Continued):

2. Buying and reclaiming a crucial quarter-acre in Franklin, Tennessee, right on the front lines of that battle, and contiguous to a parcel CWPT helped to save earlier this year;
3. Replenishing our nearly depleted war chest so we can continue to fight against the cabal that is fighting to desecrate Gettysburg with a casino about a half- mile away from the southern edge of the battlefield;
4. Likewise, resupplying our fund to keep up the legal battle to convince Wal-Mart not to build on the Wilderness battlefield in Virginia.

Let me briefly update you on each key effort, and then you can decide how much you want to dedicate to any or all of these.

Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864. In one of the most memorable, unusual and controversial events of the entire war, the Union Army escaped a Confederate trap and literally marched right past the Southern Army.

After a day of heavy skirmishing, maneuvering for position and a piecemeal Confederate attack, the Johnny Rebs went into camp along the Columbia Pike, and the Confederate General John Bell Hood believed he had cut off Union General John Schofield's Billy Yanks.

However, that cold, dark November night, brigade after brigade of Union troops passed quietly along the pike, many fearing that the nearby Confederates, whose campfires they could clearly see, would pitch in to them, capturing or destroying the army.

Many Confederates, familiar with the sounds of an army on the move, sent alarms up the chain of command that the Union Army was escaping under the cover of darkness, and right under their very noses, but those messages went unheeded.

Col. Ellison Capers of the 24th South Carolina wrote that the troops "could not understand why we did not attack, and every man felt and I heard hundreds remark that for some cause we were losing a grand opportunity" According to historian Eric Jacobson, author of *For Cause and Country: The Affair at Spring Hill and the Battle of Franklin*, Capers said the he grew so frustrated with the inaction that he drew his revolver and emptied it "at the sound of voices in our front."

Even General Patrick Cleburne would send a courier to headquarters with the urgent message "The enemy is passing in my front." He would receive no reply.

Jacobson says that the escape of the Union Army at Spring Hill "would be something that would haunt survivors of the Confederate Army the rest of their days." (*You can get even more of Eric's expert analysis by watching a new six-minute video we have of him on our website, at the very ground you'll be helping to save.*)

On the Union side, Levi Schofield, an engineer officer on General Jacob's Cox's staff, recalled how a colonel put his index finger to his lips and told everyone "not to speak above a whisper and pointed to the campfires on the rolling slopes within sight of the road."

An Ohio corporal marveled how "to our continual surprise we were permitted to move on, and on, and on." General David Stanley likened the surreal night march to "treading upon the thin crust of a smoldering volcano."

The dawning of the next day found Hood furious at the failure to "spring" the trap at Spring Hill. And for thousands of Confederates, including six generals, November 30 may have begun at Spring Hill, but it ended – as did their lives – in the maelstrom, blood and fury of Franklin.

Today, the Civil War Preservation Trust is purchasing – with the help of an exceptional federal matching grant – the central 84 acres of those Spring Hill "rolling slopes" occupied by the Confederates that fateful night, adding to the 110 acres already preserved there.

This land is owned by General Motors, and they have a large Saturn auto manufacturing plant nearby. The concern had always been that they might someday develop this property, too, destroying forever the dramatic story of Spring Hill.

But in a welcome display of pride-in-America good citizenship, GM has instead agreed to sell these vital acres to CWPT, so that we can preserve them intact for all future generations.

(Contrast that to those who refuse to cooperate with us to save our history, such a would-be casino moguls in Gettysburg and intractable Wal-Mart executives. (More on them in a moment...))

(Continued Next Page)

CWPT News (Continued): And best of all, most of the needed funds for this property will be coming from matching sources that will be announced soon, leaving us just \$100,000 to raise from members like you to close the deal.

That's a \$20-to-\$1 match of your donation dollar to "buy American" at Spring Hill. We are buying important American heritage land from an American company, and preserving it in trust for all future generations of Americans!

Of course, we all know that the day after the Battle of Spring Hill would see one of the most dramatic battles of the war, a struggle now synonymous with valor, ferocity and desperate fighting: Franklin

A CONCENTRATED ROAR OF MUSKETRY

Onward they came. After smashing the forward Union line under George Wagner, the Confederate soldiers within Cleburne's famed division poured forth towards the Union main line ahead. For those just to the east of the Columbia Pike, the Cotton Gin could be clearly seen behind the stout Union lines. Onward through rifle fire and cannon shot they came... and down they fell in droves.

With Patrick Cleburne, their famous commander, now lying dead on the field, what remained of Cleburne's Division crawled towards the earthen and log line which jutted out in front of the Gin. The Ohioans who manned this section of the line devastated their assailants. Union Captain Aaron Baldwin of the 6th Ohio Artillery stated that the Confederates were "swept out of existence with every discharge from his deadly guns." The fight in front of the Cotton Gin turned into a charnel house for the attacking Confederates, the practical end of a fabled division.

Today, the Civil War Preservation Trust is proud to announce that it is working to save another critical piece of the once-lost Franklin Battlefield. This new

preservation campaign will allow us to save some of the very land where the Federal main line passed next to the Cotton Gin.

Earlier this year, CWPT helped the great local group there in Franklin (called "Franklin's Charge") purchase a central one-acre parcel right on the Columbia Pike, right in the middle of the whirlwind of the heaviest fighting.

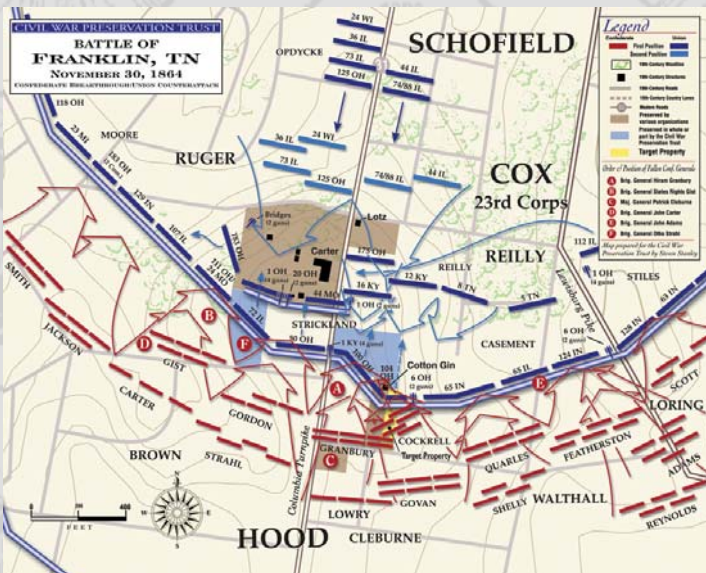
Today, we have the opportunity to buy another small parcel – with a modern house to be torn down later – contiguous to that previous land, and immediately adjacent to some already-preserved land that was the site of the famous war-time Cotton Gin.

The main Federal line of defense ran across this property, and was thus the scene of almost incredible slaughter. Troops under Confederate Generals Cleburne, French and Walthall pressed their attacks on this ground. It was here that Union Capt. Aaron Baldwin, 6th Ohio Artillery, said that Confederates were "swept out of existence with every discharge" of deadly canister from his guns.

At \$206,000, this is expensive hallowed ground (because of that non-historic home that will need to be torn down), but the good news is that, again, we anticipate receiving fully one half the cost from the federal matching grant program, leaving us with a cost of \$103,000. Every \$1 you give for this effort will be doubled!

As I mentioned before, Franklin's Charge is taking the lead to reclaim the battle site, and their plan is to eventually restore it to the way it looked in 1864, recreating the breastworks, entrenchments, Cotton Gin and other features.

Inch by inch, square foot by square foot, you and I are helping to restore one of America's most important forgotten battlefields. (See more details on-line at www.civilwar.org/franklin).



NATIONAL PRESERVATION GROUP ACCEPTING NOMINATIONS FOR ENDANGERED BATTLEFIELDS REPORT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 14, 2010

(Washington, D.C.) – The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), the nation’s largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization, is accepting nominations through its website for an annual report on endangered Civil War battlefields.

The report, entitled History Under Siege®, identifies the most threatened Civil War sites in the United States and what can be done to rescue them.

“Too often the threats to our priceless historical treasures go unnoticed,” noted CWPT President James Lighthizer. “This report is a rallying cry to the nation, a powerful reminder that our hallowed battlefields are in imminent danger.”

History Under Siege® is part of CWPT’s ongoing effort to protect America’s remaining Civil War battlefields. Every day 30 acres of hallowed ground associated with Civil War battlefields fall victim to development, succumbing to the backhoe and the bulldozer. Once lost, these historic treasures can never be replaced.

The 2011 endangered battlefields report will be released next spring. Any Civil War battlefield is eligible to for nomination and consideration. The chosen sites will be selected based on geographic location, military significance and the immediacy of current threats.

“From Pennsylvania to Arizona, the battlefields where the Civil War was fought are under siege,” Lighthizer remarked. “Nominations from concerned citizens, history buffs and preservation activists help us stay aware of the most current threats to a wide variety of battlefields.”

Among the ten sites identified in the 2010 report were Gettysburg, Pa.; Picacho Peak, Ariz.; Pickett’s Mill, Ga.; and the Wilderness, Va. The report also included 15 “at risk” battlefields that, although seriously threatened, did not make the final ten. Each year, the report raises public awareness of the threats to historic sites, leading to victories for preservationists. “Thanks in part to the publicity generated by the report, we expect continued successes in the remainder of the year and in the future,” Lighthizer predicted.

Individuals and groups are encouraged to fill out the nomination form available online at <http://www.civilwar.org/endangerednomination>. Applications must include a detailed description of specific threats facing the site. Submission of relevant recent photographs is also encouraged. Nominations must be received no later than November 1, 2010.

With 55,000 members, CWPT is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation’s endangered Civil War battlefields and to promote appreciation of these hallowed grounds. CWPT’s website is www.civilwar.org.

For more information, contact:
Jim Campi, CWPT, (202) 367-1861 x7205
Mary Koik, CWPT, (202) 367-1861 x7231

Today, we have a chance to return Gettysburg’s famed Cemetery Ridge to its 1863 battle appearance!

Currently, the National Park Service at Gettysburg is seeking public input on the future of the ill-placed Cyclorama building. The famous cyclorama painting itself now safely hangs in the new visitor’s center and the last step in rehabilitating this area of the battlefield is removing the anachronistic concrete structure from this important terrain.

In order to rehabilitate this ground, our friends at the National Park Service need to hear from you. We urge you to comment on this process by asking the National Park Service to remove the Cyclorama building and rehabilitate this important ground.

We need to tell them loud and clear: *There are many examples of modernist architecture; there’s only **one** Gettysburg. **Rehabilitate the ridge!***

(Continued Next Page)

CWPT News (Continued):

To Take Action:

1. Submit written comments to: Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, 1195 Baltimore Pike, Suite 100, Gettysburg, PA 17325
2. Visit www.nps.gov/gett on the Internet and clicking on "Management" followed by "Public Involvement" (or visit parkplanning.nps.gov)
- . Email comments to: gett_superintendent@nps.gov.
4. Fax comments to: 717-334-1891 Attn: Cyclorama building.
5. Attend informational open houses on Sept. 16 & 17 at the Museum and Visitor Center, details at: www.nps.gov

Together, let's preserve Gettysburg for future generations.

www.civilwar.org

Museum of the Confederacy News September 2010

Ground Breaking for Appomattox Branch of the Museum of the Confederacy

Museum of the Confederacy to break ground on Appomattox branch

By Michael E. Ruane
Washington Post Staff Writer
Friday, September 10, 2010

The pen that Gen. Robert E. Lee used to help end the Civil War. The elegant uniform he donned that day in 1865. The sword he carried to the momentous surrender of his army.

These three iconic relics of the Confederacy, along with hundreds of other artifacts of the doomed rebellion, soon will be moving from downtown Richmond to a new, \$7.5 million museum in Appomattox, about a mile from the farmhouse where Lee surrendered the main Confederate army and effectively concluded the war.

The Museum of the Confederacy -- technically the Confederate Memorial Literary Society -- announced this week that ground will be broken Sept. 23 for its Appomattox site, one of three new locations planned for the 114-year-old repository of Lost Cause artifacts. The museum believes the Appomattox branch, due to open in 2012, is the nation's largest such building project scheduled during the upcoming sesquicentennial, or 150th anniversary, of the 1861-65 conflict. Appomattox is about 175 miles southwest of Washington, and 90 miles west of Richmond.

The Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox's groundbreaking will be the latest step in the museum's attempt to bring its striking collection to a broader geographic and demographic audience, and thrive. For more than a century, the museum has been housed in downtown Richmond, the heart and capital of the Southern Confederacy.

Four years ago, struggling with falling attendance, financial trouble and logistical constraints, the museum decided to build three new sites and spread its vast collection beyond the confines of its 1976 headquarters in Richmond. Museum attendance is around 45,000 a year, down from a peak of 91,000 in 1991, the year it had an exhibit on slavery, said spokesman Sam Craghead.

The museum will maintain the Richmond site. Some people ask, "Are you leaving Richmond?" S. Waite Rawls III, museum president and a descendant of a soldier in the 41st Virginia regiment, said Thursday. "The answer is: no. We're transitioning from a one-museum site to multiple-site system of museums. . . . We think you've got to take the museum to the people."

The museum has on display only 10 percent of its collection of 20,000 artifacts and 100,000 documents and photographs, Craghead said. Among its holdings are 550 wartime Confederate flags, 300 swords and the 10-foot-long Confederate constitution.

(Continued Next Page)

CWPT News (Continued): "We can put stuff in three museums and still have plenty . . . left over," Craghead said. The idea was to establish branches near Fredericksburg, Fort Monroe and Appomattox, with each site covering special themes of the war.

"The museum at Appomattox will be . . . focused on the end of the war and the reunification of the country," he said. Plans for the other two sites are in the works.

"This is an exciting thing for us," said Appomattox Mayor Paul Harvey. "It's a great compliment to the historical park we already have here . . . It's going to bring out the story of Appomattox even more." The National Park Service operates the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

The museum's expansion also comes with heightened sensitivity over the role of slavery in the war and what historians say was the Confederacy's bloody crusade to maintain it. This year, the governors of Virginia and Mississippi sparked controversy by neglecting or sounding dismissive of the role that slavery played in the war.

The Civil War claimed 600,000 lives, or 2 percent of the nation's population in the 1860s. Historians say that percentage would equal 6 million dead today.

In addition to the Lee artifacts, the Appomattox branch will likely display the uniforms of 12 other Confederate generals who surrendered that day, Craghead said.

The ground breaking ceremony is scheduled for 3 p.m. Sept. 23 on Route 24, about a mile and half south of the surrender site.

"It's a big step for us, and it's also a big step for the nation," Rawls said. "Appomattox is a great metaphor for the reunification of the nation."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/09/09/AR2010090906659.html>

Letter from the Director

Dear Members,

On behalf of the Board of Trustees and staff of the Museum of the Confederacy, we are pleased to announce the official groundbreaking for the Museum in Appomattox on September 23, 2010 at 3:00pm. The projected opening of the Museum is slated for Spring 2012.

The grounds of the Museum will be 8 acres, with an 11,000 square foot building, providing ample interior and exterior space for visitors, programming and exhibits.

The Focus of the main exhibit at the Museum of the Confederacy - Appomattox will be the events which led to the end of the war and the reunification of the nation. The museum in Appomattox will be the final stop for the Virginia Sesquicentennial Commission's traveling exhibit - ***An American Turning Point*** in 2015.

This is an exciting time for the Museum and its members and we look forward to sharing more information as construction gets underway. Look for the latest issue of the Museum of the Confederacy Magazine which should arrive in your mailbox soon and is filled with information about the new site.

Sincerely,
Diane Willard

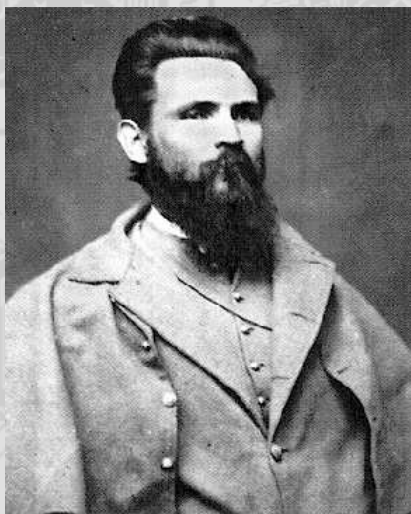
Portraits ~ Generals and Commanders by Rebecca Blackwell Drake

Excerpts from *In Their Own Words: Soldiers Tell the Story of the Battle of Raymond*

Brigadier General John Gregg was born in 1828 in Lawrence County, Alabama. He was a well-educated man and spent most of his formative years either attending school or teaching school. In 1847, he graduated from La Grange College and began to pursue his interest in law. This interest led him to move to Fairfield, Texas, where he was elected judge of his district in Freestone County.

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Portraits (Continued): In 1858, at the age of thirty, Gregg returned to Alabama to marry Mary Frances Garth, daughter of Jesse Winston Garth.



Garth was well known as one of the wealthiest plantation owners in Alabama. He was also a Unionist who was willing to give up his hundreds of slaves if it meant saving the Union. In 1861, when the war broke out, Gregg found himself at odds with his father-in-law.

Following the marriage, John and Mary Gregg returned to Fairfield, Texas, where he was District Judge.

As a member of the Texas Secession Convention, Gregg became a member of the Provincial Congress of the Southern Confederacy in Montgomery, Alabama, and later in Richmond, Virginia.

As the cause of the Confederacy escalated, he resigned his congressional seat and formed the 7th Texas Infantry. John Gregg was ready for action and more than ready to defend Southern rights and constitutional liberty.

John and Mary Gregg were in the third year of marriage when he left for war. Soon after enlisting, he was captured and sent to Fort Warren, Massachusetts, for imprisonment. He was later exchanged and returned home. In September of 1862, Gregg was commissioned brigadier general and sent to Mississippi.

One of the first major battles of General Gregg's military career was in Raymond. The men under his charge were the 3rd, 10th, 30th, 41st and 50th Tennessee Infantries, the 1st Tennessee Battalion, and the 7th Texas Infantry. On May 12, 1863, when Gregg's Brigade met McPherson's 17th Corps in Raymond, Gregg fought with a vengeance. Little did he know that he had led his brigade of 3,000 men into battle against a force of some 12,000 strong. After almost six hours of fierce fighting, the Confederates were forced to retreat.

A year later, General John Gregg learned that General James McPherson, the opposing general in the Battle of Raymond, had been killed in the Battle of Atlanta. What General Gregg didn't know was that his destiny would soon be sealed as well.

General John Gregg was killed on October 7, 1864, while fighting in the Battle of Richmond. The Confederate general had outlived his Union opponent by only three months.

Both men were born in the same year and, as fate would have it, both would die in the same year. Mary Garth Gregg became a widow at the age of thirty-six. After traveling to Virginia to claim her husband's body, she buried him in Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Seventh Texas Infantry Generals John Gregg and Hiram Granbury by Rebecca Blackwell Drake



In 1861, John Gregg and Hiram B. Granbury enlisted with the 7th Regiment Texas Infantry for "Three years or the war." As their wives followed them from battlefield to battlefield, and eventually to prison, they skillfully commanded the Confederate forces. The story of Gregg and Granbury is one of generals in love and in war.

In 1858 in Morgan County, Alabama, John Gregg and his bride, Mary Francis Garth, stood before a magistrate and repeated their vows, "*In sickness and in health - Till death do us part.*"



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Portraits (Continued): Following their marriage, the couple left for Fairfield, Texas, where Gregg served as District Judge. He also founded the first newspaper in the county, the *Freestone Country Reporter*.

In that same year, March 31, 1858, Hiram B. Granbury, a former Mississippian who had moved to Waco in the early 1850s, stood with his 20-year old bride, Fannie Sims, formerly from Alabama, and repeated the same vows. Hiram Granbury served as the chief justice of McLennan County, Texas. During the early years, he had helped to establish the newspaper in Waco.

In 1861, after Texas seceded from the Union, John Gregg organized the 7th Texas Infantry, a group of 746 men recruited from nine East Texas counties. That same year, Hiram Granbury formed the Waco Guards that would soon become a part of the 7th Regiment Texas Infantry. In the fall of 1861, both men, still in the honeymoon years of their marriage, left Texas to fight in the war.

In February of 1862, the 7th Texas and other Confederate regiments were captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and John Gregg and Hiram Granbury were taken prisoner. Stunned over the turn of events, Granbury and a friend, Capt. K. M Van Zandt, decided to approach General U. S. Grant to make several requests. First, they requested that Colonel Clough (killed in action) be given a proper burial. Secondly, they requested that Col. Granbury be given some time before being taken prisoner in order to settle his wife, Fannie. During the early months in Hopkinsville, Fannie had been the houseguests of the Steven Trice family, supporters of the Confederate cause.

However, in 1862, when the epidemic of measles began to spread throughout the camp, Fannie moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, a distance of some twenty-five miles.

General Grant listened to Granbury and Van Zandt's petition and surprised everyone by granting both requests. As Granbury traveled to Clarksville to make plans for Fannie, Mary Gregg paid for a train ticket and took the train to Decatur, Alabama.

At first Granbury and Gregg were imprisoned at Fort Chase in Columbus, Ohio. However, on March 6, 1862, they were moved to Fort Warren Prison in the Boston Harbor. Fannie rode the train from Columbus, Ohio to Boston, Mass. with the soldiers. However, after arriving at the Boston train station, she was not allowed to accompany the prisoners out to Fort Warren, an island six miles from Boston. Thanks to the kindness of Granbury's cellmate, Dr. Charles McGill, a physician, Fannie was taken in as a house guest of Mary McGill in Hagerstown, Mass.

During her stay with the wife of Dr. McGill, Fannie began to experience problems with abdominal swelling. In July of 1862, she made an appointment to meet with a physician in Baltimore for exploratory surgery. Granbury was released from prison [prisoner exchange] in order to attend the surgery. A letter to Col. J. Dimick, U. S. Army, Fort Warren, Boston, documents Granbury's early release: *"Washington, July 29, 1862. The eight or nine prisoners referred to and those who have taken the oath of allegiance will not be sent to Fort Monroe; Parole Major Granbury, of Texas, that he may attend his wife having a surgical operation performed at Baltimore, then to report to General Wool, in Baltimore. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General."* The outcome of the doctor's appointment was never made known.

Hiram was released from prison on July 30, 1862 and was reunited with Fannie in Baltimore. The couple immediately made plans to board a steamer and travel to Richmond in order for Hiram to await prisoner exchange. During this time, Hiram became fully aware of the severe situation that existed with Fannie's health. Whether or not Fannie was ever examined by a doctor or not is unknown but she apparently suffered with ovarian cancer, an illness that would take her life within the year.

After the prisoner exchange was completed in Richmond, Hiram returned South for the reorganization of the 7th Texas in Jackson, Mississippi. En route, he left Fannie in her home state of Alabama where she could be cared for by family. During the re-organization, Granbury was promoted to the rank of colonel and sent to Texas on recruiting duty. Gregg was also exchanged from prison and promoted to brigadier general on August 29, 1862. At this time, he was given command of a brigade consisting of: 1st Tennessee Battalion, 7th Texas, 3rd Tennessee, 10th Tennessee, 41st Tennessee, 50th Tennessee, and Bledsoe's Battery.

Granbury and Gregg continued in the war and were eventually sent to Port Hudson, Louisiana, to defend the Confederate position along the Mississippi. During this time, on March 20, 1863, Fannie passed away in Mobile, eleven days before what would have been their 5th wedding anniversary. Hiram took a leave of absence in order to be with her at the time of her death.

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Portraits (Continued): On March 21, Fannie's obituary appeared in the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*: "Died on yesterday at 11:00 a.m., Mrs. Fannie Granbury, aged 25 years, Wife of Col. H. B. Granbury, 7th Regiment Texas Infantry. The funeral will take place from Providence infirmary at 3 o'clock P.M. TO-DAY." Unable to afford a headstone, Hiram buried Fannie in Magnolia Cemetery in an unmarked grave. After Port Hudson Gregg's Brigade, including the 7th Texas, fought in the Battle of Raymond, the Battle of Chickamauga, the Siege of Chattanooga and the Atlanta Campaign.

On September 19, 1863, Brig. Gen. John Gregg was severely wounded during the Battle of Chickamauga and was taken to a Confederate hospital in Marietta, Georgia. Once again, Mary Garth traveled to be by his side and to assist with his recovery. This was perhaps one of their last chances to be together in life. One year later, Oct. 7, 1864, while fighting in Virginia, Brig. Gen. John Gregg was killed. His marriage had lasted less than six years. Mary Garth heard the news of her husband's death while staying at her father's plantation in Alabama. "Her soul was plunged in grief beyond all other grief," friends recalled.

After several months of grief and depression, Mary Garth decided she could not rest until she traveled to Virginia to claim her husband's body. Traveling with Sgt. E. L. Sykes, a Confederate soldier and family friend, Mary left on January 18, 1865, to reclaim her husband's body. They arrived in Virginia a month later but overwhelmed by the experience, Mary Garth succumbed to a nervous breakdown. They had to wait weeks before she could recover enough of her strength to make the long journey back.

In April of 1865, Mary Garth Gregg finally arrived in Aberdeen, Mississippi, where she laid her husband to rest in the Odd Fellows Cemetery on the outskirts of town.

Like Brig. Gen. John Gregg, a friend in love and war, Brig. Gen. Hiram Granbury, also went to his death a hero. He was killed Nov. 30, 1864, during the Battle of Franklin. Witnesses of the blood bath at Franklin reported, "General Granbury was hit in the eye about the same time Gen. Patrick Cleburne was hit in the chest. The bullet passed through his brain and exploded at the back of his head. He threw his hands up to his face and fell dead instantly."

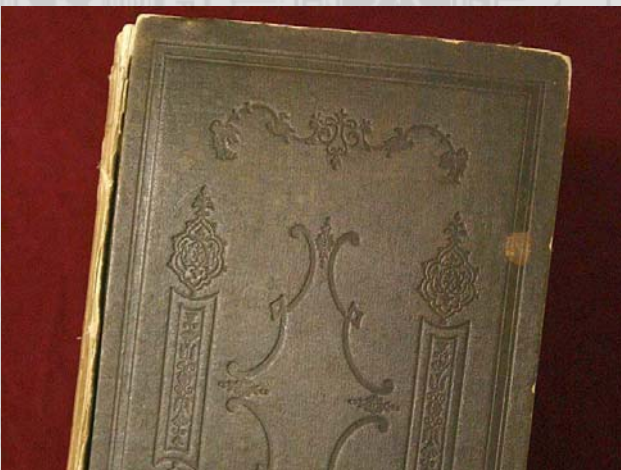
Granbury was initially buried near Franklin but later his body was reinterred at St. John's Episcopal Church cemetery, Ashwood, Tennessee. In 1893, his body was once again moved - this time to Granbury, Texas, a town named in his honor. A lonely, unmarked grave in Mobile and a faded obituary are all that remain of his beloved Fannie.

Of the foursome in love and war, Mary Garth Gregg was the only one left. She remained in Aberdeen, Mississippi, where she could be near her husband's grave. For the remaining thirty years of her life she never left the town where her husband's remains were interred. When Mary Gregg died in 1897, she was buried next to her famous husband. Her tombstone reads, *Mrs. General John Gregg*.

UA copy of Quran believed saved from Union torch

A copy of the Quran at the University of Alabama's library is believed to be the only book saved when Union troops burned down the campus in 1865.

The Associated Press Friday, September 10, 2010 Information from: *The Tuscaloosa News*, <http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com>



A copy of the Quran at the University of Alabama's library is believed to be the only book saved when Union troops burned down the campus in 1865. The story behind the rescued copy at UA was recounted by Clark Center, curator of the W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library at the University.

"We don't know who chose it, why they chose it or how it got back to the university. All we know is that for a long, long time, we've had this book," Center told *The Tuscaloosa News* in a story Friday.

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This copy of the Quran was saved from the 1853 burning of the UA campus. The book is housed in the William S. Hoole Special Collections Library.
Staff file photo

UA Quran (Continued): Center said that the university's librarian at the time, Andre Deloffre, begged Union Col. Thomas M. Johnston not to burn the Rotunda, which held the school's collection of books. But Union officers believed the university, along with a local textile factory and hat factory, were providing materials to the Confederate Army, and the Rotunda would not be spared.

According to Center, legend has it that before the building was set fire on April 4, 1866, someone went into the Rotunda to save one book - an 1853 copy of "The Koran: Commonly Called The Alcoran of Mohammed." That person could have been Johnston, one of his aides, Deloffre or someone else, Center said.

"Maybe he took it home and sent it back, maybe he went in, chose something and handed it to the librarian," Center said. "I think, for a long time, the story was just verbal; it was just accepted that the book was here. The first time I'd seen it in writing was 1931 in the Centennial issue of The Crimson White." He said there is no doubt it was an original from the Rotunda.

"It had definitely been here since before the war," he told the newspaper. "Religion was a big part of life back then. Most of the university's students were Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and even Catholics, and most had never seen something like that."

The book, an English translation published in Philadelphia in 1853, now sits in the university's W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library.

Center said the book "shows that the university, in the antebellum period, was attempting to give its students a broad education to enable them to learn points of view that were not necessarily their own."

140th Anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Death "Strike the Tent."

By Calvin E. Johnson Jr. Sunday, October 10, 2010
<http://canadafreepress.com/index.php/article/28581>

A program commemorating the 140th anniversary of Robert E. Lee's death is set for Monday, October 11, 2010, featuring a 12:15 PM lecture by Dr. William C. Davis, at Lee Chapel Auditorium at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia.

The headline from a Richmond newspaper read:

"News of the death of Robert E. Lee, beloved chieftain of the Southern army, whose strategy mainly was responsible for the surprising fight staged by the Confederacy, brought a two-day halt to Richmond's business activities."

The American flag, which Robert E. Lee had defended as a soldier, flew at half mast in Lexington, Virginia.

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

Some write that Robert E. Lee suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on September 28, 1870, but was thought to greatly improve until October 12th, when he took a turn for the worse. His condition seemed more hopeless when his doctor told him, "General you must make haste and get well—Traveller—has been standing too long in his stable and needs exercise."

Virginia Military Institute (VMI) Cadet William Nalle said in a letter home to his mother, dated October 16, 1870,

"I suppose of course that you have all read full accounts of Gen Lee's death in the papers. He died on the morning of the 12th at about half past nine. All business was suspended at once all over the country and town, and all duties, military and academic suspended at the Institute, and all the black crape and all similar black material in Lexington, was used up at once, and they had to send on to Lynchburg for more. Every cadet had black crape issued to him, and an order was published at once requiring us to wear it as a badge of mourning for six months."

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Robert E. Lee (Continued): *Read entire letter on the Virginia Military Institute website.*

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

The church bells rang as the sad news passed through Washington College, Virginia Military Institute, the town of Lexington and the nation. Cadets from VMI College carried the remains of the old soldier to Lee Chapel where he laid in state.

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

When all settled down, Mrs. Robert E. Lee said, "If he had succeeded in gaining by the sword all the South expected and hoped for, he could not have been more honored and lamented."

Many thousands witnessed Lee's funeral procession marching through the town of Lexington, Virginia, with muffled drums and the artillery firing as the hearse was driven to the school's chapel where he was buried.

US President Dwight D. Eisenhower knew and appreciated our nation's rich history. President Eisenhower was criticized for displaying a portrait of Robert E. Lee in his office. This was part of his response; quote:

"Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by this nation." unquote

This Christian-gentleman's last words were, "Strike the Tent."

Removal of Southern Symbols Southern shame, Southern ghosts

By Franklin Raff September 30, 2010

The University of Mississippi has terminated its mascot, "Colonel Reb." The mascot, an archetypal Southern gentleman with a hat, cane, and a little bow-tie, is of course racist.

Affable, bearded and jaunty, with a bright costume that cleverly foiled his dark history on the plantation, Col. Reb, when he was alive, looked rather like that other infamous slave-driver, Col. Sanders, whose inscrutable and permanent smile these days (in markets where he still shows his face) offers only a faint clue as to the fortunes he's made in his long, post-war masquerade as a peddler of fried chicken.

"We just want it to be over," said one Mississippi student on the subject of Col. Reb's execution. Watch your back, Sanders.

There is of course nothing sacred about a football mascot or a corporate brand, and nothing particularly sad about the disappearance of either one, except for the fact that now there is nothing left of Southern symbolism to erase. Some time ago, you see, most Southerners started believing that fried chicken, football games, NASCAR and maybe a handmade basket or two were among the only cultural 'treasures' they could, or should, be proud of.

And now we learn that what legions of Americans consider to be a transcendent symbol of extraordinary military leadership and valor, states' rights, indefatigable heroism, enduring pride and strength in the face of terrible odds and calamitous defeat – the Confederate battle flag – is now officially deemed a symbol of hate by the U.S. armed forces. Prospective members of all branches of the armed forces who happen to have a "Confederate flag" tattoo are automatically rejected.

Red crescents, Ankhs and the like are a "go" as are satanic pentagrams with bleeding goat-heads, inverted crosses, Vishnus and Virgin Mothers doing just about anything anywhere you can imagine, but not a star-studded blue cross (or saltire) over a red field. That image is un-American, hateful and now officially equivalent to the swastika.

Americans who sport the Confederate battle flag – many whose ancestors fell under the flag, who are buried with honor on American soil beneath the flag, whose fathers and great-grandfathers flew this flag with patriotic pride over homes, and seats of government, and even U.S. Navy ships at war – and who want to serve our country under arms, are no longer deemed compatible with our armed forces.

The Confederate battle flag has been appropriated by hate groups of one kind or another for racist reasons, but it is also, indisputably, the reigning symbol of Southern history and pride.

Southern Symbols (Continued): Why would Southerners ever surrender this treasure? Why would they have it erased from a state flag, as Georgia did in 2001? Why would they allow America's "best and brightest" to ban it as a universal "symbol of hate" without even putting up a fight?

Historians disagree about whether the war would have happened "with or without slavery." Slavery was a national evil, the great mainstay of the agrarian South and a catalyst for polarized politics and violent action on both sides. But even Southerners have now forgotten about the enormous and complex roster of constitutionally based complaints regarding tariffs, direct and indirect taxation, the extraordinarily significant issue of nullification, innumerable federal impositions and more, and more, which led the Confederate states to draft their declarations of secession.

These short, concise documents are not only fascinating, they are of obviously incalculable value to any free citizen whose aim is to know the history of his state, his country and his constitution. Do you know of even one young Southerner who has studied any of these documents in school?

It is commonly held even among schoolchildren in the South that the war was fought in the wake of a glorious national Emancipation Proclamation, when of course Lincoln's proclamation very belatedly only freed Southern slaves. Northern slaves were freed even later (the last in New Jersey at the very end of the war), as the cause of emancipation became a public-relations boon for Lincoln, for conscription and for the North internationally.

To be sure, there were more slaves in the South than in the North, and the Emancipation Proclamation was a very important and effective document, but "The Great Emancipator" plainly admitted he would free all, or none, of the slaves if it would save the Union. Why must these truths be ignored?

All Americans understand that scores of Union soldiers fought proudly and honorably "to free the slaves," but now Southerners seem to have started to believe, en masse, that their Confederate ancestors raised their battle flag "to defend the institution of slavery." In fact only a miniscule percentage – I have seen estimates lower than 2 percent – of Confederate soldiers were members of slave-owning families, lived or worked on plantations, or were otherwise part of the "antebellum" life painted by Hollywood.

Anyone who knows their history knows exactly what most Confederate officers would have told you in the field: "We have no desire for conquest and, as clearly stated by our political leaders, every wish for national reconciliation. The Confederate battle flag represents the fighting spirit of the citizens of these states who are proudly and patriotically rebelling against a central government which has become tyrannical."

Have you ever asked a Southern high-schooler or college student what the Confederate battle flag represented to the men who fought for the confederacy? I've done it many times. The answer is usually: *Hatred. Slavery.*

And who spoke out against slavery? Many on both sides, of course, and probably many more in the North than in the South, but also Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy; his secretary of state, Judah Benjamin; Gov. William Smith of Virginia; Reps. Barksdale and Kenner (once one of the largest slaveholders in the South) as well as the highest-ranking CSA generals Joseph Johnston and none other than General Robert E. Lee. The Confederate battle flag was Lee's flag, the flag of the Army of Northern Virginia. On slavery, he said: "There are few, I believe, in this enlightened age, who will not acknowledge that slavery as an institution is a moral and political evil."

The dirty, not so-little secret of the war, you see, is that slavery had become morally, politically, and (because of the industrialization of agriculture, labor disputes, etc.) financially untenable in both the North and the South, and it was on its way out. Still, Congress did not consider an abolition amendment until 1864. At that time, the Southern states were long absent from Congress. Even then, shamefully, it did not pass and was not adopted until after the war. The North was obviously as tragically intertwined with the institution of slavery as the South. But what Southern youngster knows it?

And who defended the freedom of the press and information in this terrible time? More than 300 Northern newspapers were suppressed during the war and the Northern press was known to have been heavily censored, while, for instance, even Jefferson Davis endured astonishingly dark personal attacks from even the Southern press, but unlike Lincoln, refused to limit their freedoms. In short, scholars agree that "dissenters" had freedom of speech only in the South.

It would seem important to keep these facts in mind as we review a tiny part of the historical record and ponder the present near-universality of the South's acquiescence to a comically simplistic and largely inaccurate "victor's history" of the war. But perhaps facts no longer matter.

The long, arduous road toward national reconciliation and equal rights need never have included cultural annihilation: historical, symbolic or otherwise. Yet that is what Southerners face today, and it is their own fault.

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Southern Symbols (Continued): By failing to educate their children, or by allowing others to mis-educate their children, and as evidenced by their willingness to repeatedly allow the definition of their cultural symbols – from the Confederate battle flag down to a bow-tied, fancified Southern colonel in a funny suit – as symbols of "hate," they are ultimately, finally, characterizing their forebears – soldiers, yes, along with doctors, lawyers, philosophers, scientists, and farmers, free blacks (including slave-owners), businessmen and politicians (many of whom were abolitionists) – universally, as the simple, hateful hicks federal propagandists once made them out to be.

By abandoning these most sacred and most benign symbols of Southern heritage, they admit a deeper commitment to ignore and let others define, their past. Worse perhaps, they turn their backs on the legacies and souls of real American patriots and heroes.

When they once again encounter their ancestors, which I believe they will, how will so many Americans account for their feeble treachery?

Maybe, like the Mississippi student, they will say: "We just wanted it to be over."

I wonder what some of those old heroes might say in reply.

What about:

And here you are, my spiritually impoverished progeny, 300 years after the first war in which we fought and died that you might be free from a tyrannical central government, and almost 200 years after another great and terrible war, the worst imaginable, in which we fought our brothers and died for the very same cause. You have now willingly disgraced not just this cause – which might have been understandable given the terrible complexity of the time – but you have also disgraced almost every vestige of our memory, corrupting even the flags on our graves.

The degree to which you are now indebted to, and dependent on, your federal government is a most bitter reminder of our failure. But you have failed in a deeper sense. You, like many Americans, have in your ignorance abetted in the practical destruction our founders' Constitution. Having surrendered liberty, you are no longer entitled to its blessings. So please do not speak of slavery. You have stripped yourself of your knowledge, pride and heritage. You have shamed and prostrated yourself, and, to no small degree, it is you who are now enslaved.

I shudder to imagine what the ghosts of the past, black and white, will say to us when we join them. And then again, maybe it won't be so bad. After all, you know what happens to those who do not remember their history.

One way or another, by reverence or ignorance, history is destiny.

Franklin Raff is a Virginian. He lives in Mount Vernon, Va., and Jerusalem, Israel.
<http://www.wnd.com/index.php?fa=PAGE.view&pageId=209597>

Georgia Raises Battle Flag on I-75 HUGE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG GOING UP ON I-75 IN GEORGIA

(ATLANTA - 21 September 2010) In conjunction with the launch of events to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States, the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be erecting a 100' flagpole with a Confederate battle flag on Saturday, September 25, 2010 at I-75 Exit 71, just north of Tifton.

The flag raising is part of the ongoing Flags Over Georgia project of the Sons of Confederate Veterans here in the state and is designed to increase awareness of the significant role that Georgia played during the War. Due to the current political climate in America, there is more interest today than any other time in the last hundred years regarding our Confederate Heritage as people attempt to understand the South's stand against an out-of-control federal government.

Earlier this year, the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans received national attention when they, too, raised a large Confederate battle flag alongside a major expressway in their state.

Georgia Division Commander, Jack Bridwell, had this to say about Saturday's flag raising, "This beautiful Flag signals the start of our celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. We will continue to highlight times, sites, and people over the next 4 years; hopefully the public will join us in this celebration."

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GA I-75 Flag (Continued): The Sons of Confederate Veterans are also preparing to launch a statewide radio and television campaign with commercials which will educate the public about Georgia's Confederate heritage and role during the War in commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the War Between the States.

Interviews or more information about the Sons of Confederate Veterans or the flag raising may be obtained by contacting the Georgia Division at 1-888-SCVinGA or online at www.GeorgiaSCV.com.

Home Support for the Confederacy Women aided Confederates in Civil War

By Johnny Vardeman August 8, 2010

The American home front is well known for supporting its fighting men and women in its wars. Local organizations in all wars have prepared bandages, food, stationery, shaving and other personal items especially during World Wars I and II. It continued through the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Many individuals and groups back home send "care packages" to American troops fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq today.

The tradition might have started during the Civil War. In the South, though times were tough and provisions scarce, ladies aid societies scrounged together what they could to help Confederate soldiers, especially those wounded in action.

The Southern Confederacy newspaper carried lists of donations from all over Georgia. The Atlanta Hospital Association received gifts and distributed them where needed.

An 1862 edition of the paper noted the "ladies of Hall County" had contributed "one box nicely packed with sheets, shirts, etc., one sack of meal, one sack of flour and one jar of butter."

The county's Ladies' Aid Association had collected \$50 from Gen. H.W. Riley, \$50 from M.W. Brown and \$5 from the Rev. J.R. Rives. In addition, Harvey Hall had donated \$25 to the effort to aid the sick and wounded of the war.

Other organizations around the state had sent vegetables, fruit, clothes and eggs.

A Whelchel story from the Civil War:

Valentine Whelchel of New Bridge in northwest Hall County enlisted in the Confederate Army even though his father was one of seven delegates who opposed Georgia's secession from the Union. On June 3, 1863, Valentine was trying to recapture some artillery guarded by the 9th Michigan Cavalry at Brandywine. He got into a sword fight with a Union soldier, Louis Metzger, and was slashed on the head and hand. Though wounded, he eventually was able to capture Metzger and sent him to the rear as a prisoner before getting treated for his injuries.

After the war, Whelchel moved to Texas and was looking for a surveyor to survey his farm. He came across his next door neighbor, who turned out to be Metzger, the former Union soldier whom he had fought with and captured. They became best friends and lived side by side for five years until Whelchel returned to Hall County. He left his Texas farm under the watch of Metzger.

Whelchel told the Atlanta Constitution in July 1892, "The politicians made the war while the jeans and butternuts did the fighting. There are no better friends than those who wore the Blue and Gray from 1861 to 1865 fighting the politicians' battles." Whelchel said he still had the scars to prove his skirmish with Metzger.

Footnote on Whelchel/Wilkie: Hayne Thomas, a Murrayville area historian, says New Bridge once was a post office at Leather's Ford on the Chestatee River. It was important because it was on the main route to the gold fields of Auraria and Dahlonega.

The Wilkies or Whelchels, he said, once owned most of the land on the east side of the Chestatee from Leather's Ford south to Grant's Ford. His neighbor, the late Jim Brown Wilkie, used to joke that the only difference between the Whelchels and the Wilkies was that the Whelchels were the rich ones.

Thelma Little, 84, who grew up about a mile from Wilkie Bridge said Jim Brown told her father that the Whelchel name sounded "high-falutin'," and he was just a plain old country boy who wanted to be called "Wilkie." The Whelchels and Wilkies fell from the same family tree; it was mostly just a difference in pronunciation of the names.

Home Support (Continued): Mrs. Little remembers playing in the Chestatee River before the original Wilkie Bridge was built. She now lives in Walnut Grove subdivision off Price Road. The subdivision was developed on the former farm where she grew up. Her two older sisters attended Grange Hall School, but the year she was supposed to attend the school it consolidated with Price School into Murrayville. She is seeking information on the old Grange Hall School.

<http://www.gainesvilletimes.com/section/101/article/36227/>

Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Farewell Address to His Troops

The following text is from General Forrest's farewell address to his troops. It is a particularly interesting prelude to the experiences the South had during Reconstruction. Imagine that you are one of Forrest's troops on the receiving end of this proclamation. It is at the same time, very sobering and inspiring.

SOLDIERS:

By an agreement made between Lieut.-Gen. Taylor, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and Major-Gen. Canby, commanding United States forces, the troops of this department have been surrendered.

I do not think it proper or necessary at this time to refer to causes which have reduced us to this extremity; nor is it now a matter of material consequence to us how such results were brought about. That we are BEATEN is a self-evident fact, and any further resistance on our part would justly be regarded as the very height of folly and rashness.

The armies of Generals LEE and JOHNSON having surrendered. You are the last of all the troops of the Confederate States Army east of the Mississippi River to lay down your arms.

The Cause for which you have so long and so manfully struggled, and for which you have braved dangers, endured privations, and sufferings, and made so many sacrifices, is today hopeless. The government which we sought to establish and perpetuate, is at an end. Reason dictates and humanity demands that no more blood be shed. Fully realizing and feeling that such is the case, it is your duty and mine to lay down our arms -- submit to the "powers that be" -- and to aid in restoring peace and establishing law and order throughout the land.

The terms upon which you were surrendered are favorable, and should be satisfactory and acceptable to all. They manifest a spirit of magnanimity and liberality, on the part of the Federal authorities, which should be met, on our part, by a faithful compliance with all the stipulations and conditions therein expressed. As your Commander, I sincerely hope that every officer and soldier of my command will cheerfully obey the orders given, and carry out in good faith all the terms of the cartel.

Those who neglect the terms and refuse to be paroled, may assuredly expect, when arrested, to be sent North and imprisoned. Let those who are absent from their commands, from whatever cause, report at once to this place, or to Jackson, Miss.; or, if too remote from either, to the nearest United States post or garrison, for parole.

Civil war, such as you have just passed through naturally engenders feelings of animosity, hatred, and revenge. It is our duty to divest ourselves of all such feelings; and as far as it is in our power to do so, to cultivate friendly feelings towards those with whom we have so long contended, and heretofore so widely, but honestly, differed. Neighborhood feuds, personal animosities, and private differences should be blotted out; and, when you return home, a manly, straightforward course of conduct will secure the respect of your enemies. Whatever your responsibilities may be to Government, to society, or to individuals meet them like men.

The attempt made to establish a separate and independent Confederation has failed; but the consciousness of having done your duty faithfully, and to the end, will, in some measure, repay for the hardships you have undergone.

In bidding you farewell, rest assured that you carry with you my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. Without, in any way, referring to the merits of the Cause in which we have been engaged, your courage and determination, as exhibited on many hard-fought fields, has elicited the respect and admiration of friend and foe. And I now cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers and men of my command whose zeal, fidelity and unflinching bravery have been the great source of my past success in arms.

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Nathan B. Forrest (Continued): I have never, on the field of battle, sent you where I was unwilling to go myself; nor would I now advise you to a course which I felt myself unwilling to pursue. You have been good soldiers, you can be good citizens. Obey the laws, preserve your honor, and the Government to which you have surrendered can afford to be, and will be, magnanimous.

N.B. Forrest, Lieut.-General
Headquarters, Forrest's Cavalry Corps
Gainesville, Alabama
May 9, 1865

Stolen Legacy

Ta-Nehisi Coates *The Atlantic* Sep 27 2010

The Sons of Confederate Veterans respond to Virginia governor Bob McDonnell apologizing for, and effectively abolishing, Confederate History Month:

Brag Bowling, the commander of the Virginia division, is not pleased with McDonnell's decision. "Our organization is terribly disappointed by this action," Bowling told TPMuckraker. "He succumbed to his critics, people who don't support him anyway. And the vast majority of citizens of Virginia support Confederate History Month."

He said he had spoken with the governor's office and told them the same thing. He said "Civil War In Virginia Month" is a poor substitute "Nobody's ever been able to reason with me and tell me why we're honoring Yankees in Virginia," Bowling said. "The only northerners in Virginia were the ones that came to Virginia and killed thousands of Virginia citizens when they invaded." He also defended against the charges of racism.

"There was nothing racist about Confederate History Month. It was honoring Confederate soldiers who fought and died for their state," he said, adding that the Sons will continue celebrating the month privately.

The racism in this statement is fairly obvious. In terms of armed forces, some six thousand black Virginians fought for their freedom in the Civil War. I don't have the numbers handy, but I believe by the time the War began to wound down at the Siege of Petersburg, something like one out of every eight Union soldiers were black. Most of them were either escaped slaves, or freedmen with roots in the South. My point is these black soldiers were not Yankee invaders. They were Southerners. As was Winfield Scott. As was George Henry Thomas, who capped a marvelous military career fighting Confederates reconstituted under the banner of the Ku Klux Klan. But none of these people mesh with Bowling's comfortable rendition of history. And so, in the interest of that comfort, he erases them.

This is not new. I have spent the last year visiting battlefields around the country--Shiloh, Fort Pillow, and Petersburg among others. It must be said that Southerners are doing better in terms of detailing a more complete story of the Civil War. Sometimes it verges on the bizarre. At Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park, I was shocked to see a film that--all at once--effusively praised Forrest, as well as the colored soldiers who fought against him. A group of black re-enactors played the role of colored soldiers explicitly and directly stating that they had taken up arms against slavery.

At Shiloh, a Park ranger beautifully narrated the biography of Andrew Jackson Smith. Smith, born a slave, fled, when told that his "master" would be taking him with him into the Confederate Army. Instead, Smith fled 25 miles through the rain and presented himself to Union forces. As a servant to Major John Warner, he was shot in the head at Shiloh, but survived. He went on to fight for the Massachusetts 55th, holding aloft the regimental colors, after the flag-bearer was cut down.

Smith lived to be 88, selling and buying land, according to Wikipedia. In 1997--some sixty years after Smith's death--he was given the Medal of Honor by President Bill Clinton. There were no monuments for Smith, or any other black people, at Shiloh, much as there are no monuments for any of the USCT at The Crater. Through a concerted effort Lost Causers have left many of the battlefields of the South awash with neo-Confederate sentiment. Petersburg should be a Mecca for black people, but if you watch the film that's shown in the visitor center, the sadness with which it regards the demise of a republic founded on White Supremacy, you understand why it isn't.

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Stolen Legacy (Continued): You can not talk about African-American history without talking about the Civil War, and yet the battlefields where that War raged are decidedly alien places for people like me.

In making March, Civil War History Month, Bob McDonnell has, in the main, opened up the possibility of more informed public discussion. But he has also taken a step to give a share of the Civil War back to the people for whom it was fought. Honesty compels me to credit him for this. Ignoring this step because McDonnell hasn't reconstructed himself as Mike Bloomberg, or because it might be vaguely "in his interest" strikes me as cynical and dishonest.

Were he to stand on Confederate History Month I would rightfully condemn him. Condemning him for doing the exact opposite would betray a lack of fidelity in my own words, and reveal me as someone who only cares about the Civil War insofar as it allows me to club away at people I may not like.

I can not do that. The broad reclamation of a Civil War equally shared by all Americans is, at this moment, the work of my life. It is not a means for something else. It is not a tool, or a wedge. It is not a component of a broader vision. This does not mean McDonnell shouldn't be criticized on other issues. I am speaking, at this moment, only to this one, and in that business, I want to endorse clarity, honesty and the work of broadening out the vistas of history.

Ta-Nehisi Coates is a senior editor for *The Atlantic*, where he writes about culture, politics, and social issues for www.TheAtlantic.com and the magazine. He is the author of the memoir *The Beautiful Struggle*.

Constitution of the Confederate States of America (Continued)

ARTICLE II

Section I. (1) The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be reeligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:

(2) Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States shall be appointed an elector.

(3) The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

(4) The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

(5) But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

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Confederate Constitution (Continued):

(6) The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

(7) No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

(8) In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

(9) The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

(10) Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

Sec. 2. (I) The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments,

upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

(2) He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties; provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

(3) The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Departments may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefore.

(4) The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Sec. 3. (I) The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Sec. 4. (I) The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Audemus jura nostra defendere



We Dare Defend Our Rights

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



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

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

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

Deo Vindice

LEST WE FORGET

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

