

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



*I Salute the Confederate flag, with affection, reverence,  
and undying devotion to cause for which it stands*



## From The Adjutant

Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, September 8, 2011, at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library.

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

Commander :

David Allen

1st Lieutenant Cdr :

John Harris

2nd Lieutenant Cdr &

Adjutant :

Frank Delbridge

Color Sergeant :

Clyde Biggs

Chaplain :

Dr. Wiley Hales

Newsletter:

James Simms

[jbsimms@comcast.net](mailto:jbsimms@comcast.net)

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Inside This Issue

- 2 In Memoriam
- 3 General Rodes
- 5 Rodes Camp News
- 6 Historical Markers
- 6 Website Report
- 6 Local Reenactment Dates
- 7 August Confederate Generals Birthdays
- 8 AL Civil War Units
- 10 CWT News
- 12 MOC News
- 13 North vs. South
- 14 CSA POW Camp
- 15 Soldier Stands Guard
- 17 Gettysburg Bullet Tree
- 17 John Hunt Morgan
- 19 TX SCV Plate
- 20 Atlanta Memorial
- 21 UDC Memeber

## Upcoming Events



**8** September - Camp Meeting

**2012**

**12** January - Camp Meeting

**13** October - Camp Meeting

**19** January **(TBD)** - Lee - Jackson Dinner

**23** October - Thisldu - **TBD**

**9** February - Camp Meeting

**10** November - Camp Meeting

**8** March - Camp Meeting

**8** December - Camp Meeting

**12** April - Camp Meeting

**22-26** April 2012 **(TBD)** - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony



## In Memoriam



Compatriot Phillip D. Poole, age 45, of McCalla, Alabama, passed away on Saturday, August 13, 2011. He was a firefighter for the city of Bessemer at Station #3, Marine veteran of Desert Storm and member of the Sons of Confederate Soldiers. He was a wonderful husband, son and friend and will be greatly missed by all that knew him.

He is survived by his wife- Larisa Poole; parents- Howard and Sarah Nell Poole; sister- Stephanie Gamble (Jeff); brother- Michael D. Poole (Susan)

Services were held on Thursday, August 18, 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 to James Simms at [jbsimms@comcast.net](mailto:jbsimms@comcast.net).

### **General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

On September 19, 1864, Sheridan attacked the Confederates at Opequon/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' Brigade/D.H. Hill's Division and Rodes Division/II Corps.



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

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

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

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

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

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

You may reserve your choice before you go by going to:

<https://www.alabamainteractive.org/dorpt/UserHome.str>

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.

### NEW !!! Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



Most of you are aware that the Alabama Division has a new t-shirt that promotes the SCV car tag approved for sale in the State of Alabama. Pictured is Morgan Strain wearing the new shirt. The front of the shirt has an Alabama state flag on it with Alabama Division above the flag. Please contact Northeast Brigade Commander Tom Strain at [tom@ssnurseries.com](mailto:tom@ssnurseries.com) or at 729-8501 to order the shirts. Order blank here:

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

## News of the Rodes Camp

### Procedures for Regaining Tax-Exempt Status from the SCV Blog

Three years ago the IRS began requiring small non-profit organizations, and the local branches of larger non-profit organizations, to file an electronic tax return:

<http://epostcard.form990.org>.

The IRS rule established regarding these filings, which were publicized by General Headquarters in the Confederate Veteran magazine, on the SCV Telegraph and on the front page of scv.org, providing instructions on how to file the E Postcard, emphasized that these annual filings were mandatory and could only be accomplished on line.

In subsequent years the information regarding the filing was updated by an IRS pronouncement that any organization or local branch, under the Group Exemption Number of a national non-profit, that did not file at least once in the last three years would have its non-profit status revoked.

Now that the three years time frame has passed since the e-filing rule for Form 990 was enacted, camps that have not filed the required form are receiving letters from the IRS stating that their tax exempt status has been revoked.

SCV camps who receive this letter which would like to reinstate their tax exempt status will need to complete IRS Form 1023, which is essentially an application for recognition of Exemption under Section 501(c)(3). You may access this form at:

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1023.pdf>

This is a long form that requires patience to go through to complete the numerous entries required.

The form states that a \$400 application fee is required; however, SCV Headquarters has been informed that this fee will be \$100 for entities with less than \$25,000 in annual revenue.

The only way for a camp which has been notified by the IRS that it has lost its tax exempt status to regain its tax exempt status is to file Form 1023. We regret that there is no way for General Headquarters to assist in this matter.

Chuck Rand  
Adjutant In Chief

## Historical Markers of the Tuscaloosa Area

### **Big Creek Cemetery**

Cemetery of Big Creek Baptist Church, the county's third oldest Baptist Church. Organized in 1820. First meeting house at this site adjacent to Bluff Branch School on land donated by James Hendricks. July 1861, "Tuscaloosa Plough-boys" Co. (later Co. "G" 38th Tenn. Regt.), under command of James J. Mayfield (father of AL Supreme Court justice of the same name), met, received uniforms, and entered service here. 10 Civil War, 1 Spanish-American War veterans buried here. Final resting place for many noble men and virtuous women of God. Dedication of markers in July 1995 commemorates 175th Anniversary of this hallowed ground.

### **Byler Road**

One-half mile east is a portion of the original Byler Road. Legislation authorizing construction signed into law December 1819, by Alabama's first governor, William Wyatt Bibb. Built by John Byler, it was Alabama's first public road. Opened November 1822, operated as a toll road until 1834. Twelve feet wide, it connected Northwest Alabama and the Tennessee River to the Warrior River at Northport. Used by early settlers and military forces during War Between the States, it was a factor in the development of many Alabama communities.

### **Kelly-Stone-Hill Place – Pickens County**

Former home of John Herbert Kelly, brigadier general, C.S. Army, born in Carrollton, March 31, 1840. Appointed to West Point at age 17, resigned a few months before graduation. Fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. Mortally wounded at battle of Franklin, Tennessee, August 20, 1864.

For many years this was the home of Lewis Maxwell Stone, state senator, member of the Constitutional Convention 1875, and speaker of the House of Representatives during the Reconstruction Period.

Dwelling later occupied by Hugh Wilson Hill, M.D., the third of four generations of a family of physicians who have served the community with marked devotion.

## Website Report For July and August 2011

For July and August we had 96 visits and a total of 177 page views. Our total since April of 2010 is 1,058 visits and 2,839 page views.

### 2011 Reenactments in this Area.

September 2-4, 2011	Decatur	Decatur, AL
September 17-18, 2011	Farmington	Farmington, MS (NE of Corinth, MS)
October 14-16, 2011	Franklin	Franklin, TN

Special thanks to Compatriot Robert Beams and the [Alabama Division of Reenactors](#).

## Confederate Generals Birthdays for September

- Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee - 22 Sept. 1833 - Charleston, S.C.  
 Lt. General Joseph Wheeler - 10 Sept. 1836 - Augusta, Ga.  
 Adm. Raphael Semmes - 27 Sept. 1809 -  
 Maj. General William Wirt Allen - 11 Sept. 1835 - New York City, N.Y.  
 Maj. General Howell Cobb - 17 Sept. 1815 - Jefferson Co., Ga.  
 Maj. General George Washington Custus Lee - 16 Sept. 1832 - Fortress Monroe, Va.  
 Maj. General Sterling Price - 20 Sept. 1809 - Prince Edward Co., Va.  
 Maj. General Martin Luther Smith - 9 Sept. 1819 - Danby, N.Y.  
 Maj. General William "Extra Billy" Smith - 6 Sept. 1796 - King George Co., Va.  
 Maj. General Carter Littlepage Stevenson - 21 Sept. 1817 - Fredericksburg, Va.  
 Maj. General Earl Van Dorn - 17 Sept. 1820 - Port Gibson, Miss.  
 Brig. General Seth Maxwell Barton - 8 Sept. 1829 - Fredericksburg, Va.  
 Brig. General Francis Stebbins Bartow - 6 Sept. 1816 - Savannah, Ga.  
 Brig. General Tyree Harris Bell - 5 Sept. 1815 - Covington, Ky.  
 Brig. General Albert Gallatin Blanchard - 10 Sept. 1810 - Charlestown, Mass.  
 Brig. General James Connor - 1 Sept. 1829 - Charleston, S.C.  
 Brig. General Randall Lee Gibson - 10 Sept. 1832 - Woodford Co., Ky.  
 Brig. General States Right Gist - 3 Sept. 1831 - Union, S.C.  
**Brig. General John Gregg - 28 Sept. 1828 - Lawrence Co., Ala.**  
 Brig. General David Bullick Harris - 28 Sept. 1814 - Louisa, Va.  
 Brig. General Joseph Lewis Hogg - 13 Sept. 1806 - Morgan Co., Ga.  
 Brig. General Eppa Hunton - 22 Sept. 1822 - Fauquier Co., Va.  
 Brig. General Bradley Taylor Johnson - 29 Sept. 1829 - Frederick, Md.  
 Brig. General Thomas Jordan - 30 Sept. 1819 - Luray, Va.  
 Brig. General William Gaston Lewis - 3 Sept. 1835 - Rocky Mount, N.C.  
 Brig. General St. John Richardson Liddell - 6 Sept. 1815 - Woodville, Miss.  
 Brig. General Armistead Lindsay Long - 3 Sept. 1825 - Campbell, Va.  
 Brig. General John McCausland - 13 Sept. 1836 - St. Louis, Missouri  
 Brig. General William McRae - 9 Sept. 1834 - Wilmington, N.C.

## Alabama Civil War Units

### **Russell's Fourth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 1862, four companies of the original battalion with which Gen. Forrest entered the service, were united with the six companies of the Fourth Alabama battalion, and the regiment organized. The four companies that had been with Forrest for 15 months, had fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and numerous other engagements.

A few days after its organization, the regiment went with Forrest on a raid into west Tennessee, and fought at Lexington, Trenton, Jackson, and Parker's Cross Roads, capturing two pieces of artillery at the first, and losing severely at the last mentioned battle. A few weeks later, the Fourth was in the attack on Fort Donelson, by Wheeler and Forrest, and there suffered severely.

Attached to Allen's brigade of Wheeler's division, the regiment took part in the operations of the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee. At Chickamauga the regiment was warmly engaged, and bore a full share in all the engagements of the east Tennessee campaign of Gen. Longstreet. It was then in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, fighting continuously, and was part of the force that captured Stoneman's column.

When Gen. Hood began to move into Tennessee, the Fourth was detached, and sent to the Tennessee valley, and operated in that region. After the battle of Nashville, the Fourth was assigned to Forrest's corps, and was surrendered with his troops at Gainesville.

#### **Field and Staff**

Colonels -- A. A. Russell of Jackson; wounded twice.

Lieut. Colonels -- Joseph M. Hambrick of Madison; wounded at Calhoun, Ga.

Majors -- F. M. Taylor of Madison.

Adjutants -- Harry F. Christian of Madison.

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

Jackson -- Henry F. Smith; wounded.

Madison -- Oliver B. Gaston; captured; died in prison.

Wilcox and Monroe -- W. C. Bacot; wounded near Atlanta.

Cherokee -- Thomas W. Hampton; killed at Mossy Creek.

Madison -- W. R. Whitman.

Marshall -- Wm. Fennell.

Jackson -- Flavius J. Graham; wounded near Atlanta.

Marshall -- Henry Milner; resigned. David Davidson; wounded; resigned.

Madison -- Frank B. Gurley.

Lawrence -- H. C. Speake.

\* The following were captains in this regiment, but are not assigned to their respective companies in the report furnished: H. A. Gillespie, W. H. Taylor (killed at Decatur), Wm. Smith, Jas. Smith, and Thomas B. Winston. D. C. Kelly of Madison led one of the companies into the service, and was elected Lieutenant colonel of Forrest's regiment. D. C. Davis was the first captain of one of the Madison companies, and.....Trehwitt of the Cherokee company.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):

## **Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized at Tuscumbia, in December 1862, and brigaded under Gen. Roddy. Moved into east Tennessee shortly after, and skirmished at Chapel Hill. Captured a wagon train at Hamburg; captured 60 prisoners and a train at Hunt's Mill, in Jackson; blocked the railroad in rear of Rosecrans; captured 130 prisoners at Madison Station; fought Gen. Long at Moulton; stampeded a regiment at Oakville; and was with Gen. Forrest on his brilliant Pulaski raid, with light loss.

The Fifth also skirmished with Steedman when he marched into the Tennessee Valley, and was in front of Wilson's corps from Montevallo to Selma. The regiment took part in the defense of Selma, and were mostly captured there. The remainder surrendered at Danville, in Morgan. During its career the Fifth captured 450 of the enemy, besides killing and capturing quite a number.

### **Field and Staff**

Colonels -- Josiah Patterson of Morgan; captured at Selma.

Lieut. Colonels -- James M. Warren; captured at Lagrange; resigned. J. L. M Curry of Talladega.

Majors -- R. F. Gibson of Lawrence; resigned. William Wren of Mississippi.

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

Morgan -- F. M. Nunn; resigned. E. B. Rice.

Lawrence -- Samuel E. Brown.

Morgan -- F. M. Davis; resigned. Stephen Simpson.

Morgan -- A. H. Rice.

Lawrence -- Philip May; wounded at Hunt's Mill.

Marion -- .... Marchbanks; resigned. Wm. Lloyd.

Fayette -- J. R. Powell; captured at Barton's; transferred.

Tuskaloosa -- J. M. Woodward.

Morgan -- A. M. Patterson.

Franklin and Marion -- Lang C. Allen.

Marion -- J. K. Swope; resigned. John Collier.

## **Sixth Alabama Cavalry Regiment**

This regiment was organized near Pine Level, early in 1863, as part of Gen. Clanton's brigade. It was first engaged near Pollard, with a column of the enemy that moved out from Pensacola. Ordered then to north Alabama, the Sixth was concerned in several skirmishes, near Decatur, with small loss.

During the Atlanta-Dalton campaign the regiment served for several weeks as part of Ferguson's and Armstrong's brigades, and lost quite a number. A portion of the regiment resisted Rousseau at Ten Islands, losing a number killed and captured. Transferred to West Florida, the Sixth fought Steele's column at Bluff Spring, under orders from Col. Armstead, and its loss was severe, especially in prisoners. The remnant fought Gen. Wilson's column, and laid down their arms at Gainesville.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued):**Field and Staff**

Colonels -- C. H. Colvin of Pike.

Lieut. Colonels -- W. T. Lary; captured at Ten Islands.

Majors -- E. A. McWhorter of Macon; captured at Ten Islands and Bluff Spring.

Adjutants -- Jo. A. Robertson of Dallas.

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

Macon and Pike -- C. T. Hardman.

Coffee -- C. S. Lee, Jr.

Tallapoosa -- ... Vaughan.

Henry -- James McRae.

Pike -- W. R. Heard.

Montgomery and Pike -- W. G. Campbell.

Barbour -- Thomas Abercrombie.

State of Florida -- Joseph Keyser.

State of Florida -- J. B. Hutto; wounded at Manning's Mill.

Coosa and Montgomery -- Waddy T. Armstrong.

**Save the Perryville Battlefield***New Opportunity to Save 141 Critical Acres Around the Squire Bottom House*

On the afternoon of October 8, 1862, Confederate soldiers from Brig. Gens. Bushrod Johnson, Daniel Adams, and Patrick Cleburne's brigades crossed the Doctor's Creek, climbed the steep banks, and smashed into the unsuspecting Union soldiers holding the right flank of the Union line. Despite catching a number of Union regiments by surprise, the Confederate attack quickly became a bloody, stand-up fight.

One soldier caught in the fighting near the Squire Henry Bottom house exclaimed, "All along our front, a solid line of dead and wounded lay, in some places three deep, extending to the right from the barn." Another, a Louisianan, described the fighting on this tract as "the grandest but the most awful sight, ever looked upon....the enemy stood firm...pouring heavy fire into our lines with considerable effect..."

By the end of the day, both sides had suffered a total of approximately 7,400 casualties, and local experts estimate that about 500 of those occurred in just a few afternoon hours of fighting on the 141 acres we are working to save.

Now we have the chance to save the very ground where Johnson, Adams and Cleburne's Louisianans and Tennesseans met determined defenders from Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. Join us as we work to save this important, unprotected section of the Perryville battlefield.

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Civil War Trust (Continued):

### Perryville 2011 Preservation Campaign

Acres: 141 acres	Fundraising Goal: \$181,250
Cost: \$725,000	Match: \$4 to \$1

#### **Perryville: Learn More**

[See Photos of the Tract](#)

Help Us Save This 141 Acre Tract:

[See a Map of the Tract](#)

[Save Perryville 2011 Campaign](#)

[Perryville: Then & Now](#)

To thank you for stepping up to this challenge with any level of financial support of \$25 or more, I would like to send you our new "30,000 Acres Saved" t-shirt so that you can publicly show your support for our shared cause. I hope that you will accept this reminder of our shared commitment, wear it proudly and help spread the word!

Thank you for the gift of your valuable time in staying with me this far, and I hope you will take just a few more steps with me...a few steps across the rolling hills and now-quiet fields -- the 20,000 acres of hallowed ground -- that you and I will save together in "Campaign 150." Shall we begin?

Yours, for as long as you'll have me,

Jim Lighthizer  
President  
Civil War Trust

### Victory at Gettysburg

*Civil War Trust Reaches Fundraising Goal for Baltimore Pike and Benner House Tracts*

In March of 2011, the Civil War Trust announced its intent to save, rehabilitate, and preserve two key tracts along the Baltimore Pike and the historic Josiah Benner tract on the Gettysburg battlefield ([see Jim Lighthizer's original announcement](#)). Thanks to your great generosity we have now reached our fundraising goal for these three tracts. Our goal of preserving more of the Gettysburg battlefield has been achieved!

It is through the direct and generous support from our members and other donors that we are able to save these historic battlefield tracts.

With friends like you we can achieve the lofty goals that we've set before ourselves.

With humble gratitude,

Jim Lighthizer  
President  
Civil War Trust



\*\*\*Thank you to all who have reached out to us over the past week out of concern for the Museum and White House. Both of which have received no damage from the earthquake and Hurricane Irene. The one exception is a slight leak for which we were prepared. The White House stood like a rock.\*\*\*

## Letter from the Membership Director

Dear Member,

It's hard to believe the summer is coming to an end. I hope you've had a good one! As we anticipated, the Museum has been bustling with visitors this summer, thanks to the increased interest the Sesquicentennial Commemoration has generated. Last year we were pretty sure that folks would plan their summer vacations around visiting a Civil War site and because our visitation is up by 30%, that does indeed seem to be the case, and we couldn't be happier! I have met members from as far away as France and England and of course all over the US. Thank you so much for calling to let me know that you would be visiting. It is wonderful to put a face with a name and get to know you a little bit better.

As our thoughts turn to "Back to School," I want you to be the first to know about our new membership level for students. As of September 1st, we will be offering any full-time student a one-year \$20.00 membership, which allows them access to our Research Library (by appointment) 4 issues of the Magazine, and invitations to lectures and symposiums. For the younger students we are re-introducing our Kids' Newsletter, The Hill Cat Herald which can be mailed to the special young person in your life or sent by email. We are hopeful that introducing young people to history will have a lasting effect and they will be life-long learners of the subject. A membership for a young person heading back to school makes a great gift! Thank you for all you do for the Museum,

Sincerely,

Diane Willard

## Appomattox Photo Update!



### FRIENDS OF APPOMATTOX

To learn more about becoming a "Friend of Appomattox" please contact:

Diane Willard

804-649-1861 ext. 42

[dwillard@moc.org](mailto:dwillard@moc.org) [Museum's Appomattox webpage](#)

From Commander David Allen

## The Contrarian: North-South Divide

The American Civil War was not a simple struggle between slaveholders and abolitionists, argues Tim Stanley.

By Tim Stanley Published in [History Today Volume: 61 Issue: 9 2011](#)

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the outbreak of the American Civil War. Karl Marx defined it as a struggle between two historical epochs – the feudal and the capitalist. The victory of the latter made possible the eventual recognition of the human dignity and the civil rights of African-Americans.

Yet throughout the war British public sentiment favoured the slave-holding South. In October 1861 Marx, who was living in Primrose Hill, summed up the view of the British press: 'The war between the North and South is a tariff war. The war is, further, not for any principle, does not touch the question of slavery and in fact turns on Northern lust for sovereignty.' That view was shared by Charles Dickens, who wrote: 'The Northern onslaught upon slavery is no more than a piece of specious humbug disguised to conceal its desire for economic control of the United States.'

What Marx and the modern reader understands to be a moral question – the question of whether or not one man could own another – many contemporaries understood in terms of economics and law.

Prior to fighting, relations between the North and South had been poisoned by disputes over taxes. The North financed its industrial development through crippling taxes imposed by Congress on imported goods. The South, which had an agricultural economy and had to buy machinery from abroad, ended up footing the bill. When recession hit in the 1850s Congress hiked the import tax from 15 to 37 per cent. The South threatened secession and the North was outraged. An editorial in the *Chicago Daily Times* warned that if the South left the Union 'in one single blow, our foreign commerce must be reduced to less than one half of what it is now. Our coastwise trade would pass into other hands. One half of our shipping would lie idle at our wharves. We should lose our trade with the South, with all of its immense profits'. War was the only alternative to financial ruin.

The North was broadly opposed to slavery and this cultural difference shaped the rhetoric of war. Abraham Lincoln's Republican Party was a free labour movement – rabidly so. Northern popular culture depicted Southerners as decadent, un-Christian sponges. Lincoln's election in 1860 put government in the hands of the man most identified with anti-Dixie prejudice. Inevitably Southerners interpreted it as a Northern coup d'état.

Economic and cultural fear propelled the country into war. But slavery was rarely the issue at hand. While the Republican Party was anti-slavery, it was not abolitionist. In his 1861 inaugural address Lincoln stated: 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so ... If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it.' High-minded though its rhetoric was, the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862 only freed slaves in areas occupied by Union forces. Slave-holding states fighting for the Union were exempted. Secretary of State William H. Steward commented: 'We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free.'

The roots of economic difference between North and South lay in their labour systems. As Marx observed: 'The whole movement was and is based, as one sees, on the slave question. Not in the sense of whether the slaves within the existing slave states should be emancipated outright or not, but whether the 20 million free men of the North should submit any longer to an oligarchy of three hundred thousand slaveholders.' But the record shows that Northern greed and anti-Southern prejudice played a big role in the Civil War too.

Tim Stanley is Leverhulme Early Career Fellow at Royal Holloway, University of London.

<http://www.historytoday.com/tim-stanley/contrarian-north-south-divide>

[More on the American Civil War](#)

## Va. city weighs Confederate flag-flying limits

KATC-TV Lafayette, LA September 1, 2011

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP) - Officials in this city where Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson are buried might limit downtown flag-flying, including the Confederate flag, angering defenders of the divisive Southern symbol.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans plans to hold a rally before a public hearing in Lexington on Thursday night and an expected vote. Organizers of the "Save our Flags" rally have lined up speakers and distributed a flyer with a drawing of Lee, a tear rolling down his cheek.

Officials in this college town of 7,000 insist the flag limits are not aimed at the Confederate flag, though the city received hundreds of complaints after Confederate flags were planted in light-pole holders in January to mark Lee-Jackson day. The proposal would limit the use of downtown poles to the flying of the U.S., Virginia and Lexington flags.

<http://www.katc.com/news/va-city-weighs-confederate-flag-flying-limits/>

## Archaeologists comb newly found Civil War POW camp

Many personal artifacts remain from among the 10,000 soldiers imprisoned there

By Russ Bynum *Associated Press* August 18, 2011

Savannah, GA — When word reached Camp Lawton that the enemy army of Gen. William T. Sherman was approaching, the prison camp's Confederate officers rounded up their thousands of Union army POWs for a swift evacuation — leaving behind rings, buckles, coins and other keepsakes that would remain undisturbed for nearly 150 years.

Archaeologists are still discovering unusual, and sometimes stunningly personal, artifacts a year after state officials revealed that a graduate student had pinpointed the location of the massive but short-lived Civil War camp in southeast Georgia.

Discoveries made as recently as a few weeks ago were being displayed Thursday at the Statesboro campus of Georgia Southern University. They include a soldier's copper ring bearing the insignia of the Union army's 3rd Corps, which fought bloody battles at Gettysburg and Manassas, and a payment token stamped with the still-legible name of a grocery store in Michigan.

"These guys were rousted out in the middle of the night and loaded onto trains, so they didn't have time to load all this stuff up," said David Crass, an archaeologist who serves as director of Georgia's Historic Preservation Division. "Pretty much all they had got left behind. You don't see these sites often in archaeology."

In this undated photo provided by Georgia Southern University, a pocket knife made of brass and iron is shown at Camp Lawton a Civil War-era POW facility, near Millen, Ga. Amanda L. Morrow / AP

Camp Lawton's obscurity helped it remain undisturbed all these years. Built about 50 miles south of Augusta, the Confederate camp imprisoned about 10,000 Union soldiers after it opened in October 1864 to replace the infamous

Andersonville prison. But it lasted barely six weeks before Sherman's army arrived and burned it during his march from Atlanta to Savannah.

Barely a footnote in the war's history, Camp Lawton was a low priority among scholars. Its exact location was never verified. While known to be near Magnolia Springs State Park, archaeologists figured the camp was too short-lived to yield real historical treasures.

That changed last year when Georgia Southern archaeology student Kevin Chapman seized on an offer by the state Department of Natural Resources to pursue his master's thesis by looking for evidence of Camp Lawton's stockade walls on the park grounds.

Chapman ended up stunning the pros, uncovering much more than the remains of the stockade's 15-foot pine posts. On neighboring land owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he dug up remnants of the prisoners themselves — a corroded tourniquet buckle, a tobacco pipe with teeth marks in the stem and a folded frame that once held a daguerreotype.

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**Prison Camp (Continued):** "They're not just buttons and bullets," Chapman said. "They're little pieces of the story, and this is not the story of battles and generals. This is the story of little people whose names have been forgotten by history that we're starting to piece together and be able to tell."



A year later, Chapman says he and fellow archaeology students working at Camp Lawton have still barely scratched the surface. In July, they used a metal detector to sweep two narrow strips about 240 yards long in the area where they believe prisoners lived.

They found a diamond-shaped 3rd Corps badge that came from a Union soldier's uniform. Nearby was the ring with the same insignia soldered onto it.

In this undated photo provided by Georgia Southern University, an 1863 Grocer's Token made of bronze is shown at Camp Lawton a Civil War-era POW facility, near Millen, Ga. This token was issued in Niles, Michigan by C.A. Colby & Co. Wholesale Groceries and Bakery. It circulated for the value of a cent. Amanda L. Morrow / AP

The artifacts also yield clues to what parts of the country the POWs came from, including the token issued by a grocery store in Niles, Mich., that customers could use like cash to buy food. Stamped on its face was the merchant's name: G.A. Colbey and Co. Wholesale Groceries and Bakery.

Similarly, there's a buckle that likely clasped a pair of suspenders bearing the name of Nanawanuck

Manufacturing Company in Massachusetts.

Hooks and buckles that appear to have come off a Union knapsack also hint that, despite harsh living conditions, captors probably allowed their Union prisoners to keep essentials like canteens and bedrolls.

The Georgia Southern University Museum plans to add the new artifacts to its public collection from Camp Lawton in October along with a related acquisition — a letter written by one of the camp's prisoners on Nov. 14, 1864, just eight days before Lawton was abandoned and prisoners were taken back to Andersonville and other POW camps.

The letter written by Charles H. Knox of Schroon Lake, N.Y., a Union corporal in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, was purchased from a Civil War collector in Tennessee. Unaware that Camp Lawton will soon be evacuated, Knox writes to his wife that he hopes to soon be freed in a prisoner exchange between the warring armies.

He doesn't write much about conditions at the prison camp, but rather worries about his family. He tells his wife that if she and their young son need money for food or clothing, there's a man who owes him \$9. Knox also gives his wife permission to sell the family's cow.

Brent Tharp, director of the campus museum, said his growing collection from Camp Lawton has definitely drawn Civil War buffs to visit from far beyond southeast Georgia.

"The people who are real Civil War buffs and fanatics, those are definitely coming," Tharp said. "But I think we've also created a whole new group of Civil War buffs here because it's right here in their own backyard."

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/44194267?gt1=43001>

## Confederate soldier stands his ground

By: Danielle Battaglia *Danville (VA) Register & Bee* August 14, 2011



Despite the Reidsville Confederate Monument officially departing his post on Scales Street, another soldier is taking his place and standing up for what he believes is right.

On Friday morning, Jamie Funkhouser, the confederate soldier who came to Reidsville in June to raise awareness for the city council meeting discussing the future of the monument, returned to bring awareness to the fact that the soldier will soon be moved. **(Continued Next Page)**

Jaime Funkhouser stand guard at the site of the former Reidsville Confederate Monument in protest of the Statue on top the monument not returning to its spot on Scales Street after 101 years.

Confederate Soldier (Continued): The Reidsville Monument stood at the intersection of Scales Street and West Morehead Street for 101 years until Mark Anthony Vincent, of Greensboro, fell asleep behind the wheel of his car, knocking the statue off its pedestal and onto the hood of his car, shattering the statue.

According to a press release Tuesday afternoon, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Reidsville City Council agreed that replacing the monument on its pedestal would be a divisive factor in the community and it should be moved elsewhere.

According to Funkhouser, City Manager Michael Pearce came out first thing Friday morning and asked him to move from the traffic circle and to a different location such as the sidewalk. Funkhouser said that immediately following, he noticed that the security camera stopped rotating around the perimeter of the block, as it is suppose to, and pointed at him for the rest of the day. The security camera was focused on him while he said this.

Funkhouser said that Pearce told him that the bricks around the base of the monument were not considered a sidewalk but part of the intersection. Funkhouser was permitted to stand in the dirt around the base but if he didn't Pearce would have him removed.

Reidsville police met around 11 a.m. to decide what to do about Funkhouser and determined he would be permitted to stay. Reidsville Police Chief Edd Hunt said that this was not about Funkhouser's right to show his opinion, but a concern for his safety.

Hunt said the intersection has been the site of many car accidents and pointed out that there is evidence on the curb that trucks tend to graze the curb as they drive around the circle. The Reidsville Police Department wanted to prevent any harm from coming to Funkhouser.

According to Funkhouser, he was told to move to the sidewalk as to not stop traffic. He replied that he wanted to speak to an officer, he was on public property and no matter where he went in town it would be blocking traffic.

Funkhouser was not the only soldier to stand outside Friday. He was joined by fellow re-enactor Josh Austin.

"It saddens me that people don't have any more knowledge of what actually happened than what they were told," Austin said concerning his opinion on removing the statue due to an agreement between the city council and UDC that it would be a divisive factor in the community.

Austin was at the 100 year rededication ceremony a prior to the accident. Austin said that he and Funkhouser do reenactments because they are huge history buffs.

"I think they are going against the will of the people," Funkhouser said.

Funkhouser said that there are many misconceptions with the press release stating the monument would be taken down. First, he said despite the fact the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) said that they did not want to be apart of a divisive source in the community, what isn't said is that it is the UDC's will that the soldier would remain on Scales.

Funkhouser also believes that it isn't being clarified that the local chapter of the UDC has had no say in the matter. Everything has come from the state level, according to Funkhouser. Funkhouser doesn't believe moving it to another part of the city is right either. "To put it in a museum or a cemetery, that's a form of censorship," Funkhouser said.

Funkhouser said this statue has the same right to be there as any other war soldier. He also said that this soldier is not a race issue because all races fought under the confederate flag and people of all races have come and supported him Friday morning.

"If they remove this monument, it won't keep me from coming back," Funkhouser said. "I will come back here for years and be the Confederate soldier watching over Reidsville."

The UDC is waiting word from the Vincent's insurance company before deciding what to do with the monument.

Vincent has a court date for charges of failing to maintain proper lane set for 8:30, Wednesday morning at the Rockingham County Courthouse.

<http://www2.godanriver.com/news/2011/aug/14/confedmonument-ar-1236463/?referer=None&shorturl=http://bit.ly/nlu6Up>



## Workers find Civil War-era bullets in Gettysburg tree

Tuesday, August 09, 2011 By Tom Barnes, *Pittsburgh (PA) Post-Gazette*

HARRISBURG -- Gettysburg military historians call them "Witness Trees" -- trees with bullets still in them from the awful fighting among soldiers from the North and South that raged from July 1-3, 1863.

In the years immediately after the battle, finding bullets on the ground and in trees was common, but not anymore -- until last Thursday. That's when Gettysburg National Military Park workers who were cutting up a fallen oak tree on Culp's Hill hit some 148-year-old bullets inside the tree.

"Culp's Hill is one of the areas on the Gettysburg Battlefield that saw intense fighting," said park Supt. Bob Kirby. Finding such bullets nowadays "is a rarity," he added. Park spokeswoman Katie Lawhon said, "The past is still with us."

The fallen oak tree was resting on a boulder, next to the Joshua Palmer marker, on the east slope of the Culp's Hill summit. The tree sections with the bullets are being treated to remove insects and then will be added to the park's museum collection. The rest of the fallen tree will remain on the slope.

National Park Service employees point out Witness Trees to the thousands of visitors who visit the battlefield each year. Park officials are in the process of restoring and re-opening meadows and farm fields (that became battlegrounds) to the way they looked in July 1863.

A four-year commemoration of the Civil War's 150th anniversary began in April, at Fort Sumter, S.C., and will go on at sites around the nation until 2015. A large ceremony in Gettysburg, lasting two weeks, is being planned for July 2013, the 150th anniversary of the historic battle.

Tom Barnes: [hickeybarnes@yahoo.com](mailto:hickeybarnes@yahoo.com).

First published on August 9, 2011 <http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/11221/1166193-100.stm>

Read more: <http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/11221/1166193-100.stm#ixzz1UabSq8le>

### From the SCV Blog

<http://sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/>

## John Hunt Morgan Remembered

100 years later, descendants to honor 'Thunderbolt of the Confederacy'

By Tom Eblen — Herald-Leader columnist Aug 22, 2011

Descendants of Gen. John Hunt Morgan's men and other Civil War buffs will gather Saturday outside the Lexington History Museum to mark the 100th anniversary of Morgan's heroic statue being placed there.

But it will be nothing like the spectacle that occurred at what was then the Fayette County Courthouse on Oct. 18, 1911. That day, 10,000 people packed the square, and hundreds more filled the windows and roofs of nearby buildings to honor the "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy."

It was quite a tribute, especially since many of those people might have once cursed the man whose troops stole their horses, looted their stores, burned their homes and robbed their banks. Nostalgia is a strange thing.

As two excellent books published last year explain, Morgan's statue marked the zenith of Kentucky's ironic transformation from Union to Confederate state. That's right; once the Lost Cause was truly lost, most white Kentuckians sided with the losers.

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John Hunt Morgan (Continued): As America begins a four-year commemoration of the Civil War's 150th anniversary, this is a good time to reflect on John Hunt Morgan — one of Lexington's most colorful and controversial characters — and the role nostalgia has played in Kentucky's collective memory.

Morgan was born in Alabama in 1825, the maternal grandson of John Wesley Hunt, one of Lexington's founders and first millionaires. His family soon returned to Lexington, where Morgan attended Transylvania University for two years before being kicked out for dueling.

He joined the Army as a private in 1846 and emerged from the Mexican War as a battle-tested officer. Morgan returned to Lexington and went into the hemp business, but he missed the military life. He formed the Lexington Rifles in 1852 and drilled his militia in city parks.

Morgan, like most slave-owning Kentuckians, opposed Southern secession at first. But by 1862, he had raised a Confederate cavalry regiment and led his men through the Battle of Shiloh.

"He was the very image of the grand cavalier — a man who was romanticized, particularly by the women of the Confederacy," said James Klotter, Kentucky's state historian and a Georgetown College professor.

Morgan was a brilliant cavalry officer and tactician. His daring raids into Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio destroyed valuable federal property and supply lines, earning him the nickname "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy."

But he pushed his luck too far; Morgan and most of his men were captured during a raid on Ohio in 1863. He and a few others made a daring prison break and returned to Kentucky to form a new unit. But his fortune had changed.

Morgan's new men weren't nearly as good as those who sat out the rest of the war in prison. He especially missed Basil Duke, his brother-in-law and second in command, who enforced discipline among his troops. Kent Masterson Brown, a Lexington lawyer and historian, described Morgan's last unit as "a motley crew."

As the war dragged on, Kentucky life got leaner and meaner. Raiders increasingly turned to civilian targets as they sought supplies and military advantage. Morgan's men confiscated horses, robbed banks, looted trains and stores, and set several blocks of Cynthiana on fire.

When he was killed in Greeneville, Tenn., on Sept. 4, 1864, Morgan was ignoring a suspension order from superiors, who were investigating charges of thievery brought by his own officers, according to *Rebel Raider*, a biography written by James Ramage, a Northern Kentucky University history professor.

Kentuckians might have been angry with Morgan's raiders, but they were even angrier with Union occupiers. Gen. Stephen Burbridge had turned Kentucky into a police state. Arbitrary executions earned him the nickname "Butcher Burbridge."

The war's end brought a new social order. Many white Kentuckians feared former slaves and were determined to keep blacks "in their place." Racism intensified, white-on-black violence grew rampant and Kentucky earned a national reputation for lawlessness.

Many white Kentuckians longed for the "good old days" and embraced Confederate identity, a phenomenon that Anne Marshall, a Lexington native and history professor at Mississippi State University, chronicled last year in her book, *Creating a Confederate Kentucky*.

In the book *How Kentucky Became Southern*, Maryjean Wall, a historian and former *Herald-Leader* turf writer, explained how Kentucky Thoroughbred breeders encouraged that Old South mythology to attract wealthy Northern horsemen.

By 1907, the United Daughters of the Confederacy was raising money to erect a monument to Morgan, the martyred cavalier. The result was Italian sculptor Pompeo Coppini's statue of Morgan mounted on a stallion — ironic, since his favorite horse was a mare. (Generations of college pranksters have spray-painted the inaccurate genitalia under cover of darkness.)

By the end of the Civil War, the reputation of Morgan's men was one of "murder and highway robbery," wrote Duke, his former second-in-command. But a few years later, thanks to white public nostalgia, "if you could claim that you rode with Morgan, you were a kind of nobility," Brown said.

The ceremony at 10 a.m. Saturday will try to strike a historically accurate balance, said Sam Flora, president of the Morgan's Men Association, an old veterans' group resurrected in 1988 by soldiers' descendants and Civil War buffs. "Our take on it is that we're proud of our history and heritage," Flora said.

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John Hunt Morgan (Continued): We will hear many more such comments over the next four years, as Americans keep trying to understand the Civil War's complexities and the legacy of slavery.

"What we do is not a defense of slavery," Flora said. "Most of the men who served under Morgan were young and did not even own slaves. They were caught up in the war and the adventure of the war. Our ancestors are no different than anyone else's; they all had their warts. We just try to celebrate their memory."

<http://www.kentucky.com/2011/08/22/1853127/tom-eblen-100-years-later-descendants.html>

## Texas SCV Plate Struggle Continues

By Jim Forsyth *Reuters* Aug 16, 2011

SAN ANTONIO, Texas -- A decision on whether Texas should issue a license plate commemorating the state's Confederate heritage has landed square in the lap of Governor Rick Perry -- just as he begins his run for the presidency.

Elected officials generally manage to insulate themselves from approving specialty plates, which can be a highly controversial topic with little gain for the politician.

But when the nine-member board of the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles met earlier this year to make a decision on whether to approve plates featuring the Confederate flag, one member was absent and the vote was a 4-4 tie, DMV spokeswoman Kim Sue Lia Perkes said.

Another ballot, set for June, was canceled when a member died unexpectedly.

With the member who was absent during the first ballot apparently keeping a lid on how he might vote, and public pressure mounting on the other members over their positions, the appointment of a replacement for the deceased member is especially weighty -- and fraught with political landmines for Perry. The new appointee could wind up being a tie-breaker.

But even if not, the decision either way could provide fodder for Perry's political rivals as he attempts to win the Republican nomination for president and sidestep accusations of racism and censorship being lobbed by both sides of the issue.

Interested groups are urging Perry to appoint a ninth DMV board member who sees the issue their way.

"We just don't think that this sort of a racist relic should be licensed by the state, or should be used in any way by the state of Texas," said Mark Glazer, executive director of Progress Texas, a liberal activist organization.

He says his group got thousands of signatures for an on-line petition urging Perry to specifically appoint a DMV board member who will vow to defeat the license plate.

The Texas NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) also opposes the rebel plate.

"Many would view that, quite frankly, as treason," said Hilary Shelton, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau.

"The Confederates meant to destroy the existing governmental structure. But when we dig deeper, the issue becomes even more offensive to many African Americans and those who sought freedom for those of darker skin in our country."

Granvel Block, the Texas division commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which requested the plate, said the purpose would not be to honor the Confederate government or its policies supporting slave-holding policies.

The plates would honor his ancestor and the other Texans who fought for the Confederacy, which he said included African Americans who joined the Confederate Army in the final months of the war. There are several black members of the SCV's Texas division, Block added.

"This is not about slavery. This is not about race," he said. "Our intention is to honor and acknowledge the pride that we have in our ancestors, and in our organization as well."

### TRICKY TOPIC

It's a tricky topic for Perry, who at a Tea Party movement rally once spoke openly of Texas seceding from the United States.

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TX SCV Plate (Continued): If issued, the plate, which would mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, would join dozens of specialty plates pushing causes ranging from supporting the arts to preserving the horned toad.

Motorists would pay a fee to get the plate, which would go toward placing markers on the graves of Confederate soldiers.

The plate would feature the Sons of Confederate Veterans logo, which includes the familiar "Confederate Jack" red battle flag.

Block says Texas has recognized the service of Confederate soldiers for generations. He notes many of the buildings in Austin that now house government offices were constructed using money from the Confederate veterans pension funds.

Nine states have approved or are in the process of approving license plates honoring Confederate veterans.

The SCV is a federally recognized nonprofit organization, and Block called it "the gravest discrimination" for Texas to honor other nonprofits with specialty license plates and reject his organization's proposal.

"We would have the situation in Texas where you have hundreds and hundreds of similar organizations requesting license plates, and not one being denied, not one, until they get to ours," Block said.

The role of Texas in the Confederate States of America has always been a sensitive subject in the Lone Star State.

Pro-Confederate lawmakers had to depose Governor Sam Houston, the legendary hero of Texas Independence, to install a secession convention. After secession was approved, Houston argued that Texas should revert to its former status as an independent nation rather than join the Confederacy.

Even though some 70,000 Texans joined the rebel army, tens of thousands resisted secession.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/08/16/us-plates-perry-texas-idUSTRE77F70P20110816>

## SCV Stands Fast to Protect Veterans Memorial

### Protest over Confederate Flag at an Atlanta Cemetery

Darryl Carver 10 Aug 2011

ATLANTA - Some mourners at the funeral of SCLC Leader Howard Creecy noticed an image at his burial site which has them concerned. They believe a Confederate flag flying above a monument on the property just does not belong.

The Westview Cemetery is where some of the city's elite are buried. Everyone from former Mayor William Hartsfield to founders of Coca-Cola to notable Civil Rights Leaders have been laid to rest there. It also is home to a Confederate memorial to the 400 soldiers buried there.

Wednesday, protesters upset over the flag gathered at the cemetery to call for the removal of the flag.

"Many persons were upset and asked me to come and do something," said Rev. Benford Stellmacher.

Among those concerned are African-Americans who have loved ones buried here and want the flag to be removed.

"For me, it is just an affront to everything that has happened for civil rights and justice for all people that are concerned that this flag still hangs," said protester John H. Lewis.

Cemetery officials told FOX 5 they understand the sensitivities involved, but said they have sold the rights to a Confederate veterans group to erect and maintain the memorial of their choice a long time ago.

"I have no control over that, it is a memorial with over 4 hundred burials underneath it," said Westview Cemetery's Charles Bowen, Jr.

"We're prepared to climb up there and take it down, but we want to do it in the spirit of cooperation and the spirit of Christ," said Rev. Stellmacher.

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SCV Memorial (Continued): The Sons of Confederate Veterans told FOX 5 "Those flags have flown there for many years and will continue to fly there for many years honoring our Confederate heroes and Confederate dead. It is not a racial issue."

Still opponents said their fight is not over and will not be until the flag comes down.

[http://www.myfoxtlanta.com/dpp/news/local\\_news/protest-over-confederate-flag-at-an-atlanta-cemetery-20110810-tm](http://www.myfoxtlanta.com/dpp/news/local_news/protest-over-confederate-flag-at-an-atlanta-cemetery-20110810-tm)

## Daughter of Black Confederate Joins UDC After Years Of Research, Confederate Daughter Arises

by Jessica Jones August 7, 2011

Mattie Clyburn Rice is the second black "Real Daughter" to be recognized by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization that was once exclusively for whites

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War. It's of particular importance to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization for female descendants of Confederate soldiers.

The group includes 23 elderly women who are the last living daughters of those who served. One of them is black.

Mattie Clyburn Rice, 88, spent years searching through archives to prove her father was a black Confederate. As she leafs through a notebook filled with official-looking papers, Rice stops to read a faded photocopy with details of her father's military service.

"At Hilton Head while under fire of the enemy, he carried his master out of the field of fire on his shoulder, that he performed personal service for Robert E. Lee. That was his pension record," Rice says.

Rice's father, Weary Clyburn, applied for a Confederate pension in 1926, when he was about 85. Rice was 4 years old then, the daughter of a young mother and an elderly father who regaled her with stories of his time spent in South Carolina's 12th Volunteer Unit. But when Rice repeated those stories as an adult, she was accused of spreading tall tales.

"Nobody believed me. Nobody. Not even the children," she says. "They are just beginning to believe, 'cause now they see it in print."

Friends and family members doubted that Rice's father, who was born a slave, supported Confederates. Military leaders also didn't officially enlist blacks until the very tail end of the war.

But once Rice found her father's pension application in North Carolina's state archives, Civil War groups started calling. United Daughters of the Confederacy member Gail Crosby keeps track of soldiers' daughters — officially called "Real Daughters" — for the group. Crosby says she was thrilled to invite Rice to join.

"We're always so excited when we find any Real Daughter, and immediately I found a chapter in her area, let the chapter know that we had this lady," she says.

Rice is the second black Real Daughter to be recognized by an organization that was once exclusively for white women. Yet some progressive historians and Civil War buffs frown at her father's story. They say the very term "black Confederate" supports the notion that the Civil War wasn't about slavery. Even so, University of North Carolina history professor Fitz Brundage says the contributions of enslaved blacks to the war effort should be recognized.

"If Southern states in the early 20th century had given pensions to all the African-Americans who, as slaves, were conscripted to build trenches, work on railroads [and] do all manner of heavy labor for the Confederate war cause, there should've been tens of thousands of African-Americans who received pensions," he says.

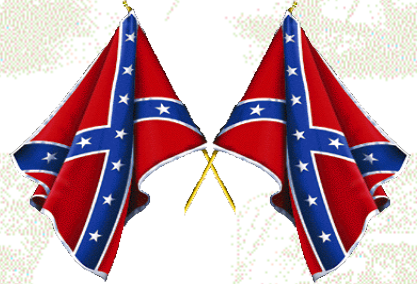
But, Rice says, her father went to war willingly, though his story is complicated. He ran away with his best friend, who was white and the son of his master. Rice says no matter how historians view that narrative, she's glad she proved her father contributed to the Confederate cause. "I wanted the world to know what he did," she says.

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Black UDC (Continued): Rice says she never could have imagined joining the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a young woman growing up in the Jim Crow South. But she says times have changed: Not only is she a member, but two of her daughters are as well.

<http://www.npr.org/2011/08/07/138587202/after-years-of-research-confederate-daughter-arises>

**Audemus jura nostra defendere**



## **We Dare Defend Our Rights**

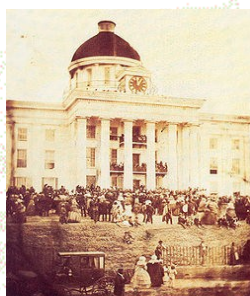
You can know a man in all his depth or shallowness by his attitude toward the Southern Banner.

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

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.



**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