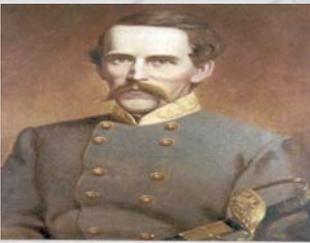


September 2010



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

Color Sergeant :

Clyde Biggs

Chaplain :

Dr. Wiley Hales

Newsletter :

James Simms

jbsimms@comcast.net

Website : Brad Smith

tidepridebrad@gmail.com

From the Commander;

I expect one of [three] invitations to materialize but it does not I will have a presentation in reserve on the Confederate Constitution. "Interesting Things You Should Know About the Confederate Constitution".

I will also have a facsimile copy of "Eneas Africanus" free for each member who attends the meeting.

Published by Harry Stillwell Edwards (1855-1938) in 1919, this tract's claimed astronomical sales in the millions may have been exaggerated but are nonetheless indicative of the story's enormous popularity. At least 45 editions were published between 1920-2007; they include one Spanish translation (New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1920) and a Canadian edition (Toronto: McClellan & Stewart, 1937). An illustrated edition became popular and occasional private editions appeared, like those produced by the Book Club of Texas in 1930 and the Wesleyan Glee Club in 1932. This short story, most frequently sold as a cheap softbound edition, was a publishing phenomenon. These editions sold primarily in Southern states and only in 1940 did a Grosset & Dunlap edition bring the story to a national market.

There also a possibility of my having a large show and tell item at this meeting.

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2010

Upcoming Events



- 9 September - Camp Meeting
- 14 October - Camp Meeting
- 24 October - ThisIdu TBD
- 11 November - Camp Meeting
- 9 December - Camp Meeting
- 13 January - Camp Meeting
- TBD January - Lee-Jackson Dinner - Week of 17-21 Jan.

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!

Historical Markers of Tuscaloosa County & Surrounding Area

Shirley Bridge

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

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

Confederate Generals Birthdays for 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.
- Brig. General Patrick Theodore Moore - 22 Sept. 1821 - Galway, Ireland
- Brig. General Lucius Bellinger Northrop - 8 Sept. 1811 - Charleston, S.C.
- Brig. General Edward Asbury O'Neal - 20 Sept. 1818 - Madison Co., Ala.**
- Brig. General Lawrence Sullivan Ross - 27 Sept. 1838 - Bentonsport, Iowa
- Brig. General Marcellus Augustus Stovall - 18 Sept. 1818 - Sparta, Ga.
- Brig. General James Camp Tappan - 9 Sept. 1825 - Franklin, Tenn.
- Brig. General Henry Constantine Wayne - 18 Sept. 1815 - Savannah, Ga.
- Brig. General Williams Carter Wickham - 21 Sept. 1820 - Richmond, Va.

Alabama Civil War Units

Forty-Seventh Alabama Infantry Regiment

Organized at Loachapoka, May 22, 1862, the Forty-seventh reached Virginia late in June. Assigned to Gen. Stonewall Jackson's corps, the regiment was brigaded under General Taliaferro, with three Virginia regiments and the Forty-eighth Alabama. A few weeks later the regiment passed through the ordeal of battle at Cedar Run, where it lost 12 killed and 76 wounded, or nearly a third of its force present.

At the second Manassas the Forty-seventh was again engaged, and lost 7 killed and 25 wounded. It was present at Chantilly and the capture of Harper's Ferry; entered the battle of Sharpsburg with 115 men, and lost every commissioned officer present on the field, mustering 17 men the next morning under a sergeant. The regiment wintered on the Rappahannock and witnessed the repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg.

Transferred to the brigade of Gen. Law -- Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Alabama -- Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, the Forty-seventh lost several men in the fight at Suffolk. Rejoining the main army, the regiment marched into Pennsylvania, and poured out the blood of its bravest men at Gettysburg.

Two months later the corps was transferred to north Georgia, and the Forty-seventh lost very severely at Chicamauga. It took part in the investment of Knoxville with light loss, and in the privations of the winter campaign in east Tennessee. Rejoining the Virginia army the regiment fought with severe loss at the Wilderness, and was in the brilliant charge on Warren's corps at Spottsylvania, where the brigade opened the battle.

In all the subsequent operations around Richmond the regiment took part, and in the grim defences that begirt Petersburg it endured the perils and privations of the last sullen and persistent struggle. As part of Perry's brigade, the Forty-seventh laid down its arms at Appomattox, about 90 strong.

Field and Staff

Colonels -- Jas M. Oliver of Tallapoosa; resigned. Jas W. Jackson of Tallapoosa; wounded at Sharpsburg; resigned. Michael J. Bulger of Tallapoosa.

Lieut. Colonels -- James W. Jackson; resigned. M. J. Bulger wounded and captured at Gettysburg; promoted. L. B. Terrell; killed at Darbytown Road.

Majors -- John Y. Johnston of Tallapoosa; resigned. J. M. Campbell of Cherokee; killed near Richmond.

Adjutants -- Henry A. Garrett of Tallapoosa; wounded at second Manassas; resigned W. H. Keller, relieved R. E. Jordan.

Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.*

Tallapoosa -- M. J. Bulger; wounded at Cedar Run; promoted. John H. Hamm.

Tallapoosa -- Joseph Johnston, Jr.; killed at Gettysburg. Lieut. W. D. Bulger commanded.

Tallapoosa -- Joseph T. Russell; resigned. Wm. Ballard; wounded and captured at the Wilderness.

Tallapoosa and Chambers -- A. C. Menefee; killed at Cedar Run. Henry C. Lindsey; wounded at Sharpsburg.

Cherokee -- J. M. Campbell; promoted. F. T. J. Brandon.

Tallapoosa -- Daniel Clowers.

Tallapoosa -- J. V. McKee.

Coosa -- J. Fargerson.

Chambers -- James W. Kellum.

Tallapoosa -- James W. Herren; James H. Sanford; killed at the Wilderness.

*This roster is incomplete, and defective in more than one instance.

AL Civil War Units (Continued):Forty-Eighth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment enlisted for three years at Auburn, May 22, 1862, with 1097 men. A few weeks later it reached Virginia, and was attached to Gen. Taliaferro's brigade, of Jackson's division, with the Forty-seventh Alabama, and three Virginia regiments. The Forty-eighth was first engaged in the battle at Cedar Run, with severe loss; and at the second Manassas was again a sufferer.

It was part of the investing force at Harper's Ferry, and was badly mutilated at Sharpsburg. During the winter the Forty-eighth was placed in the brigade of Gen. Law of Macon (with the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-seventh Alabama regiments), Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. The regiment was under fire at Fredericksburg, and fought with light loss at Suffolk.

It moved into Pennsylvania, and its colors floated highest up on the rocky heights of Gettysburg, where it was fearfully punished. Ten weeks later, as part of Longstreet's corps, the regiment was where the lightning of battle flashed brightest, and its thunder pealed loudest at Chicamauga. It was hotly engaged at Lookout Valley, and at Knoxville; and passed the winter in east Tennessee.

Rejoining the army of Northern Virginia, the Forty-eighth fought at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and its long list of casualties bore testimony to its conduct. From that time to the end, at Hanover Junction, the second Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundreds, Petersburg, Fussell's Mill, Fort Harrison, Darbytown Road, Williamsburg Road, and Farmville, the regiment was almost constantly on active and perilous duty.

Its colors were furled at Appomattox. Over 150 of its men had fallen in battle, 165 died in the service, and 125 had been discharged or transferred.

Field and Staff

Colonels -- James L. Sheffield of Marshall; wounded at Cedar Run; resigned. Wm. A. Oates of Henry; wounded at Fussell's Mill.

Lieut. Colonels -- A. Hughes of Cherokee; resigned. Jesse J. Aldridge of Blount; resigned. W. M. Hardwick of Cherokee; captured on furlough.

Majors -- Enoch Aldridge of Blount; wounded at Cedar Run; resigned. Wm. M. Hardwick; promoted. J. W. Wigginton of Calhoun.

Adjutants -- Thomas B. Harris of Marshall; wounded at Cedar Run; resigned. T. J. Eubanks of Marshall; transferred to line. H. S. Figures of Madison; killed at the Wilderness. F. M. Kitchell.

Captains, and Counties from Which the Companies Came.

Blount -- Andrew J. Aldridge; resigned. Jesse J. Aldridge; promoted. R. Graves.

Dekalb -- T. J. Burgess; resigned. D. R. King; mortally wounded at Cedar Run; J. N. DeArman; killed at Petersburg.

Marshall -- W. S. Walker; resigned. J. M. Bedford; resigned. H. C. Kimbrough.

Marshall -- Samuel A. Cox; died in the service. T. J. Eubanks; killed at Lookout Valley. R. T. Ewing.

Marshall -- S. K. Rayburn; resigned. F. M. Ross; resigned. Isham B. Small; killed at White Plains.

Blount -- Reuben Ellis; wounded at Cedar Run; resigned. J. Edwards.

Cherokee -- J. S. Moragne; resigned. A. L. Woodliff; resigned. N. H. McDuffie.

Cherokee -- R. C. Golightly; killed at Sharpsburg. Wm. M. Hardwick; promoted. T. J. Lumpkin.

Calhoun -- J. W. Wigginton; promoted.

Calhoun -- Moses Lee; killed at the second Manassas. J. B. Hubbard; captured at Fussell's Mill; H. L. Petit.

Camp Website August 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%.

For the month of August, we received 28 visits totaling 70 page views. Visitors hailed from the states of Washington, California, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama. We were also visited by Moscow, Russia, Zweibrucken, Germany, and Brisbane, Australia.

Civil War Preservation Trust News August 2010

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

As you will recall, our June 2006 purchase of the Slaughter Pen Farm was the largest private battlefield purchase in America's history, and it was the biggest transaction that CWPT had ever attempted - by a factor of four! But with your help, we accepted the risk, and went after these 208 acres of supremely hallowed ground.

I have to say that your generosity and that of your fellow CWPT members has been nothing short of phenomenal. To have already paid off 55% of this land just four years after we bought it is a tremendous accomplishment. But you and I both know that the Slaughter Pen Farm at Fredericksburg cannot be truly considered saved until the final dollar of that debt is paid off. So please, will you help once again with your gift to help make sure we can cover the \$200,000 loan payment we owe for 2010?

Jim Lighthizer, *CWPT President*

Save Fredericksburg

Help Save the Slaughter Pen Farm

Join the legions who are ensuring this heroic ground remains protected for generations.

When is a battlefield truly saved? It's more complicated than you might expect. In 2006, CWPT entered into an agreement to acquire the 208-acre Slaughter Pen Farm section of the Fredericksburg Battlefield. This acquisition instantly became the single most expensive private battlefield preservation effort in American history.

Through the extreme generosity of our members, we have already covered more than 50 percent of the expense for this most hallowed ground. And while we have come far in the years since 2006, we still have regular payments to make on the property. Significant fundraising remains before us.

Why bother with this Slaughter Pen Farm? Well, as historian Frank O'Reilly puts it, this land is the "very heart and soul of the Fredericksburg battlefield." And Ed Bearss, Chief Historian emeritus of the National Park Service, stated that the farm is "without a doubt the most significant part of the battlefield at Fredericksburg that is not protected." Put frankly, it is for places like the Slaughter Pen Farm that the Civil War Preservation Trust exists.

We're more than half way to being able to say — unequivocally — that this land is saved forever. Won't you consider a gift toward our goal of saving and preserving the Slaughter Pen Farm once and for all? Join the legions of supporters who are ensuring that this heroic land remains protected for every generation to come.

(Continued Next Page)

CWPT News (Continued):

Fredericksburg 2010 Preservation Campaign

Acres: 208 acres

Match: \$2 to \$1

CWPT Fundraising Goal: \$12,000,000

Today, I ask you to please be as generous as you can – consistent with your other financial obligations – and help CWPT meet its financial obligations. I have no substitute for your generosity. You have my deepest thanks for all you are doing to save our nation's history in some of the most difficult times we have faced together. P.S. Donate \$250 to Help Save the Slaughter Pen, and as a thank you for your generosity we will give you a free copy of *Chancellorsville: Lee's Greatest Victory* by Robert K. Krick .

Help Save the Second Manassas Battlefield
Every \$1 you donate turns into \$10 for this campaign
"Boys, Give Them Rocks"

The fighting at the Deep Cut on the Second Manassas Battlefield on August 30, 1862, had grown desperate. Thousands of Union soldiers, who had passed through a maelstrom of shot and shell, lay just yards from Gen. Stonewall Jackson's embattled soldiers positioned inside a deep railroad cut. With ammunition running low, many Virginians and Louisianans would resort to throwing rocks at the Federal assailants.

CWPT is proud to announce a new and rare opportunity to save battlefield ground inside the boundaries of the Manassas National Military Park. Of the two parcels in this transaction, the larger 9-acre property is where Union Gen. Fitz John Porter's men emerged from the woods and were immediately met with a storm of shot and shell as they made their way to Stonewall Jackson's position. The second 1-acre parcel sits on the strategic Sudley Road that passes through the heart of the battlefield.

Manassas 2010 Preservation Campaign

Acres: 10 acres

Match: \$10 to \$1

Total Cost: \$570,000

CWPT Fundraising Goal: \$57,000

Match Sources: National Park Service, Commonwealth of Virginia, Civil War Roundtable of Eastern Pennsylvania

The time to strike is now. It is not often - if ever - that we who care about saving America's Civil War battlefields get the opportunity to save something so important.

We've got to raise \$57,000 immediately to match the other sources and pay for the properties today, holding the 10 acres in trust with the expectation that we can sell them to the Park in 2011 or 2012.

To thank you for your support, if you can send a gift of \$57 or more, it would be my pleasure to send you a delightful book as a small token of my appreciation.

This 128-page, richly illustrated full-color book entitled *Civil War Weapons and Equipment* is a handy general reference for everything that touched a soldier's life, from his uniform, to his weapons, to the tents he slept in and the flags he marched under.

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

Very sincerely yours,

Jim Lighthizer
President, CWPT

(Continued Next Page)

CWPT News (Continued):

Patrick R. Cleburne
"The Stonewall of the West"

Born in Ireland and a veteran of the British Royal Army, Patrick Ronayne Cleburne immigrated to the United States in 1849, eventually settling in Helena, Arkansas. When impending war threatened his adopted home in 1861, he wasted no time in rushing to its defense, and by 1862 the Irishman had risen from private to brigadier general.

From the battles of Shiloh to Franklin, Cleburne distinguished himself as both a brigade and division commander, and was wounded at both the battles of Richmond and Perryville. His division became one of the crack units in the Army of Tennessee, and its leader eventually came to be known as "the Stonewall of the West."

The Civil War Preservation Trust has been an active force over the years in working to save the battlefields of Patrick Cleburne. To date CWPT has saved 2,026 acres of hallowed ground where "the Stonewall of the West" earned his name, much of it at sites included in our annual report, *History Under Siege*— including two of 2010's Most Endangered battlefields. In our continued efforts to save this hallowed ground, CWPT is actively working to save land at sites rich with Cleburne history: Perryville and Franklin.

Like his Eastern theater counterpart, Cleburne would ultimately fall in the fight for Southern independence. Upon hearing of Cleburne's death at Franklin Gen. William J. Hardee offered this tribute to his erstwhile subordinate: "Where this division defended, no odds broke its line; where it attacked, no numbers resisted its onslaught, save only once; and there is the grave of Cleburne."

Saving Patrick Cleburne's Battlefields

DATES	BATTLE	SAVED BY CWPT
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	375 Acres Saved
August 29-30, 1862	Richmond	363 Acres Saved
October 8, 1862	Perryville	385 Acres Saved
Preservation Opportunity: Save Acres at Perryville		
Dec. 31, 1862 - Jan. 2, 1863	Stones River	24 Acres Saved
September 18-20, 1863	Chickamauga	
November 23-25, 1863	Chattanooga	36 Acres Saved
November 27, 1863	Ringgold Gap	
May 13-15, 1864	Resaca	565 Acres Saved
May 27, 1864	Pickett's Mill	
June 27, 1864	Kennesaw Mountain	
November 29, 1864	Spring Hill	110 Acres Saved
November 30, 1864	Franklin	168 Acres Saved
Preservation Opportunity: Save 1.07 Acres at Perryville		

(Continued Next Page)

CWPT News (Continued):

National Celebrities Appear in Second Film Opposing Gettysburg Casino Proposal

"The Gettysburg Address" underlines America's ongoing commitment to this unique location

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 3, 2010

On the heels of the heels of the momentous two-day public hearing in Gettysburg, Penn., concerning a second attempt to bring a casino the doorstep of America's most iconic battlefield, the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) has unveiled a second film underscoring the importance of protecting this hallowed ground.

In the video, an all-star cast including Emmy Award-winning filmmaker Ken Burns, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian David McCullough, actors Sam Waterston, Matthew Broderick and Stephen Lang, and Medal of Honor recipient Paul Bucha recites Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address. The speech, possibly the most famous presidential address in American history, was the "few appropriate remarks" that Lincoln delivered on November 19, 1863, at a ceremony dedicating Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The film is available online at: <http://www.civilwar.org/video/the-gettysburg-address.html>.

The Gettysburg Address is a companion piece to the nine-minute video submitted to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board as testimony by the local opposition group No Casino Gettysburg. In that film, the same prominent individuals reflect on the unique qualities of Gettysburg and its seminal place in American history, urging its protection for future generations of Americans.

The original film, *Our Gettysburg Legacy*, is available online at www.civilwar.org/gettysburglegacy.

Both projects feature musical scores by Oscar-, Golden Globe- and Grammy-winning composer John Williams. Despite their high quality, both productions are purely volunteer efforts, with all cast, crew and talent donating their time and skills on behalf of the preservation cause.

After viewing the films, the public is invited to add their own voices to the chorus calling for the protection and safeguarding of Gettysburg by visiting <http://www.speakforthefallen.com> to submit written comments to the Gaming Control Board.

With 55,000 members, the Civil War Preservation Trust is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation's remaining Civil War battlefields and encourage their appreciation through education and heritage tourism. Since 1987, the organization has saved more than 29,000 acres of hallowed ground, including 700 acres at Gettysburg. CWPT's website is located at www.civilwar.org.

For more information, contact:
Mary Koik, CWPT, (202) 367-1861 x7231
Jeff Griffith, Save Gettysburg, (646) 418-2800

Museum of the Confederacy News August 2010

Letter from the Director

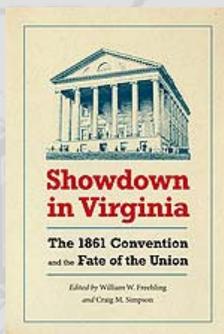
Dear Member,

In March two of our Board Members committed \$50,000 towards the Annual Fund and issued a challenge to our Members to raise \$100,000 by the end of the fiscal year in June. As usual, you have responded in a big way and I'm happy to let you know that we have raised more than \$60,000 towards our goal. Some of you doubled and tripled the amount of your yearly gift and we can't thank you enough for your generous support. If you haven't renewed your membership there is still time to make your dollars stretch a little further. We have extended the challenge until the end of September so renew today!

(Continued Next Page)

MOC News (Continued):2010 Bottimore Lecture to explore two critical Virginia showdowns along the road to disunion.

Thursday, September 30, 7:30 - 9:00Pm

Keller Hall Reception Room
University of Richmond

In the Museum's 2010 Elizabeth Roller Bottimore Lecture, "Showdowns in Virginia: The Debates over Slavery and Secession, 1832 and 1861," Dr. William W. Freehling will explore two epochal showdowns in the Old Dominion: the 1832 General Assembly debate over abolishing slavery that occurred in the wake of Nat Turner's 1831 slave insurrection and the 1861 Secession Convention's debate over whether to remain in the Union or join the Confederacy.

William Freehling is the authority on America's "Road to Disunion," which is the title of his magisterial two-volume study, published in 1990 and 2007. He is a Senior Fellow at the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy and Singletary Professor of the Humanities Emeritus at the University of Kentucky. He is also the author of *Prelude to Civil War: The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina*, *The South versus The South: How Anti-Confederate Southerners Shaped the Course of the Civil War*, *Secession Debated: Georgia's Showdown in 1860*, and most recently *Showdown in Virginia: The 1861 Convention and the Fate of the Union*, co-edited with Craig Simpson. He is married to Dr. Alison Goodyear Freehling, author of *Drift Toward Dissolution: The Virginia Slavery Debate of 1831-1832* (1982)

The lecture is free, but seating is limited and reservations are required. You may register on line www.moc.org/site/Calendar, by calling (804)649-1861 x 31 or via email (library@moc.org)

Echoes of the Past: The Civil War on Commercial Recordings

The subject of Civil War music is more than sheet music and military bands. Few people realize that we can actually listen to music performed by Civil War veterans on early cylinder and disc recordings. Dr. Gregg Kimball, Director of Publications and Educational Services at the Library of Virginia, will give a talk at the MOC accompanied by those original cylinder recordings. Call (804) 649-1861 x 28 or email troane@moc.org to register.

9/16/2010, 6:00pm - 7:30pm

Free for members, \$5.00 for non-members

Fall Homeschool Day: Music in the Civil War

Come see how music influenced the lives and encouraged the hearts of a people torn by civil war. Learn Civil War era folk songs, patriotic tunes, and spiritual ballads! Sing along to popular tunes like *Goober Peas* and *This Train is Bound for Glory*, and learn the meaning behind those lasting words! Make your own musical instrument and compare it to instruments from the time period!

For more information or to make a reservation, contact Education Specialist Rebecca Muhleman at bmuhleman@moc.org or (804) 649-1861 x 22.

9/22/2010, \$4.00

Session 1: 10:00 am - 11:30 am

Session 2: 12:30 pm - 2:00 pm

Just happened to scroll down the new members list and I found this name that intrigued me.

Ms. N. Harper Lee Monroeville, AL

MOC News (Continued) :**Member of the Month**

I'm proud to announce our Members of the Month for August as Ed and Elizabeth Lee. They have been volunteering for the Museum for over 15 years and their work has involved the Celebrate South Balls, Membership Weekend and most recently the Secret Garden Party.

Elizabeth retired from Bank of America in 2008 and Ed is a retired electrician. Ed's current volunteer duties place him in the Library one day a week where he is busy transcribing the Roll of Honour. Ed and Elizabeth enjoy traveling and have recently spent some of the winter months in Florida.

Congratulations and thank you both for everything you do for the Museum!

Celebrate the Beginnings of the Confederacy in Montgomery

Compatriots!

It is time to mark your calendar for the SCV Sesquicentennial Event to be held in Montgomery, AL on Saturday February 19, 2011. This event will feature a parade up Dexter Avenue to the Alabama State Capitol Building, a reenactment of the swearing in of President Jefferson Davis and a selection of speakers at the Capitol Building.

Just like was done for the Flag Rally in 2000 in Columbia, South Carolina and for the Hunley Funeral in Charleston in 2004 - it is IMPERATIVE that this event be well attended. We must show the world that we will not permit the History and Heritage of the Confederacy to be forgotten and unobserved during the Sesquicentennial.

It is up to us to see that this history is remembered and portrayed in the right way so start planning your visit to Montgomery - organize vans and buses - so we can show the world we remember our Confederate Heroes.

Basic information:Host Hotel:

Embassy Suites - downtown Montgomery, AL. The SCV has a block of rooms reserved for Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Single and doubles \$116.00 per night, triple \$126.00, and quads for \$136.00 per night. The SCV reservation code will be available and posted early next week. (Note: If you end up staying at a different hotel, The Renaissance has shown itself to Confederate non-friendly).

Vendors :

Friday, February 18th, 2011 and Saturday the 19th vendors will be setup in the hotel.

Reception: Friday evening the Alabama Division will have a meet and greet with entertainment from 7pm to 9pm at the host hotel.

Saturday Events:

Confederate Parade on Dexter Avenue - 12 Noon - details to be announced shortly. Cannons are also need for a firing of a salute on the grounds of the State Capitol.

Swearing in of President Jefferson Davis will take place after the parade on the steps of the Alabama State Capitol Building.

Re-enactment of the raising of the first Confederate Flag

(Continued Next Page)

2011 SCV Reunion (Continued):

Saturday evening a banquet will be held with a guest speaker. Cost: \$75.00 per couple or \$50.00 for an individual.

More details soon. Check <http://www.confederate150.com/2011.html> for event details.

Gorgas House being renovated; new curator may be sought

By Patty Vaughan Special to *The Tuscaloosa News*

Published: Monday, September 6, 2010



The University of Alabama's Gorgas House is being renovated. The house was built in 1829, two years before the university was established, and is one of the few buildings on campus that survived the Civil War.

Staff photo / Robert Sutton

ard said the glass was replaced with modern, clear glass over the years and that the original look will be restored after this renovation.

"(The windows) will exactly imitate the old look," he said. "What you have over there right now is a dichotomy of two different kinds of glass, which really isn't correct."

Leopard also said the house's brick wall will be replaced with a picket fence. "(The brick wall) was not an original fence," he said. "It's from the 1950s or early '60s. It's nowhere in the original context of the original house. So we're replacing it with a historically appropriate fence."

Leopard said UA's special collections librarians helped the renovation process by providing old photos, surveys and postcards of the house to help recreate its original features.

"What's been interesting, at least for me, is the original purpose of the fence was to keep livestock out of the yard," Leopard said. "You had livestock around on the farm. That's what the fence was for more than anything." Leopard says preserving the house is a key concern for the university. "I feel the house is an important part of our history," he said. "We just need to protect what was before us."

Looking ahead

Robert Clouse, executive director of UA Museums, said he plans to search soon for a new curator for the Gorgas House. The former curator, Marion Pearson, died in April.

"We only have a temporary employee in there at this point," Clouse said. "Our plan is to advertise for that position either later this month or in October. Hopefully we can have someone in there about the time that the renovation is finished." Clouse said the curator's job includes many responsibilities for preserving the house.

(Continued Next Page)

TUSCALOOSA | Renovation is under way on one of the oldest buildings remaining on the University of Alabama's campus.

The Gorgas House, built in 1829, was one of the four buildings that escaped being burned by Union troops during the Civil War.

Tim Leopard, assistant vice president for construction, said the university started renovating the property, at a cost of \$750,000. It is scheduled for completion in December.

"It's focusing on the exterior of the building," he said. "They're historic replacements."

Leopard said workers will remove deteriorated mortar from the stonework and replace it with new mortar. The chimneys will be taken down and stonework will be relaid on each one. The house also will get a new roof.

"(The chimneys) are in quite bad shape," Leopard said. "We'll save the brick, but it'll just be new mortar. You will not be able to tell the difference."

The windows also will get a historical replacement. Leop-

Gorgus Home (Continued): “In a historic house, (the curator) is to assure what activities take place that are appropriate for the specific conditions,” he said. “You don’t want to put too many people in a house like that because people get bumped into historic furniture.

You can’t sit on the furniture, because they’re all historic pieces of furniture and part of the museum collections.”

The curator’s job, Clouse said, is also to monitor the temperature and the humidity to maintain the preservation of the house and its furnishings. The curator must also deliver an appropriate message for people who come to see the house, Clouse added.

Some people want a history of the university, some people want to know all about the house and its occupants, and others just want to use it as a venue for an event,” Clouse said. “Keeping all of those things in balance is important for the curators.”

Clouse said he hopes weddings and receptions of a limited size may be held on the property eventually.

“The new curator will be in part responsible for setting up mechanisms for being able to use it for not only educational programming, which it currently gets used for, but for other limited-sized events,” Clouse said.

“Depending on who the curator is, it could have a lot of other potential directions as well.”

Clouse said the house should be important to students in particular.

“It is the only building that has been here for the entire history of the university,” he said. “It has a role to play in helping students, particularly now that we have more and more students that aren’t from this immediate area who aren’t familiar necessarily with the University of Alabama history.”

SCV Camps need to file IRS paperwork or could lose Non-Profit Status IRS Deadline Upcoming

Note: While this article is written about non-profits in South Carolina, SCV Camps everywhere must file to keep their non-profit status. Contact SCV headquarters if your camp is unsure on what is required and how to file.

Hundreds of small charities and nonprofit organizations in the Upstate could be faced with losing their tax-exempt status because they’ve neglected to file annually with the Internal Revenue Service — putting tax-deductible donations in jeopardy.

IRS records show it has a list of small nonprofits, which includes those who can file the Form 990-N or 990-EZ, that haven’t filed annually for the past three years. After three years of non-filing, the organizations automatically lose their tax-exempt status. The IRS, however, is giving a one-time amnesty until Oct. 15 for them to come into compliance.

The potential impact is far more sweeping than the organizations themselves losing their tax-exempt status. It could affect people making donations as of Oct. 15 to the organizations and claiming them as tax deductions, raising the risk of having those contributions disallowed.

In general, an organization can file a Form 990-N if its annual gross receipts are less than \$25,000. If its annual gross receipts are less than \$100,000 but more than \$25,000, a nonprofit can file a Form 990-EZ.

The South Carolina list includes thousands of organizations with their last-known addresses while the Upstate has hundreds of charities listed. The organizations range from Shrine Temples to library funds to American Legion posts to community betterment organizations.

“I was surprised at how extensive the list is,” said Stephen Kirkland, a certified public accountant with Columbia-based Kirkland, Thomas, Watson & Dyches. “It is a big deal for those still in existence,” said Colleen Bozard, spokeswoman with the South Carolina Association of Nonprofit Organizations, a membership organization that provides support and services to the nonprofit sector. In addition to losing the ability for donors to receive tax exemptions on donations, the organizations can lose eligibility for government and community grants.

If they lose it, she said, “they lose a lot.”

<http://www.greenvilleonline.com/article/20100829/NEWS/308290007>

Gorgas Home (Continued):

Battlefield Flag Resolution From Anderson Reunion

Resolution adopted at the Anderson Convention offered by Charles Kelly Barrow, Cmdr, Army of Tennessee, SCV

WHEREAS, the approach of the Sesquicentennial will be a time to educate not only the people of these United States but of the world; and

WHEREAS, the most recognized symbol of the Confederate States is the Battle Flag, a flag each of us hold dear; and

WHEREAS, the use of the Confederate Battle Flag by extremist political groups and individuals who seek to clothe themselves in respectability by misappropriating the banner under which our southern ancestors fought for a Just Cause which is as noble as much latter day is ignoble; and

WHEREAS, the Sons of Confederate Veterans are the true inheritors of legacy and symbols for which the Confederate Veterans fought and died; and

WHEREAS, the Sons of Confederate Veterans does denounce the use of the Confederate Battle Flag and any other Confederate symbol by any hate group and/or the Ku Klux Klan as the desecration of a symbol to which any hate group and/or the Ku Klux Klan has no claim; and

WHEREAS, the misuse of the Confederate Battle Flag by any extremist group or individual espousing political extremism and/or racial superiority degrades the Confederate Battle Flag and maligns the noble purpose of our ancestors who fought against extreme odds for what they knew was just, right, and constitutional; and

WHEREAS, the misuse of other flags and symbols of the Confederate States of America and the Confederate States Army, Navy, and Marines is similarly degrading,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sons of Confederate Veterans in General Convention assembled in Anderson, South Carolina, does hereby condemn in the strongest terms possible the use of the Confederate Battle Flag or any other flag, symbol, seal, title or name bearing any relationship whatsoever to the Confederate States of America or the armed forces of that Government by any such extremist group or individual, of whatever name or designation by which know, and

LET IT BE FUTHER RESOVLED, that the Sons of Confederate Veterans in General Convention assembled, does hereby condemn in the strongest terms possible the inappropriate use of the Confederate Battle Flag or any other flag, seal, title or name bearing any relationship whatsoever to the Confederate States of America or the armed forces of that Government of the Confederate States of America by individuals or groups of individuals, organized or unorganized, who espouse political extremism or racial superiority and that this resolution shall be made known to all media outlets now and throughout the years of the Sesquicentennial and it shall be made patent and entered into the permanent records and archives of the General Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs in Columbia, Tennessee.

Beauvoir in the News – 5 Years after Katrina Katrina uncovers a little history in Mississippi

By April Williams, CNN August 28, 2010

Beauvoir, in Biloxi, Mississippi, was the home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis Hurricane Katrina tore up the home's exterior and damaged historical paintings and furniture During the restoration process, workers learned new info about how the house was built.

(Continued Next Page)

Beauvoir (Continued): It cost \$4 million to restore the home -- You can't miss Beauvoir as you drive along scenic U.S. Highway 90 through Biloxi, Mississippi. Its grand staircase, with the railings scrolling outward, welcomes you like open arms.

The front porch wraps around the entire front of the home, supported by regal white pillars, common during the antebellum period.

It's the kind of front porch where you can envision someone sitting in a rocking chair with a glass of iced tea, as the breeze from the beach offers the only respite from a humid August afternoon.

When Hurricane Katrina devastated Mississippi's coastal areas, the storm tore up the home. But it also peeled back a little slice of history about Beauvoir that might never have been known otherwise.

Beauvoir was the last home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Some call Davis a forgotten hero of American history. He was a graduate of West Point, a hero in the Battle of Monterrey during the Mexican-American War, and a senator from Mississippi. When Davis served in Washington, he helped get the Smithsonian Institution up and running after the founder, James Smithson, died.

In the months before the Civil War, Davis resigned from the Senate and was selected as president of the Confederacy. When the war ended, he was charged with treason and, although he was never tried or convicted, he lost the right to run for public office.

He later settled in Biloxi, and purchased Beauvoir from a family friend for \$5,500, although the owner died shortly after Davis made the first payment. It was his last home.

Five years ago, Katrina ripped the front porch completely off, taking part of the slate roof with it, and knocking down several support columns. Windows were blown out, and water flooded the interior. Furniture and pictures dating to the 1800s were waterlogged.

Winterthur Museum, out of Delaware, voluntarily restored the furniture and paintings. A paint historian surveyed the interior of the home after Katrina to ensure restoration was historically accurate.

This was a tedious project, involving Q-tips, paint remover, and a microscope. But the effort paid off, and with a bonus -- because things were discovered about the home that might never have been revealed if Katrina hadn't ravaged South Mississippi.

The historian learned the white doors were originally painted a faux oak color. The director of Beauvoir, Rick Forte, explained that the doors were too large to be made from real oak, a heavy wood.

So the original owner opted for cypress and had the doors finished in "the king of wood" oak finish, as Forte described it.

The white mantles over the fireplaces in the home were originally painted a faux marble. The historian also discovered fresco art on the ceiling of the reception hall, the front parlor and the library.

The most revealing discovery was the architecture. Beauvoir was built in the mid-1800s by James Brown. "We always wondered whether he was his own architect or if he hired one from New Orleans," said Forte.

It turns out Brown was the architect, and in some ways, not a very good one. Many mistakes had to be repaired, in addition to the restoration work after the hurricane.

"It cost \$4 million to restore the Beauvoir house, but it is a priceless house," according to Forte.

Today, Beauvoir is anchored to the ground with a foundation of concrete and rebar. The last national historic landmark house on the Mississippi Gulf Coast is fully restored to its original charm and splendor. "It looks as good today as the day they finished it in 1852," Forte boasts.

As many as 4,000 people toured the home for its grand reopening, but tourists are sparse now, thanks to the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. But Forte counts his blessings as far as the home's survival of Katrina.

"It was like going from hell to heaven, to where we are now," he said.

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/LIVING/08/28/katrina.beauvoir/index.html?hpt=C2>

American Legion Supports Gettysburg Battlefield

Civil War Preservation Trust Applauds American Legion Condemnation of Proposed Gettysburg Casino. Nation's largest veteran's group calls possibility of gambling on battlefield's doorstep "a disgrace".

Washington, D.C.) – The American Legion has joined the growing ranks of those opposed to a gambling casino just ½ mile from Gettysburg National Military Park. In a statement released yesterday, American Legion National Commander Clarence E. Hill described the casino proposal as “a disgrace.” Civil War Preservation Trust president James Lighthizer issued the following statement in support of the American Legion’s powerful message:

“On behalf of the Civil War Preservation Trust and its thousands of members, I applaud the strong statement issued yesterday by the American Legion. The Legion’s condemnation of the proposal to construct a casino so close to our nation’s most hallowed battleground underscores the outrage many Americans feel about the plan to place slots just a few thousand feet from the scene of indescribable suffering nearly 150 years ago.

Experiencing the heat of battle is a tie that binds all generations of America’s fighting men and women — whenever and wherever they served. The denunciation of an internationally respected veteran’s advocacy organization, such as the American Legion, lends additional credence to our long-standing belief that proposing a casino so close to this hallowed ground fundamentally conflicts with Gettysburg’s essential and indelible place in American history.”

The American Legion joins a growing list of organizations and individuals opposed to the idea of a Gettysburg casino including the Civil War Preservation Trust, National Parks Conservation Association, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Inquirer, and Scranton Times-Tribune. In July, more than 275 historians — including Pulitzer Prize-winners James McPherson and Garry Wills and Emmy Award-winning documentarian Ken Burns — signed a letter to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control condemning a gambling den within musket shot of the battlefield.

Although the proposed casino site along the Emmitsburg Road lies outside the current administrative boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park, it would be on land identified as historically sensitive by the American Battlefield Protection Program, an arm of the National Park Service. The application before the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board would retrofit an existing family-friendly hotel complex into a gambling resort with an initial 600 slot machines, in addition to table games.

The Civil War Preservation Trust encourages concerned citizens to register to speak or submit written comments for the upcoming hearing on the issue by simply visiting: www.speakforthefallen.com or www.civilwar.org/nocasino

With 55,000 members, the Civil War Preservation Trust is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation’s remaining Civil War battlefields and encourage their appreciation through education and heritage tourism. Since 1987, the organization has saved more than 29,000 acres.

<http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/news/news-releases/2010-news/american-legion-statement.html>

SCV Opposes Gettysburg Casino CONFEDERATE SONS FIRE ON GETTYSBURG CASINO

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Elm Springs, Columbia, TN

5 September, 2010

The Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has fired a volley at the proposed casino and hotel complex at the Gettysburg Battlefield.

In a statement released today Commander Michael Givens said “The consideration of placing a casino and entertainment complex at the very edge of the Gettysburg Battlefield is not only unbelievable, it is an affront to all Americans who believe that, in this era of commercialization, there are some unique areas that are so historically hallowed that they must be protected and preserved at all cost in perpetuity.”

(Continued Next Page)

SCV & Casino (Continued):

"The Gettysburg Battlefield is no playground. Every inch of that ground, including the proposed casino site which is on the road within yards of the battlefield is a priceless American treasure. This road was the path taken to mount one of the most crucial battles in world history. It is part of the legacy left to all Americans today, particularly those whose ancestors were participants, North and South."

Commander Givens concluded "To gauge the importance of this sacred ground, consider the casualties on both sides of this single three day battle were greater than the total casualties of the entire duration of the Viet Nam War."

"We, the descendants of those old veterans urge the Pennsylvania Gaming Board and the citizens of Gettysburg to just say no to the playground plans while continuing to protect and preserve one of America's most treasured landmarks."

END

Contact Information:

J. A. Davis, SCV Public Relations
Gainesville, GA
770 297-4788

Georgia archaeologists find Confederate POW camp

Rare artifacts unearthed from camp that once held 10,000 Union prisoners

By Russ Bynum *The Associated Press* 8/18/2010

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Preserved for nearly 150 years, perhaps by its own obscurity, a short-lived Confederate prison camp began yielding treasures from the Civil War almost as soon as archeologists began searching for it in southeastern Georgia.

They found a corroded bronze buckle used to fasten tourniquets during amputations, a makeshift tobacco pipe with teeth marks in the stem, and a picture frame folded and kept after the daguerreotype it held was lost.

Georgia officials say the discoveries, announced Wednesday, were made by a 36-year-old graduate student at Georgia Southern University who set out to find Camp Lawton for his thesis project in archaeology.

He stunned experienced pros by not only pinpointing the site, but also unearthing rare artifacts from a prison camp known as little more than a historical footnote on the path of Gen. William T. Sherman's devastating march from Atlanta to Savannah.

"What makes Camp Lawton so unique is it's one of those little frozen moments in time, and you don't get those very often," said Dave Crass, Georgia's state archaeologist. "Most professional archaeologists who ever thought about Camp Lawton came to the implicit conclusion that, because people weren't there very long, there wouldn't be much to find."



In an undated photo provided by Georgia Southern University, graduate student Kevin Chapman surveys the site at Camp Lawton while students dig in a trench in search of artifacts.

Camp Lawton imprisoned more than 10,000 Union troops after it opened in October 1864 to replace the infamously hellish war prison at Andersonville. But it lasted barely six weeks before Sherman's army arrived in

(Continued Next Page)

CSA POW Camp (Continued): November and burned it. The camp's brief existence made it a low priority among scholars. While known to be in or near Magnolia Springs State Park outside Millen, 50 miles south of Augusta, the camp's exact location was never verified.

Dispute over marker goes on Confederate soldiers' memorial feud bound for trial

By CLINT SCHEMMER *The Free Lance-Star* of Fredericksburg, VA 8/10/2010



In early 2009, the Maury Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans placed this memorial to Civil War dead buried near Barton and George streets in Fredericksburg.

DAVE ELLIS/THE FREE LANCE-STAR

Fredericksburg's legal battle over the location of a memorial to Confederate dead can go to trial, a judge decided yesterday.

Circuit Judge Gordon F. Willis rejected the city's motion for summary judgment to dismiss a lawsuit by the Sons of Confederate Veterans' local camp, saying the court must decide some of the facts disputed by both sides.

The City Council wants the SCV's Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp No. 1722 to remove a granite-and-bronze memorial it erected in early 2009 to honor 51 Confederate soldiers who were buried nearby on what is now the Maury Commons condominiums.

The small monument sits on one corner of the grassy triangle at Barton and George streets that's better known as site of the much-larger Fredericksburg Area War Memorial.

Last fall, the City Council said the SCV monument must move. It enacted an ordinance declaring the triangle the exclusive site of the War Memorial, donated by the Fredericksburg Area Veterans Council, that honors local military personnel killed in World War I and later conflicts.

The Maury camp contends that state law bars the city from moving its monument, and that the SCV had city building and zoning officials' permission to put it there on municipal property. It claims that elsewhere on city land, markers and monuments to the Union's Irish Brigade and the 7th Michigan Infantry were recently permitted by the same process.

But City Attorney Kathleen Dooley argued in court yesterday that staff weren't authorized to allow the SCV memorial. Permission must come expressly from the City Council, she said.

The SCV camp obtained a building permit for the monument's base from the city zoning administrator.

Since it has that document and the memorial is built, the council cannot retroactively move or alter the monument, the group's Richmond attorney, Patrick McSweeney, told the court.

"After the fact, the city can't change the rules," McSweeney argued.

Judge Willis said he wants to hear testimony on why Roy B. Perry Jr., the SCV camp's first lieutenant commander--who obtained the building permit--believed he had the city's approval for the monument.

And as he did last spring when the case arrived in his courtroom, Willis urged the two sides to settle the issue out of court, through mediation overseen by a retired judge.

In interviews afterward, Dooley and McSweeney said their clients are open to such an agreement, if they can find common ground. "If there's a will, it could be worked out," McSweeney said. "The monument could be located where everybody would be satisfied."

But the legal dispute may grow, not go away.

William E. Glover, the local attorney for the Veterans Council, said the group will file a brief asking the court to let it be a party to the case, on the city's side.

The City Council has retained Fredericksburg trial lawyer Jennifer Lee Parrish to assist Dooley in the case.

And while McSweeney and Dooley declined to describe their clients' bargaining positions for a potential deal, it's not clear that the city and the SCV camp are even on the same page.

Ironically, it was the City Council which--in 1861--approved burial of Confederate troops from seven states at what later became the home of Maury School.

Clint Schemmer: 540/368-5029 Email: cschemmer@freelancestar.com

No, Slavery Did Not Cause the Civil War

By RICHARD T. HINES | (The Richmond, VA) TIMES-DISPATCH COLUMNIST Published: August 29, 2010

ALEXANDRIA The problem with Charles Bryan's Op/Ed column, "Yes, Slavery Caused the Civil War," is that nearly every point he raises to make his argument against the short-lived Southern republic could also be made directly against the United States, its Constitution, and the Founding Fathers. For example, the statement that "the Confederacy was a nation based on laws and constitutional authority protecting slavery and the right of its citizens to own other human beings." The implication is that the United States and its Constitution were not. But this is false.

It may be useful to point out a few uncomfortable realities:

- The United States Constitution clearly provided in the second section of Article IV for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters.
- The United States Constitution in the second section of Article I clearly provided that three-fifths of all other persons (meaning slaves) were to be counted for the purposes of representation in the U.S. House.
- The United States Constitution, in fact, extended the slave trade a full decade until 1808. This was a rejection of the proposal by George Mason, a slaveholder, and other Virginians, for an immediate end to this inhumane practice. The extension benefited New England -- the center of American slave trading.

The U.S. Constitution was designed chiefly to protect liberty and property, including slaves. The Framers knew that property rights were indispensable to liberty and that for the time being bonded labor was a unique species of property. Such statesmen as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Patrick Henry, George Mason, John Marshall, and a host of others; were slaveholders who also opposed slavery. Yet they had to deal with the day-to-day reality of an inherited institution, while striving to make it as humane as possible and looking forward to its final abolition by peaceful and orderly means. This is not a contradiction, but rather a paradox.

In 1831, Virginia attempted to enact a bill for gradual emancipation of the slaves -- it lost by one vote in the General Assembly. Virginia, all counted, made a total of 23 attempts to legislate the freeing of the slaves and the abolition of the slave trade prior to 1861.

The United States Congress, in a resolution unanimously approved by both houses on July 23, 1861, declared: "The war is waged by the Government of the United States, not in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the states, but to defend and protect the Union." There is not a word about abolishing slavery.

President Abraham Lincoln said in his first Inaugural Address: "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

In 1861, Lincoln supported passage of the Corwin Amendment to the Constitution, which would have formally and explicitly enshrined slavery in the U.S. Constitution by prohibiting the government from ever interfering with Southern slavery. This amendment passed the Senate and the House just days before Lincoln was inaugurated (but the advent of war prevented its ratification by the states). In his first Inaugural Address he said he believed slavery was constitutional and then, alluding to the Corwin Amendment, said: "I have no objection to it [slavery protection] being made express irrevocable" in the Constitution. This was by far the strongest defense of slavery ever made by an American politician.

Not one single slave in any non-seceding Union slave state (Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia) was freed by Lincoln's famous 1863 Emancipation Proclamation. It had no effect on any Southern state, as it obviously could not be enforced there. Lincoln himself said (in a widely distributed communication, Aug. 22, 1862, to New York newspaper editor Horace Greeley): "If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it."

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Slavery (Continued): Arguments that slavery caused the war and that the South was the culprit are already bearing fruit in the City of Richmond. The city's commission on the sesquicentennial, The Future of Richmond's Past, is already showing a distorted emphasis on slavery versus the heroism, suffering, and sacrifice of the soldiers whose leaders' statues grace Monument Avenue. This approach seems more calculated to drive visitors away than to attract them to the capital city of the Confederacy.

Virginia's secession convention stood firmly pro-Union until the April 12, 1861, firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call of troops from Virginia to help bring the seceding states back into the Union. Slavery played no role in Virginia's decision and Virginia left the Union only upon Lincoln's call up to invade the lower South.

Slavery began in Virginia in 1619, not 1861. It is an injustice to pile the sins of 250 years of the "peculiar institution" on the brave men who went forth against the invaders between 1861 and 1865. As we commemorate their heroism and sacrifice, we do not forget the peculiar institution, but at the same time we must not let political correctness corrupt our judgment and our historical understanding. As noted historian James McPherson wrote in *What They Fought For, 1861-1865*, the vast majority of Southern soldiers believed they were fighting to defend their state, their homes, and their families -- not slavery.

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Constitution of the Confederate States of America ***March 11, 1861***

Preamble

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Article I

Section 1: All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2: (1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

(2) No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

(3) Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner, as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six; the State of Georgia ten; the State of Alabama nine; the State of Florida two; the State of Mississippi seven; the State of Louisiana six; and the State of Texas six.

(4) When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

(5) The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other Federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

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Constitution (Continued):

Section 3: (1) The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

(2) Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or other wise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

(3) No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall not, then elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

(4) The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

(5) The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate states.

(6) The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

(7) Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Section 4: (1) The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

(2) The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Section 5: (1) Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

(2) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

(3) Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

(4) Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6: (1) The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

Constitution (Continued):

Section 7: (1) All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

(2) Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

(3) Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be reposed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8: The Congress shall have power-

(1) To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

(2) To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

(3) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation; in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

(4) To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

(5) To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

(6) To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

(7) To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post Office Department, after the 1st day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

(8) To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

(9) To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

(10) To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

(11) To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

(12) To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

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Constitution (Continued):

(13) To provide and maintain a navy.

(14) To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

(15) To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

(16) To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

(17) To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

(18) To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9: (I) The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

(2) Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

(3) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

(4) No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

(5) No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

(6) No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

(7) No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

(8) No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

(9) Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

(10) All bills appropriating money shall specify in Federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

(11) No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

(12) Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

(13) A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

(Continued Next Page)

Constitution (Continued):

(14) No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(15) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

(16) No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

(17) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

(18) In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of common law.

(19) Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

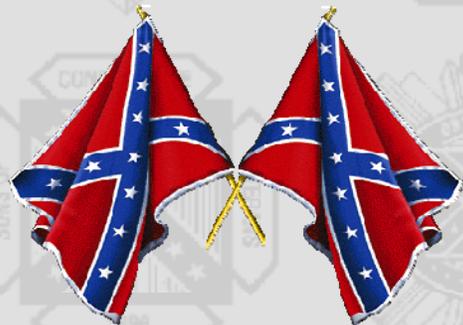
(20) Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 10: (I) No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

(2) No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports, or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

(3) No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on seagoing vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

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

